

**THE STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
OF THE LEWIS I SITE (BcGw-91) & THE LEWIS II SITE  
(BcGw-92), LEWIS PIT P/N 2692 EXPANSION,  
PART OF LOT 15, CONCESSION 9,  
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF VESPRA,  
TOWNSHIP OF SPRINGWATER,  
COUNTY OF SIMCOE**

(original)



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COUNTY OF SIMCOE**

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Prepared by

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Location of Archaeological Sites	Supporting Documents
GPS Coordinates	Supporting Documents
Aboriginal Consultation	Supporting Documents

## **PROJECT PERSONNEL**

Project & Field Director	Chris Brown (License P361)
Report Preparation	Rick Sutton (License P013)
Field Assistants	Jennie Fiddes, Ian Dutcher, Sally Lynch, Rick Sutton

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Lewis I Site (BcGw-91) and the Lewis II Site (BcGw 92), Lewis Pit P/N 2692 Expansion, Part Of Lot 15, Concession 9, Geographic Township Of Vespra, Township Of Springwater, County Of Simcoe. The archaeological assessment was required under the Aggregate Resources Act R.S.O. 1990 prior to the proposed expansion of a quarry on these lands.

The 20.2 hectare subject property consists of a secondary growth forest and a former christmas tree farm. Our firm conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of this property earlier this year (AAL 2013). Two archaeological sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 assessment and were registered as the Lewis I (BcGw-91) and the Lewis II (BcGw-92) sites. Both sites represent aboriginal campsites dating to the Middle to Late Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 1250-1650). Both sites have cultural heritage value and it was recommended that they would require a Stage 3 assessment prior to the development of these lands (AAL 2013).

Our firm carried out a Stage 3 assessment of both sites in September and October, 2013. A total of 22 one metre square test units were excavated at 5 metre intervals across the Lewis I site. Eleven of the test units were positive with artifact counts ranging from 1-16 per unit. Several of the test units contained potential subsurface post moulds.

A total of 25 one metre square test units were excavated at 5 metre intervals across the Lewis II site. Ten of the test units were positive with artifact counts ranging from 1-12 per unit. No potential subsurface features were identified at the Lewis II site.

The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that both sites are Middle to Late Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 1250-1650) campsites. It is likely that both sites represent the location of a temporary campsite which was probably used for hunting and/or gathering, or for the tending of agricultural fields for a brief period of time. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 33), all sites which date to the Late Woodland period are considered to have cultural heritage value and require Stage 4 mitigation if they cannot be avoided and protected from any proposed development project. The two sites must be subjected to Stage 4 mitigation before any development activities take place on this property.

## **1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT**

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Lewis I Site (BcGw-91) and the Lewis II Site (BcGw 92), Lewis Pit P/N 2692 Expansion, Part Of Lot 15, Concession 9, Geographic Township Of Vespra, Township Of Springwater, County Of Simcoe. The archaeological assessment was required under the Aggregate Resources Act R.S.O. 1990 prior to the proposed expansion of a quarry on these lands.

Permission for access to the property and to remove and curate artifacts was granted by the land owner. All fieldwork was conducted under archaeological consulting licence No. P013, issued to Rick Sutton. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980), and with the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC 2010). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered or documents produced as a result of the assessment.

### **1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**

The 20.2 hectare subject property which contains the two sites is located northwest of Barrie, immediately northeast of the intersection of George Johnston Road and Seadon Road (Figure 1 and 2). The Stage 3 assessment was conducted under the supervision of Chris Brown (P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., between September 4 and October 24, 2013.

The majority of the subject property is comprised of tableland areas associated with a secondary growth mixed deciduous and coniferous forest. A former Christmas tree farm is located in the southwestern corner of the property. The southern and eastern portions of the subject property are composed of elevated tablelands which are relatively flat, with only a gentle slope down to the west. Much of the northern edge of the study area is composed of a steep break in slope, overlooking lower lying lands to the north. The northeastern portion is the most varied topographically, consisting of a number of small ridges and small ravines associated with relic springs.

The Lewis I (BcGw-91) site is located in the northern section of the subject property on level terrain in a secondary growth forest. The Lewis II (BcGw-92) is situated 80 metres southwest of the Lewis I (BcGw-91) site. The Lewis II (BcGw-92) is also located in the northern section of the subject property on relatively level terrain in a secondary growth forest.

The subject property is located along the northern edge of a large upland area associated with the Simcoe Uplands physiographic region (Figure 1). The Simcoe Uplands consist of a series of broad rolling till plains which were islands in glacial Lake Algonquin (Chapman and Putman 1984:182). The upland till plains stand 60 metres above the adjoining lowland lake plains. The upland areas are encircled by a series of bluffs, terraces and minor beaches which form steps

down the hillsides. The main source of water on the uplands are the numerous springs which issue from part way down the upland slopes and feed the permanent lowland streams. The dominant soils of the uplands are well drained sandy loams and loamy sands.

