

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

80 Big Bay Point Road
Part of West Half of Lot 9, Concession 13
Township of Innisfil
City of Barrie
County of Simcoe
Historic Township of Innisfil
Historic County of Simcoe

May 27, 2020

Prepared for: The Proponent

Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.

Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379

PIF#: P379-0374-2021

Version: Original

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 15.45 Ha in size.

A review of data within the provincial archaeological database indicated that a portion of the Study Area had been previously subject to Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments in 2007 and 2008 (Sutton 2007, 2008). The portion of the Study Area not subject to previous assessments was found to retain archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of a 5 m Test Pit Survey was conducted. The Stage 2 identified no archaeological resources within the Study Area.

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

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13. REFERENCES

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1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located at the municipal addresses of 80 Big Bay Point Road, Part of West Half of Lot 9, Concession 13, Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe, Historic Township of Innisfil, Historic County of Simcoe (Map 1).

The requirement for a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Approval Authority in response to a Development Application under the Planning Act for the construction of residential units. The assessment reported on herein was undertaken after direction by the Approval Authority and before formal application submission.

A review of data within the provincial archaeological database indicated that a portion of the Study Area had been previously subject to Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments in 2007 and 2008 (Sutton 2007, 2008). As such, the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments herein are focused on the balance of the legal property which was not subject to any previous archaeological investigation.

The archaeological assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the legal 15.45 Ha property. Permission, without limitation, was provided by the proponent to survey, assess, and document the archaeological potential and resources, if present, of the Study Area.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is rectangular, approximately 15.45 Ha in size and consist of undeveloped woodlot (Maps 2 & 3). The Study Area is bordered on all sides by existing developments or roadways.

An unnamed water course runs north to south within the western limit of the Study Area.

The Study Area is situated within the Till Plains Drumlinized (6) physiographic region of Southern Ontario.

2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1. General History

The Study Area is located within the boundary of Treaty 18, known as the Nottawasaga Purchase. This treaty was signed on October 17, 1818 by representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples (MIA 2021). The treaty is additionally known as the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty and was the first of three treaties signed between October and November of 1818 (MIA 2021).

The initial Euro-Canadian settlement of Barrie is attributed to an 1812 Hudson Bay Storehouse which was erected at the head of Kemperfelt Bay (Mika 1977). The first residence erected by Sir George Head, who sometime after 1815 erected a log cabin (Mika 1977). Euro-Canadian settlement continued throughout the 19th century with smaller settlements being incorporated into Barrie (such as Nine Mile Portage and Allendale). The City of Barrie was named in 1832 for Robert Barrie, a senior naval officer in Upper and Lower Canada (Rayburn 1997).

2.2. Study Area History

A review of historical resources resulted in the following data relevant to the Study Area:

Map 4: 1859 Historic Atlas of the County of Simcoe (Tremaine 1859)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 9, Concession 13. The land containing the Study Area appears to have been heavily sub-divided with portions of the Study Area under the ownership of A. Cunningham, J. Higgard and L. McCullen. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area.

Map 5: 1878 Historic Atlas of the County of Durham (Belden 1878)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 9, Concession 13. The land containing the Study Area has no ownership noted. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area.

Map 6: 1978 Air (Simcoe Region GIS 2021)

The Study Area is consist of predominantly wooded lands, with a large central clearing with what is like a racetrack. It should be noted that the watercourse present in the Study Area is not readily visible.

Map 7: 1989 Air (Simcoe Region GIS 2021)

The Study Area is has been radically altered since 1978. The majority of the tree lot has been removed and extensive disturbance can be seen within the southern limit of the Study Area. It should be noted that the watercourse present in the Study Area is not readily visible.

Map 8: 2002 Air (Simcoe Region GIS 2021)

The Study Area is has no had extensive tree growth since 1989. The disturbance within the southern limit of the Study Area is readily visible. Additional disturbance is now noted in the North western limit of the Study Area. The watercourse is now readily visibly. It is possible that the watercourse has been mechanically created, and the related soils moved to the North western limit of the Study Area.

The following should be noted in regard to the review of historic maps:

- Study Area placement within historic maps is only approximate
- Many historic maps were subscriber based, meaning only individuals who paid a fee would have their property details mapped

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Study Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian peoples.

