Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

245 Church Street
Part of Lot 142 & Lot 143
East Side of Church Street, Plan 70
Town of Penetanguishene
Geographic Township of Tay
County of Simcoe
Formerly Military and Naval Reserve

Prepared for:
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PIF: P1037-0200-2023
Original Report

Earthworks
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
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December 13, 2023

Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 2.21-hectare property located at 245 Church Street, part of Lots 142 and 143, East of Church Street, Plan 70, Geographic Township of Tay, Penetanguishene, Simcoe County Ontario, historically Part of the Military and Naval Reserve. The assessment was undertaken as part of a Plan of Subdivision and Zoning By-Law Application and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in defined in Section 4.6.5 of the *Simcoe County Official Plan*, which states that development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.

The study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of the study area at the border of Church Street, a historically documented transportation route within the historical village of Penetanguishene indicates the potential for locating Historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The inaccessibility of the study area to any form of ploughing equipment precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on August 17 and August 18, 2023 under PIF #: P1037-0200-2023, issued to Michael Golloher, M.Sc. (P1037). The weather during the survey was sunny and mild. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

The study area was assessed through a test pit survey. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of five metres apart of the entire property. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 centimetres in diametre and were excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Test pit depth averaged 20 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of six-millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a medium greyish-brown loamy sand topsoil horizon overlaying an orange loamy sand subsoil. No archaeological material was identified during the course of the survey.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 test pit survey, the surveyed area is considered to be free of archaeological material, and no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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Project Personnel

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Licensed Archaeologist:	**Michael Golloher M.Sc. (P1037)**
Licensed Field Director:	**Trevor Tyo B.A (R1366)**
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Mapping:	**Dylan Morningstar (R1166)**
Technical Review:	**Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321)**

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological a ssessment of a 2.21 hectare property located at 245 Church Street, part of Lots 142 and 143, E ast of Church Street, Plan 70 Geographic Township of Tay, Penetanguishene, Simcoe County, Ontario (Map 1),historically Part of the Military and Naval Reserve. The assessment was undertaken as part of a Plan of Subdivision and Zoning By-Law Application and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in defined in Section 4.6.5 of the *Simcoe County Official Plan*, which states that development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved (County of Simcoe 2016:87).

The objectives of the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment, as outlined by The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition.
- To evaluate the property's archaeological potential.
- To document archaeological resources located on the property.
- To determine whether any identified archaeological resources require further assessment.
- To recommend Stage 3 assessment strategies for any archaeological sites determined to require additional assessment.

As part of this assessment, background research was conducted in Earthworks corporate library, the Simcoe County Land Registry Office (LRO #51), and the Federal Canadian Census located online at Library and Archives Canada.

Permission to access the property was provided by the proponent.

1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous History

1.2.1.1 The Palaeo Period (11,000-10,000)

The first evidence of human settlement in the area dates back to 11,000 BC. Following the retreat of the glacial ice from the last Ice Age, small groups gradually moved north. The people who lived during the palaeo period were nomadic hunter-gatherers and occupied. Campsites were moved frequently to follow large game migration patterns and the size of the groups would vary based on the availability of food (Ellis and Deller 1990). The archaeological record, although limited, indicates that a variety of stone tools were used during this period. Some of these tools include fluted projectile points, scrapers, burins, and gravers. Large fluted projectile points are the hallmark of this period. Recent research indicates that populations were very small during this period, therefore, the archaeological record is not as complete as in later years (Ellis and Deller 1990:54).

During this time, Georgian Bay flooded much of the lower lands within Simcoe County as a result of the melting ice from the glacial retreat. Lake Huron and Georgian Bay were larger than modern size, which left areas such as Barrie, Cookstown and Alliston under water. Due to the flooding, most of the region was left in swamp like conditions. As a result, flora and fauna would have thrived in these swampy places and people would have flocked to these areas (Latta, M.A. 1984). Simcoe County contains some Palaeo sites including the Zander site (BaGv-7) and the Coates Creek site (BcHa-44).

1.2.1.2 The Archaic Period (10,000-2,950)

Environmental conditions played a large part in the transition from the Palaeo to the Archaic period. The weather approached more modern conditions and as glacial lakes dried more land was available. This period also saw changes in vegetation from jack and red pine to white pine and deciduous trees within the area (Ellis et al. 1990:68-69). The Archaic is split temporally into Early, Middle, and Late periods. The entirety of the period is generally marked by the differences in artifacts between the tools used in the Archaic period and the time prior to the use and heavy reliance of ceramics in the Woodland period (Ellis et al. 1990). A more diverse toolkit and the introduction of ground stone tools became important during this period. During the Archaic, population sizes increased, lifestyle changed from hunter-gatherer to a more sedentary life, rituals and ceremonies concerning death became prominent, and exchange and trade systems were established. These changes prompted populations to focus subsistence strategies on plant foods, fishing and small game hunting within a smaller area.

The Early Archaic is characterized by the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points. The archaeological record also shows the presence of axes, adzes, gouges, and other ground stone tools. These tools were likely used for woodworking, including dug-out canoe construction and processing seeds and nuts. The appearance of these tools suggests a slightly more sedentary lifestyle as carrying these tools over far distances would likely have not happened due to size and weight.

Some characteristics of the Middle Archaic period include; fully ground and polished stone tools, banner stones, net-sinkers, and the use of local and non-chert type materials for lithic tool

manufacturing (Ellis et al 1990). Again, the presence of these tools and the unlikelihood of transporting these larger heavier tools suggests that small groups of people may have camped seasonally and returned to the area. Long distance trade routes are suggested to have developed in the Middle Archaic. Native copper tools were manufactured from northwest of Lake Superior and were widely traded along the northeast (Ellis et al.,1990:66).

The Late Archaic is much more well-known than the previous periods, due to the abundance of sites and the decreased territory size. This is likely due to population increase and perhaps more sedentary lifestyle. Traits within this period include evidence of true cemeteries, narrow and small point traditions, tool recycling to make serrated flakes, perforators, gravers, micro-perforators, and piercers. Sandstone and quartz become more popular in this period for use as hammerstones, net-sinkers, anvils, and cobble spalls. Bone and antler tools are also used for fishing and personal adornment. The Late Archaic is also characterized by variation in projectile point types that appear to have distinct styles based on location. The end of this period is signalled by the introduction of ceramics in the area.

1.2.1.3 The Woodland Period (2,950-450)

The Early Woodland period is marked mainly by the use of ceramics. This is the only main difference between the Late Archaic period, as evidence suggests that people in this period still used seasonal camps and relied heavily on natural resources (Spence et al. 1990). Although lifestyles remained essentially the same, regional populations continued to grow and extensive trade networks were established. There is archaeological evidence for differentiation in social status within burials, therefore, indicating that social structure becomes more complex in this period. The Meadowood Complex (the term given to classify the first people to adopt ceramics in southern Ontario) is characterized by distinctive biface preforms, side-notched points, and Vinette 1 ceramics (Spence et al 1990). The reduction in sites may also be attributed to the transition to more nomadic living away from lakes and rivers due to the increased rain levels during this time.

The Middle Woodland period shows evidence of large sites with structures and large middens. These sites exhibit a lean towards macro-band occupations that focussed on fishing and re-use of these sites in recurring years (Spence et al. 1990). These macro-bands of people would occur through spring and summer along shorelines and marshes to benefit from the spawning season. During the fall, the groups would move inland to follow large game and split into smaller bands to increase survival rates over winter (Spence et al. 1990). This period is also known for distinctive ceramic traditions throughout parts of Ontario. Within southern and central parts of Ontario, the appearance of a thinner-walled and finer grit temper ceramic vessel became prominent with dentate or pseudo-scalloped impressions. This decoration type is defined as the Point Peninsula Complex (Spence et al 1990). Mound burials start to become evident within some groups during this period. During this period, an increase in the number and density of sites as compared to decrease in the Early Woodland is seen. These sites are typically found along lakeshores again and subsistence strategies rely on fishing, small game hunting, and gathering.