There are currently no registered archaeological sites located either on, or immediately adjacent to the subject property (AAL 2013). The background research determined that there are only two registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of the subject property. The closest registered site is the Initial site (BcGw-43), a indeterminate aboriginal campsite located 250 metres southwest of the subject property. This site was found as a result of a research project focused on the Middle to Late Iroquoian occupation of the region (Sutton 1991). The other previously registered site is the Ford site (BcGw-40), a isolated Middle to Late Iroquoian findspot located 650 metres south of the subject property. A cultural chronology for Southern Ontario that also applies to the study area is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Cultural Chronology For Southern Ontario

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT
<b>PALEO-INDIAN</b>			
Early	Fluted	9000 - 8500 B.C.	Big Game Hunters and Small Nomadic Groups
Late	Non-fluted	8500 - 7500 B.C.	
<b>ARCHAIC</b>			
Early	Nettling	8000 - 7000 B.C.	Nomadic Hunters and Gatherers
	Bifurcate Based	7000 - 6000 B.C.	
Middle	Stemmed, Otter Creek and Brewerton	6000 - 2500 B.C.	Transition to Territorial Settlement
Late	Narrow Point	2500 - 1800 B.C.	More Diverse Resource Base
	Broad Point	1800 - 1500 B.C.	
	Small Point	1500 - 800 B.C.	
<b>WOODLAND</b>			
Early	Meadowood and Middlesex	1000 - 300 B.C.	Introduction of Pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula	300 B.C.- 700 A.D.	Long Distance Trade
Transitional	Princess Point	500 - 900 A.D.	Early Agriculture
Late	Early Iroquoian	900 - 1275 A.D.	Transition to Village Life
	Middle Iroquoian	1275 - 1400 A.D.	Large Villages and Dependence on Agriculture
	Late Iroquoian	1400 - 1650 A.D.	Tribal Development, Warfare, European Contact
<b>HISTORIC</b>			
Early	Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga	1700 - 1875 A.D.	Social Displacement
Late	Euro-Canadian	1800 A.D.- present	European Settlement

Our firm conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of this property earlier this year (AAL 2013). All of the relatively level sections of the subject property were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals (Figure 3). Two archaeological sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 assessment and were registered as the Lewis I (BcGw-91) and the Lewis II (BcGw-92) sites. Both sites represent aboriginal campsites dating to the Middle to Late Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 1250-1650). Both sites have cultural heritage value and it was recommended that they would require a Stage 3 assessment prior to the development of these lands (AAL 2013).

The Lewis I (BcGw-91) site consists of a single positive test pit containing a single aboriginal ceramic artifact (AAL 2013). The single ceramic artifact is grit tempered and has a smooth interior. This artifact appears to represent a exfoliated fractured ceramic sherd dating to the Middle to Late Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 1250-1650). Due to the diagnostic nature of the artifact, no additional test pits were excavated at 2.5m intervals around the positive test pit. The positive test pit had a depth of 28cm suggesting that this area has been ploughed and cultivated in the past.

The Lewis II (BcGw-92) consists of a two positive test pits located 5 metres apart. One test pit contained two aboriginal ceramics while the other contained one aboriginal ceramic (AAL 2013). All of the ceramics were partially exfoliated, although the presence of some smooth plain surfaces suggests that the site also dates to the Middle to Late Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 1250-1650). The positive test pits had depths of 26-27cm, suggesting that this area has also been ploughed and cultivated in the past. Due to the diagnostic nature of the artifacts, no additional test pits were excavated at 2.5m intervals around the positive test pits.

### **1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

Information on potential Euro-Canadian archaeological planning concerns was derived from an examination of the 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Simcoe County (Beldon 1881). The historic mapping indicates that the subject property was originally located on the West Half of Lot 15, Concession 9 in Vespra Township. Unfortunately, the historical atlas map for this region contains very little information regarding property ownership at that time or the approximate location of potential late 19<sup>th</sup> century homesteads or other buildings (AAL 2013).

## **2.0 STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT**

### **THE LEWIS I SITE (BcGw-91)**

#### **2.1 FIELD METHODS**

Stage 3 test excavations were carried out at the Lewis I site by our firm under the field supervision of Chris Brown (License P361) between September 4 and October 1, 2013 under mild weather conditions with a mixture of sun and cloud. A temporary datum was established in the northwestern section of the site (300N 100E) and was tied into a property datum. A five metre grid system was then established in the area where the single positive test pit was located.

In general, small pre-contact sites which clearly have cultural heritage value require a Stage 3 assessment which starts with the excavation of a series of one metre square test units at 10 metre intervals across the site (MTC 2011: 28). Additional units, amounting to 40% of the initial grid total, should also be excavated in areas of interest within the site. However, given the small size of these two sites and their location in a dense secondary growth forest, it is recommended that the Stage 3 assessment should consist of the excavation of a series of one metre square test units at 5 metre intervals across the entire area of each site (AAL 2013).

For the Stage 3 assessment, a total of 22 one metre square test units were excavated at 5 metre intervals across the site (Figure 4). The location of the individual test units had to sometimes be moved due to the presence of trees. All of the soils from each square were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. The units varied in depth from 24-30 cm and consisted of a sandy loam ploughzone. All of the units were excavated into the first 5cm of the subsoil if no potential subsurface features or post moulds were identified. Eleven of the test units were positive with artifact counts ranging from 1-16 per unit (Figure 4).

The depth of the test units indicates that this secondary growth forest had been ploughed and cultivated in the past. Our firm's experience in working on other aboriginal sites located in forests in this area indicates that undisturbed forests generally have very shallow topsoil profiles in the 10-15cm range (AAL 2002). In addition, this forest does not contain any mature large caliber maple or beech trees, which are characteristic of mature undisturbed forests in this region. It is likely that the Lewis I site is located in an area that was cultivated in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, after which time the secondary growth forest slowly became established.

Three of the one metre test units may contain subsurface cultural features (Units 295N 110E, 295N 115E and 300N 116E). Each of these three units contained several potential post moulds ranging in diameter from 6-9cm (Figure 5). The post moulds would have to be sectioned as part of a Stage 4 excavation in order to confirm that they are in fact cultural. The location of the post moulds was recorded and photographed in each unit. Geotextile fabric was then placed over the unit floors and they were then all backfilled.