3.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on April 30, 2021, using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 605405 N 4911936 indicated that there are 6 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area. None of the registered archaeological sites are within the Study Area nor are any within a 50 m buffer.

TABLE 1: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BcGw-95	Little-Johnstone	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
BcGw-93	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Late	Huron-Wendat	village
BcGw-86	Hatinienhwi'skwa	Woodland, Late	<i>None Provided</i>	village
BcGw-33	Gnarly Man	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	cabin

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Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BcGw-32	Mystery	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal, Iroquoian	hunting
BcGw-27	Molson	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	village

3.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

A search of the reports module within Past Port resulted in the determination that a portion of the legal property was subject to a previous Stage 1 (Sutton 2007) and Stage 2 (Sutton 2008) Archaeological Assessment. The Stage 1 and 2 assessments conducted by Archaeological Assessment Ltd. determined that the eastern limit of the Study Area retained archaeological potential and as such as Stage 2 Test Pit Survey was undertaken. No archaeological resources were identified.

3.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on April 30, 2020, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or adjacent to the Study Area.

3.4. Archaeological Management Plan

The Study Area is not situated within an area subject to an Archaeological Management Plan.

3.5. Heritage Conservation District

The Study Area is not situated within an existing or proposed Heritage Conservation District.

3.6. Heritage Properties

The Study Area contains no registered or listed heritage properties.

3.7. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2021).

4. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area, not subject to previous assessment, retains archaeological potential owing to the environmental setting of the Study Area in relation historic settlement, proximity of registered archaeological sites, and proximity to a watercourse.

As such, the Study Area retains archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Map 9).

5. STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the analysis and conclusion of the completed Stage 1 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a test pit survey with the following conditions:
 - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
 - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
 - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
 - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
 - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

6. STAGE 2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the Field Director reviewed the existing Stage 1 archaeological analysis and recommendations; all field staff were then briefed on the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Fieldwork was conducted in May 2021 (see Table 2). The weather consisted of light cloud cover or sunny conditions, but at all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather conditions.

TABLE 2: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Director(s)
May 7 2021	16°C, light cloud cover	T. Irvin (P379)	-
May 12 2021	17°C, sunny	T. Irvin (P379)	-
May 14 2021	25°C, light cloud cover	T. Irvin (P379)	-

The assessment began with a visual review of the Study Area conditions.

The Study Area was found to consist of predominantly woodlot which was subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey (Images 1-4). The topsoil consisted of a slightly sandy loam atop a light

yellow to orange sandy subsoil (Image 5). Pockets of sandy were noted closer to the watercourse which ran though the Study Area (Image 6). The watercourse was well defined throughout the Study Area, however at the northern limit it formed a large low lying and wet area (Image 7). Test pitting was conducted either side of the watercourse within the floodplain until sodden soils were encountered (Images 4 & 8). The extensive soil disturbances noted within the southern limit of the Study Area in 1989 were well defined in the field, with examples of grading and disturbed soils present (Images 9 & 10). This area was subject to a 5 m Judgemental Test Pit Survey to confirm disturbance. The noted 1989 disturbances in the north western portion of the Study Area were also well defined in the field with noted examples of grading and disturbed soils (Images 11 & 12). It was not able to be determined if the disturbance were related to the artificial creation of the watercourse. As such, the Test Pit survey was donated within the floodplain out of an abundance of caution.

The archaeological methodology employed during the Stage 2 Test Pit survey consisted of:

- All test pits were excavated by shovel at 5 m intervals on 5 m transects (unless noted above)
- Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all structures, both extant and in ruin, when present
- All test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
- All excavated soils which were of an undisturbed context were screened through 6 mm wire mesh
- All test pits were backfilled

The archaeological survey of the property resulted in the discovery of no archaeological resources.

7. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The completed archaeological assessment resulted in the creation of various documentary records (Table 3).