The beginning of the Late Woodland period is largely defined by the transition from a nomadic to a more sedentary lifestyle by the way of settled, palisaded villages and an increase in agriculture (Fox 1990). Corn plays a large part in this transition as it was introduced during this period, although it was not relied on as heavily as it would be hundreds of years later. Other

crops of importance during this time were beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco. Sites from this period are mostly located in uplands; rather than along rivers and creeks. These sites are also relatively small and had camps and hamlets located nearby for hunting and gathering. Due to the increased longevity of these sites, structures such as longhouses were erected as groups did not move as frequently; likely every 12 to 20 years when firewood and fertile soil became scarce. As villages grew, so did political systems and communication. This can be seen in the difference in ceramic types, likely due to increasing integration and communication between communities. Larger fortified village sites are seen by the beginning of the fourteenth century and include large cleared areas as the reliance on horticulture increased. Longhouses also increased in size until 1450 AD when they began to decrease; likely as a result of the arrival of Europeans and their ensuing diseases. Evidence of fortified villages also points towards hostilities between other groups within the area. Burial practices also changed during this period. Individual graves were dug within and a larger cemetery was located outside of the village. When groups left their settlement, villagers would exhume the remains and rebury them in large communal burials or ossuaries.

1.2.2 Post Contact Indigenous History

The study area enters the historic record in 1615, where Samuel de Champlain travelled through the area with soldiers on the way to attack the Ononondaga tribe of the Five Nations Iroquois. Early accounts by European explorers suggest the study area was considered part of a loosely defined hunting territory associated with the Huron Confederacy (Trigger 1994). Occupation within Southern Ontario was influence by the dispersion of multiple Iroquoian-speaking peoples by the New York State Iroquois and the arrival of Algonkian-speaking people from northern Ontario from the late seventeenth century into the eighteenth century (Schmalz 1991).

European influence in the region was generally restricted to the beaver pelt trade, and Aboriginal groups practiced a way of life that did not differ significantly from the pre-Contact period. By the 1640's, the increasing scarcity of beaver pelts prompted the invasion of Huronia by the League of Five Nations Iroquois. By 1649, five Huron villages were destroyed and the remainder abandoned, resulting in the complete disintegration of the Huron Confederacy and its absorption into the Petun, Neutral and other groups (Stone and Chaput 1978). The study area remained virtually unpopulated as an Iroquoian hunting territory for the proceeding fifty years prior to the migration of the Ojibwa into the region in the early eighteenth century (Rogers 1978). There is little evidence to suggest a concentrated period of settlement in the region throughout the eighteenth century, with activities being largely restricted to hunting and fur trading. Following the War of 1812, settlement pressures prompted the British Government to enter into negotiations with the Odawa to purchase over five hundred thousand hectares of land south and west of Lake Simcoe. These negotiations were concluded with the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga purchase in 1818 (Surtees 1994:116).

There is little evidence to suggest a concentrated period of settlement in the region throughout the eighteenth century, with activities being largely restricted to hunting and fur trading. By the late eighteenth century, a period of land cessions began in the province of Ontario. The current study area formed part of Treaty 5, Penetanguishene (1798); the purchase of the northern portion Penetanguishene Peninsula was negotiated between the Crown and Chippewa nations. This area of Treat 5 was set aside to become a Naval Depot (Surtees 1994:106-107, ASI :55-

56). Up until the early nineteenth century, the Ojibwa had continued to practice a seasonal round of hunting and foraging in the area around Simcoe. By 1830, three bands of Ojibwa under the influence of Methodists relocated to a 9,800-acre reserve, with a band led by Chief Yellowhead settling in Orillia (Hunter 1904:18). Settler pressuring eventually persuaded the government to close the reserve, and Chief Yellowhead used annuity payments to purchase land in nearby Rama Township, where him and his Ojibwa band subsequently relocated in 1839.

The Georgian Bay Metis is one of the seven recognized communities in Ontario and includes the Metis population at Penetanguishene which can be traced back to the 1700's at Michilimackinac and Sault St. Marie. The community was relocated several times due to war and territory changing between British and American hands. In 1798, Treaty 5 was signed by local First Nations and the Crown that surrendered a tract of land in the Penetanguishene peninsula. The Metis population in the Penetanguishene area was sparce until Drummond Island was ceded to the Americans in 1828. It is at this time that approximately 300 Metis and voyageurs along with troops and civilians moved to the area (ASI:16-18; Metis Nation of Ontario 2017).

1.2.3 European Settlement History

The study area is located in the township of Tay. The first establishment in Tay Township dates to 1639 with the construction of Ste. Marie by Jesuit priests for the Canadian mission. Although a success at first, tensions between the Huron and Iroquois people came to a head and two Jesuit priests were killed during the warfare. The remaining priests decided to abandon Ste. Marie and left it burning in 1649 (Tay Shore Trail N.D). After the massacre of the Wendat, the Ojibwa and other First Nations along with European fur traders moved into the area. Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe came to the area in 1793 by way of the Severn River to explore sites for the Great Lakes naval and military post; which would later find its home in Penetanguishene.

By 1798, the Ojibwa sold a great deal of the land which is now within Tay and Tiny Townships to the government of Upper Canada for settlement. A military road was created by 1814 that travelled from the post at Penetanguishene to Barrie. Settlement in the Penetanguishene area started by 1817 with the majority of the settlers being of Metis decent and several Hudson Bay employees. The first Euro-Canadian settler in the area is said to be Michael McDonnell, who was a former fur trader with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1829 (Tay Township Heritage 2012).

The township of Tay began to take shape in the 1830's when John Hogg arrived in the area. By 1843, Hogg had erected his sawmill in Victoria Harbour. Several small sawmills developed in the area, with the largest being the Victoria Harbour and the Georgian Bay Lumber Company in Victoria Harbour and Waubaushene. The mills brought in settlers due to job availability, company housing, company stores, libraries and churches. Although settlement in the area was slow during the 1840's, by the 1860's and 1870's other settlers from Durham County began to arrive. Tiny and Tay Townships were incorporated in 1857. By 1879, the extension of the Midland Railway greatly accelerated development (Tay Township Heritage, 2012).

In 1908, construction of a grain elevator, railway depot and a half-mile-long wooden trestle was started over Hoggs Bay (later known as Victoria Harbour). By 1912, the Canadian Pacific Railway moved 5 steamship fleet from Owen Sound to Port McNicoll. In the early years of their service, the ships carried immigrant passengers west, but later the passengers were mainly

tourists. Ships from Toronto brought passengers to the scenic route across Georgian Bay and Lake Superior, however this service ended in 1965. With the opening on the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959, grain imports to Port McNicoll dropped drastically, and the last of the Canadian Pacific freighters was withdrawn from service in 1950 (Tay Township Heritage, 2012).

1.2.4 Land Use History of Study Area

The study area is located on part of lots 142 and 143 East of Church Street, within the boundaries of the Military and Naval Reserve that was established in 1798 and was soon part of Historic Harbour Village of Penetanguishene.

Lot 142

Land registry records indicate that the Crown patent consisting of 3 acres was first granted to Patrick McGuire a pensioner in 1860, who entered a B&S the same year with Thomas Landyan (Lannigan?) (Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Simcoe, 1866:145). By 1891 Jannette Smith of Penetanguishene entered a B&S with Mary J. Smith of Penetanguishene for the 3-acre lot, who held the lot until 1941.

Lot 143

Land registry records indicate that the Crown patent was first granted to William Morse Kelly, who entered a B&S in 1886 with Thomas Taford for the lot. Thomas Taford entered a B&S in 1896 for ¾ acres with Thomas Dewel, who sold his ¾ acres to Mary J. Smith in 1905.

The 1879 historic mapping depicts the study area being located within the historical Village of Penetanguishene (Map 2). Church street was originally called Reformatory Road. Analysis of historic topographic maps indicates the study area remained as a woodlot throughout the twentieth century (Map 3).

1.2.5 Historic Plaques

As per Section 1, Standard 1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Earthworks consulted local historical plaques in order to inform archaeological potential and assessment strategies. One plaque is located approximately 300 metres south of the study area at St. James Anglican Church.

