

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

659 Balm Beach Road East
Parts of Lots 104 & 105, Concession 1 West of Penetanguishene Road
Town of Midland
County of Simcoe
Historic Township of Tay
Historic County of Simcoe

DRAFT Report
Prepared for: The Proponent
Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.
Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379
PIF#: P379-0676-2024
Related PIF#(s): NA
Version: Original

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 20.65 Ha in size. The Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment report on herein was completed to facilitate the proposed construction of residential units.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retained archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of a 5 m Transect Test Pit Survey was conducted. The Study Area was found to contain extant and serviced structures with associated parking areas adjacent to a small grassed area which was subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey and found to be disturbed. Various small outbuildings were noted around the area of the larger extant structure and parking area. The balance of the Study Area consisted of woodlot which was subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey. The Study Area was found to contain sandy soils with a generally shallow topsoil horizon.

The completed Test Pit Survey of lands not viable to plough resulted in the discovery of no archaeological resources.

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological 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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Archaeological Resources Reported On Herein (Bordenized & Non-Bordenized)

Resource Name	Borden	Affinity	Type	CHVI	Notes
-	-	-	-	-	-

1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located at 659 Balm Beach Road East, Parts of Lots 104 & 105, Concession 1 West of Penetanguishene Road, Town of Midland, County of Simcoe, Historic Township of Tay in the Historic County of Simcoe (Map 1).

The requirement for an 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.

The Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the approximately 20.65 Ha Study Area.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is rectangular/irregular in shape, approximately 20.65 Ha in size, and is predominantly forest with an extant, occupied, and serviced commercial structure in the north extent along Balm Beach Road East. This structure is surrounded by associated out buildings, manicured lawns, minor tree lines, and parking pad (Maps 2 & 3).

The Study Area is situated within the South Georgian Bay Shoreline Watershed, which drains into Lake Huron (OMNRF 2024).

Little Lake is located within 420 m east of the Study Area.

The Study Area is situated within the Simcoe Uplands (36) physiographic region of Southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam 1984).

2. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CONTEXT

2.1. Indigenous Peoples Archaeological Context

A search was conducted on April 30, 2024 within the Sites Module of the provincial PastPort System for all pre-contact registered archaeological sites within a 5 km radius of the Study

Area. The Sites Module is the online registry of all known and registered archaeological sites and is maintained by the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). This determined that a total of 19 such sites have been registered as of the date noted above.

This baseline review was conducted to place the specific Study Area within the known archaeological landscape of the surrounding area, in specific relation to inferred land use patterns by Indigenous peoples. A 5 km radius was chosen, by the licensee, to sample the registered archaeological landscape in which the Study Area is situated by reviewing sites identified as 'Pre-Contact' and/or 'Indigenous'. It should be noted that low numbers, or an absence of registered archaeological sites, is directly tied to the degree of archaeological survey conducted within the search area. Further, absence or productivity of sites may not accurately reflect the land use patterns of Indigenous peoples within the landscape.

The data reviewed within this sample presented evidence of indigenous landscape interaction from a limited range of time periods both Pre-Contact and Post-Contact. All sites identified within a time period (n=17) were within the Woodland Period. Cultural affinity was ascribed to a number of these sites. Many of the sites exhibited evidence of more than one culture and may be counted here more than once. The cultures identified were Huron-Wendat (n=10), Iroquoian (n=4), and Lalonde (n=4). It is critical to note that these sites represent interpreted cultural affinities and do not represent the full breadth of cultures that could have resided within the landscape throughout its history.

Sites that represented occupation such as village, Camp / Campsite, and hamlet amounted to (n=13). Sites that represented meaningful interaction with the landscape such as Burials, Ossuaries, & Special Purpose totalled (n=2). Overall, this sample presents a landscape that was traversed, inhabited both long and short term, and utilized for resource procurement during the Woodland Period.

TABLE 1: REGISTERED INDIGENOUS SITES WITHIN 5 KM RADIUS OF STUDY AREA

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Woodland, Late	11
Huron-Wendat	4
burial, ossuary	1
special purpose	1

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Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
village	1
(blank)	1
Aboriginal, Iroquoian	2
Othercamp/campsite, cabin	2
Aboriginal, Lalonde	2
village	2
Aboriginal, Huron-Wendat, Iroquoian	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Huron-Wendat, Lalonde	1
village	1
Iroquoian	1
camp / campsite	1
Post-Contact	3
Aboriginal, Huron-Wendat	2
village	1
(blank)	1
Huron-Wendat	1
village	1
Other	2
OtherHuron-Wendat_	1
Otherhamlet_	1
(blank)	1
Othercamp/campsite_	1
Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	1
(blank)	1
village	1
Pre-Contact, Woodland, Middle	1
Aboriginal	1
(blank)	1
Woodland, Early, Woodland, Late	1

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Aboriginal, Lalonde	1
Unknown	1

It should be noted that this list contains site types and designations created in the 20th/21st century and may not accurately reflect the true nature or purpose of the identified sites.

3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CULTURAL HISTORIES

3.1. The Chippewas of Rama First Nation

The following indigenous history was written and has been previously provided by The Chippewas of Rama First Nation for inclusion in all Irvin Heritage Inc. reports:

The Chippewas of Rama First Nation are an Anishinaabe (Ojibway) community located at Rama First Nation, ON. Our history began with a great migration from the East Coast of Canada into the Great Lakes region. Throughout a period of several hundred years, our direct ancestors again migrated to the north and eastern shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Our Elders say that we made room in our territory for our allies, the Huron-Wendat Nation, during their times of war with the Haudenosaunee. Following the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat Nation from the region in the mid-1600s, our stories say that we again migrated to our territories in what today is known as Muskoka and Simcoe County. Several major battles with the Haudenosaunee culminated in peace being agreed between the Anishinaabe and the Haudenosaunee, after which the Haudenosaunee agreed to leave the region and remain in southern Ontario. Thus, since the early 18th century, much of central Ontario into the lower parts of northern Ontario has been Anishinaabe territory.

