

Appendix H:
Stage 1 Archeological Assessment
Technical Memorandum

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the
City of Barrie Drainage Master Plan
Municipal Class Environmental Assessment
Geographic Township of Vespra and Innisfil
Former County of Simcoe
Now in the City of Barrie
Ontario

Project #: 235-BA234B-17
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Original Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Barrie has initiated a Drainage Master Plan (DMP) under the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Master Planning Process to identify the existing drainage deficiencies and develop drainage solutions to address the deficiencies, reduce flooding, resolve public safety concerns, and improve maintenance opportunities throughout the City.

The existing drainage infrastructure of the City of Barrie includes a combination of open channels, ditches, culverts, storm sewers, overland flow routes, stormwater management facilities and Low Impact Development (LID) measures. The DMP is being completed in accordance with Approach #1 of the Master Planning Process outlined in the Municipal Engineers Association Municipal Class Environmental Assessment document (October 2000, amended in 2007, 2011 and 2015). Alternative drainage solutions will be developed and evaluated based on their natural, physical, social, cultural, and economic impacts and the opportunities and constraints of the project. The DMP will become the basis for, and be used in support of, future investigations for Schedule B and C projects identified within it.

To facilitate this study, *Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *C.C. Tatham & Associates Limited* to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the proposed City of Barrie DMP. This DMP encompasses the entire City of Barrie, and excludes the Sophia Creek Watershed and the Mulcaster Drainage Area, and excludes lands in the southern part of the City of Barrie that encompasses an area of land south of Big Bay Point Road, west of Winchester Terrace; south of Maplevue Drive west of Seline Crescent; south of Lockhart Road, east of Huronia Road; and west of Veteran's Drive, south of Columbia Road, in the City of Barrie. This property will herein be referred to as the "study area." The study area is in:

- Unnumbered Lot, Lots A-B, Lots 1-6, Concession 1, in the Geographic Township of Vespra;
- Lots 19-24, Concession 3, in the Geographic Township of Vespra;
- Lots 18-24, Concession 4, in the Geographic Township of Vespra;
- Lots 18-26, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Vespra;
- Lots 19-26, Concession 6, in the Geographic Township of Vespra;
- Lots 20-25, Concession 7, in the Geographic Township of Vespra;
- Lots 23-25, Concession 8, in the Geographic Township of Vespra;
- Lots 1-12, Concession 11, in the Geographic Township of Innisfil;
- Lots 1-18, Concession 12, in the Geographic Township of Innisfil;
- Lots 1-16, Concession 13, in the Geographic Township of Innisfil; and,
- Lots 1-14, Concession 14, in the Geographic Township of Innisfil.

All in the historic County of Simcoe, now in the City of Barrie, Ontario.

Stage 1 AA background research established elevated potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials within the study area. To determine if the archaeological potential classification of the study area is relevant, a desktop review of ground conditions was

undertaken using satellite and aerial imagery. The desktop review identified parts of the study area as having archaeological potential removed. The remaining balance of the study area was identified as retaining elevated and uncertain archaeological potential.

Based on the findings within this Stage 1 AA study, the following recommendations are presented:

