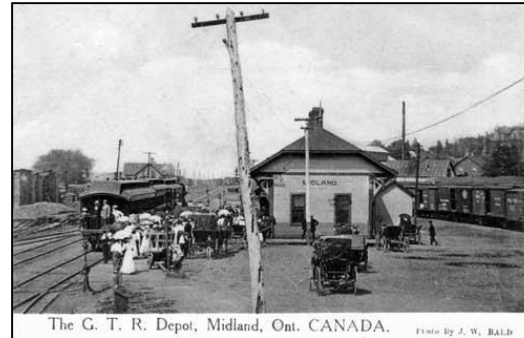
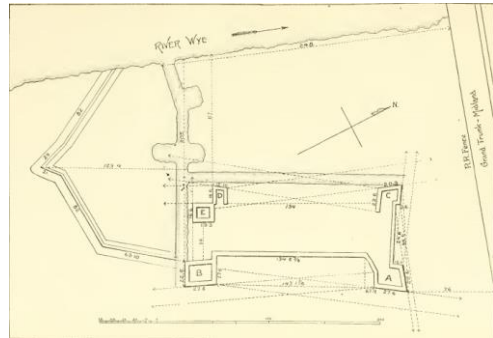


Simcoe County Archaeological Management Plan

Presentation to
Committee of the Whole
November 12, 2019



Why an Archaeological Management Plan?

- The Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) project was commenced by the County in November 2017 on its own initiative.
- The County retained Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) to prepare and consult on the AMP which represents a comprehensive approach to the conservation of archaeological resources & sites.
- It is these archaeological sites that are the physical remains of the County of Simcoe's 13,000-year settlement history which represent a fragile and non-renewable cultural heritage resource that must be conserved and protected.

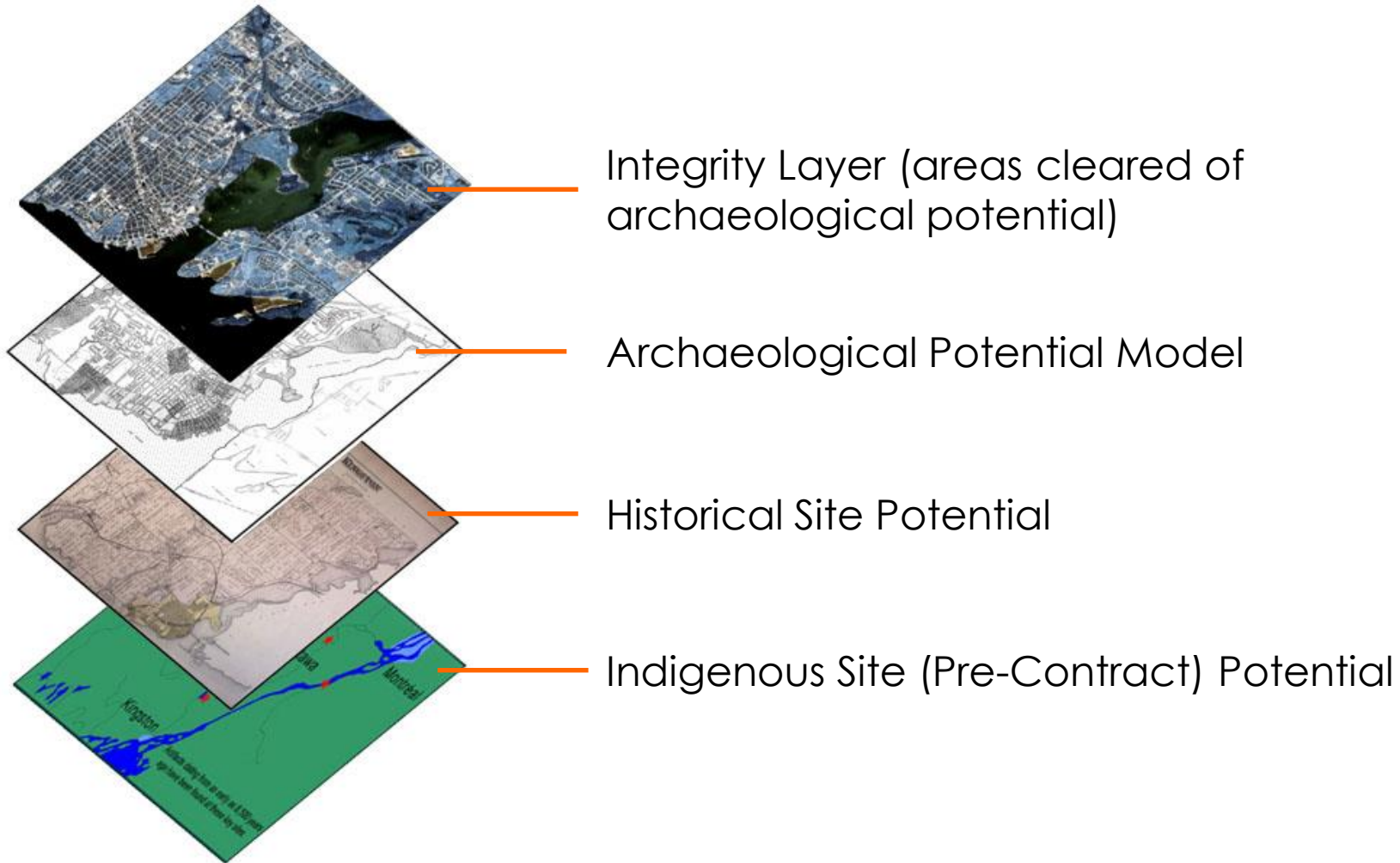
Legislation and Policy Direction – AMP's