The more recent history of Rama First Nation begins with the creation of the "Coldwater Narrows" reserve, one of the first reserves in Canada. The Crown intended to relocate our ancestors to the Coldwater reserve and ultimately assimilate our ancestors into Euro-Canadian culture. Underlying the attempts to assimilate our ancestors were the plans to take possession of our vast hunting and harvesting territories. Feeling the impacts of increasingly widespread settlement, many of our ancestors moved to the Coldwater reserve in the early 1830s. Our ancestors built homes, mills, and farmsteads along the old portage route which ran through the reserve, connecting Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay (this route is now called "Highway 12"). After a short period of approximately six years, the Crown had a change of plans. Frustrated at our ancestors continued exploiting of hunting territories (spanning roughly from Newmarket to the south, Kawartha Lakes to the east, Meaford to the west, and

Lake Nipissing to the north), as well as unsuccessful assimilation attempts, the Crown reneged on the promise of reserve land. Three of our Chiefs, including Chief Yellowhead, went to York under the impression they were signing documents affirming their ownership of land and buildings. The Chiefs were misled, and inadvertently allegedly surrendered the Coldwater reserve back to the Crown.

Our ancestors, then known as the Chippewas of Lakes Simcoe and Huron, were left landless. Earlier treaties, such as Treaty 16 and Treaty 18, had already resulted in nearly 2,000,000 acres being allegedly surrendered to the Crown. The Chippewas made the decision to split into three groups. The first followed Chief Snake to Snake Island and Georgina Island (today known as the Chippewas of Georgina Island). The second group followed Chief Aissance to Beausoleil Island, and later to Christian Island (Beausoleil First Nation). The third group, led by Chief Yellowhead, moved to the Narrows between Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching and eventually, Rama (Chippewas of Rama First Nation).

A series of purchases, using Rama's own funds, resulted in Yellowhead purchasing approximately 1,600 acres of abandoned farmland in Rama Township. This land makes up the core of the Rama Reserve today, and we have called it home since the early 1840's. Our ancestors began developing our community, clearing fields for farming and building homes. They continued to hunt and harvest in their traditional territories, especially within the Muskoka region, up until the early 1920's. In 1923, the Williams Treaties were signed, surrendering 12,000,000 acres of previously unceded land to the Crown. Once again, our ancestors were misled, and they were informed that in surrendering the land, they gave up their right to access their seasonal traditional hunting and harvesting territories.

With accessing territories difficult, our ancestors turned to other ways to survive. Many men guided tourists around their former family hunting territories in Muskoka, showing them places to fish and hunt. Others worked in lumber camps and mills. Our grandmothers made crafts such as porcupine quill baskets and black ash baskets, and sold them to tourists visiting Simcoe and Muskoka. The children were forced into Indian Day School, and some were taken away to Residential Schools. Church on the reserve began to indoctrinate our ancestors. Our community, along with every other First Nation in Canada, entered a dark period of attempted genocide at the hands of Canada and the Crown. Somehow, our ancestors persevered, and they kept our culture, language, and community alive.

Today, our community has grown into a bustling place, and is home to approximately 1,100 people. We are a proud and progressive First Nations community

3.2. Nation Huronne-Wendat

The following indigenous history was written and has been previously provided by The Nation Huronne-Wendat for inclusion in all Irvin Heritage Inc. reports:

As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owen Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.

Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.

The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsïo, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.

The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.

(NHW 2024)

4.

5. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

5.1. Treaty History

The Study Area is located within Treaty 16, otherwise known as the Simcoe Lake Purchase. This treaty was signed on November 17th, 1815 by a representative of the Crown and 3 Principle Chiefs of the Chippewa Nation (MIA 2024). This treaty involves the lands north along the shores of Lake Simcoe from Barrie to Orillia, extending up to Midland. Portions of the south shores of Georgian Bay to east of Midland in Nottawasaga Bay are included as well. The treaty totals 1000 square km and encompasses the majority of the Penetanguishene Road now Highway 93 which was used as a major route for settlers travelling north from Lake Simcoe (MIA 2024).

5.2. County History

Simcoe County is located between the west shore of Lake Simcoe and the east shore of Georgian Bay. It is bordered on the south by Highway 9 at the Regional Municipality of York and to the north by the Trent Severn and The District Municipality of Muskoka. The lands of Simcoe County were well known to Europeans prior to formal settlement as they were traversed by French Fur traders and Jesuit missionaries from the early 1600s. Jesuit missionaries set up a number of settlement forts to preach Christianity to the indigenous people of the area, learning their language and life ways. The largest of these forts was Saint Marie. By 1650, all forts were abandoned due to ongoing conflict in the area (Belden & Co 1881)(Mika & Mika 1983). In 1798, Simcoe was loosely defined within the Home District, formally Nassau (MOPBSD 2022). It wasn't until the end of the eighteenth century that the harbour at Penetanguishene was rediscovered and ear marked for a military port by the British (Belden & Co 1881). The area was named after Colonel John Graves Simcoe the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and pledged to veterans, loyalists, and other civil servants (Mika & Mika 1983). The first wave of settlers to Simcoe arrived in 1815 from Red River, Manitoba. They were 140 Highland Scottish settlers unhappy with the isolated western Selkirk Settlement in today's Manitoba. They travelled by river and lake to where they eventually settled in West Gwillenbury (Hunter 1909) (Mika & Mika 1983). Around this time, the Penetanguishene Road was constructed connecting Toronto and Barrie to aid prospective settlers. Settlers began to slowly put down roots and by 1820, a majority of the area was surveyed. The 1830s brought the next influx of settlers from Britain and Ireland and by 1843, Simcoe was declared a separate district (Belden & Co 1881). Simcoe became a county in 1850 with Barrie as its county town with the county's primary industries being lumber, milling, agriculture, and ship building. However, these industries

