

IRVIN HERITAGE INC.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Part of Lot 5, Concession 4
Geographic Township of East Garafaxa
County of Dufferin

March 20, 2020

Prepared for: The Proponent

Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.

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Version: Original

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 26 Ha in size.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retains archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of a 5 m Test Pit Survey and 5 m Visual Survey is recommended.

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

- Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A visual survey must be undertaken along 5 m survey intervals.
- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a test pit survey with the following conditions:
 - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
 - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
 - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
 - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
 - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

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1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located within Part of Lot 15, Concession 4 in the Historic Township of East Garafaxa within the County of Dufferin (Map 1).

The requirement for a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Approval Authority in response to a Development Application 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 legal 26 Ha property.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is rectangular, approximately 26 Ha in size, and consists of agricultural fields and a woodlot (Maps 2).

A small pond, potentially artificial, exists 600 m south east of the Study Area.

The Study Area is located within the Dundalk Till Plain (7) Physiographic Region of Southern Ontario.

2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1. General History

The Study Area is situated closest to the settled historic community of Marsville, an agricultural settlement originally named in 1873 by John Carrol (Mika 1982).

2.2. Study Area History

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

Historic Atlas Maps

Map 3: 1861 Historic Atlas Map of the County of Simcoe (Leslie 1861)

The Study Area is situated within the land holdings of Jonathon Simpson. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area.

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

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

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

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

3.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on March 20, 2020 using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 563292 N 4853772 indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area.

3.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

A search of the Ontario PastPortal system indicates no archaeological assessments have been conducted within the Study Area itself nor within a 50 m boundary of the Study Area limit.

3.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on March 20 2020, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or adjacent to the Study Area.

3.4. Archaeological Management Plan

The Study Area is not situated within the limits of any formalized Archaeological Management or Master Plan.

3.5. Heritage Conservation District

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

3.6. Heritage Properties

The Study Area contains no registered or listed heritage properties.

3.7. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2020).

4. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area retains archaeological potential owing to the environmental setting of the Study Area in relation to historic roadways, and areas of known historic settlement.

As such, the Study Area retains archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Maps 4 & 5).

5. STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the analysis and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 assessment, a Stage 2 Visual Survey and Test Pit Survey is recommended, as follows:

- Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A visual survey must be undertaken along 5 m survey intervals.
- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a test pit survey with the following conditions:
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 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

6. 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 (MHTSCI 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.