> *This garrison church was erected 1836-38 on the Penetanguishene military reserve. It was also attended by military pensioners and civilians since, until the 1870's. It housed the only Protestant congregation in the vicinity. Building funds were obtained largely through the exertions of the local naval commandant, Captain John Moberly, R.N. The first rector, Reverend Geo. Hallen held the post for thirty-six years. Many of the community's pioneers and military leaders are buried in its cemetery.*

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of an open meadow and vacant woodlot (Images 1 thru 8).

1.3.2 Natural Environment

The study area is situated within a beach ridge (Map 4) of the Simcoe Uplands physiographic region of Ontario, an area comprised of rolling till plains separated by steep-sided, flat floored valleys. The Penetanguishene Peninsula was submerged by Glacial Lake Algonquin, depositing boulder pavement, sand and silt (Chapman & Putnam 1984: 182-183). Surficial geology of the study area consists of glaciolacustrine deposits with sand, gravel and gravelly sand with nearshore beach deposits (Map 5), and the soil of the study area consists of Tioga Loamy Sand (Map 6), which are developed on calcareous outwash sands and are usually stone-free and are well-drained with low moisture holding capacity (Hoffman, Wicklund, & Richards 1962: 43-44).

The study area is located between two water sources. The nearest water source is St. Andrews Lake located approximately 580 metres east of the study area. Penetanguishene Bay is located approximately 690 metres west of the study area, which connects to Georgian Bay approximately two kilometres north of the study area.

The study area is located within the Barrie Ecodistrict of the Lake Simcoe – Rideau Ecoregion, which itself is situated within the Mixedwood Plains Eco-zone. This region encompasses 6,311,957 hectares, with the Ecodistrict consisting of 560,878 hectares and contains a diverse array of flora and fauna. The Barrie Ecodistrict is associated with the Eastern Temperate Deciduous Forest Vegetation Zone and the Huron-Ontario Section of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region, over half of the area has been cleared for agricultural purposes (Crins 2018:331-336). It is characterized by diverse hardwood forests dominated by sugar maple, American beech, white ash, eastern hemlock, and numerous other species are found where substrates are well developed on upland sites. Lowlands, including rich floodplain forests, contain green ash, silver maple, red maple, eastern white cedar, yellow birch, balsam fir, and black ash. Peatlands (some quite large) occur along the northern edge and in the eastern portion of the ecoregion, and these contain fens, and rarely bogs, with black spruce and tamarack.

> *Characteristic mammals include white-tailed deer, Northern raccoon, striped skunk, and woodchuck. Wetland habitats are used by many species of water birds and shorebirds, including wood duck, great blue heron, and Wilson's snipe. Open upland habitats are used by species such as field sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, and eastern meadowlark. Upland forests support populations of species such as hairy woodpecker, wood thrush, scarlet tanager, and rose-breasted grosbeak. Reptiles and amphibians found in this ecosystem include American bullfrog, northern leopard frog, spring peeper, red-spotted*

newt, snapping turtle, eastern gartersnake, and common watersnake. Characteristic fish species in the ecoregion include the white sucker, smallmouth bass, walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, rainbow darter, emerald shiner, and pearl dace.

(Crins et al. 2009:48-49)

1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

A search of registered archaeological sites within the MCM Archaeological Sites Database was conducted. A total of nine archaeological sites were found to be within a one-kilometre radius of the study area. A summary of these sites is provided in Table 1.

Table 1**: **Summary of Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 kilometre of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BeGx-28	Penetang Lake	Woodland, Late		Village
BeGx-30	Newash	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Wreck
BeGx-31	Tecumseh	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Wreck
BeGx-67	Penetang MHC V	Pre-Contact		Find Spot
BeGx-68	Penetang MHC IV	Pre-Contact		Find Spot
BeGx-69	Penetang MHC VII	Pre-Contact		Find Spot
BeGx-70	Penetang MHC VIII	Pre-Contact		Find Spot
BeGx-71	Penetang MHC IX	Post-Contact		
BeGx-72	Penetang MHC X	Pre-Contact, Post-Contact		

1.3.4 Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

No archaeological assessments conducted within 50 metres of the study area were identified.

1.4 Summary

As documented in Section 1.0 the study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of the study area at the border of Church Street, a historically documented transportation route within the historical village of Penetanguishene indicates the potential for locating Historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The inaccessibility of the study area to any form of ploughing equipment precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on August 17 and August 18, 2023 under PIF #: P1037-0200-2023, issued to Michael Golloher, M.Sc. (P1037). The weather during the survey was sunny and warm. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

The study area was assessed through a test pit survey (Image 9). Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of five metres apart. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 centimetres in diametre and were excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Test pit depth averaged 20 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of six-millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a medium greyish-brown loamy sand topsoil horizon overlaying an orange loamy sand subsoil (Image 10). No archaeological material was identified during the course of the survey.

The results of the Stage 2 archaeological survey are presented in Map 7.

3.0 Record of Finds

Table 2 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field

Table 2: Information Inventory of Documentation Record

Document	Location	Description
Field Notes	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page of notes
Photographs	Earthworks Office Project File	25 digital photographs
Field Map	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted on a 2.21 hectare property located at 245 Church Street, part of Lots 142 and 143, East of Church Street, Plan 70. Geographic Township of Tay, Penetanguishene, Simcoe County, Ontario. A Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted on August 17 and 18, 2023.

The Stage 2 archaeological survey did not yield any evidence of archaeological material. As a result, no additional archaeological assessments are required

5.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 test pit survey, the surveyed area is considered to be free of archaeological material, and no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The MCM is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act,* R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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 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.*

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act,* 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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8.0 Images

Image 1: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.

Image 2: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.

Image 3: Study Area Conditions. Facing West.

Image 4: Study Area Conditions. Facing North.

Image 5: Study Area Conditions. Facing West.

Image 6: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.

Image 7: Study Area Conditions. Facing West.

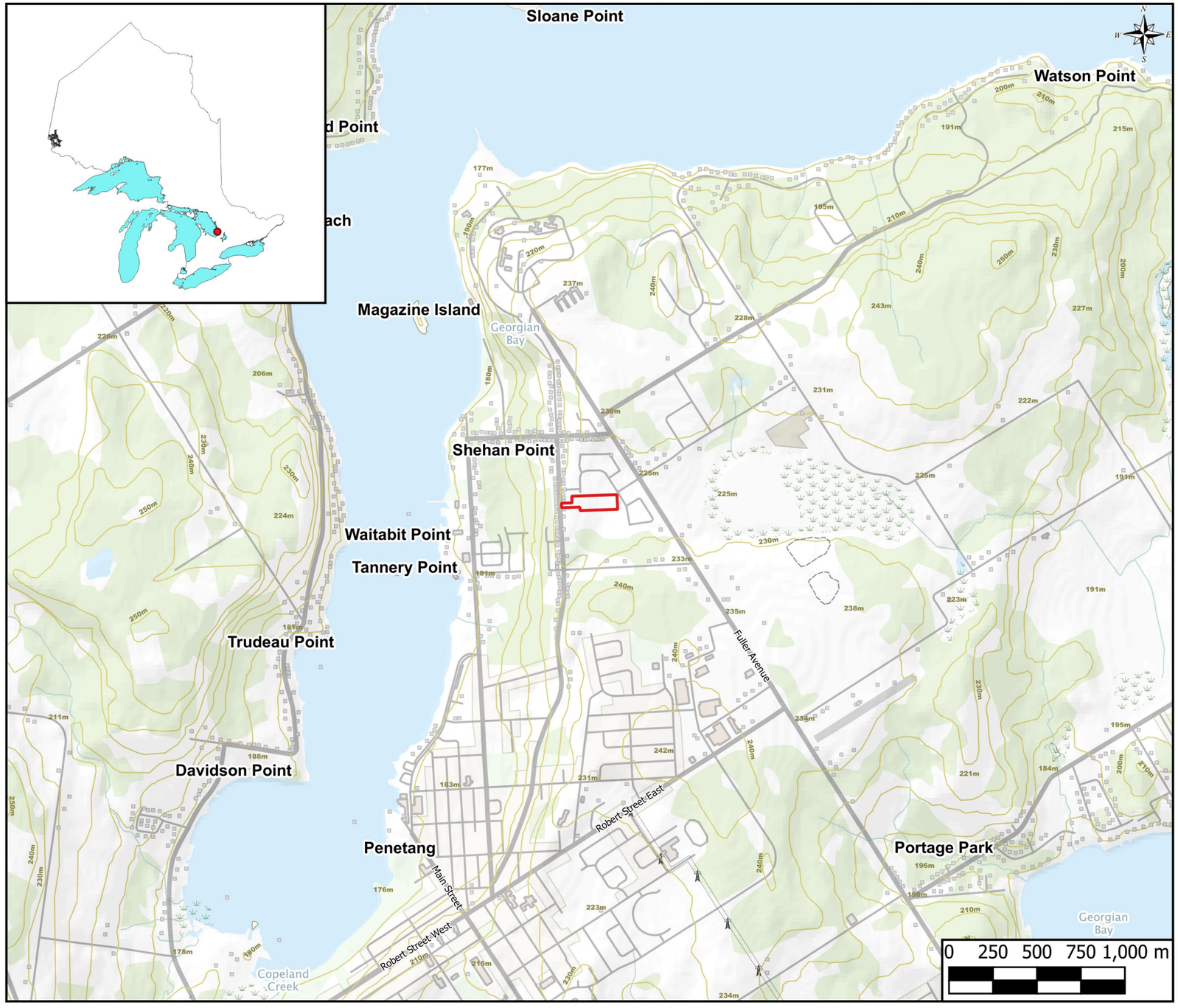
Image 8: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.