- The *Planning Act* requires that municipal decision makers and planners be aware of all lands containing known archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential.
- The Growth Plan and the Provincial Policy Statement encourage municipalities to prepare archaeological management plans and consider them in their decision-making.
- County's Official Plan (Section 4.6) identifies the need to prepare an archaeological management plan to assist in identifying sensitive cultural and archaeological areas, including cemeteries and burials within the County.

What is in the Archaeological Management Plan?

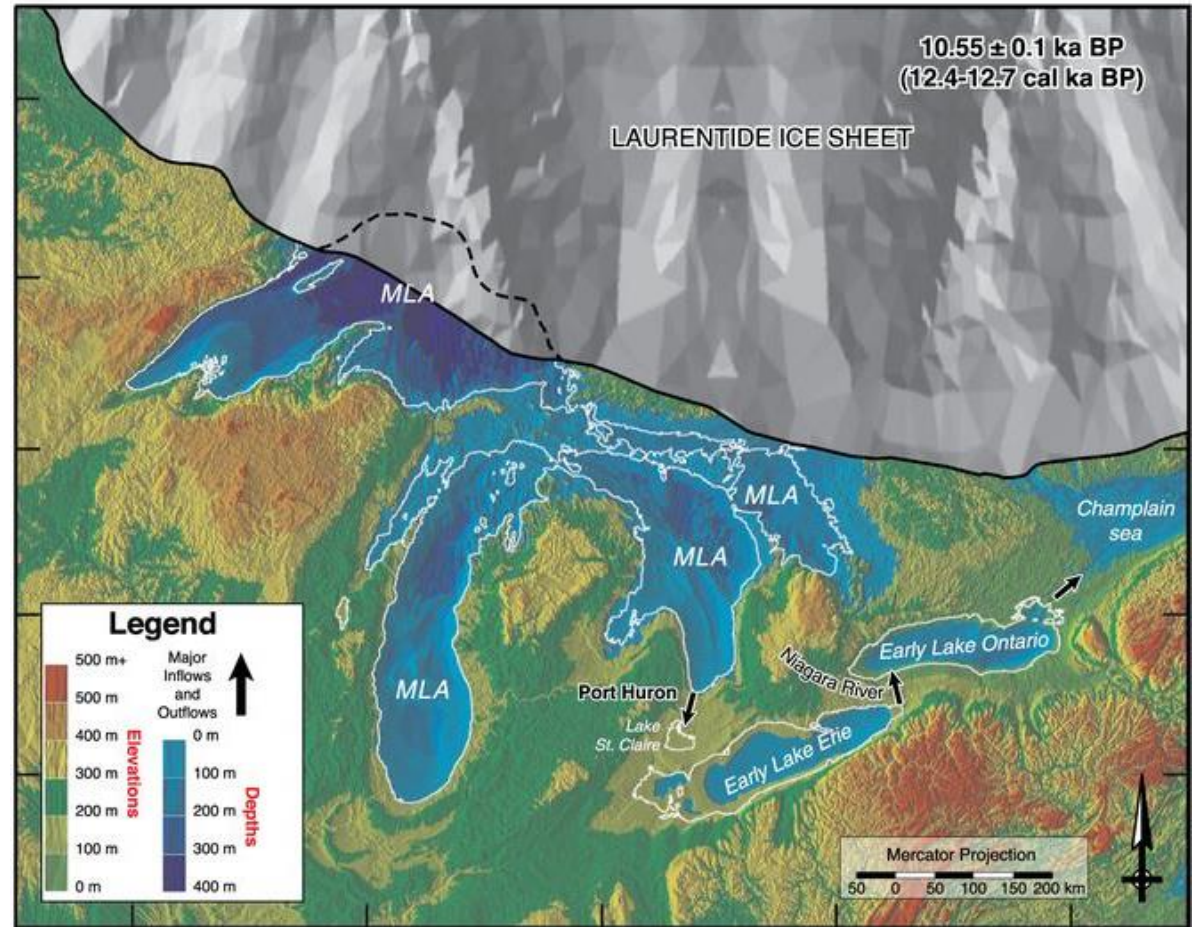
- Compilation of detailed, reliable inventories of registered and unregistered archaeological sites within the County, including all known cemeteries;
- Overview of the County's settlement history for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples;
- GIS-based archaeological potential model and map layer;
- Direction regarding Indigenous community engagement in the archaeological assessment – planning process;
- Contingency planning for unexpected archaeological emergency finds (i.e. deeply buried human remains discovered during construction); and,
- The provision of recommendations concerning the preparation of archaeological resource management guidelines and updated archaeology policies for the County of Simcoe Official Plan.