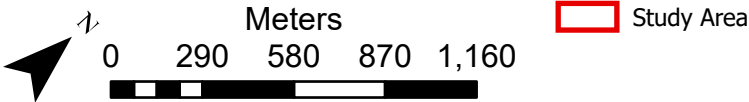
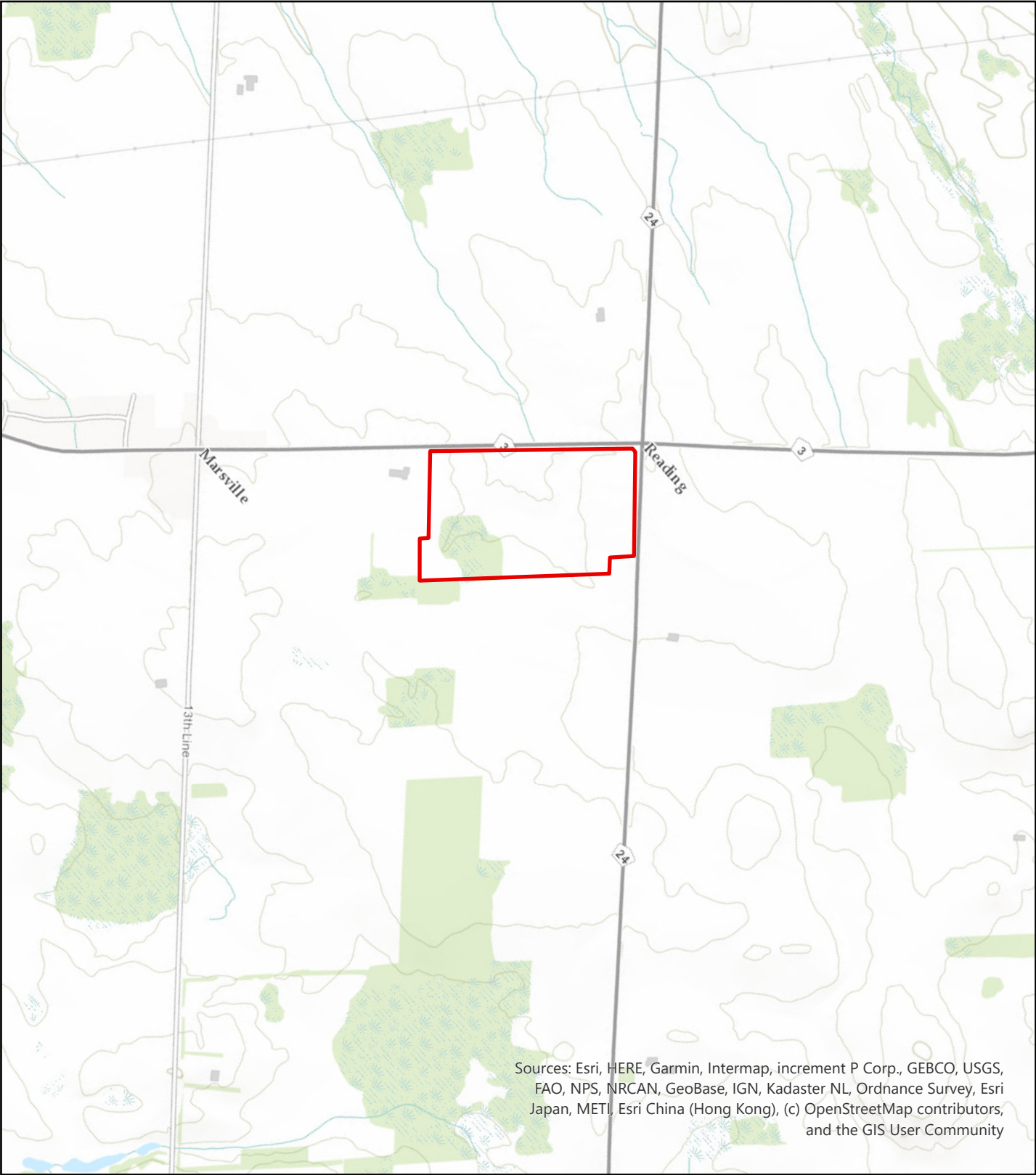
It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed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