deforested the county and industry slowed until the arrival of the Northern Railway in 1855 and subsequent rail line in the next couple decades. In 1922, a reforestation project was launched and the county slowly had its rustic charm brought back (Mika & Mika 1983).

The county went through a number of municipal restructurings throughout its existence but its present structure was fixed in 1994 and includes the Towns of Bradford West Gwillenbury, Collingwood, Innisfil, Midland, New Tecumseth, Penetanguishene, and Wasaga Beach as well as the Townships of Adjala-Tosorontio, Clearview, Essa, Oro-Medonte, Ramara, Severn, Springwater, Tay, and Tiny. The Cities of Barrie and Orillia are municipally separate as are the reserves of Christian Island and Mnjikaning First Nation (Ontario 1993). Modern Simcoe County still relies heavily on agriculture but also contains some technology, manufacturing, engineering and automotive industries. The education, military, and policing sectors also play a prominent roll in Simcoe's economy (Simcoe EDO 2022). Simcoe is also a growing centre for commuters from the Greater Toronto Area.

5.3. Township History

The Township of Tay was surveyed in 1820 (Mika & Mika 1983). Tiny, Tay, and Flos Townships were named in 1822 for the lapdogs of Elizabeth Simcoe, wife Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada Sir Peregrine Maitland (Rayburn 1997). Tay Township did not see its first settlers until the late 1820s and true settlement did not occur until the building of the Midland Railway from Port Hope to Midland in 1854 and the handing out of free land grants. However, settlers were met with earth that was difficult to cultivate and logging took hold as the primary industry of the township (Marsh 2015). The Northern Railway closely followed the Midland Railway and these improved forms of transport across Tay Township increased its assessed worth from \$98795 in 1869 to \$567774 in 1879 despite Midland becoming municipally separate and therefore excluded from the estimated value of Tay Township (H. Belden & Co 1881). After the decline of the lumber industry due to over deforestation, the Township of Tay relied heavily on the fishing industry. However, invasive Lamprey decimated fish populations by the 1960s and the township had to pivot to its current economic supports of tourism, manufacturing, construction, retail, and health care (Marsh 2015)(Statistics Canada 2021).

Tay contains such attractions as Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons a reconstruction and museum of the historic 17th century French Jesuit settlement that coexisted with the Huron-Wendat (Marsh 2015).

5.4. Local or Community History

The Town of Midland is located on the western shore of Severn Sound, Georgian Bay, Simcoe County. Prior to the arrival of Europeans this area was historically home to various Indigenous Peoples. In the 17th century French fur traders, explorers, and Jesuits this area as part of Huronia, home of the Huron-Wendat Nation. During this time the French Jesuits established a fortification alongside the Huron called Sainte-Marie-among-the-Hurons. This fortification acted as unifying settlement between the French and the Huron-Wendat and included the first Western style hospital in what would become Canada (Mika & Mika 1983). Abandoned and burned when the Huron Nation was overcome by the Iroquois in 1649, the area of Midland was not built up by Europeans again until the late 1870s (Mika & Mika 1983). In terms of farming, the lands adjacent to Midland bay are of poor quality. Those who attempted to settle the area often left for more fertile lands with the stubborn remaining settlers left to rely on hunting, fishing, and general subsistence living (H. Belden & Co 1881). In 1871 the available lands of Midland Bay, then known as Mundy's Bay, were bought by The Midland Land Company a subsidiary of Midland Railway to be used as the terminus for their line which at the time ran from Port Hope to Beaverton (Hunter 1909)(H. Belden & Co 1881)(Mika & Mika 1983). They proceeded to lay out the town site of Midland to service their rail expansion which grew so rapidly that by 1879 when the rail line was completed, Midland was already an incorporated Village. Midland gained Town status in 1887 with its bay lined with mills, wharves, docks and infrastructure such as a grain elevator, stores, churches, schools and other amenities (H. Belden & Co 1881)(Mika & Mika 1983). Midlands economy was well rooted in the fishery and lumber industries in its early years. Despite the fishery industry largely dying out the lumber industry remained strong through to the 20th century which expanded into ship building in the early 1900s attracting a host of other large scale manufacturers (Mika & Mika 1981). Modernly Midland is a dynamic town with a large tourist industry both through its beautiful landscapes and its cultural heritage.

5.5. Study Area History

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

Map 4: "Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe" (Hogg 1871)

The Study Area is situated within Parts of Lots 104 & 105, Concession 1 West of Penetanguishene Road. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of S.

Dunlop T. and W. Jupp. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area however a Lake is noted a top the Study Area.

