

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 163 and 164 Edward Street East, Part of Lot 8, Concession 3, Former Township of Nottawasaga, Now in the Community of Creemore, Township of Clearview, County of Simcoe

Original Report

Prepared for:

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Lamb Development Corporation to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 163 and 164 Edward Street East, Part of Lot 8, Concession 3, Former Township of Nottawasaga, now in the Community of Creemore, Township of Clearview, Simcoe County. The subject property is approximately 37.3 hectares, and consists of two parcels, separated by the course of Edward Street East.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends and a review of available aerial imagery. The work carried out for this assessment was also guided by the *County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2019), which provides further refinement with regard to buffers established around features or landscape attributes that may affect the definition of archaeological potential. This research indicated there was potential for encountering both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources on the subject property.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on November 10, 28-29, 2022 and June 8-9, 2023, by means of a combined pedestrian survey conducted at five-metre intervals and test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals and increased to 10 metres upon encountering disturbance. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.



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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
Project Personnel	3
1.0 Project Context	7
1.1 Development Context	7
1.2 Historical Context	8
1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement	8
1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement	10
1.2.3 Review of Map Sources	13
1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery	14
1.3 Archaeological Context	15
1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites	15
1.3.2 Previous Assessments	16
1.3.3 Physiography	17
1.3.4 Existing Conditions	18
1.3.5 Review of Archaeological Potential	18
2.0 Field Methods	20
2.1 Areas of No Potential	21
2.2 Pedestrian Survey	21
2.3 Test Pit Survey	21
3.0 Record of Finds	22
4.0 Analysis and Conclusions	22
5.0 Recommendations	23
6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation	24
7.0 Bibliography and Sources	25
8.0 Images	28
9.0 Maps	37



List of Tables

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within a One-Kilometre Radius	16
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List of Images

Image 1: View of the compacted gravel driveway providing access from Edward Street East to the former farm complex.	28
Image 2: View of the farmhouse remains within the west portion of the former farm complex.	28
Image 3: View of a concrete surface associated with the former farmhouse within the west portion of the former farm complex.	29
Image 4: View of a barn foundation within the east portion of the former farm complex.	29
Image 5: View of an animal shed within the former farm complex.	30
Image 6: View of a storage shed within the former farm complex.	30
Image 7: View of two silos within the former farm complex.	31
Image 8: View of a dried-out artificial pond within the former farm complex.	31
Image 9: View of a dried-out artificial pond within the former farm complex.	32
Image 10: View of the ploughed agricultural field within the north portion of the subject property (north side of Edward Street East).	32
Image 11: View of the ploughed agricultural field within the south portion of the subject property (south side of Edward Street East).	33
Image 12: Field crew conducting pedestrian survey in the north portion of the subject property (north side of Edward Street East).	33
Image 13: Field crew conducting pedestrian survey in the south portion of the subject property (south side of Edward Street East).	34
Image 14: Field crew conducting test pit survey in scrubland, within the former farm complex.	34
Image 15: Field crew conducting test pit survey in scrubland, within the former farm complex.	35
Image 16: View of an intact test pit.	35
Image 17: View of a disturbed test pit.	36



List of Maps

Figure 1: Location of Subject Property	38
Figure 2: Subject Property Located on Hogg's 1871 <i>Map of the County of Simcoe</i>	39
Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1881 <i>Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of Simcoe</i>	39
Figure 4: Subject Property on the 1941 Collingwood Topographic Sheet	40
Figure 5: Subject Property located on 1978 Aerial Imagery	41
Figure 6: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property	42
Figure 7: Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Results	43



1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Lamb Development Corporation to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 163 and 164 Edward Street East, Part of Lot 8, Concession 3, Former Township of Nottawasaga, now in the Community of Creemore, Township of Clearview, County of Simcoe (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 37.3 hectares, and consists of two parcels, separated by the course of Edward Street East.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Jennifer Ley (R376), and the project management and project direction of Robb Bhardwaj (P449) under Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (hereafter “the Ministry”) Project Information Form P449-0610-2022. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in partial fulfillment of a planning application for a subdivision, as required by the County of Simcoe and the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Citizenship and Culture [now the Ministry], 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (hereafter “the Standards”) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture [now the Ministry], 2011).

The work carried out for this assessment was also guided by the *County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2019), which provides further refinement with regard to potential buffers surrounding any noted features or landscape characteristics that affect archaeological potential definition.

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on February 24, 2022. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to fieldwork.



1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and settlement history, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the subject property. This is followed by a review of historical Euro-Canadian settlement trends.