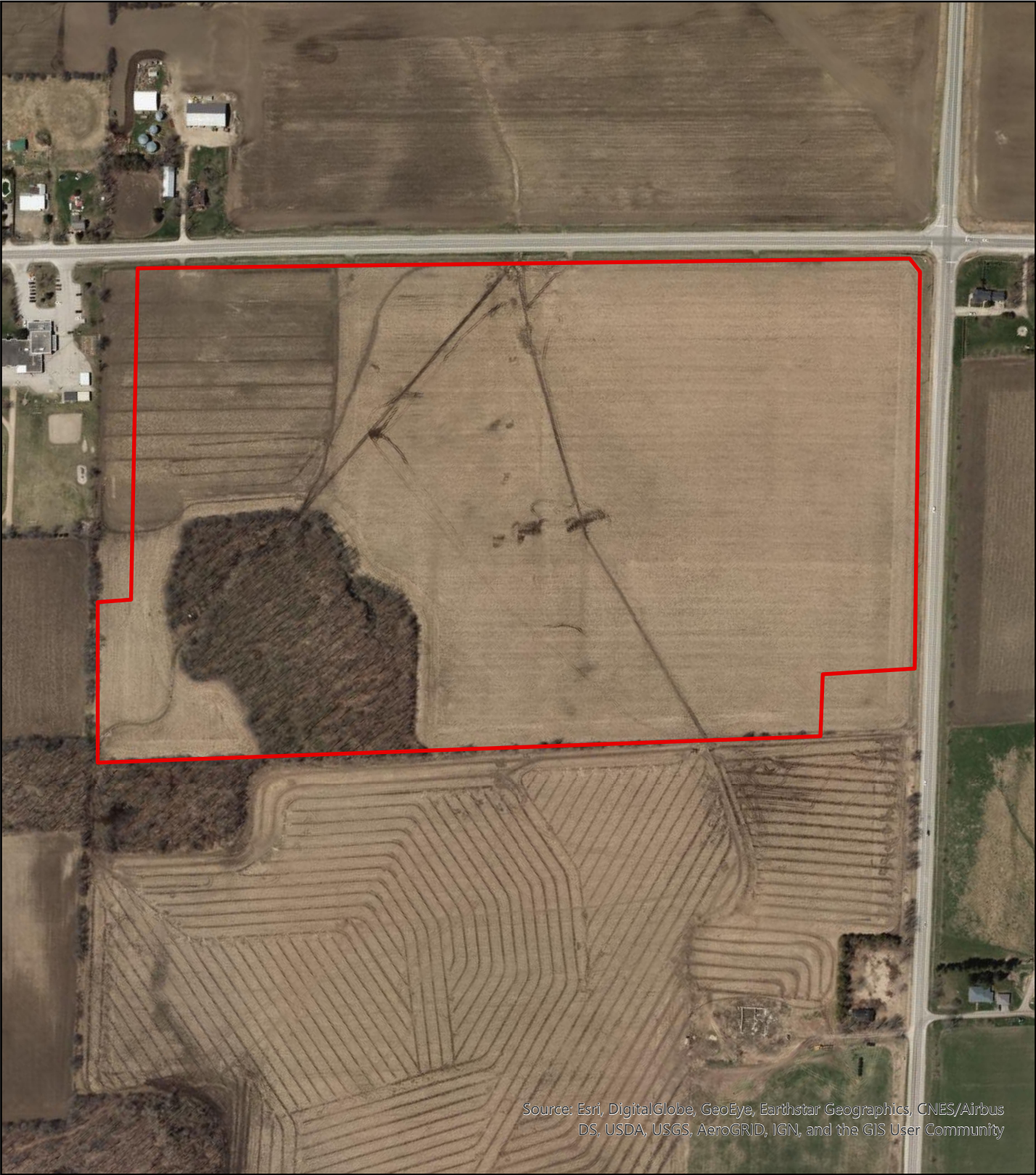
The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