Map 5: “Map Tiny Township” (H. Belden & Co 1881)

The Study Area is situated within Parts of Lots 104 & 105, Concession 1 West of Penetanguishene Road. The land containing the Study Area is not associated with a specific ownership. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area. Please note that the Study Area is, in fact, within the historic Township of Tay. However, the 1881 mapping for the Township of Tay does not include the Study Area, which is only present on the Tiny Township map.

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

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

6.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on April 30, 2024 using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 586297 N 4953331 indicated that there are 3 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area. None of the registered sites are located within a 50 m buffer of the Study Area.

TABLE 2: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BeGx-62	Sundowner	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
BeGx-61	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
BeGx-34	Fallis	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal, Lalonde	village

6.2. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on April 30, 2024, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

6.3. Archaeological Management/Master Plan

The Study Area is situated within limits of *County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan*. This plan and associated potential model indicates that the Study Area retains archaeological potential (ASI 2019).

6.4. Heritage Conservation District

The Study Area is not situated within an existing or proposed Heritage Conservation District (OHT 2024).

6.5. Heritage Properties

There are no Heritage Properties Listed or Designated on the property.

6.6. Historic Plaques

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

6.7. Study Area Archaeological Potential

The Study Area retains the following criteria of indicating archaeological potential:

- Registered archaeological sites within 300 m of the Study Area
- Present or past water sources within 300 m of the Study Area
- Proximity to early historic transportation routes
- The Study Area is situated within a landscape suitable for resource procurement, transit and habitation by both pre and post-contact Indigenous Peoples.

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.

7. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area retains archaeological potential owing to the presence of one or more indicators of archaeological potential. Based on this analysis, it is concluded that a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required of the Study Area.

8. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Given the results of the completed Stage 1 Analysis & Conclusions the Study Area retains archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey and should conform to the following:

- 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 test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
 - ▶ 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

9. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY

9.1. Archaeological Survey Methodology

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the Field Director reviewed the existing Stage 1 Archaeological Assessments analysis and recommendations; all field staff were then briefed on the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Fieldwork was conducted in July & August 2024. The weather conditions encountered during the completed archaeological survey are presented below. At all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather and lighting conditions. The limits of the Study Area were defined in the field by the use of a geo-referenced Study Area overlay on a GPS system accurate to 1 m.

TABLE 3: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Directors
Jul-29-24	27°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371) McGowan (1299)	Bhagowtee
Jul-30-24	28°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371) McGowan (1299)	Bhagowtee
Aug-01-24	29°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371) McGowan (1299)	Bhagowtee
Aug-02-24	27°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371) McGowan (1299)	Bhagowtee
Aug-03-24	26°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371) McGowan (1299)	Bhagowtee

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

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

The Study Area was found to contain an extant and serviced structures with associated parking areas adjacent to a small grassed area which was subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey and found to be disturbed (Images 1-3). Various small outbuildings were noted around the area of the larger extant structure and parking area (Image 4). The balance of the Study Area consisted of woodlot which was subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey (Images 5-12). The Study Area was found to contain sandy soils with a generally shallow topsoil horizon (Images 14-16).

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 test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy, or cultural features
- All excavated soils which were of an undisturbed context were screened through 6 mm wire mesh
- All test pits were backfilled

The completed Test Pit Survey of lands not viable to plough resulted in the discovery of no archaeological resources.

10. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The completed archaeological assessment resulted in the creation of various documentary records. No archaeological resources were identified in the completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey.

TABLE 4: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes
Field Notes: P379-0676-2024	Digital Files	-
Photos: P379-0676-2024	Digital Files	-

11. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area, measuring approximately 20.32 Ha in size was subject to complete Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment survey. No archaeological resources were identified in the completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey.

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 5m Test Pit Survey	Disturbed - No Resources	0.33	1.6%

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey	No Resources	19.30	95.0%
Low Potential: Extant Structures, Outbuildings etc.	-	0.67	3.3%
Total		20.32	100%

12. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological 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.

13. IMAGES



Image 1: Area subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey and found to be disturbed.



Image 2: Extant structure and graded parking area.



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



Image 4: Example of extant structure.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



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



Image 6: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 7: Area subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 8: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 9: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 10: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 11: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 12: Area subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 13: Sample Test Pit showing disturbance.



Image 14: Sample Test Pit showing intact topsoil and subsoil horizons.



Image 15: Sample Test Pit showing intact topsoil and subsoil horizons.



Image 16: Sample Test Pit showing intact topsoil and subsoil horizons.

14. 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.