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 B.P., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis *et alia*, 1990; Ellis *et alia*, 2009; Brown, 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence *et alia*, 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the



seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al., 1990:155, 164). By 1500 B.P. there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2300 B.P. — it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch and Williamson, 2013:13–15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still the norm (Williamson, 1990:317). By 1300-1450 C.E., this episodic community disintegration was no longer the norm and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et alia, 1990:343). Within the Toronto area, these communities represent the ancestors of the Huron-Wendat. From 1450-1649 C.E. this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson, 2013). The ancestral Huron-Wendat on the north shore of Lake Ontario gradually began to move northward during this period. Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By 1600 C.E., the Wendat were the northernmost of the Iroquoians, inhabiting the area between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay known historically as Wendake and forming a confederation of individual nations.

In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat from southern Ontario. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. By the 1690s however, the Algonquian-speaking Anishinaabeg groups, such as the Mississaugas



were the only communities with a permanent presence in southern Ontario. From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there was no interruption to Anishinaabeg control and use of southern Ontario.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

The Nottawasaga Purchase – Treaty 18

The subject property is within the Nottawasaga Purchase (Treaty 18), a provisional agreement also known as the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty, signed on October 17, 1818, by representatives of the Government of Upper Canada and the Anishinaabe (Ministry of Indigenous Affairs, 2020; Williams Treaties First Nations, 2021). Treaty 18 encompassed 1,592,000 acres of land between the District of London in the west, Lake Huron in the north, the west limit of the Penetanguishene Purchase (1815) in the east, and the west shore of Lake Simcoe, Cook's Bay, and the Holland River and the northwest limits of King Township in the southeast. In exchange for the land, the Crown agreed to pay an annual sum of £1200 in goods at the "Montreal price" (Ministry of Indigenous Affairs, 2020).

Simcoe County

The area within what is now Simcoe County was inhabited by the ancestral Huron-Wendat at the time of European contact. European goods reached the area before 1600 and missionaries and Jesuits arrived soon after. Sainte Marie was established in 1639 and became the first European settlement in Upper Canada. In 1798, the County of Simcoe was formed as part of the "Home District". The boundaries of the county were refined in 1821. Almost 20 years later, in 1843, the area was declared a separate district, attaining county status in 1850, with Barrie as the county seat. At this time Simcoe County included portions of Grey and Dufferin Counties, and Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts. In 1881, the borders of Simcoe County were again redefined and the present townships of Tiny, Tay, Matchedash, Flos, Medonte, Orillia, Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, Vespra, Oro, Tosorontio, Essa, Innisfil, Adjala, Tecumseth, and West Gwillimbury were



contained within. As of the late twentieth century, Simcoe County had two cities, seven towns, and eight villages (Mika and Mika, 1983:394-398).

Geographic Township of Nottawasaga

The Township of Nottawasaga was named in 1832 after the Nottawasaga River, derived from the Anishinaabemowin word *nahdowasaga*, meaning “outlet of the river of the Iroquois.” Early maps dating from 1828 and 1836 describe the north part of the township as Java, and the south part as Merlin (Rayburn, 1997:251).

The Township of Nottawasaga was first surveyed in 1833 by Thomas Kelly, a government surveyor. A second survey took place later in 1833, by Charles Rankin, who noted irregularities in the original survey. By 1834, the first settlers arrived in the township, many from the Island of Islay in Scotland, while others arrived from Ireland and Germany. Settlement was slow, largely because the 200-acre lots assigned to United Empire Loyalists were not all settled. Many Loyalists received the patent for their parcels, but held the land on speculation, or sold their rights to speculators. The first settlement in the township was located at Dunedin, on the banks of Noisy River, approximately 22 kilometres southeast of Collingwood. This settlement had been previously named Bowerman’s Hollow, after early settler Israel Bowerman built the township’s first grist mill (Mika and Mika, 1983:95-96).

The first roads in the township followed Indigenous trails. In exchange for supplies, early pioneers began clearing huge tracts of land including those areas for new roads. However, settlers had to carry goods on their backs from Barrie until a time when a government overseer was appointed. By 1842, the population was 420. Population began to increase in 1844, when a road linking Barrie, Bomore, Meaford and Owen Sound was completed (Mika and Mika, 1983:95-96).

Along with the Township of Sunnidale, the Township of Nottawasaga was amalgamated into the Township of Clearview in 1993.