## 2.2 RECORD OF FINDS

A total of 42 artifacts were recovered as a result of the Stage 3 assessment of the Lewis I site, including 39 small fractured or exfoliated ceramic sherds, and 3 ceramic body sherds (Table 2 and 3). Two of the body sherds exhibit a ribbed paddle exterior surface treatment, while the third had a surface treatment that could not be identified. The small artifact assemblage recovered from the site suggests that it dates to the Middle to Late Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 1250-1650), when this region was intensively occupied by the Huron-Wendat (Sutton 1999).

**Table 2.** Lewis I Site (BcGw-91) General Artifact Counts and Provenience

UNIT	FSH	BSH	TOTALS
284N 100E	1		<b>1</b>
289N 100E	6		<b>6</b>
290N 104E	6		<b>6</b>
290N 111E	1		<b>1</b>
295N 100E	1		<b>1</b>
295N 105E	4		<b>4</b>
295N 110E	13	3	<b>16</b>
295N 115E	1		<b>1</b>
300N 100E	4		<b>4</b>
300N 110E	1		<b>1</b>
305N 104E	1		<b>1</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>42</b>

FSH- fractured sherds; BSH- body sherds

**Table 3.** Lewis I Site (BcGw-91) Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Unit	Material	Type	Comment
1	284N 100E	ceramic	fractured sherds	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherd
2-7	289N 106E	ceramic	fractured sherds	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherds
8-13	290N 104E	ceramic	fractured sherds	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherds
14	290N 111E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherd
15	295N 100E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherd
16-19	295N 105E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherds
20-32	295N 110E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherds
33	295N 110E	ceramic	body sherd	ribbed paddle surface treatment
34	295N 110E	ceramic	body sherd	ribbed paddle surface treatment
35	295N 110E	ceramic	body sherd	unidentified surface treatment
36	295N 115E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherd
37-40	300N 100E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherds
41	300N 110E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherd
42	305N 104E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherd

## **2.3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that the Lewis I site is a Middle to Late Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 1250-1650) campsite. It is likely that the Lewis I site represents the location of a temporary campsite which was probably used for hunting and/or gathering, or for the tending of agricultural fields for a brief period of time. The small size of the site and the artifact assemblage suggests that this site was occupied for a relatively short period of time by a very small group of individuals. The site probably represents a satellite campsite associated with one of the large native village sites which are located in this area (Ramsden 1990).

As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 33), all sites which date to the Late Woodland period are considered to have cultural heritage value and require Stage 4 mitigation if they cannot be avoided and protected from any proposed development project.

## **THE LEWIS II SITE (BcGw-92)**

### **2.4 FIELD METHODS**

Stage 3 test excavations were carried out at the Lewis II site by our firm under the field supervision of Chris Brown (License P361) between October 1 and October 24, 2013 under mild weather conditions with a mixture of sun and cloud. A temporary datum was established in the central section of the site (300N 100E) and was tied into a property datum. A five metre grid system was then established in the area where the two positive test pits were located.

In general, small pre-contact sites which clearly have cultural heritage value require a Stage 3 assessment which starts with the excavation of a series of one metre square test units at 10 metre intervals across the site (MTC 2011: 28). Additional units, amounting to 40% of the initial grid total, should also be excavated in areas of interest within the site. However, given the small size of these two sites and their location in a dense secondary growth forest, it is recommended that the Stage 3 assessment should consist of the excavation of a series of one metre square test units at 5 metre intervals across the entire area of each site (AAL 2013).

For the Stage 3 assessment, a total of 25 one metre square test units were then excavated at 5 metre intervals across the site (Figure 6). The location of the individual test units had to sometimes be moved due to the presence of trees. All of the soils from each square were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. The units varied in depth from 23-31 cm and consisted of a sandy loam ploughzone. All of the units were excavated into the first 5cm of the subsoil if no potential subsurface features or post moulds were identified. Ten of the test units were positive with artifact counts ranging from 1-12 per unit (Figure 6). No potential subsurface features or post moulds were identified on the floor of the test units.

The depth of the test units indicates that this secondary growth forest had been ploughed and cultivated in the past. Our firm's experience in working on other aboriginal sites located in forests in this area indicates that undisturbed forests generally have very shallow topsoil profiles

in the 10-15cm range (AAL 2002). In addition, this forest does not contain any mature large caliber maple or beech trees, which are characteristic of mature undisturbed forests in this region. It is likely that the Lewis II site is located in an area that was cultivated in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, after which time the secondary growth forest slowly became established.

## 2.5 RECORD OF FINDS

A total of 51 artifacts were recovered as a result of the Stage 3 assessment of the Lewis II site, including 46 small fractured or exfoliated ceramic sherds, 2 ceramic pipe bowl fragments, one ceramic body sherd, one neck sherd and one piece of chipped stone (Table 4 and 5). One of the pipe bowls had a convex shape and was decorated with very small randomly placed punctates on both the exterior and interior. The other pipe bowl also had a convex shape and was decorated on the exterior by a series of parallel encircling incised lines. The interior lip of the bowl was also notched. The single neck sherd fragment was decorated with a row of linear stamped obliques. The single body sherd recovered from the site had a smooth plain exterior. The single chipped stone artifact consisted of a piece of Balsam Lake chert shatter.

The small artifact assemblage recovered from the site suggests that it dates to the Middle to Late Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 1250-1650), when this region was intensively occupied by the Huron-Wendat (Sutton 1999).