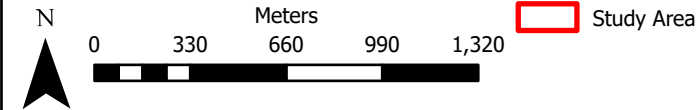
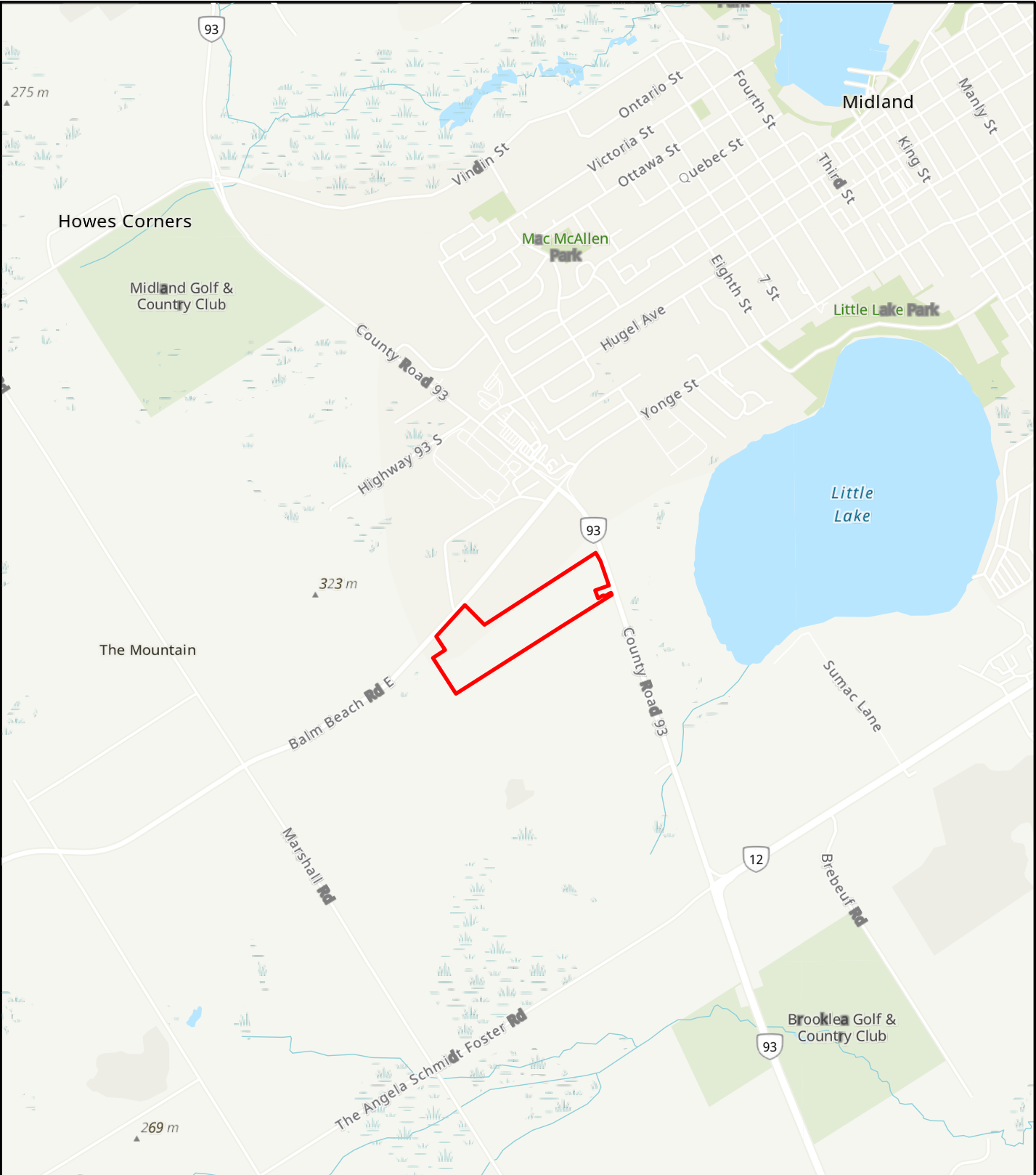
It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed 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.

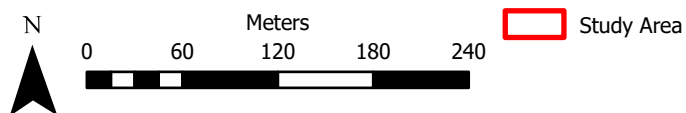
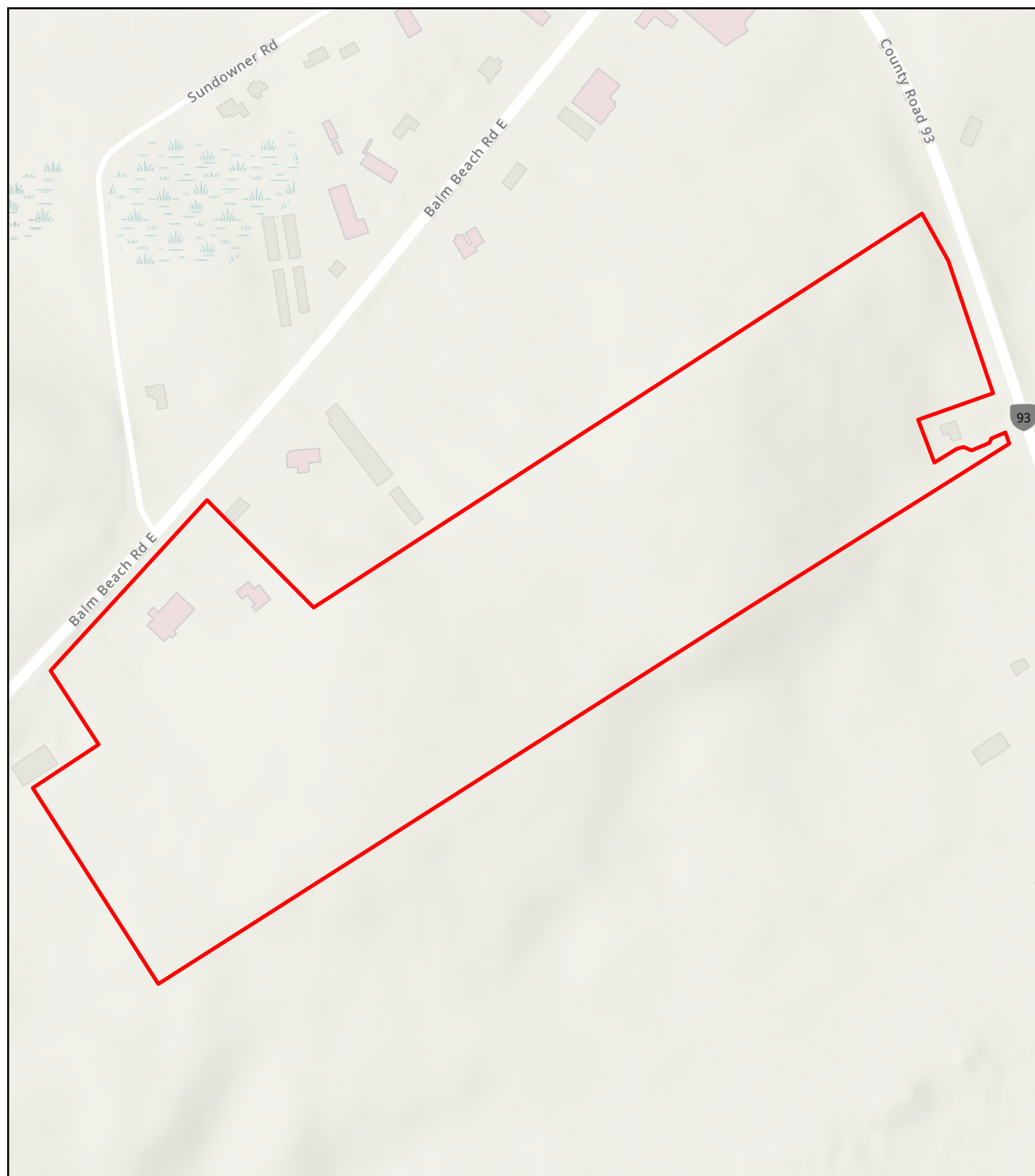
The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Service.