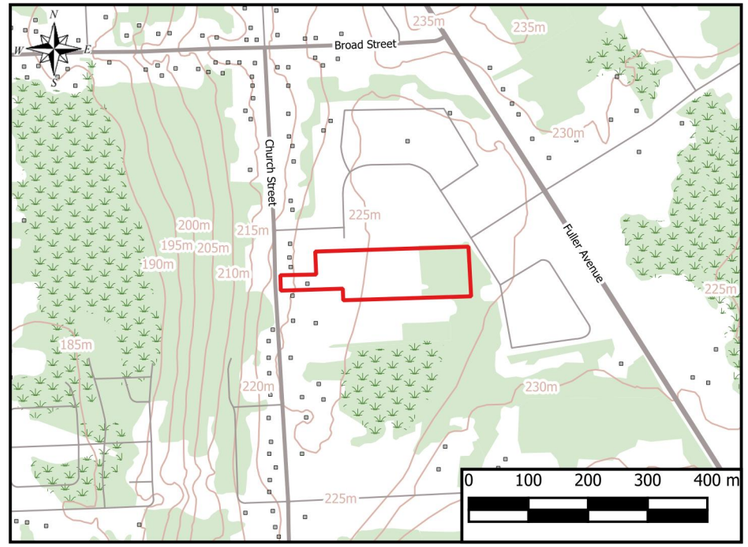
Image 9: Stage 2 Test Pit Survey in Progress. Facing East.

Image 10: Open Test Pit showing Subsurface Stratigraphy.

9.0 Maps

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
245 Church Street
Penetanguishene