**Table 4.** Lewis II Site (BcGw-92) General Artifact Counts and Provenience

UNIT	FSH	PBL	BSH	NSH	SHA	TOTALS
290N 100E	6	1				7
295N 89E	1					1
295N 94E	2	1				3
295N 99E	11			1		12
300N 95E	1					1
300N 99E	4					4
300N 105E	12					12
300N 110E	3					3
304N 104E	4		1	1		6
310N 100E	2					2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>

FSH- fractured sherds; PBL- Pipe Bowls; BSH- Body Sherds; NSH- Neck Sherds; SHA- Shatter

**Table 5.** Lewis II Site (BcGw-92) Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Unit	Material	Type	Comment
1-6	290N 100E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherds
7	290N 100E	ceramic	pipe bowl	small punctates on exterior and interior
8	295N 89E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherd
9-10	295N 94E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherds

11	295N 94E	ceramic	pipe bowl	incised encircling parallel lines on exterior
12-22	295N 99E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherds
23	295N 99E	lithic	shatter	balsam lake chert
24	300N 95E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherd
25-28	300N 99E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherds
29-40	300N 105E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherds
41-43	300N 110E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherds
44-47	304N 104E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherds
48	304N 104E	ceramic	body herd	plain surface treatment
49	304N 104E	ceramic	neck sherd	stamped oblique decoration
50-51	310N 100E	ceramic	fractured sherd	small fractured and exfoliated fractured sherd

## 2.6 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that the Lewis II site is a Middle to Late Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 1250-1650) campsite. It is likely that the Lewis II site represents the location of a temporary campsite which was probably used for hunting and/or gathering, or for the tending of agricultural fields for a brief period of time. The small size of the site and the artifact assemblage suggests that this site was occupied for a relatively short period of time by a very small group of individuals. The site probably represents a satellite campsite associated with one of the large native village sites which are located in this area (Ramsden 1990).

As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 33), all sites which date to the Late Woodland period are considered to have cultural heritage value and require Stage 4 mitigation if they cannot be avoided and protected from any proposed development project.

## 3.0 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

On August 12, 2013, Rick Sutton (P013) of our firm sent an email to Mr. Ron Douglas, Councillor, Chippewas of Rama First Nation, informing him of the presence of the two aboriginal campsites on this property and our plans to conduct a Stage 3 assessment (see supporting documents). Mr. Douglas has acted as a liaison between our firm and the Rama First Nation in the past when we have excavated other Late Woodland sites in this region.

On September 10, 2013, Mr. Douglas along with four other councilors from Rama First Nation attended a onsite meeting with Mr. Sutton and our field crew. We discussed the general nature of the proposed quarry expansion, our Stage 3 assessment and the possible Stage 4 excavation of the two sites. The councilors showed a great interest in the results of our assessment and expressed their satisfaction that an archaeological survey had been conducted and that the sites would either be preserved or excavated prior to any development activities. The only request that the councilors made was that they wanted to be invited back for another site visit if the two sites were subjected to Stage 4 excavation. The councilors did not request or require the presence of aboriginal monitors or excavators for this project, and simply thanked us for keeping them informed regarding the results of archaeological assessment activities in their region.

## **4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE**

### **4.1 RECOMMENDATIONS**

This report has documented the Stage 3 assessment of two archaeological sites. The two sites that were subjected to a Stage 3 assessment include the Lewis I (BcGw-91) and the Lewis II (BcGw-92) sites. Both sites represent aboriginal campsites dating to the Middle to Late Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 1250-1650). As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 33), sites which date to this period are considered to have cultural heritage value and require Stage 4 mitigation if they cannot be avoided and protected from any proposed development project. The two sites must be subjected to Stage 4 mitigation before any development activities take place on this property.

The Stage 4 excavation of both sites should consist of the block excavation by hand of a series of one metre units. The units should be excavated in the areas associated with the positive test pits, high yielding Stage 3 test units, and areas where potential subsurface features and post moulds are located (MTC 2011: 46). The block excavations should also extend two metres beyond any cultural features. All suspected subsoil cultural features should be mapped, photographed, sectioned and excavated by hand through 3mm mesh. If there is no potential for the documentation of cultural features outside of the core site area, the topsoil can then be mechanically removed from those areas after the hand excavations of the core have been completed (MTC 2011: 47).

### **4.2 COMPLIANCE ADVICE**

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological 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 Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