15. MAPS



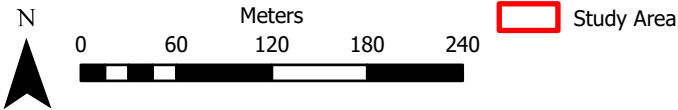
Source: Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada

Map 1: Study Area Location



Source: Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri,

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



Source: Simcoe Region GIS

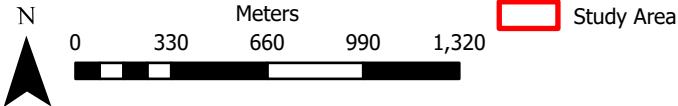
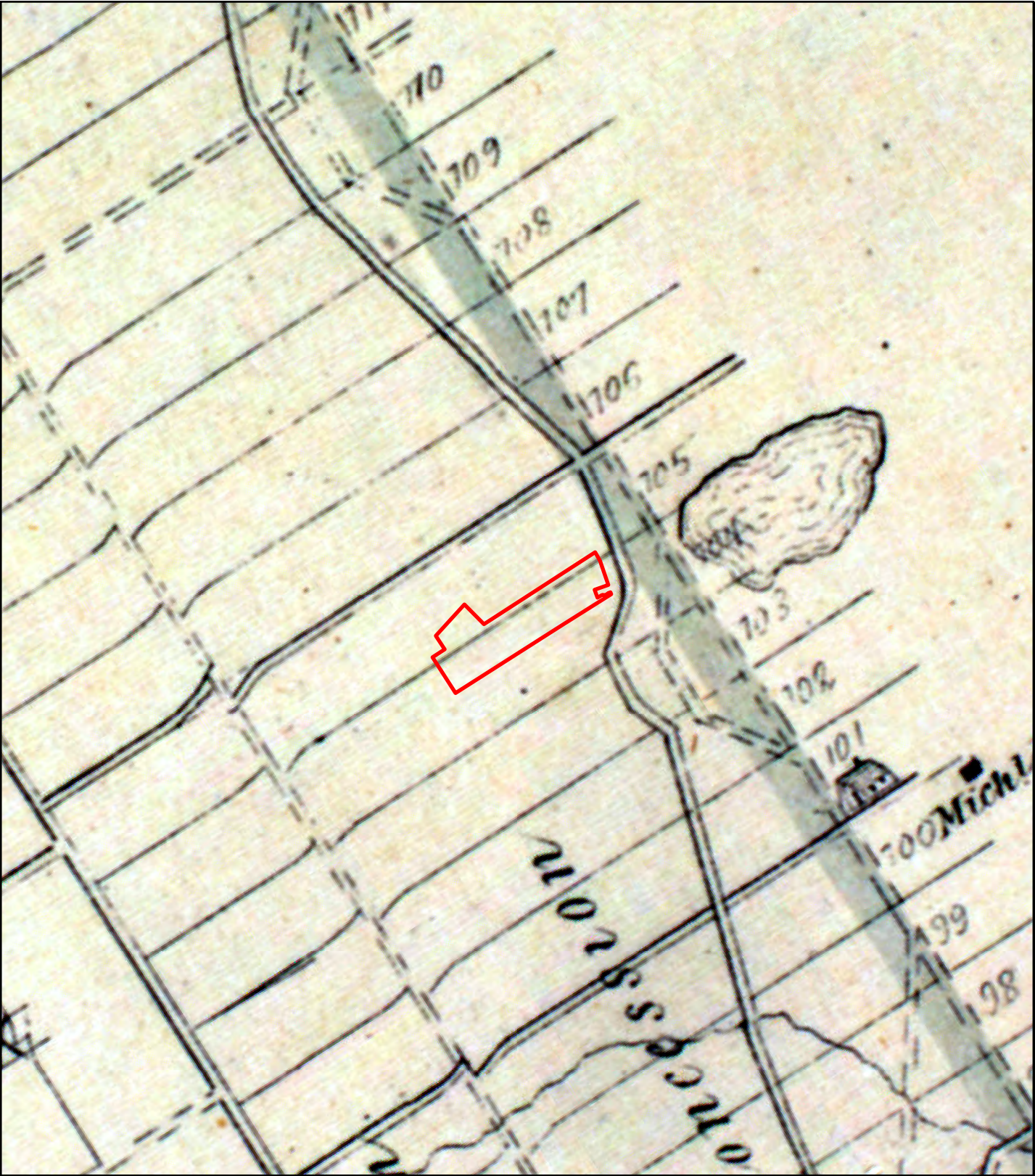
Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