What is the Archaeological Potential Model?



Potential Model for Indigenous Sites

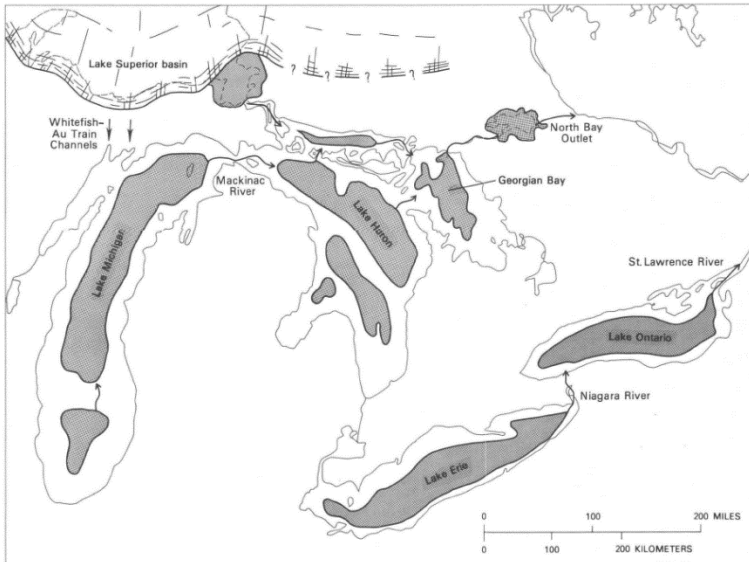
- Deglaciation of Simcoe County began >13,000 years ago.
- Roughly half of Simcoe County was submerged in glacial Lake Algonquin.
- The few excavated sites in the Great Lakes Region from this era suggest exploitation of arctic and extinct Pleistocene fauna including caribou, arctic fox and mastadon.