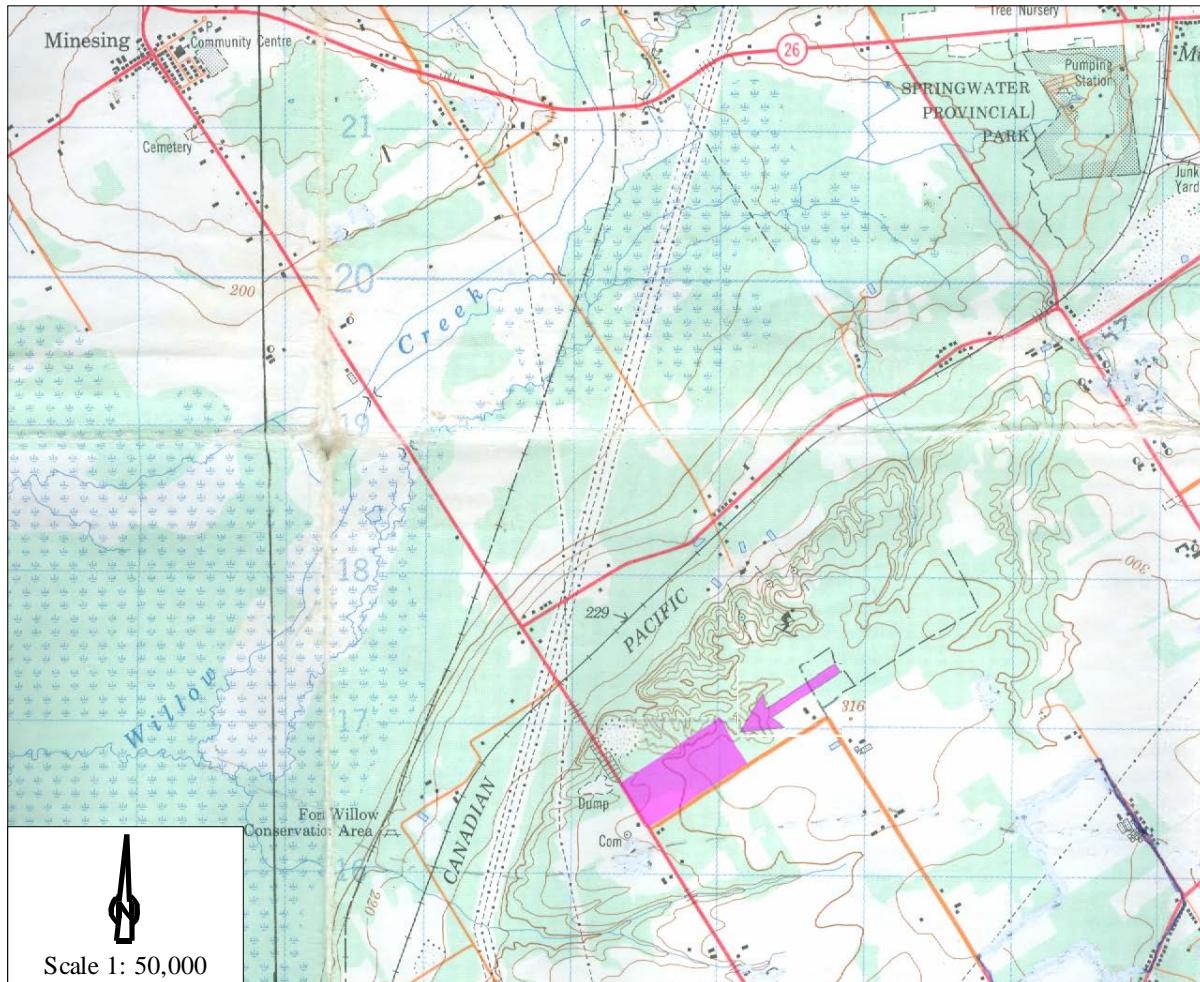
It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed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

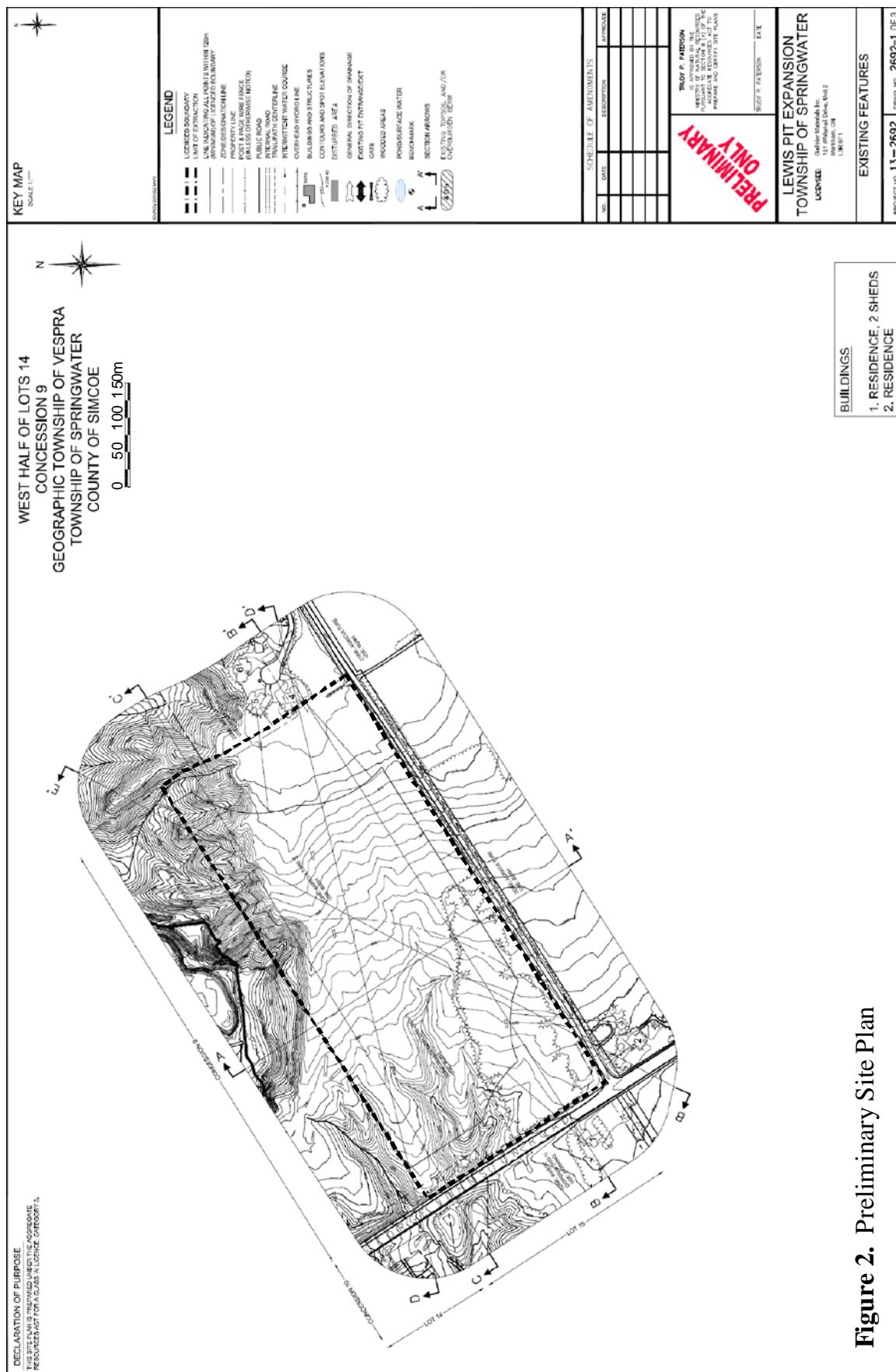
The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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