Village of Creemore

The settlement at Creemore was established in 1842. John MacDonald, of Gananoque, received a grant from the government for 25 lots and employed William Nulty to act as a local agent for their sale. Nulty set up a store serving early settlers, adjacent to his home on Fourth Line. Shortly after, upon requests from the settlers for a sawmill, Mr. Nulty's brother-in-law, Edward Webster, arrived to set up a mill along the Mad River. The mill, which would become known as Webster's Mill, was built in 1844, and was operated by Edward Webster's younger brother George. A carding machine was later installed on the east end of the mill in 1850. Since Webster's Mill was the first in the area, it brought trade from far and wide. As the population of the settlement of Creemore and its surrounding area grew, it became the commercial centre of the region. Edward Webster started a post office, originally called Creemore Mills, in 1849, and served as the first postmaster. A tannery was built in 1852 by George Foster, on the north side of the bridge on the Fourth Line, however it only survived a few years before burning down. George Webster built a tavern for William Kelly in 1855 on the southwest corner of Mill and Edward Streets, and then a store for Mr. Bolster on the northeast corner of the same intersection in 1860. The first church was built in 1855, known as St Luke's, on a hill south of the river, where the cemetery stands in the present day. A second church, St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, a wooden frame building, was built in 1863 in Lot 4, Concession 4 on the Fourth Line. This was later replaced by a brick church in 1876 (Centennial Committee, 1989).

The Village of Creemore was incorporated in 1889 by the Simcoe County Council. In the Simcoe County Archives, it is recorded that one hundred freeholders and householders petitioned the Council to separate the village from the Township of Nottawasaga. At the time the village was incorporated, it contained 753 inhabitants (Purple Hills Arts and Heritage Society, 1998).

The Hamilton and Northwestern Railway

The Hamilton and Northwestern Railway, opened in 1879, was a privately owned railway that ran from Port Dover, Lake Erie, through Hamilton, Caledon and Albion Hills to Barrie on Lake Simcoe, with an additional branch line opened from



Beeton to Collingwood, Georgian Bay. The Grand Trunk Railway took over The Hamilton and Northwestern Railway in 1888. At Creemore, a railway station and freight shed were in use until 1912. The original railway station was replaced by a Grand Trunk railway station built near Mill Street, on the north side of the tracks, and was repurposed as a freight shed (Centennial Committee, 1989).

1.2.3 Review of Map Sources

A review of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century mapping was completed to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within or adjacent to the subject property. Historical map sources are used to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape by cross-referencing points between the various sources and then georeferencing them in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property from historical mapping sources. The results can be imprecise (or even contradictory) because sources of error, such as the vagaries of map production, differences in scale or resolution, and distortions caused by the reproduction of the sources, introduce error into the process. The impacts of this error are dependent on the size of the feature in question, the constancy of reference points on mapping, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both are depicted on historic mapping.

In addition, not all settlement features were depicted systematically in the compilation of these historical map sources, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regards to the level of detail provided. Thus, not every feature of interest from the perspective of archaeological resource management would have been within the scope of these sources.

On the 1871 *Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe*, the subject property is illustrated as overlying part of Lot 8, Concession 3, which has been subdivided, and is entirely located within the western half with no identified owner (Hogg, 1871) (Figure 2). While there are no structures depicted within or in the immediate vicinity of the subject property, a tributary of Mad River is depicted crossing the east side. A second tributary of Mad River is depicted approximately



50 metres to the east of the subject property limits. The small settlement of 'Creemore' (Creemore) is depicted to the west. It is important to note that with the exception of some schoolhouses, post offices and mills, individual features such as homesteads, churches or cemeteries are not often shown on this map.

On the 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe*, as previously, the subject property overlays the western half of Lot 8, with no identified owner (Belden, 1881) (Figure 3). Again, no structures are depicted, however, a settlement road, present-day Edward Street, now divides the subject property into its two parcels. Additionally, the schematic layout of the Village of Creemore is depicted west of the subject property limits, and a small portion of the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway line, which opened in 1879, is depicted as abutting the southwestern corner. The two nearby watercourses depicted in earlier mapping are not illustrated on this map.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Land features such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots, and elevation are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping, along with roads and structure locations. On the 1941 *Collingwood Topographic Sheet*, the subject property is depicted within open agricultural land, with rows of trees demarcating field boundaries (Department of National Defence, 1941) (Figure 4). A farmstead comprising a residence and a barn with an orchard is depicted within the south parcel, fronting onto Edward Street East. The former Hamilton and Northwestern Railway line, now the Grand Trunk Railway, remains abutting the southwestern limits of the subject property. Contour lines within the subject property indicate an elevation of approximately 825 feet (251 metres) above sea level.

1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery

In order to further understand the previous land use on the subject property, twentieth-century aerial imagery was reviewed (Simcoe County, no date) (Figure 5).

Aerial imagery from 1978 depicts the subject property as remaining in agricultural use, with a farmstead consisting of a residence, barn and several outbuildings,



accessible via a driveway from the south side of Edward Street East. The farmstead is surrounded by agricultural fields on either side of Edward Street East. Remnants of the former Hamilton and Northwestern Railway/Grand Trunk Railway can be seen fronting the southwestern limits.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environment characteristics (including drainage, soils, surficial geology, topography), and current land use and field conditions.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of Archaeological Services Inc.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, which is maintained by the Ministry. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south and is referenced by a four-letter designator. Sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property is located in the upper northern portion of the BbHa Borden block.