N
0 330 660 990 1,320 Meters
Study Area

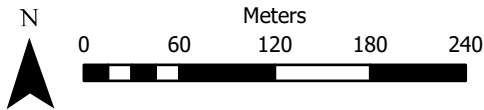
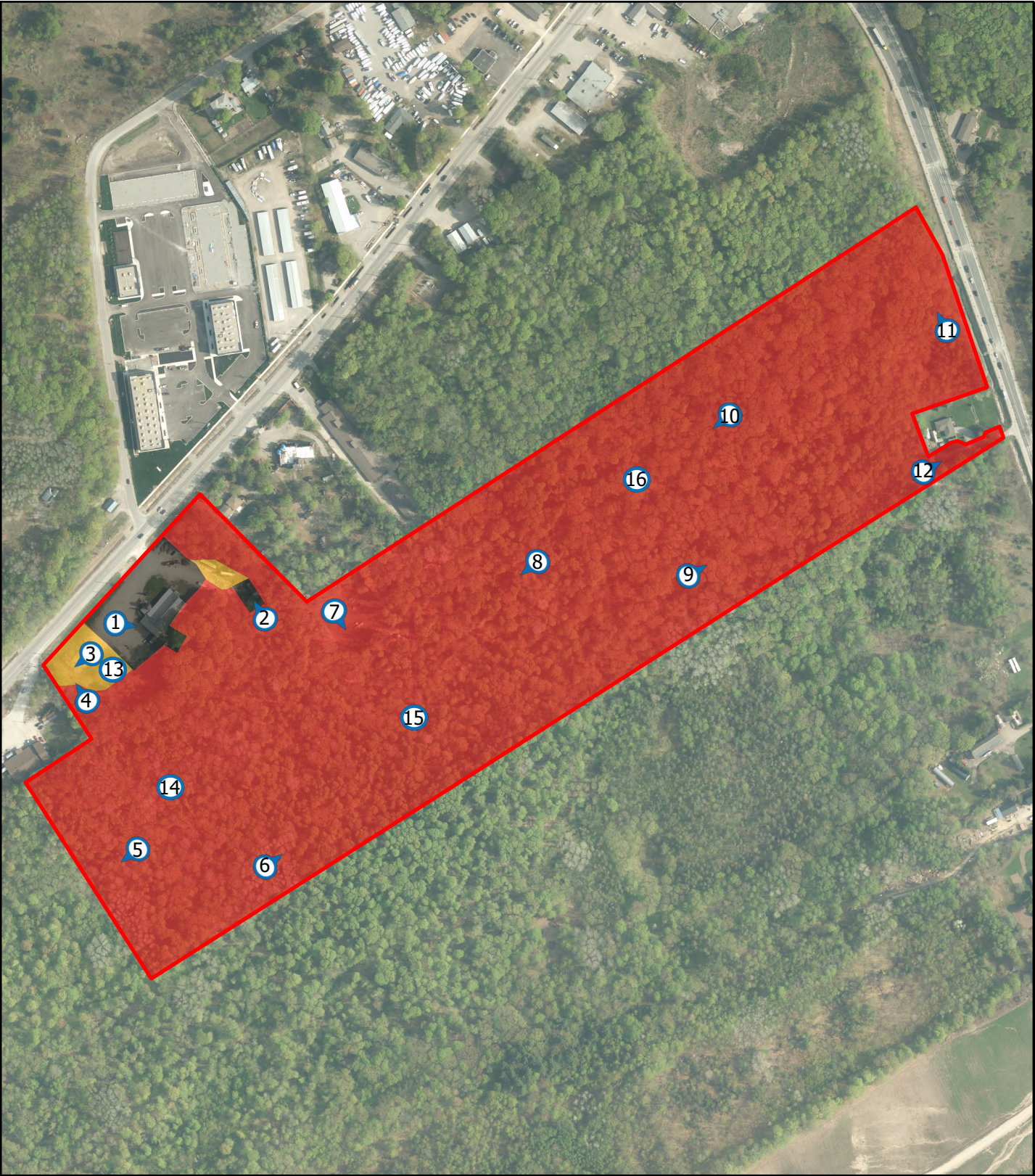
Source: Hogg 1871