TABLE 3: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes
Field Notes: P379-0374-2021	Digital Files	-
Photos: P379-0374-2021	Digital Files	-

8. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area, measuring approximately 15.45 Ha in size has been completely subject archaeological assessments. The Study Area subject to Stage 2 survey and reported on herein was found to consist of primarily undisturbed soil conditions other than those noted. There were no archaeological resources discovered during the Stage 2 survey.

TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Area Subject to Previous Assessments (Sutton 2007 & 200)	No Resources	9.93	64.3%
Archaeological Potential: 5m Test Pit Survey	No Resources	3.83	24.8%
Low Potential: Previously Disturbed - 5m Judgmental Test Pit Survey	No Resources	1.39	9.0%
Low Potential: Low Lying & Wet	No Resources	0.14	0.9%
Total		15.45	100

9. STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

10. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists requires that the following standard statements be provided within all archaeological reports for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126):

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 fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MTCS, 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 fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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

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

The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Service.

11. IMAGES



Image 1: Field Archaeologists conducting 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 2: Field Archaeologists conducting 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 3: Field Archaeologists conducting 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 4: Field Archaeologists conducting 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 5: Sample test pit.



Image 6: Watercourse present within the Study Area.



Image 7: Low lying and wet conditions.



Image 8: Sodden soils delineating the limit of the low lying and wet land area.



Image 9: Field archaeologists demonstrating evidence of extensive soil disturbance and grading.



Image 10: Example of disturbed soil conditions noted showing asphalt and concrete inclusions.



Image 11: Large mounds of disturbed soils present.



Image 12: Test pit showing disturbed soil conditions.