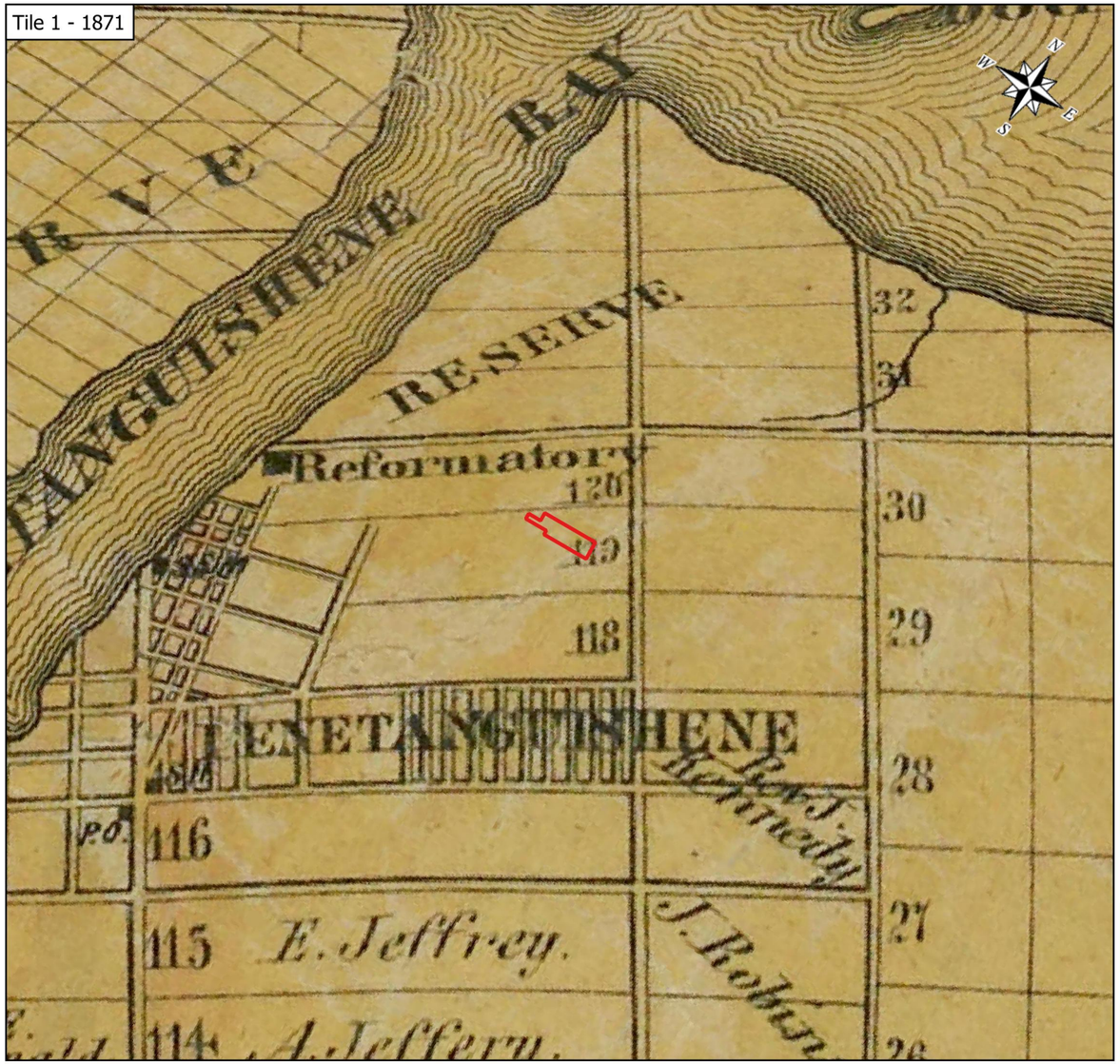
Legend

Study Area

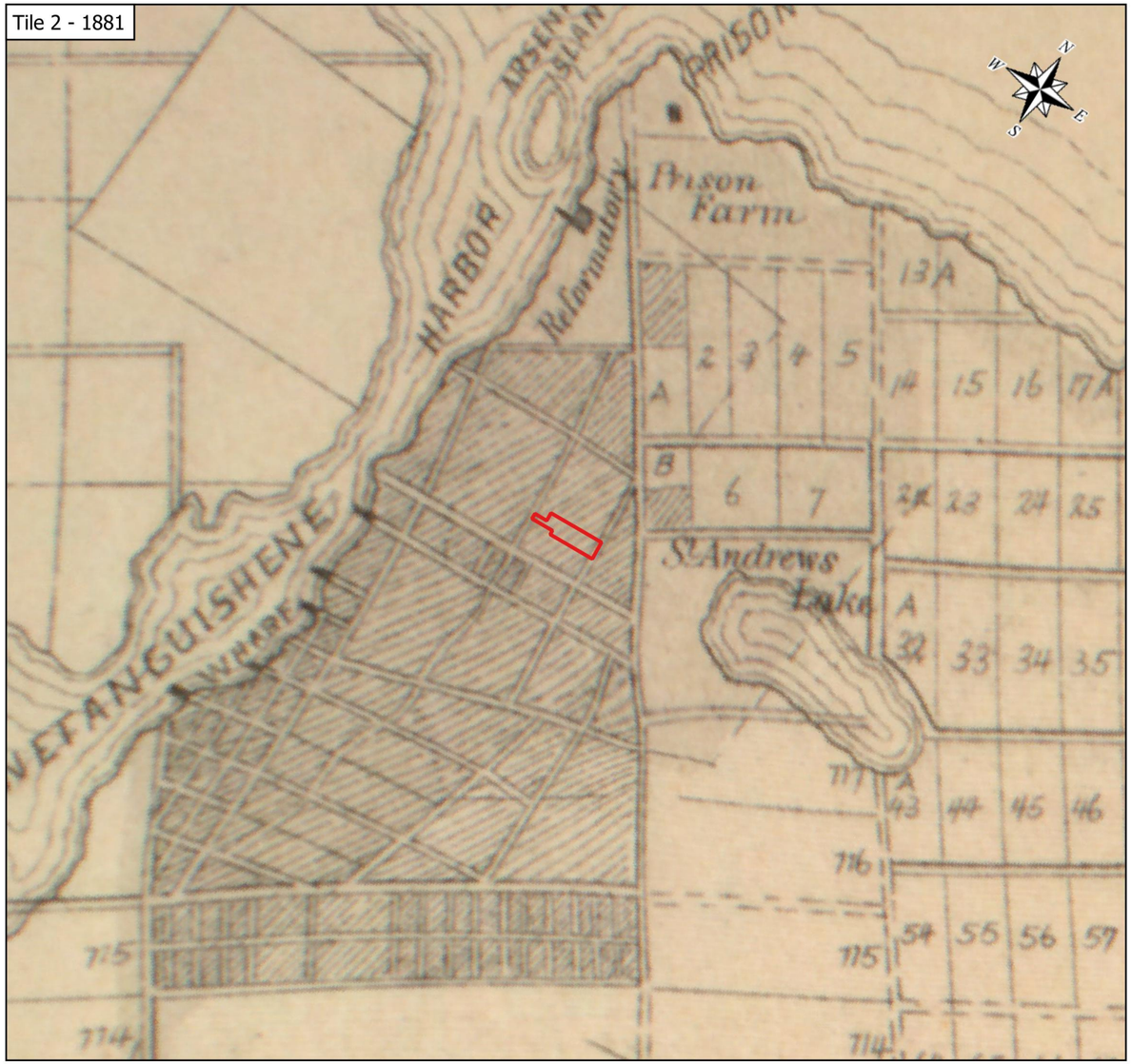
Reference:
Canvec Data. Scale 1:50000
Ontario Basic Mapping. Scale 1:10000
Simcoe County 2022 Aerial Imagery