Lewis et al. 2005

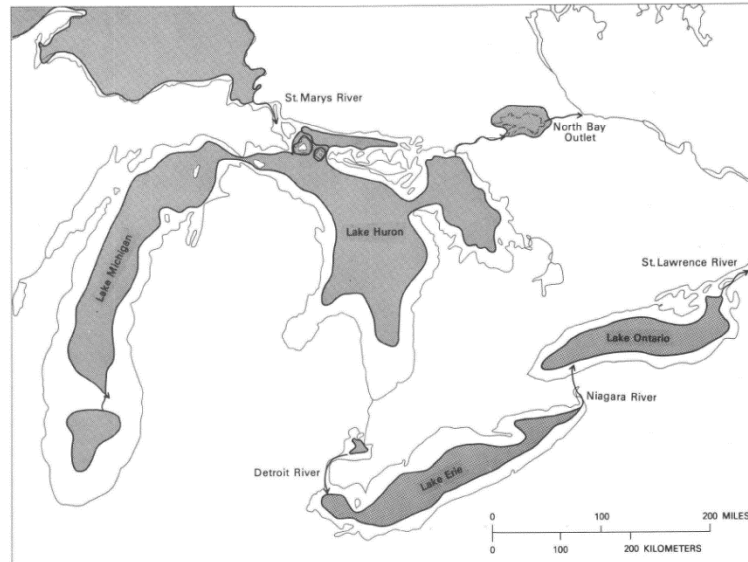
Potential Model for Indigenous Sites

11,500 to 8,300 cal BP

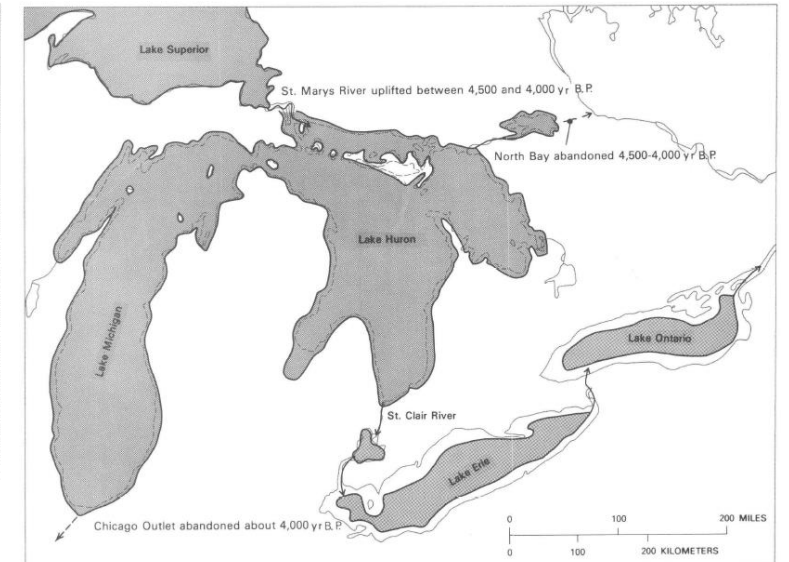


C.E Larson 1987, USGS Bulletin 1801

8,300 and 5,800 cal BP



5,800 to 4,700/3,400 cal BP



- Modern lake levels established ca. 3,400 cal BP

Potential Model for Indigenous Sites



- Maize was introduced into the Great Lakes Region from the south by 2,300 years ago; first villages appear by 1,000 years ago.
- In Simcoe, settlement focus switches from lowlands to uplands on arrival of ancestral Wendat farming communities (ca. 750 – 400 cal BP).