12. MAPS

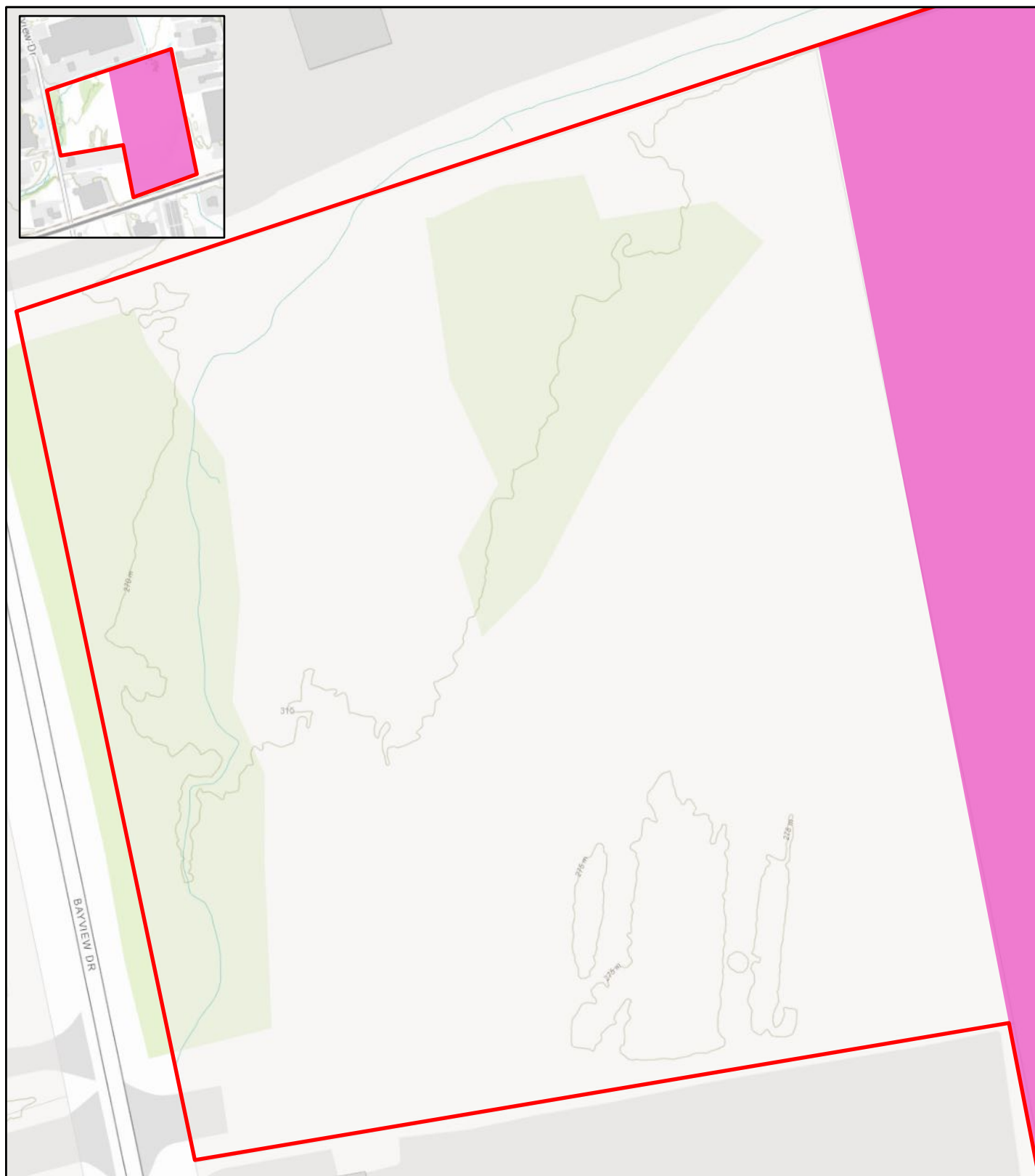


N
Meters
0 410 820 1,230 1,640

Study Area

Source: 1877 Hogg City of Barrie, City of Brampton, City of Toronto, County of Simcoe, York Region, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 1: Study Area Location



Meters
0 10 20 30 40

Study Area

Area Previously Assessed (Sutton 2008)