1. For lands that were subjected to previous Stage 1-2 AAs, Stage 3 AA, and/ or Stage 4 survey, prior to any intrusive activity within these lands, a copy of the appropriate reports must be reviewed to determine if there are any further archaeological concerns associated with these lands.
2. As per the *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 no intrusive activity may occur within the limits of the Barrie Union Cemetery, St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, the Whayne Family Grave, St. George's Millennium Cemetery, and the Gibbins Cemetery without consent from the *Bereavement Authority of Ontario*.
3. Should lands directly adjacent to the Barrie Union Cemetery, St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, the Whayne Family Grave, St. George's Millennium Cemetery, and the Gibbins Cemetery be impacted by construction, further Stage 3 investigations will be required in these areas. Following Stage 2 testing, Stage 3 investigations consisting of mechanical topsoil removal of the area surrounding this cemetery will need to be undertaken regardless of whether artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 survey as per *Section 2.2. Guideline 4 of the 2011 S&G*.
4. Gibbins Cemetery: Prior to any land development/construction activity within Lot 11, Concession 11, in the Geographic Township of Innisfil, further archaeological investigations must be undertaken to determine the location of this cemetery.
5. Parts of the study area that were identified as having archaeological potential removed (i.e., areas of identified deep and extensive disturbance) need to be confirmed through an on-site property inspection during a Stage 2 AA.
6. Parts of the study area that were identified as having no or low archaeological potential (i.e., areas of steeply sloping terrain and low-lying wet areas and watercourses) need to be confirmed through an on-site property inspection during a Stage 2 AA.
7. Upon selection of future projects identified within the Barrie DMP, any construction activities which impact areas identified as having elevated or uncertain archaeological potential must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA. The ploughed agricultural fields must be subjected to pedestrian survey at five metre transects in accordance with *Section 2.1.1 of the 2011 S&G*. All areas where ploughing is not possible or viable must be subjected to test pit survey at five metre intervals in accordance with *Section 2.1.2 of the 2011 S&G*.

8. The historic Town of Barrie retains elevated archaeological potential for the presence of deeply buried archaeological resources. Should future projects identified within the Barrie DMP occur within the historic Town of Barrie, a detailed Stage 1 and 2 AA must be undertaken within potentially impacted areas to determine the presence of deeply buried archaeological resources. The Stage 2 AA archaeological investigations within these areas must follow the survey strategies outlined in *Section 2.1.7* of the *2011 S&G* for the survey of deeply buried conditions.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objective

The objectives of a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (MTCS)* (2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

1.2 Development Context

The City of Barrie has initiated a Drainage Master Plan (DMP) under the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Master Planning Process to identify the existing drainage deficiencies and develop drainage solutions to address the deficiencies, reduce flooding, resolve public safety concerns, and improve maintenance opportunities throughout the City.

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- Lots 20-25, Concession 7, in the Geographic Township of Vespra;
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- Lots 1-18, Concession 12, in the Geographic Township of Innisfil;
- Lots 1-16, Concession 13, in the Geographic Township of Innisfil; and,
- Lots 1-14, Concession 14, in the Geographic Township of Innisfil.

All in the former County of Simcoe, now in the City of Barrie, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map 1*). Currently the City of Barrie does not archaeological management plan.

This study was triggered by the Environmental Assessment Act in support of the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment regulatory process. This Stage 1 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Ms. Kim Slocki, under the archaeological consultant licence number P029, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2009). Permission to investigate the study area was granted by C.C. Tatham & Associates Limited on April 21st, 2017.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a review of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of available historic mapping.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The Pre-Contact Period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Aboriginal groups that continually progressed and developed within the environmental constraints they inhabited. **Table 1** includes a summary of the Pre-Contact Aboriginal history of Southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview
Paleo-Indian	ca.11,000 to 7,500 B.C.	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gathers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers, dart heads. - Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Wright, 1994, p.25).
Archaic	ca. 7,800 to 500 B.C.	Descendants of Paleo-Indian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow.

Periods	Date Range	Overview
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point (Late Archaic) (Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46).
Early Woodland	ca. 800 to 0 B.C.	Evolved out of Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meadowood side-notched (Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89-97; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).
Middle Woodland	ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 700	Three primary cultural complexes: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); introduction of large “house” structures; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saugeen point (Saugeen) - Vanport point (Couture) - Snyder Point (Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.97-102; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).
Late Woodland (Transitional)	ca. A.D. 600 to 1000	Princess Point exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent processors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario; the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; artifacts include ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessel that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland cultural groups. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular projectile points. (Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106).
Late Woodland (Early Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 900 to 1300	Two primary cultures: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; increase in corn-yielding sites; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of the ossuary burials. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular-shaped, basally concave points with downward projecting corners or spurs. (Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109).
Late Woodland (Middle Ontario)	ca. A.D. 1300 to 1400	Fusion of Glen Meyer and Pickering caused by conquest and absorption of Glen Meyer by Pickering; two primary cultures: Uren (A.D. 1300-1350) and Middleport (A.D. 1350-1400); decorated clay vessels decrease; well developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7