Map 1: Regional Map

Tile 1 - 1871



Tile 2 - 1881



Legend

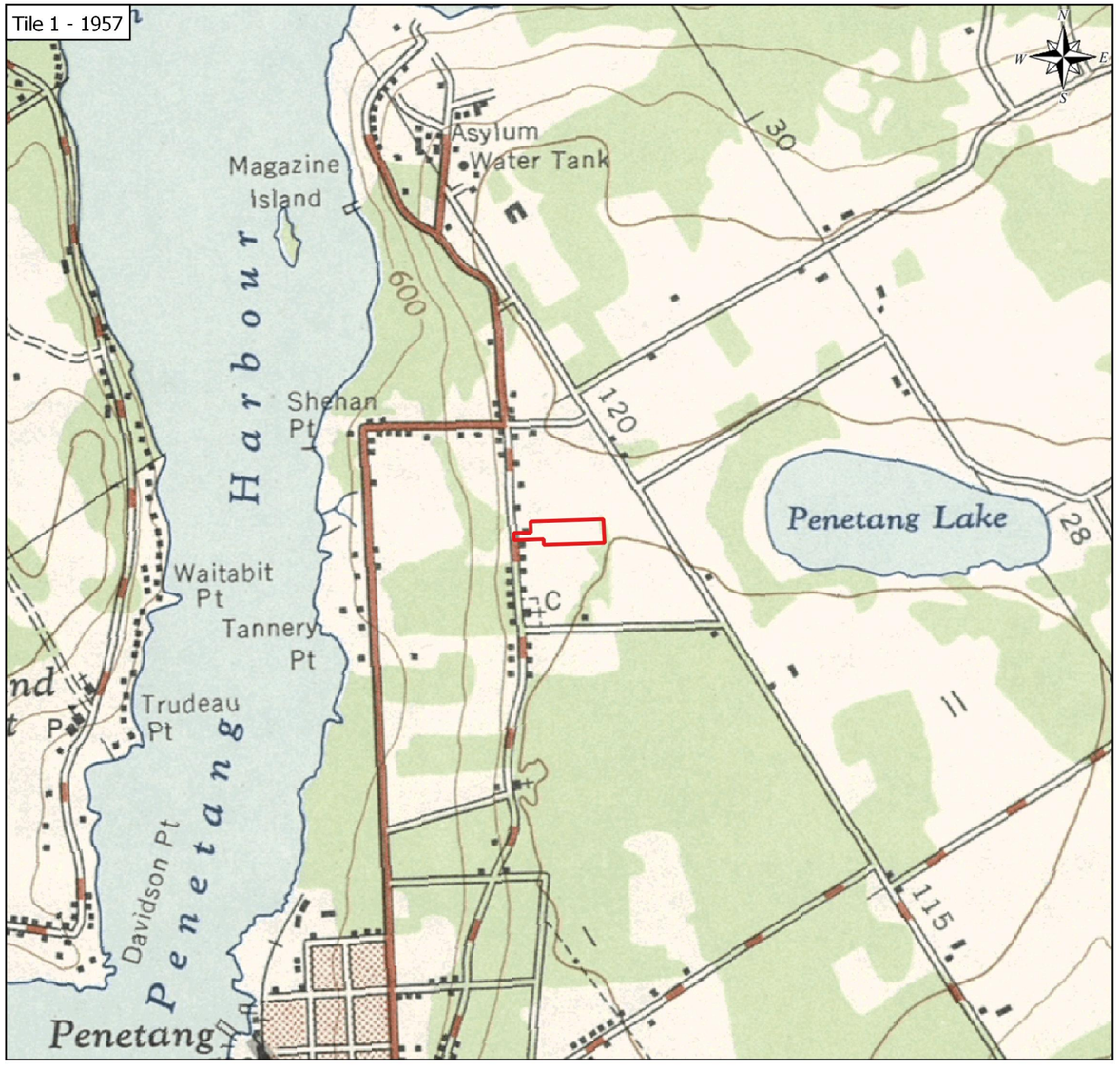
Study Area

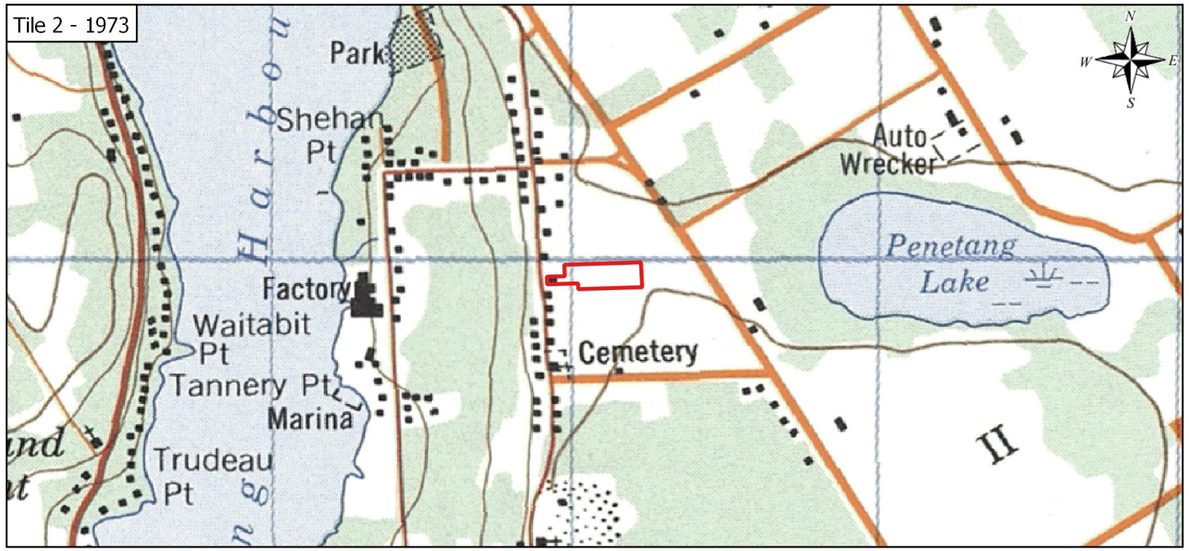
Not to Scale

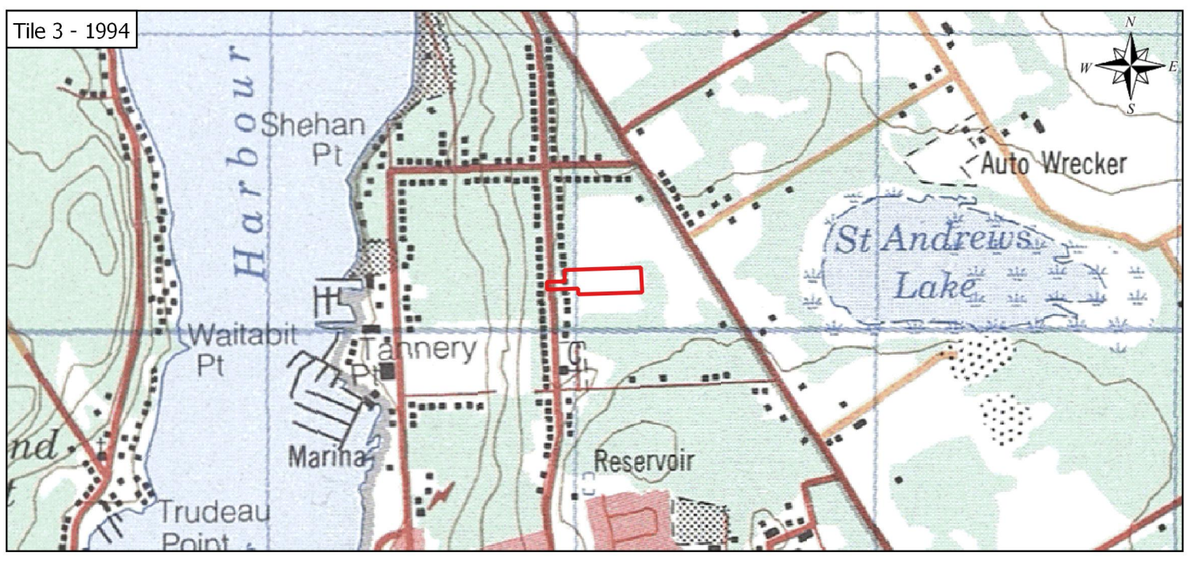
Tile 1 - Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe, Compiled and Published by John Hogg, Ont. 1871

Tile 2 - Simcoe Supplement in the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada. H. Belden & Co. 1881

Map 2: Nineteenth Century Historic Mapping







Legend

Study Area

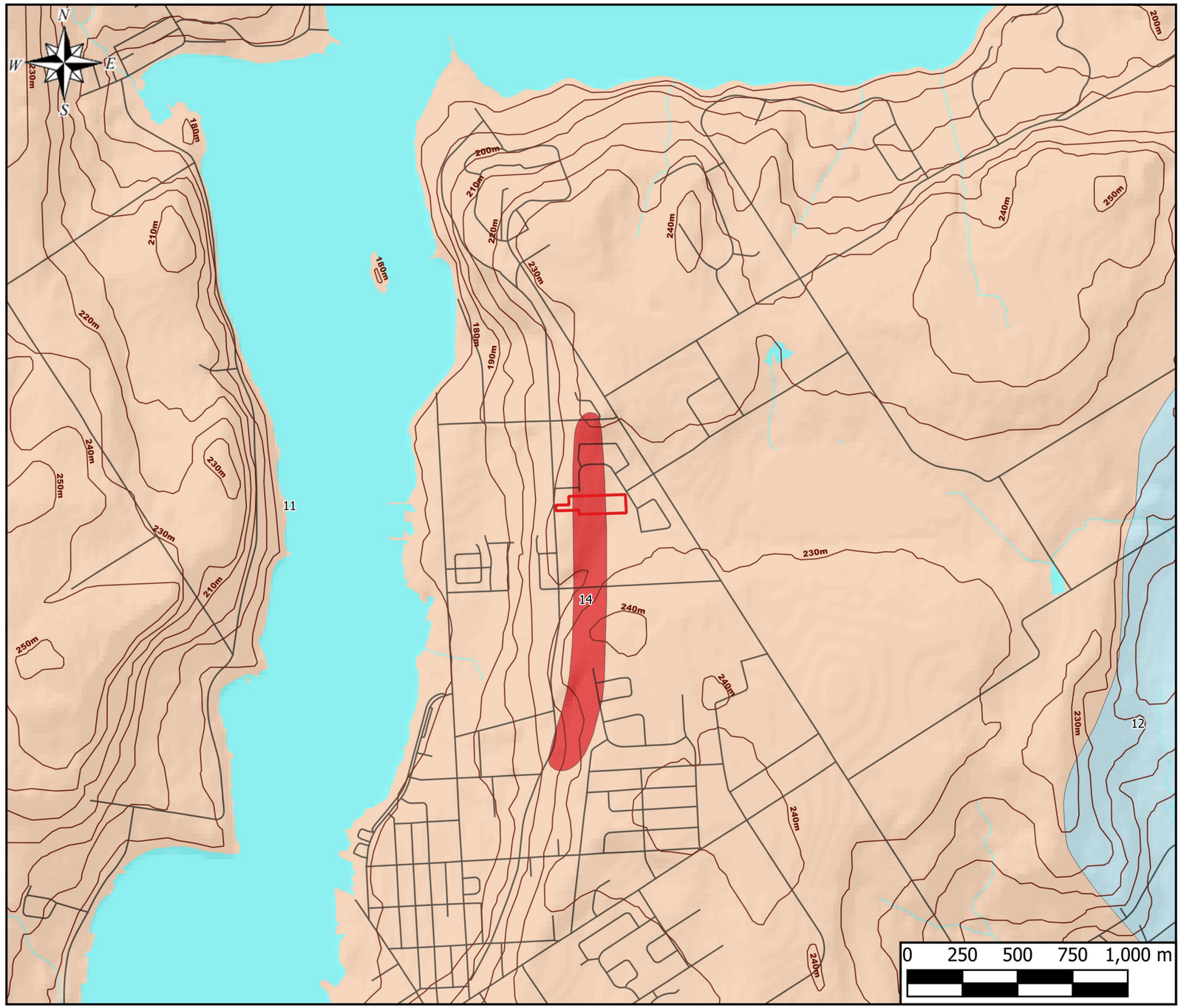
0 250 500 750 1,000 m

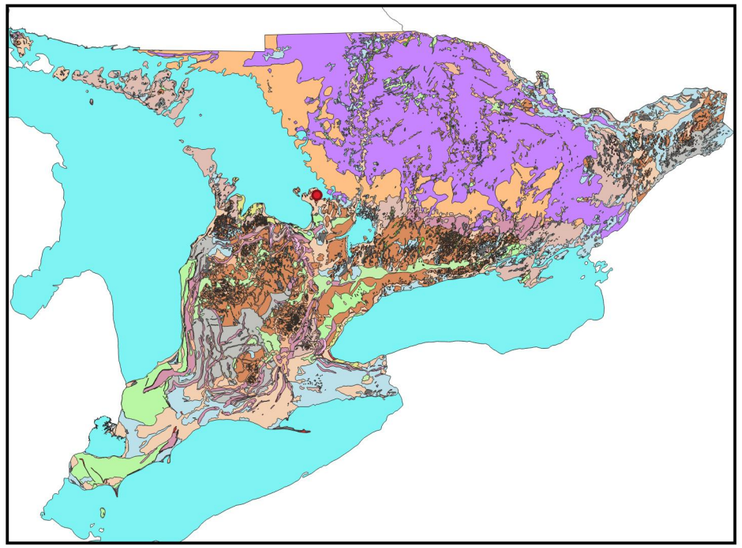
Tile 1 - Canada, Department of National Defence. Penetanguishene (West), Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 030MD13, [ed. 1], 1957.