Source: City of Barrie, City of Brampton, City of Toronto, County of Simcoe, York Region, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan, City of Barrie, City of Brampton, City of Toronto, County of Simcoe, York Region, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



Meters
0 10 20 30 40



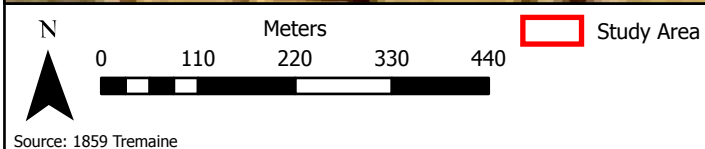
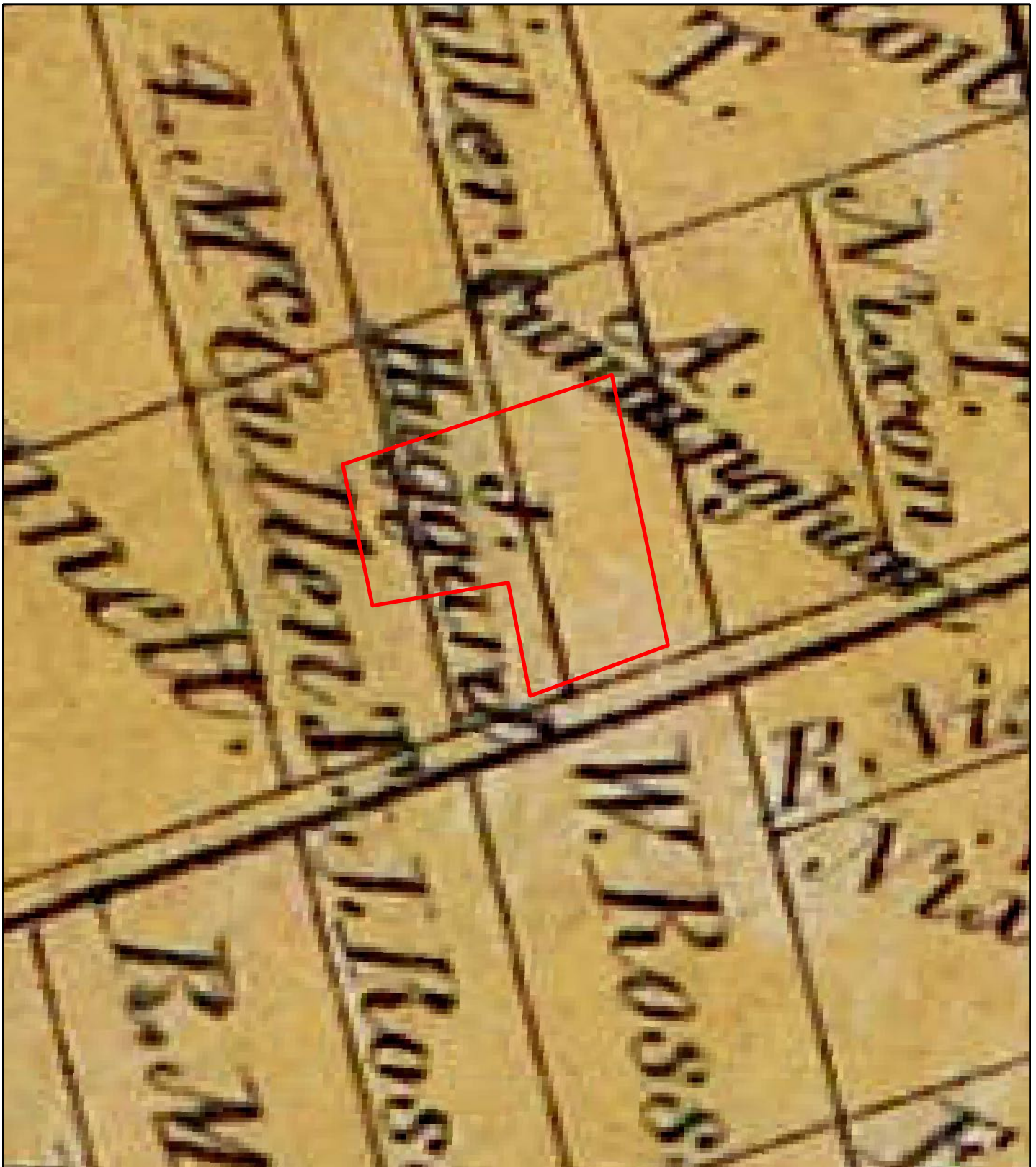
Study Area