Periods	Date Range	Overview
Iroquois Stage)		ha) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 ha) appear with some palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash. - Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points - Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched Points. (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).
Late Woodland (Late Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 1400 to 1600	Ontario Iroquoian sites describes two major groups east and west of the Niagara Escarpment: the ancestral Neutral Natives to the west, and the ancestral Huron-Wendat and to the east; Huron-Wendat “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); Nine-Mile Portage from Kempenfeldt Bay to Willow Creek, a branch of the Nottawasaga River that connected Lake Ontario to Lake Huron through Simcoe County; longhouse; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash, and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; relocation to north of Lake Simcoe. - Huron-Wendat points are limited but change from predominantly side-notched to unnotched triangular. (Hunter, 1909a, p.80; Jury and Jury, 1956, p.2; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122).

1.3.2 Contact Period

The Contact Period of Southern Ontario is dominated by the European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Aboriginal communities of Southern Ontario. **Table 2** includes a summary of some of the main developments that occurred during the Contact Period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview
European Contact	ca. A.D. 1600s	The area “south of Lake Simcoe and along the north shore of Lake Ontario remained a no-man’s land, with no permanent settlements and traversed only by raiding parties from the north or from the south” (Robinson, 1965, p.11); Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe in and around the City of Barrie; trade relationship with Huron and French establish; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit missionaries; epidemics (Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 245).
Five Nation (Haudenosaunee) Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s	The Five (later Six) Nations (or Haudenosaunee), originally located south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; Haudenosaunee attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; the small groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region, ultimately resettling in Quebec; Haudenosaunee established settlements along the Lake Ontario shoreline at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used this territory for extensive fur trade; villages along the northern shores of Lake Ontario; Haudenosaunee believed to have established a settlement near Orillia after driving out the Huron-Wendat, but

Periods	Date Range	Overview
		this is unconfirmed; European fur trade and exploration continues (Hunter, 1909a, p.10; Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, p.53-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Anishinaabeg Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s to 1700s	Algonquin-speaking and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, Mississauga and others) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region; by 1690s, Haudenosaunee settlements were abandoned; battles fought throughout Southern Ontario; by 1701, Haudenosaunee were defeated and the Anishinaabeg replaced the Haudenosaunee in Southern Ontario; gathered collectively as First Nations to participate in Great Peace negotiations; the Ojibway settled in the County of Simcoe around Lake Simcoe (Hunter, 1909a, p.10; Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
French vs. Britain/Fur Trade Continues	ca. A.D. 1750s	The Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; introduction of Métis people; Seven Years War between France and Britain resulted in French surrender of New France in 1763; Royal Proclamation of 1763; Beaver Wars between groups within the Haudenosaunee and groups within the Anishinaabeg against the British; fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14).
British Colony/Land Treaties, pt.1	ca. A.D. 1750s to 1800s	American Revolution caused large number of United Empire Loyalists, military claimants, immigrants from the British Isle/European locations, and groups who face persecution in the United States arrived in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris signed in 1784; in 1793 Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe arrived at Penetanguishene Bay and sought to establish a fort should the Americans provoke war; In 1798, William Claus, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, bargained on behalf of the British Government for a tract of land adjacent to the harbour of Penetanguishene, and purchased the tip of the peninsula for cloth, blankets and kettles valued at £101 of Quebec currency, known as Treaty No.5 (Hunter, 1909a, p.12; Surtees, 1994, p.109; Pencen Museum, 2013; Government of Ontario, 2014)
British Colony/Land Treaties, pt.2	ca. 1800s to 1820s	In 1810, the North West Company, a fur trading company, complained about the American interference along the trade route from Lake Ontario, to the Niagara River, to Lake Erie and into the Detroit River; a proposed route utilizing existing native trails was suggested and would require the construction of a road from Lake Simcoe to Fort Penetanguishene; in 1811, an agreement was made with the Lake Simcoe Ojibwa, however, the War of 1812 broke out and the agreement was not finalized until 1815 and was known as Treaty 16; Between 1815 and 1824 the non-Aboriginal population doubled as a result of heavy immigration from Britain; In 1818, William Claus, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, assembled an Ojibwa Council and asked for over a million hectares to the west and south of Lake Simcoe; William Claus advised that Euro-Canadian settlement in this area would take several years, and the government agreed to pay £1200 currency in goods' this became known as Treaty 18 (Surtees, 1994, pp.111-116; Hunter, 1909a, pp.15,84; N.A. 1891, pp.lviii, xxiv).