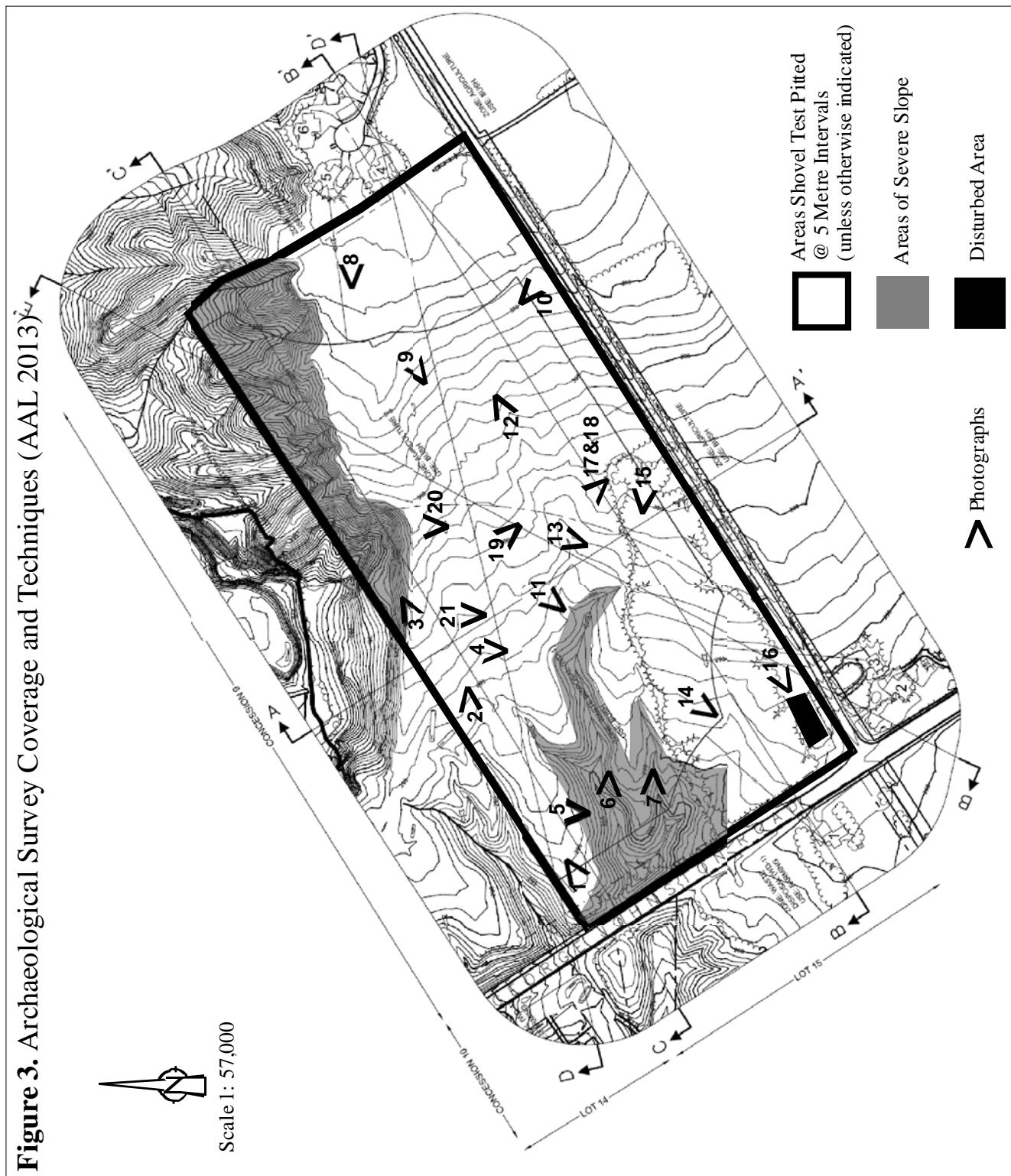
## 5.0 MAPS

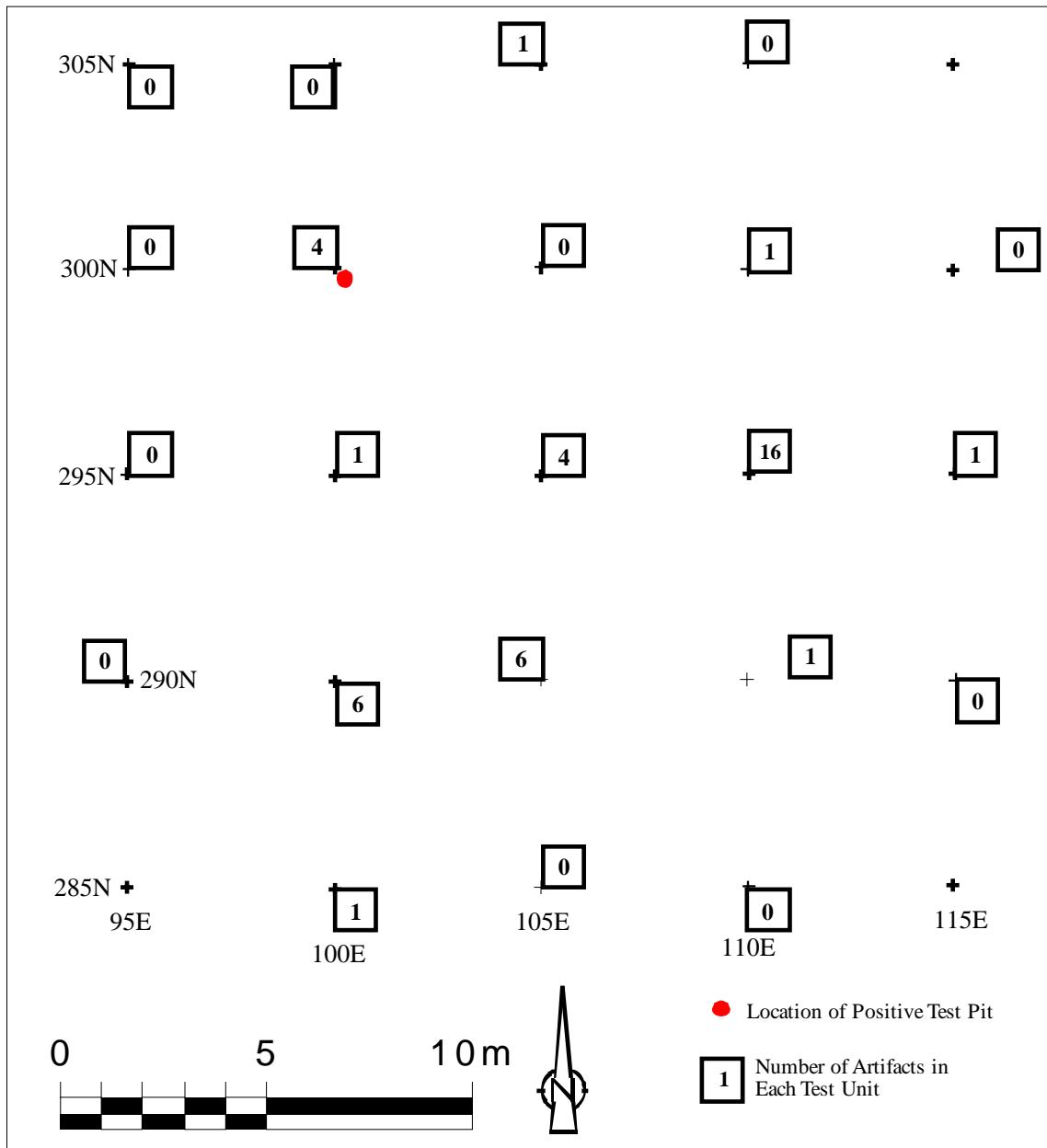


**Figure 1.** General Location of the Subject Property  
(Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1986 Barrie 31D/5)