Feast of the Dead

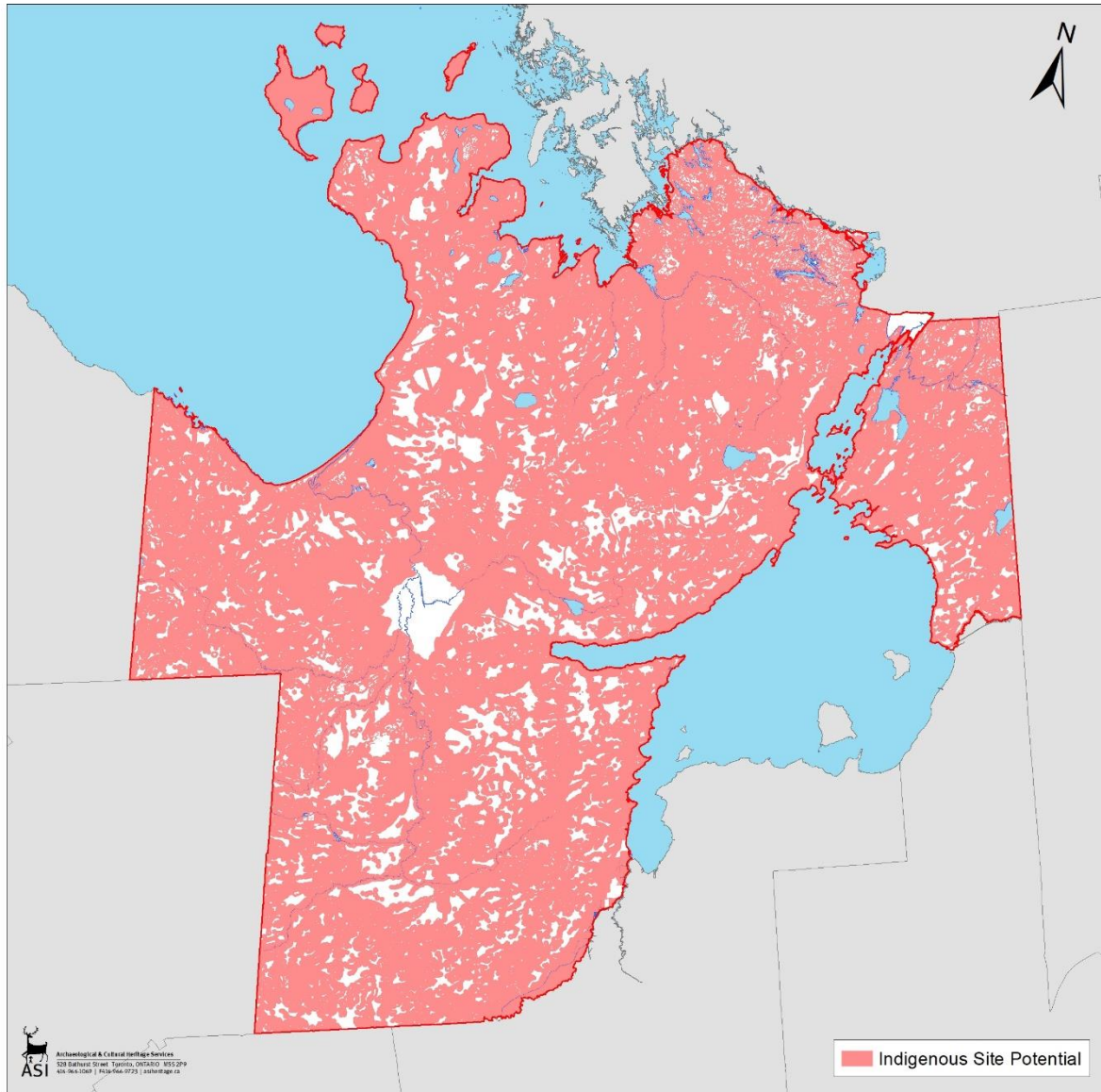


Lafitau, *Moeurs des sauvages*, 1724

- This is an 18th century depiction of an eye witness account by the famous Jesuit priest Jean de Brebeuf of the 1636 creation of a Wendat Ossuary burial at Ossossane, Tiny Township.
- This ossuary was excavated in the 1940s by the Royal Ontario Museum and the remains were repatriated to the original site in the mid-1990s by the Huron-Wendat.



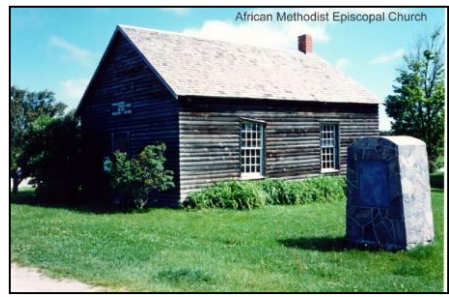
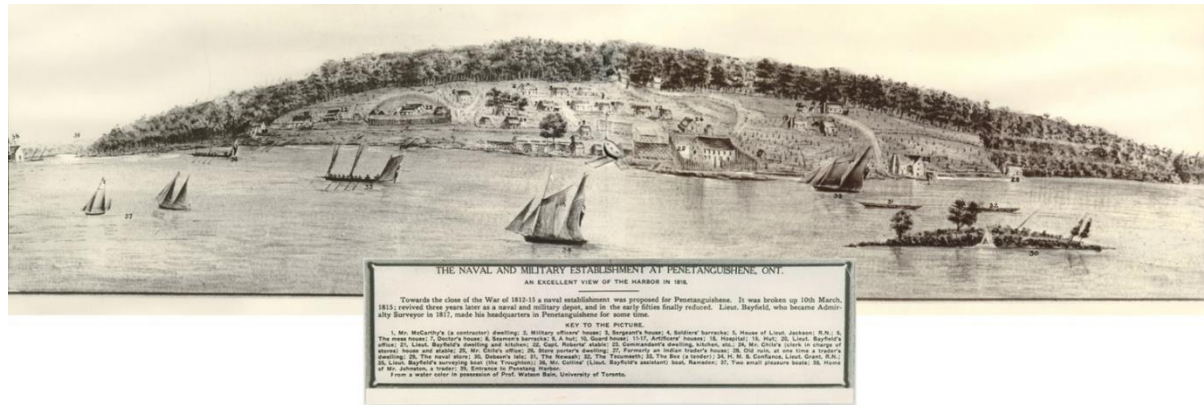
Courtesy Dean Knight



Potential Model for Indigenous Sites

- Model dominated by environmental features and site data.
- Areas that are currently inundated not included in potential layer.

Potential Model for Historical Sites



Huronia Museum Fonds

Potential Model for Historical Sites

Military Establishments

- British Naval yards and Forts built - Penetanguishene, Magazine Island Depot, and Fort Nottawasaga.
- Soldiers became the some of the earliest settlers in the region.

Transportation

- Earliest road network largely created from the existing trail network.
- Colonization" roads – Penetanguishene Road and Coldwater Road.
- Railway an important form of transportation in the latter half of 19th Century.

Potential Model for Historical Sites

Logging and Industry

- Logging became a primary industry in Simcoe County by the 1850s.
- Approximately 70 saw mills identified through historical research.