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (A.D. 1800s to present)

The Township of Innisfil was surveyed in 1820 and contained 68,653 acres of rolling terrain and mostly clay loam soils (Belden, 1881, p. 14). Immediately after the survey, the Hewson family arrived in the Township of Innisfil on the point of land at the entrance to Kempenfeldt Bay, then called Hewson's Point (Belden, 1881, p.14). Before 1830, few dwellings had taken up farms, but the few that had, ventured out to the Township of Innisfil and, took up land around what is now called Hewson's Point (Belden, 1881, p.14; Hunter, 1909b, p.53). By 1850, 1,887 individuals resided within the Township of Innisfil and the township had one grist, five saw mills and cultivated acreage that exceeded fifty percent (Smith, 1851, pp.53-54; Belden, 1881, p.14). Agriculture is the main industry within the Township of Innisfil with a "considerable amount of lumbering done within its borders" (Belden, 1881, p.14).

Township of Vespra was surveyed by several individuals beginning in 1811 and completed by 1835. In 1811, Samuel S. Wilmot was instructed to survey a road leading from Kempenfeldt Bay to Penetanguishene Harbour and lay lots on either side of the road for settlement purposes. In 1820, James G. Chewett partially surveyed the Township of Vespra and in 1835, John Goessman continued the survey of the Township of Vespra. Consequently, the survey of the township was inconsistent with some half lots receiving more acres while others fell short (Anderson and Anderson, 1987, pp.25-26, 41).

The Township of Vespra contained 67,720 acres and settlement in the township did not occur until after the War of 1812. By 1819, a series of settlements were established along Penetanguishene Road. Most of the Township of Vespra's Euro-Canadian development is tied to the establishment of Barrie as a military port during the War of 1812 and the township did not progress until the 1830s. In 1847, a stage coach service was introduced utilizing Penetanguishene Road to allow passengers to commute from Holland's Landing to Penetanguishene Harbour. By 1850, the Township of Vespra had doubled its population to 1,254 individuals, but the cultivated land did not increase proportionately. In 1859, the Township of Vespra became a separate municipality from the Townships of Flos, and Sunnidale and a new town hall was built in the community of Midhurst (Belden, 1881, pp.7-8; Anderson and Anderson, 1987, pp.55, 111-112; Smith, 1851, p.56).

The Town of Barrie, located on the shore of Kempenfeldt Bay, was primarily settled by Euro-Canadian settlers after the War of 1812. Sir George Head arrived at the head of Kempenfeldt Bay and erected a log house on the site of Barrie for himself and other French-Canadians who were part of the small detachment stationed with him (Hunter, 1909b, p.203). In 1818, the British Government established "two store-houses, one at Willow Creek end of the Nine-Mile portage, the other at Barrie" (Hunter, 1909b, p.204). In Barrie, a log structure was constructed and functioned as a depot for military supplies in transit to the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay areas and a temporary shelter for early pioneers (Hunter, 1909b, p.204; Belden, 1881, p.7). The following year, Penetanguishene Road was established from Kempenfeldt Bay to Georgian Bay by the British Government (Belden, 1881, p.7).