According to the Archaeological Sites Database, a total of six archaeological sites have been registered within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property (the Ministry, 2022: accessed from Past Portal on June 29, 2023). The closest of these is the Creemore South Part Site, BbHa-20, which is a non-diagnostic Indigenous lithic scatter, located approximately 865 metres to the northwest of the subject property. A detailed summary of nearby sites is available in Table 1 below.



Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within a One-Kilometre Radius

Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
BbHa-3	Howie	Late Woodland/ Tionontati (Petun)	Conch Shells Cache	McQueen- McConnell Company Limited, 2001
BbHa-5	Rhodes	Indigenous/ Tionontati (Petun)	Campsite; Burial	Unknown
BbHa-20	Creemore South Part	Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Kinickinick Heritage Consulting, 2005
BcHa-9	Grose	Late Woodland	Campsite; Burial	Unknown
BcHa-10	Hisey	Indigenous/ Tionontati (Petun)	Campsite	Unknown
BcHa-64	Creemore North Part	Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Kinickinick Heritage Consulting, 2005

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, one previous archaeological assessment was identified within 50 metres of the subject property.

In 2020, AMICK Consultants Limited completed a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 101 Edward Street East, Part of Lot 8, Concession 4, Township of Clearview, County of Simcoe under Project Information Form: P058-1752-2019 (AMICK Consultants Limited, 2020). The study area consists of a five-hectare property, immediately west of the subject property. The assessment was conducted by a combination of test pit and pedestrian survey. No archaeological resources were identified during the assessment and the lands were cleared of further archaeological interest.



1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is located on the spillways within the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region. The Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region of southern Ontario forms the core of a horseshoe shaped area flanking the upland that lies to the west of the highest part of the Niagara cuesta (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:127-129). The southwestern limb of the region, located in the southern part of Huron County, has a fairly simple landscape consisting of morainic ridges composed of pale brown, hard calcareous, fine-textured till, with a moderate degree of stoniness. Huron clay loam is the most representative soil type, and it occurs widely throughout the region. Spillways are former glacial meltwater channels. They are often found in association with moraines but in opposition are entrenched rather than elevated landforms. They are often, though not always, occupied by stream courses, the fact of which raises the debate of their glacial origin. Spillways are typically broad troughs floored wholly or in part by gravel beds and are typically vegetated by cedar swamps in the lowest beds (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:15).

The subject property is located approximately 530 metres to the northeast of the Niagara Escarpment. The Niagara Escarpment, one of the most prominent features in southern Ontario, extends from the Niagara River to the northern tip of the Bruce Peninsula, continuing through the Manitoulin Islands (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:114-122). Vertical cliffs along the brow mostly outline the edge of the dolostone of the Lockport and Amabel Formations, which the slopes below are carved in red shale. Flanked by landscapes of glacial origin, the rock-hewn topography stands in striking contrast, and its steep-sided valleys are strongly suggestive of non-glacial regions. From Queenston, on the Niagara River, westward to Ancaster, the escarpment is a simple topographic break separating the two levels of the Niagara Peninsula. The Niagara Escarpment is a designated UNESCO World Biosphere Reserve.

Soils in the subject property predominantly consist of glaciofluvial deposits, and include river deposits and delta topset facies (Ontario Geological Survey, 2018).



The subject property is within the Mad River subwatershed (Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority, 2013). A seasonal tributary of the Mad River traverses the eastern portion of the subject property.

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The Stage 2 field assessment, conducted on November 10, 28-29, 2022 and June 8-9, 2023, was initiated with a review of the physical features of the subject property. The subject property is approximately 37.3 hectares and is located within a mixed residential and agricultural area on the outskirts of the community of Creemore (Figure 6). The subject property is bounded by agricultural fields to the north, east and south, and a wooded lot and residences to the west. The property consists of two parcels (north and south), unequally divided by the east-west course of Edward Street East. The subject property consists of a former farm complex fronting the south side of Edward Street East and is traversed by a seasonal tributary of the Mad River (which was observed as dry and under crop at the time of field assessment) and cultivated fields in the remaining portions of the property.

1.3.5 Review of Archaeological Potential

The Standards, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), as well as ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Geographic characteristics also indicate archaeological potential and include distinct topographic features and soils.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables



for predictive modelling of site location. The generic distance to water potential model has been refined for the *County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2019). According to the plan's modelling criteria, undisturbed lands within 250 metres of all river and major stream segments (two-line rivers/streams), lakes, ponds and wetlands have potential for Indigenous archaeological sites.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places for indigenous populations, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential.