Beck Mill, 1912
Huronica Museum Fonds

Potential Model for Historical Sites

Early Black Settlement

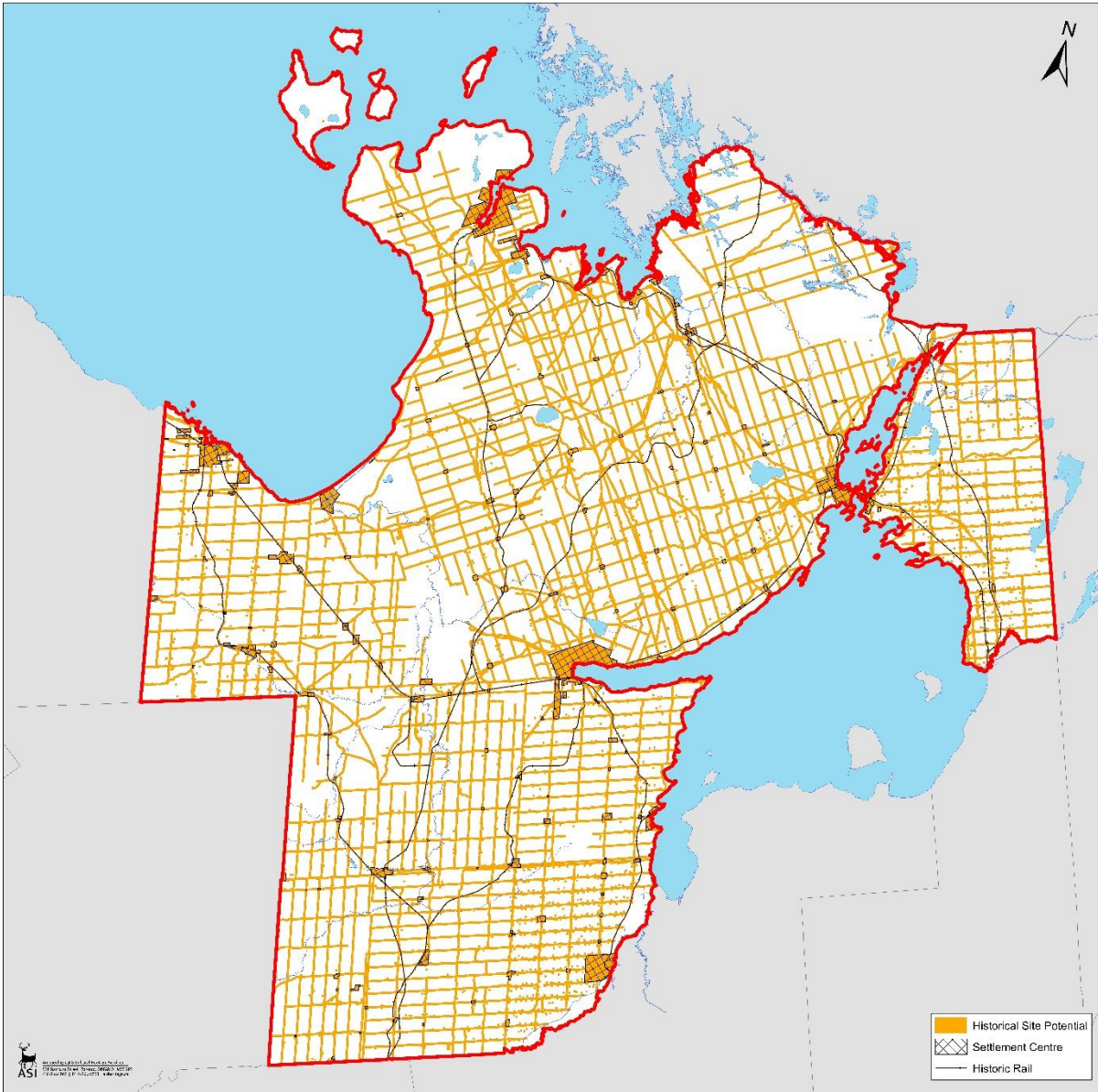
- Government-sponsored settlement of Oro Township between 1819 and 1831.
- Settlement occurred in two waves
 - 1819-26 and 1828-31
- By 1831, approximately 60 Black families had settled in Oro Township.

Metis Settlement

- Simcoe County is within the traditional harvesting territory of the Georgian Bay Traditional Territory Métis and home of the historic Métis community in Penetanguishene.
- Mass migration from Drummond Island – 1828-1829.
- 43 twenty-acre lots granted to Métis families at SW end of Penetanguishene Harbour.
- As of 2001, Georgian Bay Area has the largest population of Métis in Ontario.

Potential Model for Historical Sites

- In total, 2416 features of interest digitized from the Digital Historical Atlas.
- 246 cemeteries recorded, from County data (175), OGS data (35), public consultation, and private research (36).
- 175 separate settlement centres, including several “four-corner” settlements.
- Historical analysis added new features not represented in maps, such as settlement centres, transportation corridors, military depots.