Tile 2 - Canada, Department of National Defence. Penetanguishene, Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 030MD13, [ed. 2], 1973.

Tile 3 - Canada, Department of National Defence. Penetanguishene, Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 030MD13, [ed.], 1994.

Map 3: Twentieth Century Topographic Maps



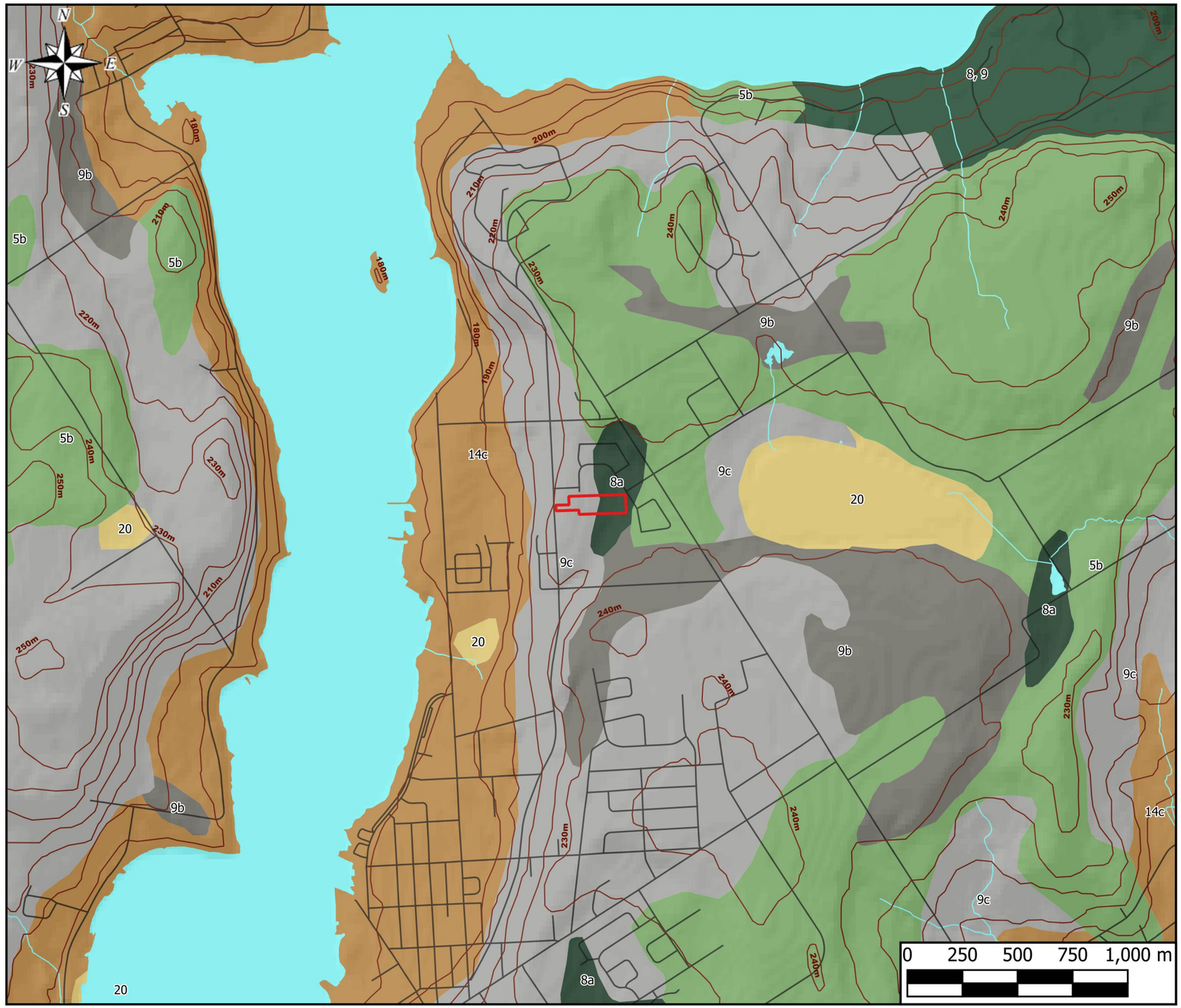


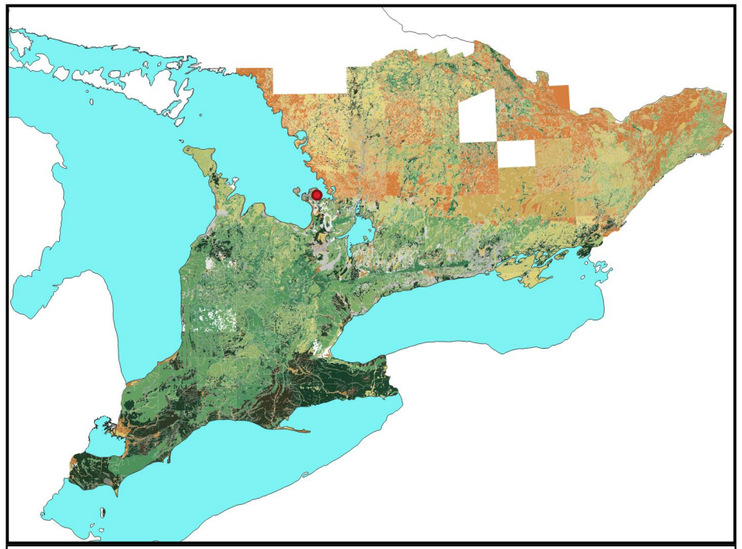
Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 11 - Sand Plains
- 12 - Clay Plains
- 14 - Beaches

Base Data:
Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F. 2007. Physiography of southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release—Data 228.