For the post-contact period, Section 1.3.1 of the Standards stipulates those areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military or pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historical landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (that is, those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps)



are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early historical transportation route are considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The *County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2019) defines buffers of 50 metres around early railways, 100 metres around registered Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites, and is then further expanded to 200 metres around known Indigenous villages. The Hamilton and Northwestern Railway line borders the subject property to the southwest.

Given its location relative to a seasonal tributary of the Mad River, its division by a settlement road and its proximity to the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway line and the historical Village of Creemore, there is the potential for the presence of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian resources within the subject property.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Poorya Kashani (P1133) and was carried out in accordance with the Standards. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Images 1-17; Figure 7). Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System unit using World Geodetic System 1984.



2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review in order to identify areas of no archaeological potential. During this review, approximately 1% (0.08 hectare) of the subject property was found to be thoroughly disturbed from past grading, construction activities, and structural footprints (Figure 7). These areas of disturbance, all associated with a former farm complex fronting Edward Street East, include a paved driveway (Image 1), and the footprints of a former farmhouse and barn (Images 2-4), storage sheds (Images 5-6), two silos (Image 7) and an overgrown artificial pond (Images 8-9). In accordance with the Standards, Section 1.3.2 and Section 2.1, Standard 2b, these areas of deep and extensive land disturbance are considered to have no archaeological potential and were not tested.

2.2 Pedestrian Survey

The majority of the subject property, approximately 96% (35.9 hectares), consists of ploughed agricultural lands, which were subject to a pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals (Images 10-13; Figure 7). In accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the Standards, the fields were ploughed and allowed to weather appropriately prior to survey, and ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure but did not extend beyond the depth of previous ploughing. Visibility conditions were excellent at well over 80% and the ploughzone soils consisted of a clayey sandy loam.

2.3 Test Pit Survey

The balance of the property, approximately 3% (1.28 hectare), consists of an area of scrubland with trees associated with the former farm complex. In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1.2, areas with closed surface visibility were assessed by means of a test pit survey initiated at intervals of five metres, and increased to 10 metre intervals upon encountering disturbance. Test pits were hand excavated at least five centimetres into the subsoil and all soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery (Images 14-15). Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated within one metre of



all structures and/or disturbances when possible. Upon completion, all test pits were backfilled.

Intact test pit profiles were observed throughout the vast majority of the tested area, comprising approximately 20-25 centimetres of a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) clayey sandy loam intact A-horizon with frequent rocks and pebbles, over a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clayey sand subsoil (Image 16). Approximately 2.5% of the subject property was tested at five metre intervals and found to be intact.

Disturbed test pit profiles were observed in association with the remains of the former farmhouse (Image 17). This area represented approximately 0.5% of the subject property and was assessed at 10-metre intervals. Disturbed test pit profiles comprised approximately 60 centimetres of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy clay mixed with building debris with rocks (some large) and gravel (Image 17). Excavation in this area was halted at this depth, upon encountering a dense layer of large rocks.

3.0 Record of Finds

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were found during the field assessment. Written field notes, annotated field maps, Global Positioning System logs, and other data related to the archaeological assessment of the project area are located at Archaeological Services Inc.

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Lamb Development Corporation to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 163 and 164 Edward Street East, Part of Lot 8, Concession 3, Former Township of Nottawasaga, now in



the Community of Creemore, Township of Clearview, County of Simcoe. The subject property is approximately 37.3 hectares, and consists of two parcels, separated by the course of Edward Street East.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. The work carried out for this assessment was also guided by the *County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2019). This research indicated there was potential for encountering both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the subject property.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on November 10, 28-29, 2022 and June 8-9, 2023, by means of a combined pedestrian survey conducted at five-metre intervals and test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals and increased to 10 metres upon encountering disturbance. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

5.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

1. No further archaeological assessment of the subject property is required.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the



destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of Ministry approval has been received.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Archaeological Services Inc. advises compliance with the following 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 field work 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 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 Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) requires 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 license.

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8.0 Images



Image 1: View of the compacted gravel driveway providing access from Edward Street East to the former farm complex.



Image 2: View of the farmhouse remains within the west portion of the former farm complex.



Image 3: View of a concrete surface associated with the former farmhouse within the west portion of the former farm complex.



Image 4: View of a barn foundation within the east portion of the former farm complex.



Image 5: View of an animal shed within the former farm complex.



Image 6: View of a storage shed within the former farm complex.



Image 7: View of two silos within the former farm complex.



Image 8: View of a dried-out artificial pond within the former farm complex.



Image 9: View of a dried-out artificial pond within the former farm complex.



Image 10: View of the ploughed agricultural field within the north portion of the subject property (north side of Edward Street East).



Image 11: View of the ploughed agricultural field within the south portion of the subject property (south side of Edward Street East).



Image 12: Field crew conducting pedestrian survey in the north portion of the subject property (north side of Edward Street East).