Potential Model for Historical Sites

- Model dominated by historical road network and settlement areas.

Final Archaeological Potential Planning Layer

- Archaeological Potential Layer with integrity layer removed (e.g., areas cleared of archaeological potential).

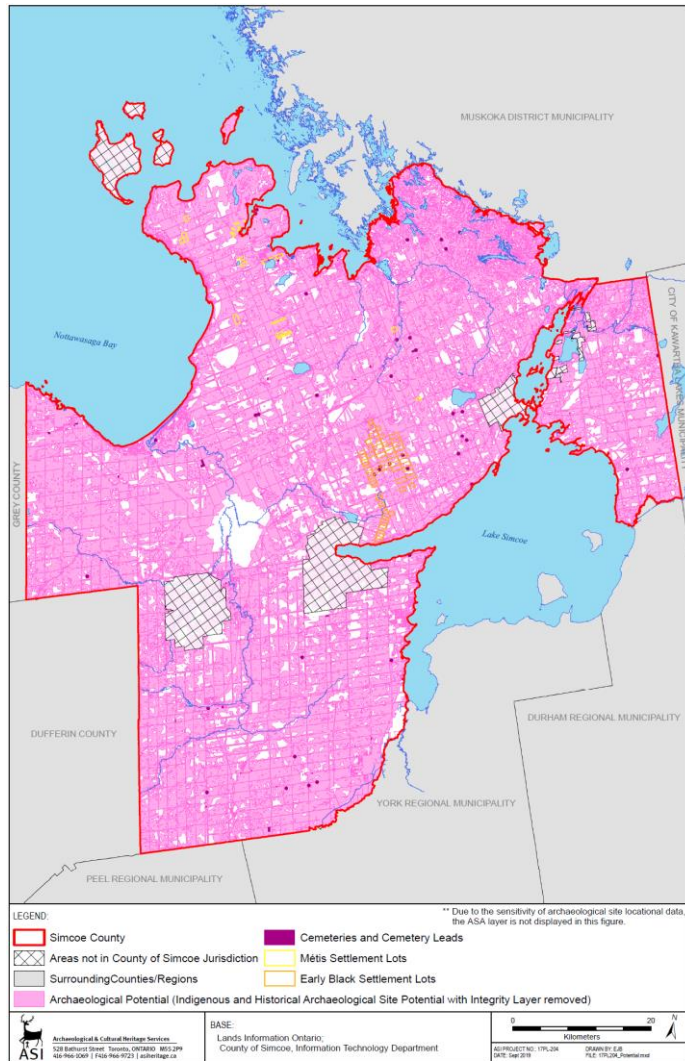


Figure 15: Archaeological Potential Planning Layer

When Does the Archaeological Potential Planning Layer Apply?

- An archaeological assessment may be required for the following applications if any portion of the property is within the Archaeological Potential Planning Layer:
 - Plans of Subdivision and Condominium;
 - Official Plan Amendments;
 - Zoning By-law Amendments;
 - Site Plan Control; and
 - Consent applications that create 2 or more new lots and where development and/or site alteration is proposed or expected).
- At a minimum, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment is required for the above. Only a consultant archaeologist, undertaking a Stage 1 archaeological assessment, can demonstrate that no archaeological potential survives within an area identified within the archaeological potential planning layer.

Suggested Revisions to the County Official Plan

- The AMP suggests revisions to the archaeology policies in Section 4.6 of the County Official Plan to address the following:
 - Maintaining an Archaeological Management Plan that identifies known archaeological resources and areas of archeological potential;
 - Direction for when an archaeological assessment is required in support of *Planning Act* applications and other municipal works;
 - County to maintain copies of all Archaeological Assessment reports and Ministry compliance letters for record keeping and information purposes;
 - Direction on legislative processes associated with the discovery of human remains or burial sites identified during the development process;
 - Acknowledging that the County is within the First Nation Treaty Lands, First Nation traditional territories, and the traditional harvesting territory of the Georgian Bay Traditional Territory Métis; and
 - Requirement for Indigenous communities engagement where Indigenous archaeological sites identified.

Indigenous Community Engagement

- 13 First Nation and Métis communities engaged throughout the project:
 - Alderville First Nation;
 - Beausoleil First Nation;
 - Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation;
 - Chippewas of Rama First Nation;
 - Curve Lake First Nation;
 - Hiawatha First Nation;
 - Huron-Wendat Nation;
 - Métis Nation of Ontario;
 - Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation;
 - Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation;
 - Moose Deer Point First Nation;
 - Saugeen Ojibway Nation; and
 - Wahta Mohawks.