In 1830, the storehouse at Kempenfeldt Bay was abandoned by the British Government, but a small community had already formed in its wake. The town was named Barrie in honor of Sir Robert Barrie, a British naval officer who commanded a squadron at Kingston during the War of 1812. In 1833, town lots were surveyed, small wood shanties were constructed, and over the following three years, the community grew. By 1837, 28 families resided in Barrie and were principally English, Irish and Scottish. By 1846, all the town-lots within the old survey were owned by private landowners, while only a few lots within the new survey were occupied. By 1851, 800 individuals lived in the town and the town contained a tannery, a brewery, a newspaper office, Upper Canadian Bank, County Offices, four churches and a Grammar school (Hunter, 1909b, p.204; Belden, 1881, p.8; Brock, 2014; Smith, 1846, p.9; Smith, 1851, p.54).

In 1853, the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway was constructed and extended to Barrie in 1865. The railway connected Barrie with Toronto and allowed for the transportation of people, agricultural goods and natural timber resources. After a series of devastating fires, the town of Barrie continued to steadily grow throughout the remainder of the 19th century (Belden, 1881, p.8; Tourism Barrie, 2014; Downtown Barrie, 2014).

1.3.4 Past Land Use

To further assess the study area's potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history.

A review of the 1871 *Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe* (**see Map 2**) revealed that the study area was situated within property owned by several property owners, and included numerous open road allowances (**see Table 3**). It should be noted that this map is hand-drawn and all efforts were made to depict the study area as accurately as possible on this historic map.

Table 3: Historic Structures within the Study Area in the 1871 Hogg's Map

Township	Lot, Con., Part	Occupant/Owner	Structure(s)
Vespra	Unlisted	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	B, 1	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	A, 1	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	1, 1	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	2, 1	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	3, 1	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	4, 1, north half	W. Caldwell	No structure(s)
Vespra	4, 1, south half	W. Larkin	No structure(s)
Vespra	5, 1, north half	G. Lawrence	No structure(s)
Vespra	5, 1, south half	J. Breend, T. Ambler	No structure(s)
Vespra	6, 1	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	19, 3, west half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	19, 3, n-east half	Dr. Morton	No structure(s)
Vespra	19, 3, s-east half	J. Wilson	No structure(s)
Vespra	20, 3, west half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	20, 3, east half	J. Thompson	No structure(s)
Vespra	21, 3, west half	M. Quintan	No structure(s)
Vespra	21, 3, n-east half	D. Kerman	No structure(s)

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE BARRIE DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN
CITY OF BARRIE, ONTARIO**

Township	Lot, Con., Part	Occupant/Owner	Structure(s)
Vespra	21, 3, s-east half	J. Blain	No structure(s)
Vespra	22, 3, west half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	22, 3, east half	J. Blain	No structure(s)
Vespra	23, 3	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	24, 3	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	18, 4	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	19, 4	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	20, 4	T. Cundle	No structure(s)
Vespra	21, 4, west half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	21, 4, n-east half	A.Gunn	No structure(s)
Vespra	21, 4, s-east half	L. Bauldry	No structure(s)
Vespra	22, 4	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	24, 4	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	18, 5, west half	J. Byrnes	No structure(s)
Vespra	18, 5, east half	J. O'Neil	No structure(s)
Vespra	19, 5, west half	W. Foster	No structure(s)
Vespra	19, 5, east half	W. Daley	No structure(s)
Vespra	20, 5, west half	J. Quinn	No structure(s)
Vespra	20, 5, east half	T. Cundle	No structure(s)
Vespra	21, 5, n-west half	J. Quinn	No structure(s)
Vespra	21, 5, s-west half	R.C. Cemetry	No structure(s)
Vespra	21, 5, east half	W. Boys	No structure(s)
Vespra	22, 5	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	23, 5	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	24, 5	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	25, 5	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	26, 5	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	19, 6, west half	J. Walwin	No structure(s)
Vespra	19, 6, east half	P. Murphy	No structure(s)
Vespra	20, 6	J. Campbell	No structure(s)
Vespra	21, 6	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	22, 6	W. Ardagh	No structure(s)
Vespra	23, 6, west half	J. Wright	No structure(s)
Vespra	23, 6, east half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	24, 6	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	25, 6	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	26, 6	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	20, 7, west half	J. Green	No structure(s)
Vespra	20, 7, east half	T. Mairs	No structure(s)
Vespra	21, 7	Canada Co.	No structure(s)
Vespra	22, 7	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	23, 7	J. Durham	No structure(s)
Vespra	24, 7, west half	G. Ovens	No structure(s)
Vespra	24, 7, east half	T. Drury	No structure(s)
Vespra	25, 7	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	23, 8	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	24, 8	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	25, 8	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	1, 11, north half	G. Thompson	No structure(s)