Image 13: Field crew conducting pedestrian survey in the south portion of the subject property (south side of Edward Street East).



Image 14: Field crew conducting test pit survey in scrubland, within the former farm complex.



Image 15: Field crew conducting test pit survey in scrubland, within the former farm complex.



Image 16: View of an intact test pit.

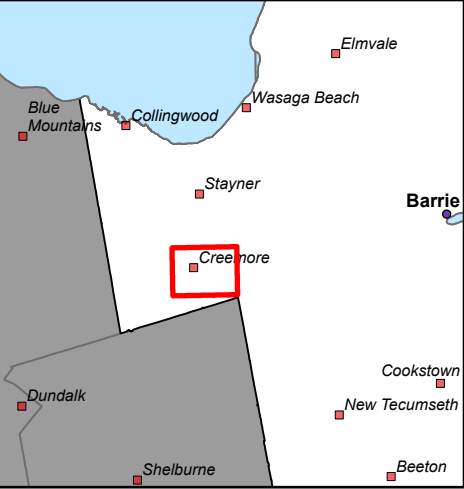
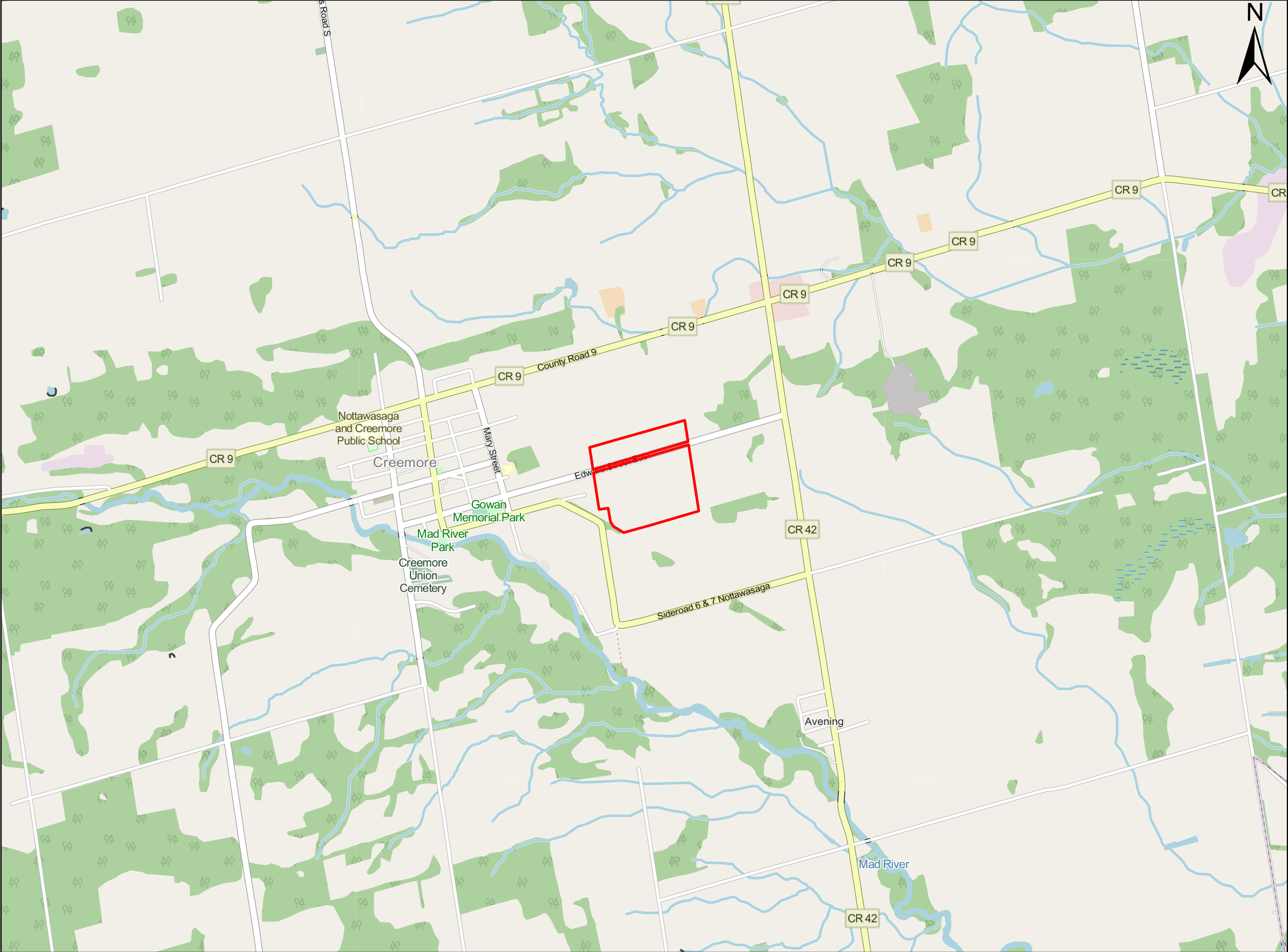


Image 17: View of a disturbed test pit.