Indigenous Community Engagement

- Provincial policy directs municipalities to work with and consider the interests of First Nations and Métis communities in developing official plan policies and strategies for the identification and management of cultural heritage resources.
- County circulated a project commencement notice, six project updates, and has provided all the previously noted Nations with draft AMP documents for their review and comment.
- The County with ASI have met with the following communities in-person:
 - Beausoleil, Chippewas of Rama, Curve Lake, Hiawatha, Huron-Wendat Nation, Métis Nation of Ontario, Mississaugas of Scugog Island and Saugeen Ojibway Nation.

First Nation Treaty Lands

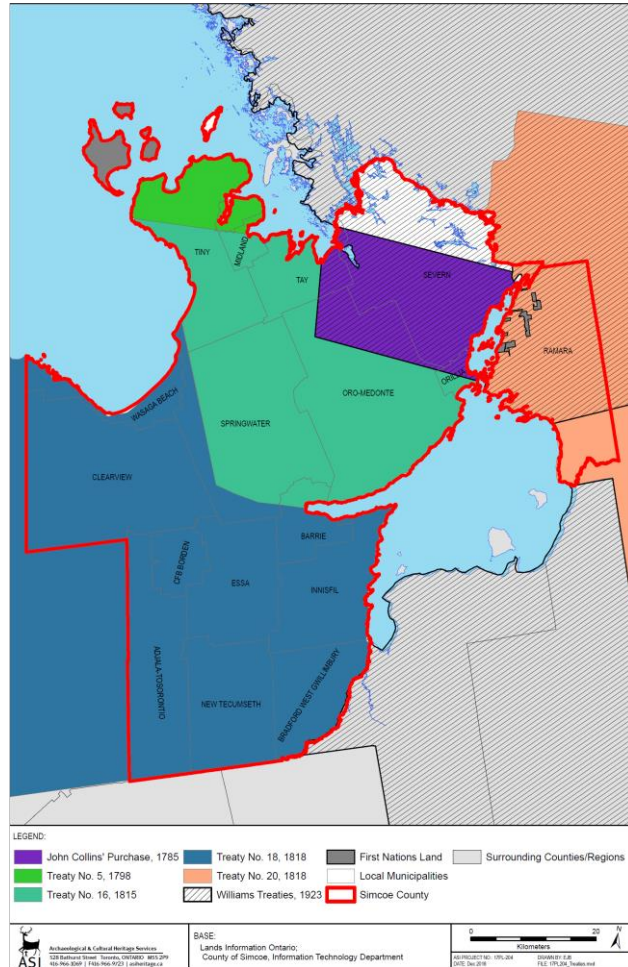


Figure 16: Location of Treaty Lands in Simcoe County

- The County of Simcoe is covered by several Treaties including Treaty No. 5, Treaty No. 16, Treaty No. 18, Treaty No. 20, and the Williams Treaties.
- These Treaties are between the Crown and the seven Williams Treaties Nations that include: Beausoleil First Nation, Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation, Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, and the Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation.

AMP Steering Committee

- Three Steering Committee Meetings held in 2018.
- The Steering Committee is comprised of representatives from:
 - Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries;
 - Ontario Archaeological Society - Huronia Chapter;
 - Academic Archaeologists;
 - BILD – Simcoe Chapter;
 - Simcoe Area municipalities;
 - Simcoe Area Conservation Authorities;
 - City of Barrie;
 - Simcoe County Historical Association;
 - County Museum and County Archives; and
 - County Forestry and Transportation & Engineering Departments.

Public Consultation

- Two sets of Public Open Houses were held in the spring and fall of 2018.
- Meetings held with the BILD Simcoe Chapter membership and the Town of Midland's Indigenous Relations Committee in separate meetings in February 2019.
- Project updates provided to interested individuals and groups by email throughout the project.
- Project updates posted periodically to the AMP webpage <https://simcoe.ca/amp>
- Comments and information received from the public has been considered in the preparation of the draft final AMP document.

Next Steps

- County Planning Staff Report CCW 2019-371 provides an overview of the Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) project and recommends endorsement of the Draft Final AMP document dated October 2019 attached as Schedule 1 to the Report.
- Following endorsement, County GIS Staff will make the GIS-based Archaeological Potential Layer available to the public on the County's online map portal.
- To update the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage policies of the County Official Plan, an Official Plan Amendment exercise will be required. Further consultation with Indigenous communities, member municipalities, the Province and the public will occur in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning Act*. The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing is the Approval Authority for County OPA's. Timing for this OPA process has not yet been determined but earliest start will be 2020.

Thank You!

Question and Answer