7. MAPS

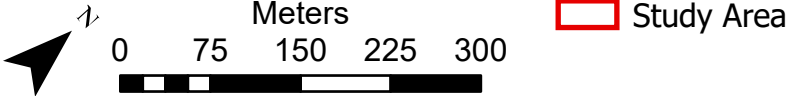


Source: ESRI, ARCGIS PRO

Map 1: Study Area Location

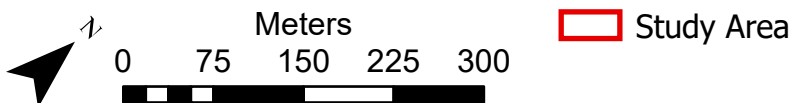
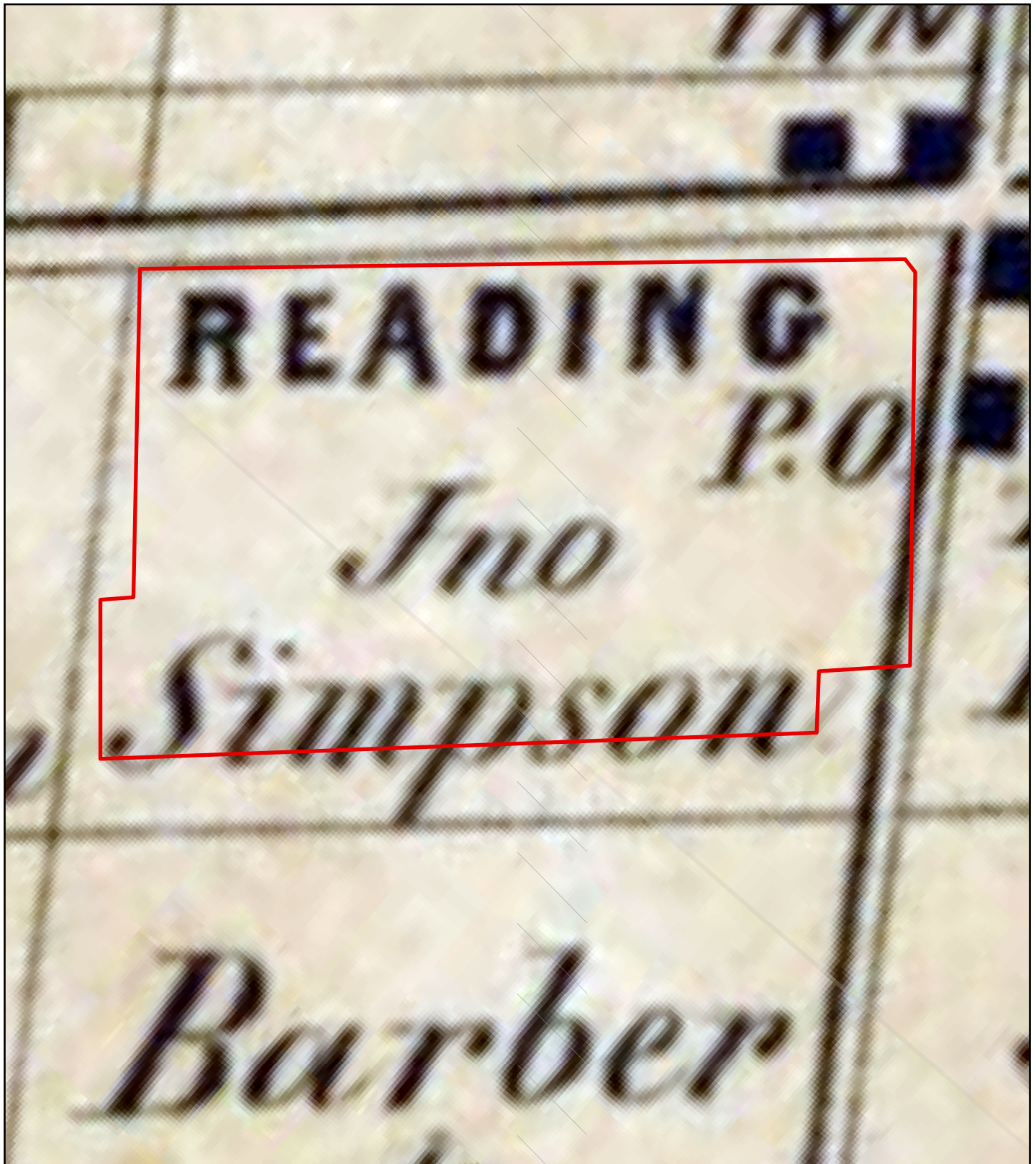


Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Source: ESRI, ARCGIS PRO

Map 2: Study Area Environmental Detail

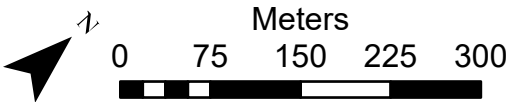


Source: Leslie 1861

Map 3: Study Area atop 1861 Historic Atlas Map



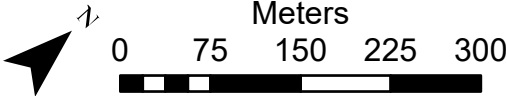
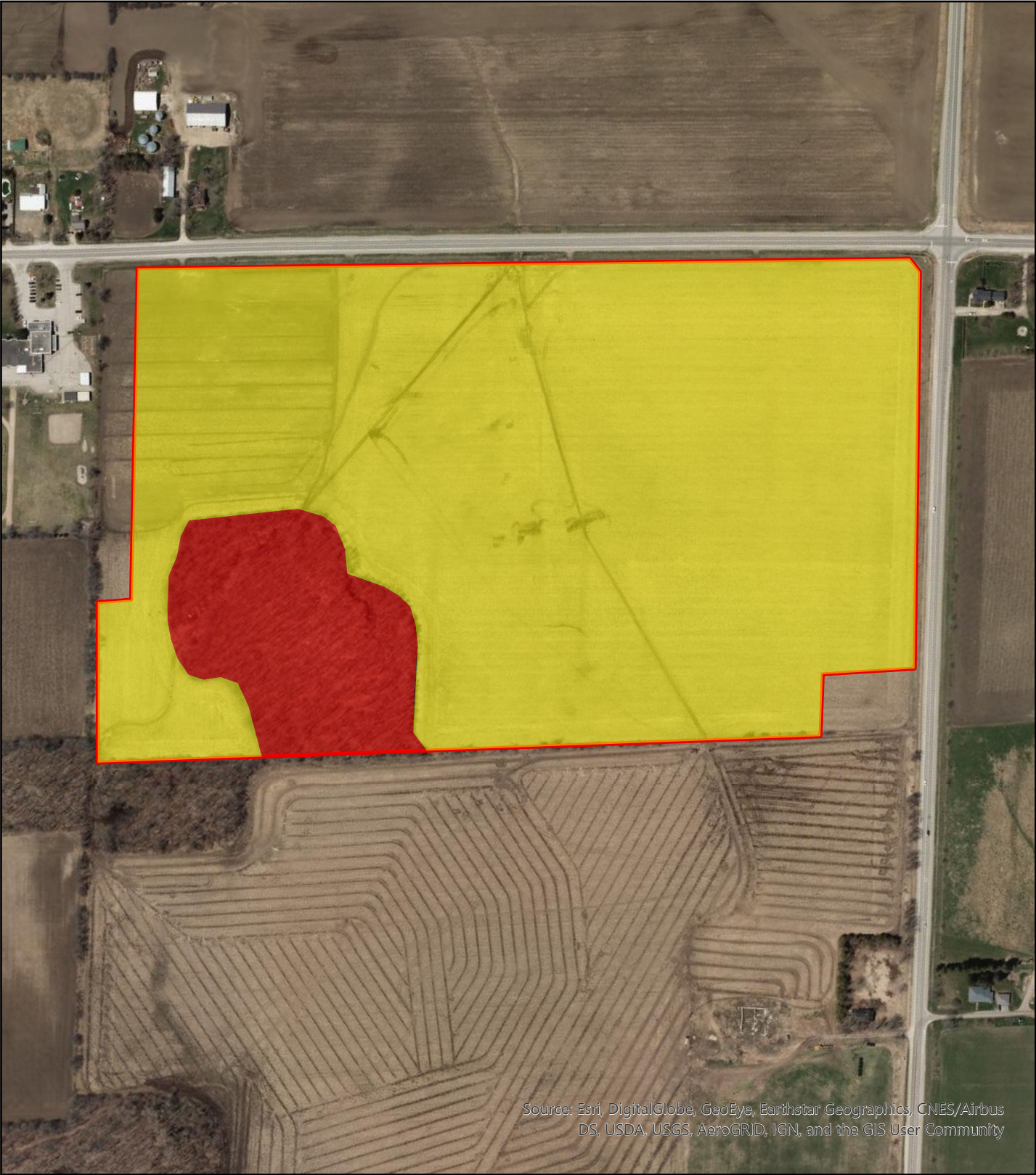
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Study Area
 Archaeological Potential

Source: ESRI, ARCGIS PRO

Map 4: Stage 1 Results



Source: ESRI, ARCGIS PRO

-  Study Area
- Archaeological Potential
 -  5m Test Pit Survey Recommended
 -  5m Visual Survey Recommended

Map 5: Stage 1 Recommendations

8. REFERENCES

Leslie Guy

1861 County of Wellington, Canada West, P.L.S. Orangeville

Mika, H. and Mika, N.

1982 Places In Ontario Part II F-M. Belleville: Mika Publishing Company

Ontario Heritage Trust

2020 Historical Plaques. Accessed online on March 20 2020 via LINK