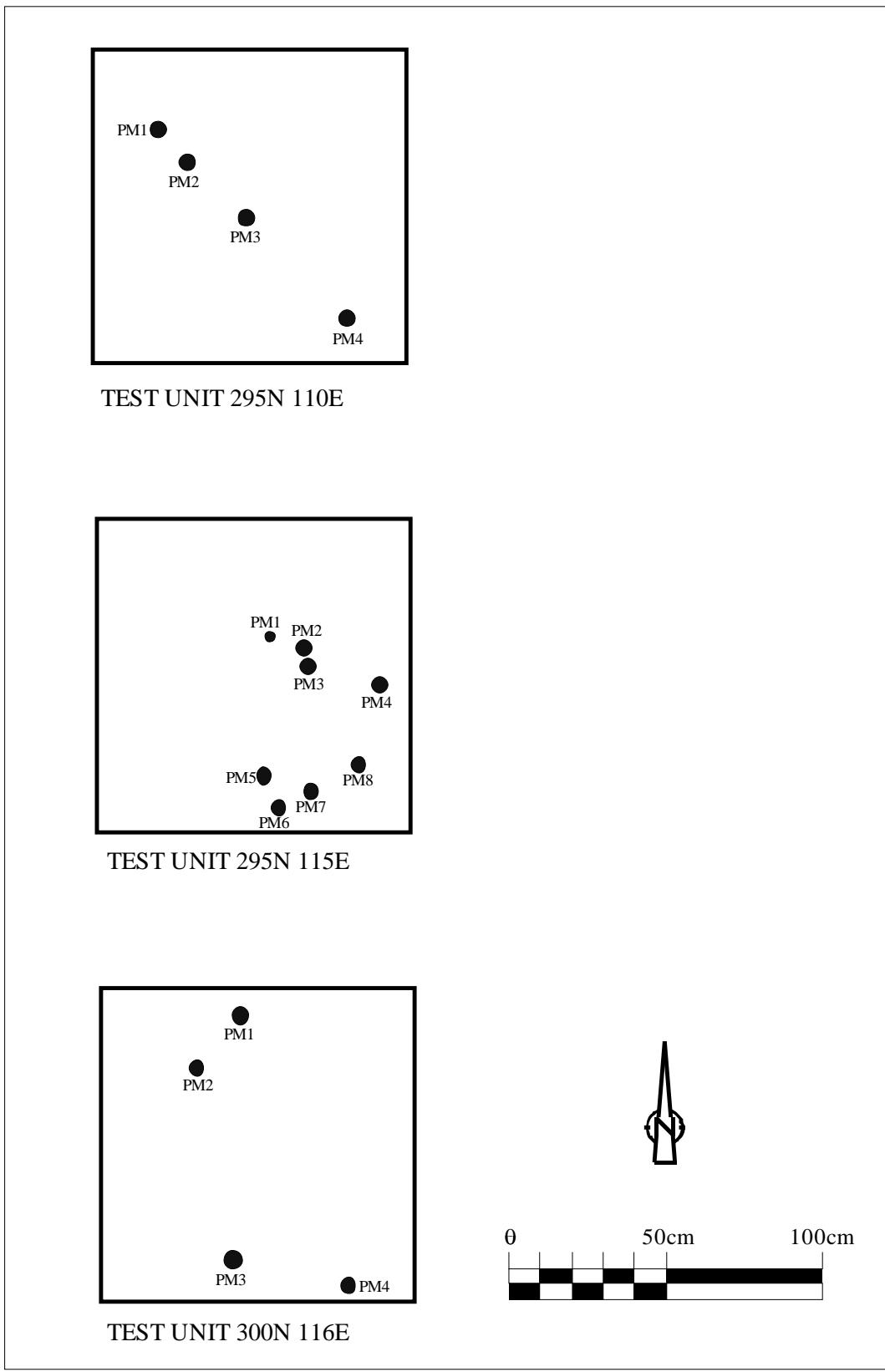


**Figure 2.** Preliminary Site Plan





**Figure 4.** Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the Lewis I Site (BcGw-91)



**Figure 5.** Location of Possible Post Moulds, Lewis I Site (BcGw-91)

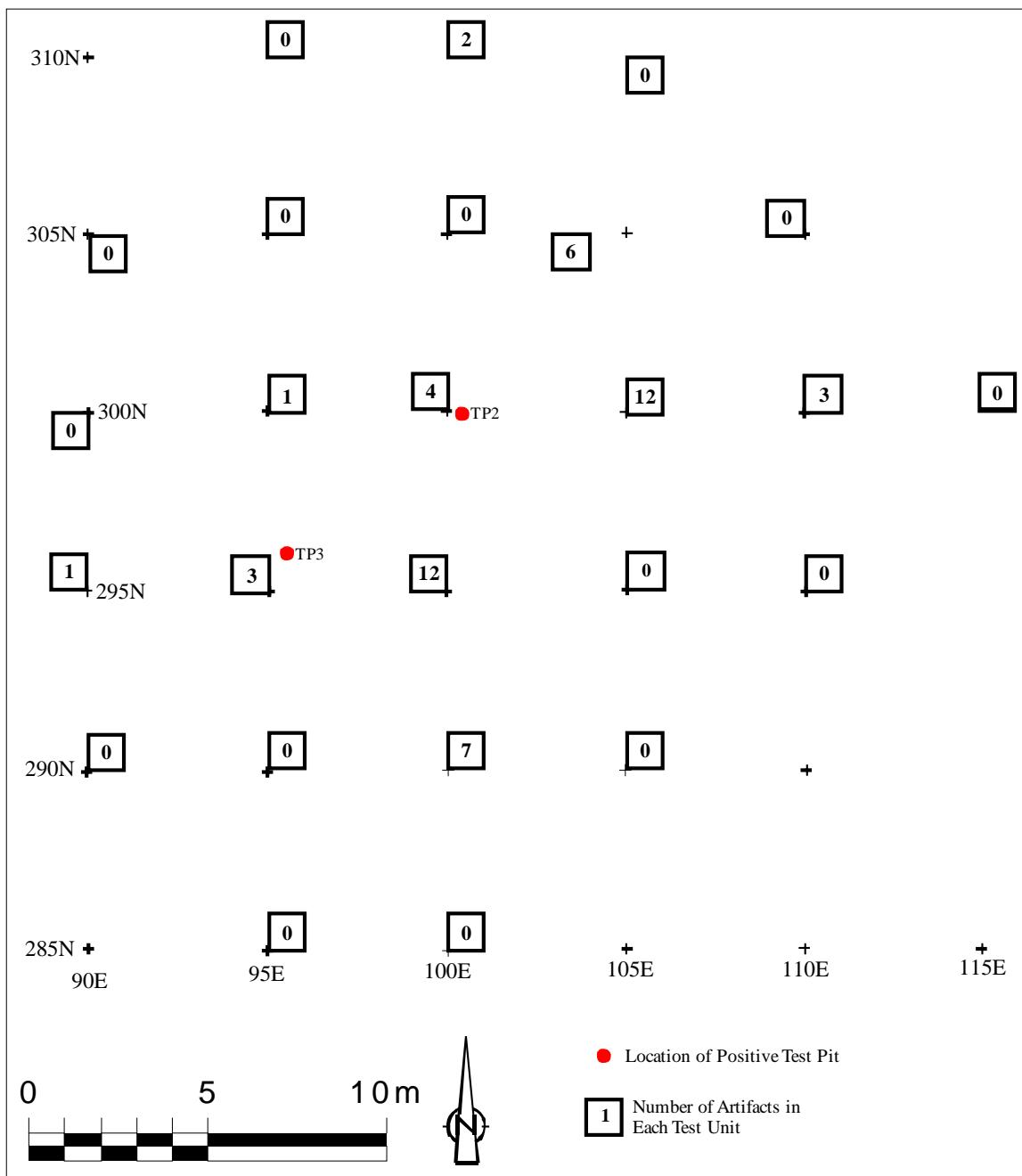


Figure 6. Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the Lewis II Site (BcGw-92)

## 6.0 IMAGES



**Plate 1.** Lewis I Site (BcGw-91) Stage 3 Test Excavations  
(view northwest)



**Plate 2.** Lewis I Site (BcGw-91) Stage 3 Test Excavations  
(view west)



**Plate 3.** Lewis I Site (BcGw-91) 295N 110E Possible Postmoulds  
(view north)



**Plate 4.** Lewis II Site (BcGw-91) 295N 115E Possible Postmoulds  
(view southwest)



**Plate 5.** Lewis II Site (BcGw-91) 300N 116E Possible Postmoulds  
(view southwest)



**Plate 6.** Lewis II Site (BcGw-92) Stage 3 Test Excavations  
(view northeast)



**Plate 7.** Lewis II Site (BcGw-92) Stage 3 Test Excavations  
(view southwest)



**Plate 8.** Lewis I & Lewis II Sites Artifact Sample

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