Area Previously Assessed (Sutton 2008)

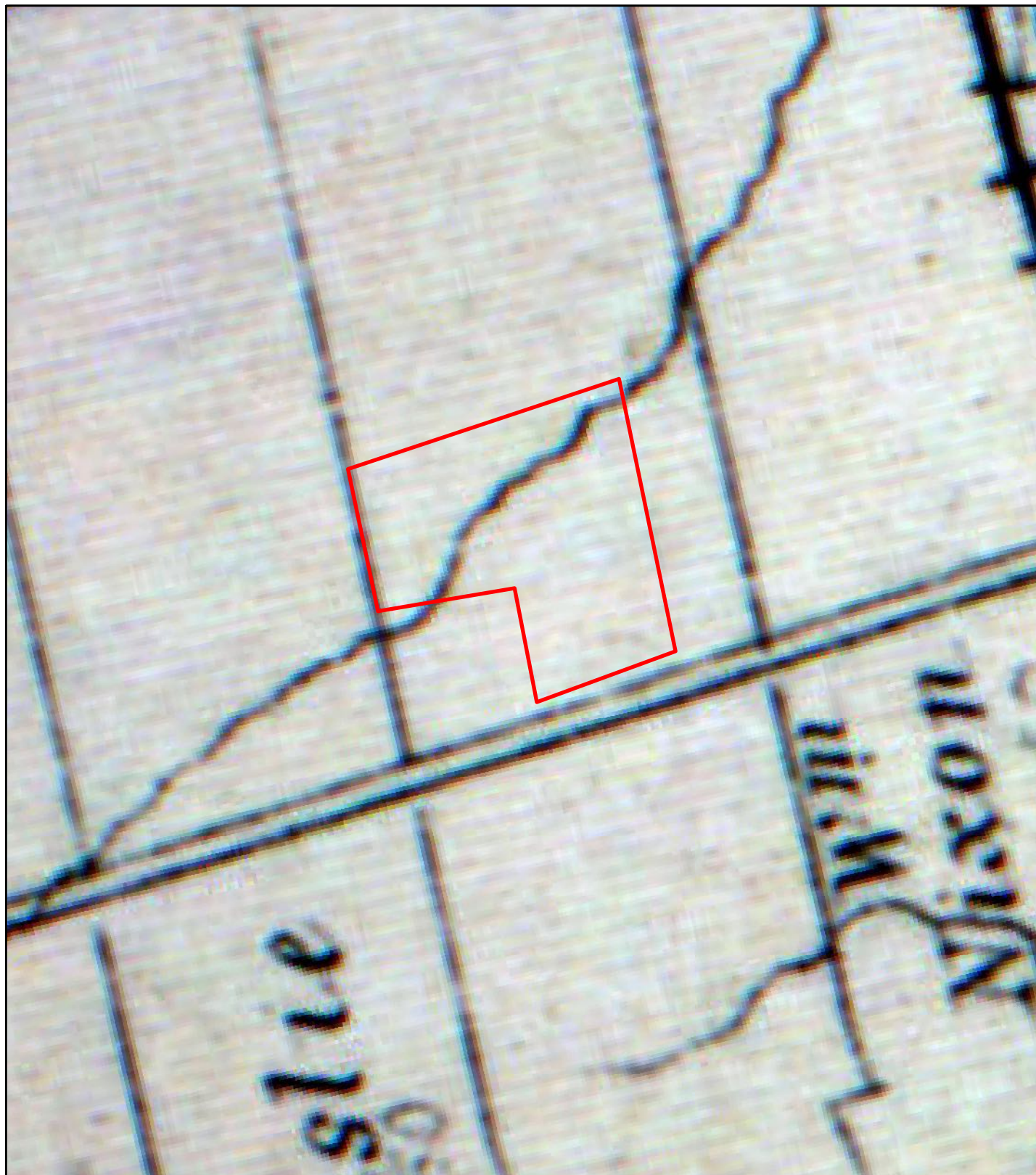
Source: Maxar, Microsoft, Maxar

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Conditions



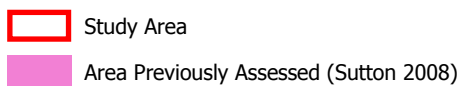
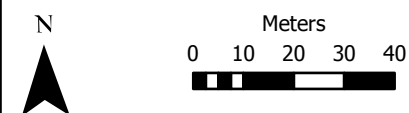
Source: 1859 Tremaine

Map 4: Study Area atop 1859 Historic Map



Source: 1877 Hogg

Map 5: Study Area atop 1877 Historic Map




Source: Simcoe Region GIS 2021

Map 6: Study Area Environmental Conditions 1978



Meters
0 10 20 30 40

 Study Area

 Area Previously Assessed (Sutton 2008)

Source: City of Barrie GIS 1989

Map 7: Study Area Environmental Conditions 1989

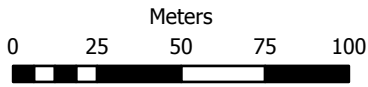


Meters
0 10 20 30 40

Study Area
 Area Previously Assessed (Sutton 2008)

Source: City of Barrie GIS 2002

Map 8: Study Area Environmental Conditions 2002



- Study Area
- Watercourse
- Archaeological Potential: 5m Test Pit Survey Recommended
- Area Previously Assessed (Sutton 2008)
- Low Potential: Deep Soil Disturbance & Grading

Source: Maxar, Microsoft, Maxar

Map 9: Stage 1 Results & Recommendations



Meters
0 10 20 30 40

Source: Maxar, Microsoft

- Study Area
- Low Potential: Watercourse / Low Lying & Wet
- Area Previously Assessed (Sutton 2008)
- 5m Judgmental Test Pit Survey: Low Potential via Deep Soil Disturbance and Grading
- Low Potential: Low Lying & Wet
- Photo # & Direction
- 5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources

Map 10: Stage 2 Results of Assessment



Source: Maxar, Microsoft

- Study Area
- Low Potential: Watercourse / Low Lying & Wet
- Area Previously Assessed (Sutton 2008)
- 5m Judgmental Test Pit Survey: Low Potential via Deep Soil Disturbance and Grading
- Low Potential: Low Lying & Wet
- 5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources
- Photo # & Direction

Map 11: Stage 2 Results of Assessment with Site Plan Overlay

13. REFERENCES

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