Map 4: Physiographic Landforms



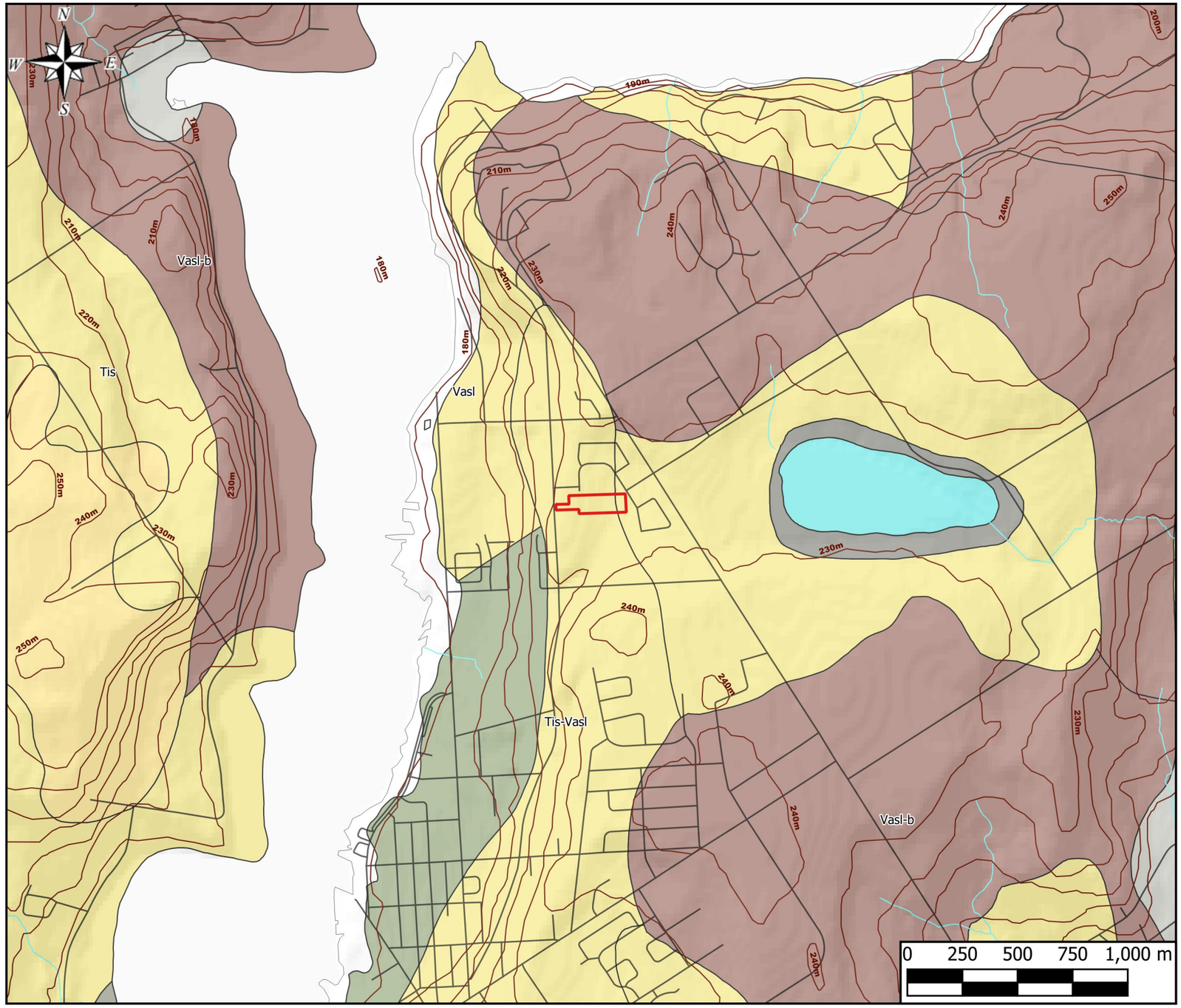


Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 5b - Silty Sand Till Rich In Paleozoic Rock Fragments
- 8, 9 - Glaciolacustrine Sand, Silt And Clay
- 8a - Silt And Clay, Minor Fine To Very Fine sand; Massive To Well Laminated.
- 9b - Sand And Gravel
- 9c - Fine to Very Fine Sand, Minor Pebbly Sand and Silt; Includes Sandy Distal Facies Of Subaquatic Fans.
- 14c - Fine to Very Fine Sand, Minor Pebbly Sand and Silt.
- 20 - Peat And Muck

Base Data:
Ontario Geological Survey 2010. Surficial geology of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release--Data 128-REV ISBN 978-1-4435-2483-4

Map 5: Surficial Geology

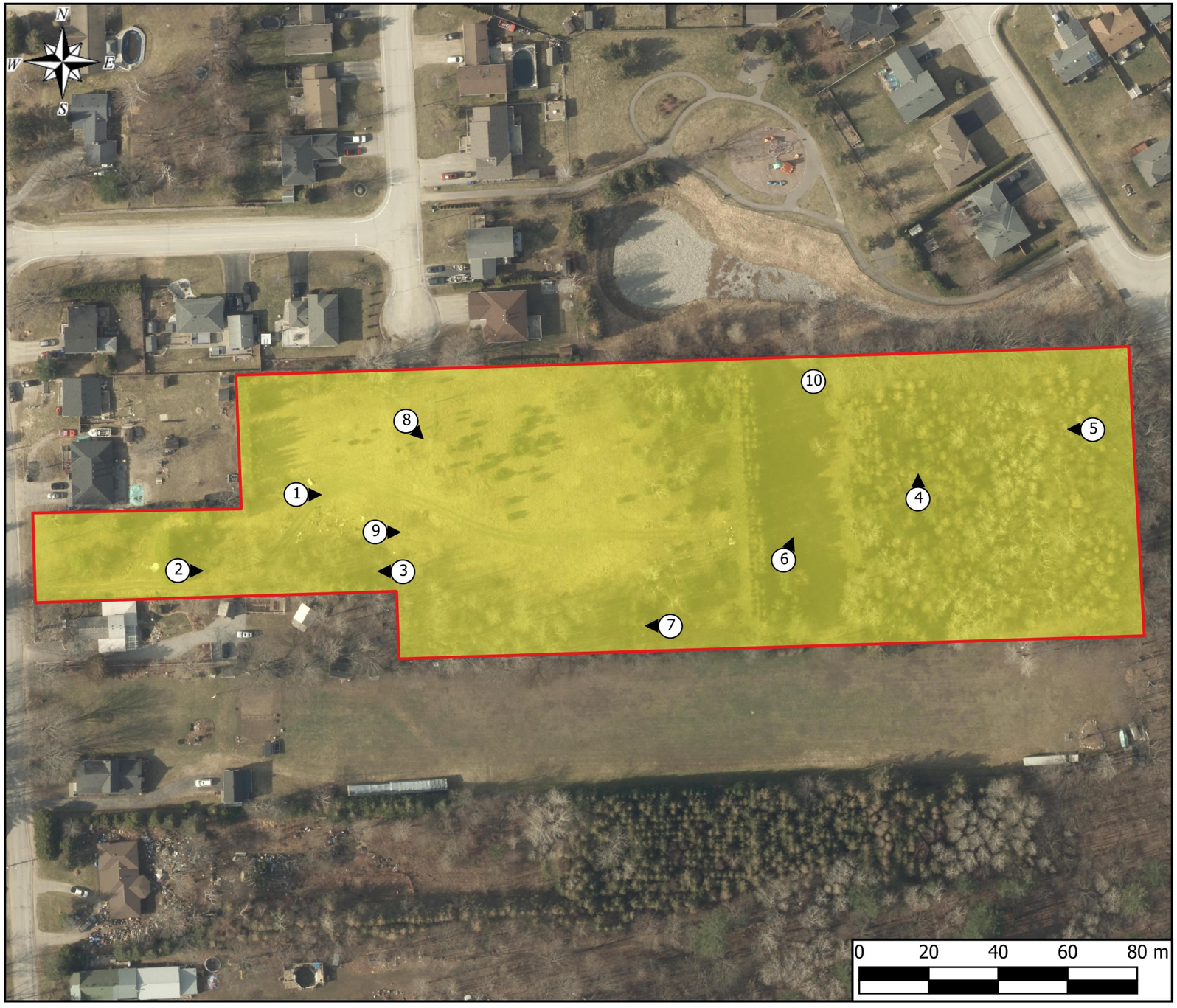


Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- Ans - Alliston Sandy Loam
- Gsl - Granby Sandy Loam
- M - Muck
- Ma - Marsh
- NM - Not Mapped
- Tis - Tioga Loamy Sand
- Tisl - Tioga Sandy Loam
- Tis-Vasl - Tioga Loamy Sand/Vasey Sandy Loam
- Vasl - Vasey Sandy Loam
- Vasl-b - Vasey Sandy Loam-stony phase
- Wg - Wyevale Gravelly Sandy Loam
- Waterbody

Reference:
Soil Map of Simcoe County. Soil Survey Report No. 29. Scale 1:63,360

Map 6: Regional Soil Map



Legend

- Study Area
- Area Subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Survey at 5 metre Intervals
- (#) Photo Location and Direction

Reference:
Simoe County 2022 Aerial Imagery

Map 7: Stage 2 Assessment Results