Map 4: Study Area atop 1871 Map



Source: Belden 1881

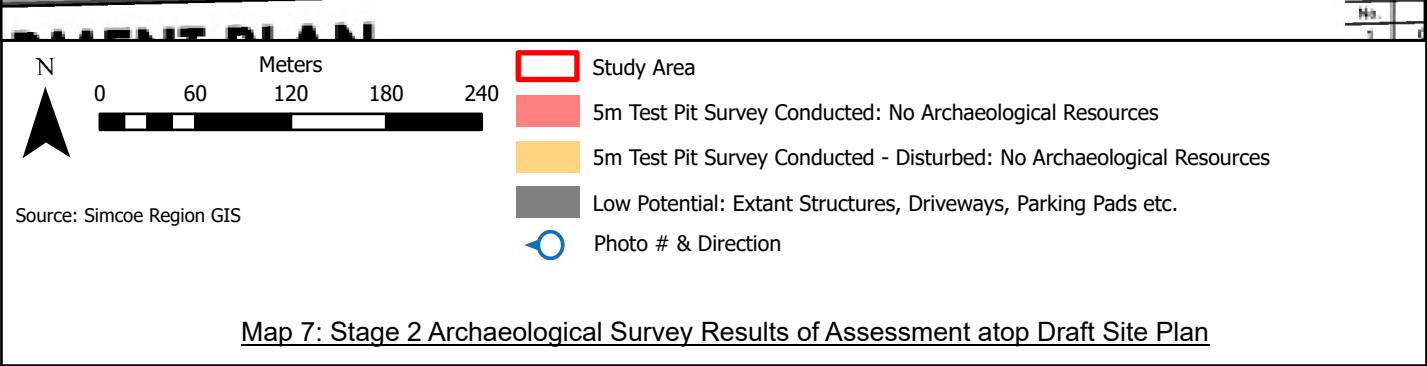
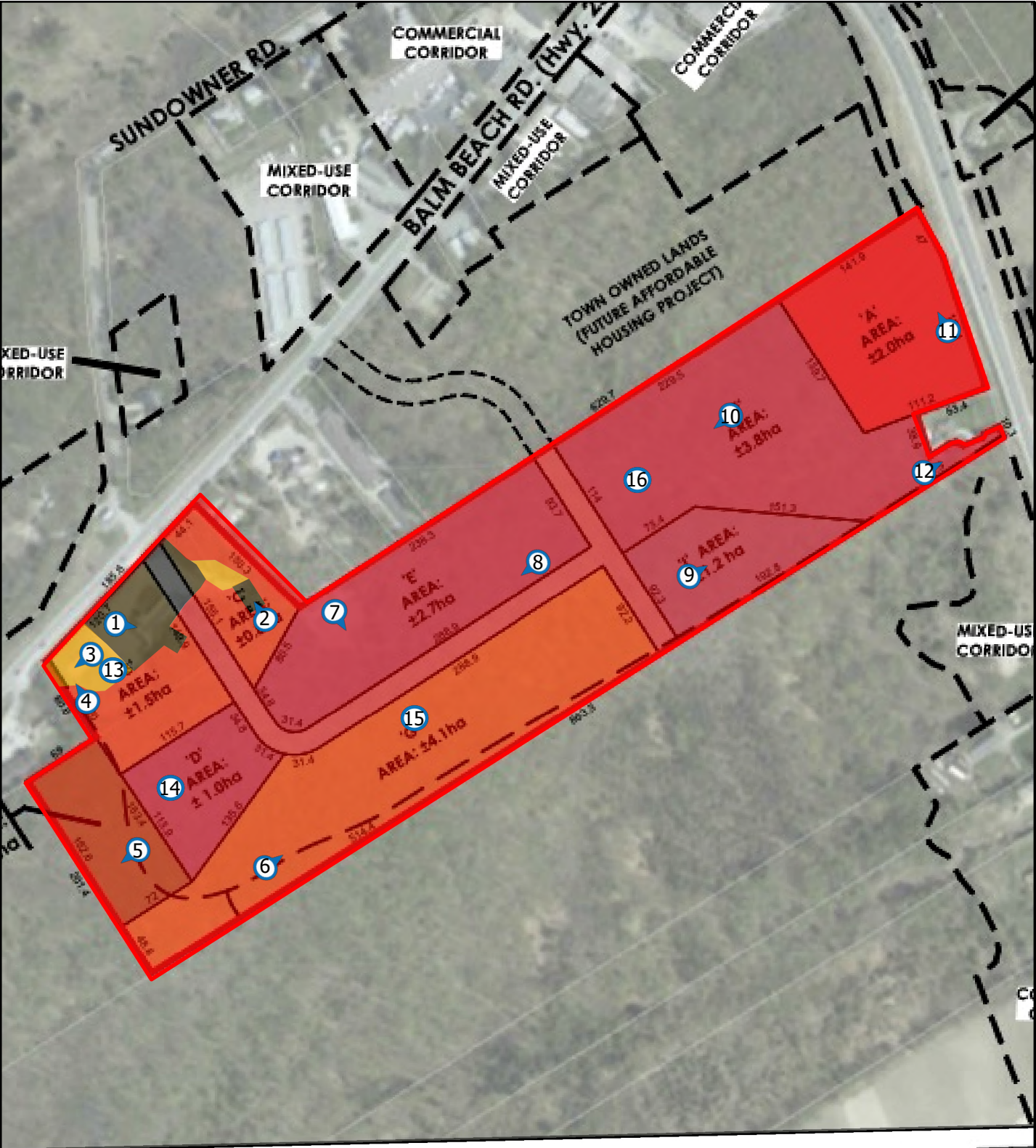
Map 5: Study Area atop 1881 Map



Source: Simcoe Region GIS

- Study Area
- 5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources
- 5m Test Pit Survey Conducted - Disturbed: No Archaeological Resources
- Low Potential: Extant Structures, Driveways, Parking Pads etc.
- ⓘ Photo # & Direction

Map 6: Stage 2 Archaeological Survey Results of Assessment



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