9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.





 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Esri Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri
Projection: NAD 1983 MTM 10
Scale: 1:25,000
Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI Project No: 21PL-273
Date: 2022-03-11 9:57 AM
Drawn By: jfernandez
File: 21PL273_Figure1



Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property



Figure 2: Subject Property Located on Hogg's 1871 Map of the County of Simcoe

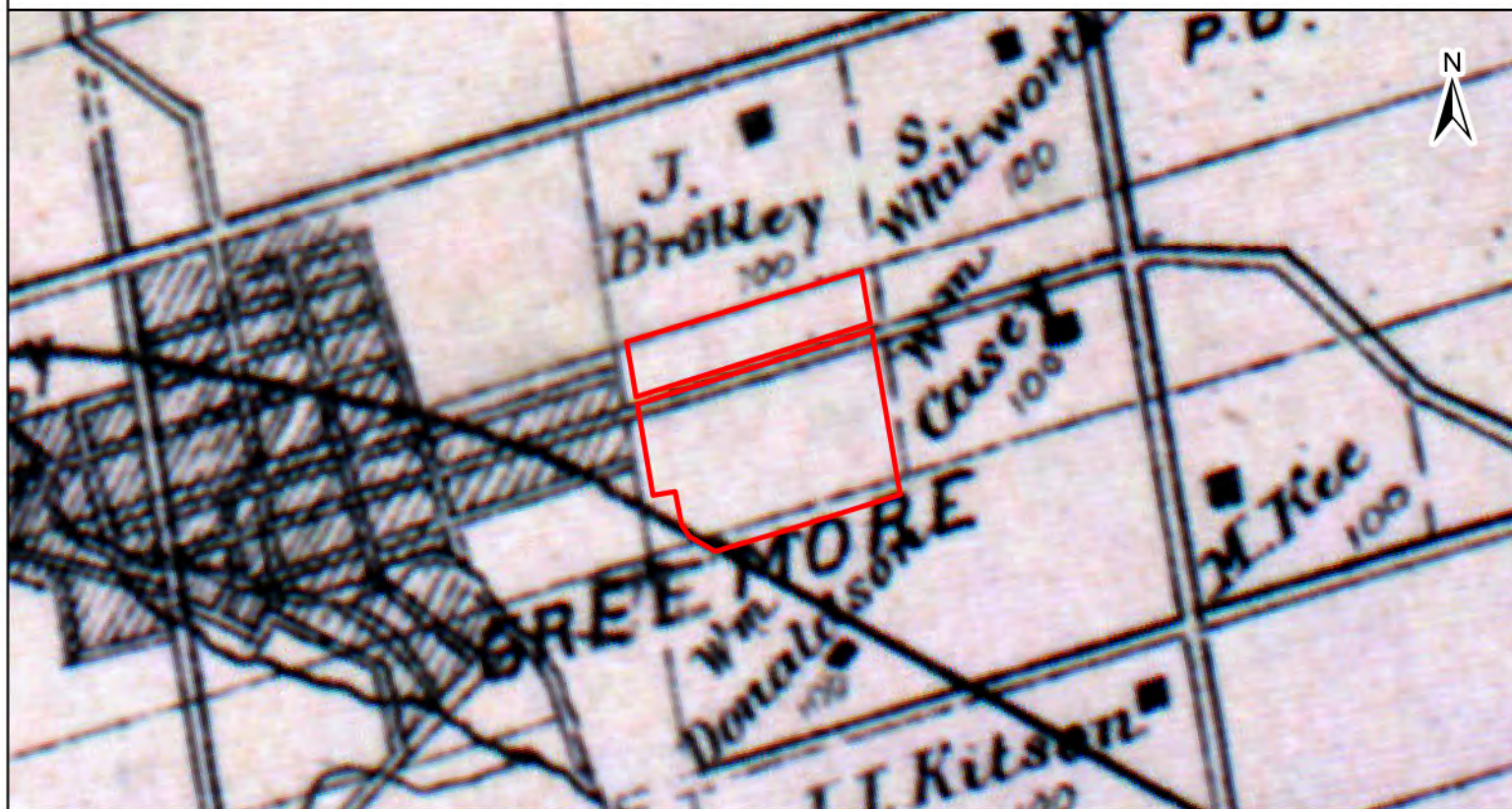
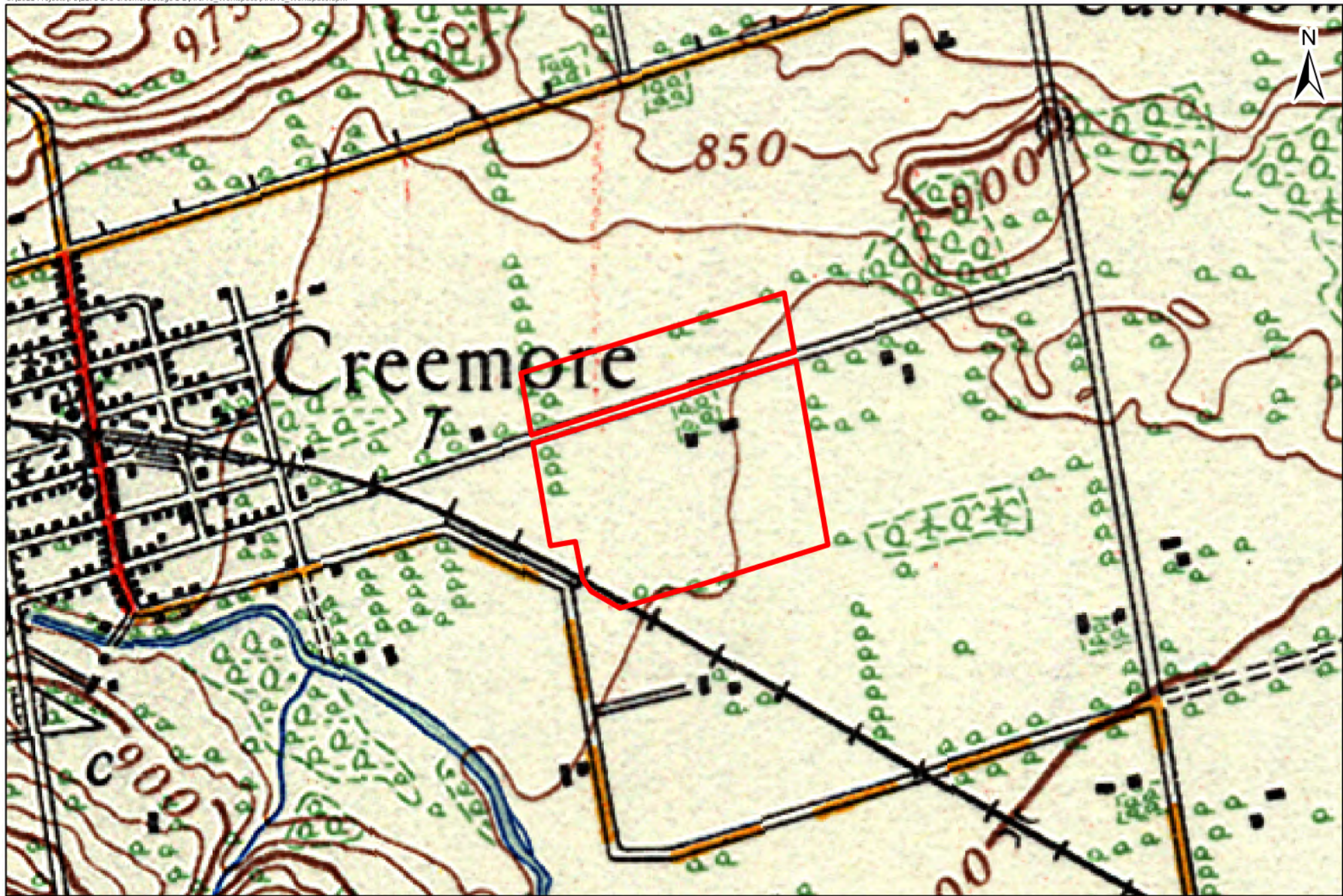


Figure 3: Subject Property Located on the 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe

	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Sources: Hogg's 1871 Map of the County of Simcoe 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:20,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	0500 Metres ASI Project No.: 21PL-273 Date: 4/14/2022 Drawn By: cnettleton File: 21PL273_Fig2-3
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 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Source: Department of Militia and Defence, 1941 (Collingwood Sheet)

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:12,000
Page Size: 8.5x11

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Metres

ASI Project No.: 21PL-273
Date: 3/17/2022

Drawn By: cnettleton
File: 21PL273_Fig4

Figure 4: Subject Property Located on the 1941 Collingwood Topographic Sheet



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Source:

0 100
Metres

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:5,000
Page Size: 8.5x11

ASI Project No.: 21PL-273
Date: 7/4/2023

Drawn By: rlatour
File: 21PL273_Fig5_REV

Figure 5: Subject Property Located on 1978 Aerial Imagery



SUBJECT PROPERTY

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Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:5,000
Page Size: 8.5x11

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Metres

ASI Project No.: 21PL-273
Date: 3/17/2022

Drawn By: cnettleton
File: 21PL273_Fig6_EC

Figure 6: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property