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE BARRIE DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN
CITY OF BARRIE, ONTARIO**

Township	Lot, Con., Part	Occupant/Owner	Structure(s)
Innisfil	1, 11, south half	G. Brooks	No structure(s)
Innisfil	2, 11, north half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	2, 11, south half	W. Culson	No structure(s)
Innisfil	3, 11, north half	J. Kemp	No structure(s)
Innisfil	3, 11, south half	R. Shrigley	No structure(s)
Innisfil	4, 11, north half	J&T. Loughhead	No structure(s)
Innisfil	4, 11, south half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	5, 11, north half	M. Helmkey	No structure(s)
Innisfil	5, 11, south half	W. Hubbard	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 11, north half	J. Wise	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 11, w-south half	W. Arbress	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 11, e-south half	J. McGill	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 11, w-north half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 11, e-north half	W. Summer	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 11, w-south half	T. Minleen	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 11, e-south half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	8, 11, north half	R. Millar	No structure(s)
Innisfil	8, 11, south half	E. Rear	No structure(s)
Innisfil	9, 11, north half	E. Webb	No structure(s)
Innisfil	9, 11, south half	J. Lockhart	No structure(s)
Innisfil	10, 11, north half	W. Hust	No structure(s)
Innisfil	10, 11, n-south half	J. Fagan	No structure(s)
Innisfil	10, 11, s-south half	A.Starlow	No structure(s)
Innisfil	11, 11, north half	W.Marshaw	No structure(s)
Innisfil	11, 11, w-south half	J. Moore	No structure(s)
Innisfil	11, 11, e-south half	J. Gibbons	No structure(s)
Innisfil	12, 11, north half	F. Quance	No structure(s)
Innisfil	12, 11, south half	J. Ewing	No structure(s)
Innisfil	1, 12	Geo. Gilpin	No structure(s)
Innisfil	2, 12, west half	Jas. Campbell	No structure(s)
Innisfil	2, 12, east half	W. Campbell	No structure(s)
Innisfil	3, 12, north half	R. Black	No structure(s)
Innisfil	3, 12, south half	J. Brown	No structure(s)
Innisfil	4, 12, north half	D. Comusley	No structure(s)
Innisfil	4, 12, n-south half	J. Dyer	No structure(s)
Innisfil	4, 12, s-south half	C. Dyer	No structure(s)
Innisfil	5, 12	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 12, w-north half	R. Miller	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 12, e-north half	J. Harris	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 12, w-south half	L. Shrigley	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 12, e-south half	S. Miller	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 12, north half	W. Little	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 12, south half	W. Miller	No structure(s)
Innisfil	8, 12, west half	W. Miller	No structure(s)
Innisfil	8, 12, east half	R. McDonough	No structure(s)
Innisfil	9, 12, w-north half	J. Ross	No structure(s)
Innisfil	9, 12, e-north half	W. Ross	No structure(s)
Innisfil	9, 12, w-south half	B. Shell	No structure(s)
Innisfil	9, 12, e-south half	W.Barleer	No structure(s)

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE BARRIE DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN
CITY OF BARRIE, ONTARIO**

Township	Lot, Con., Part	Occupant/Owner	Structure(s)
Innisfil	10, 12, n-north half	R. Nixon	No structure(s)
Innisfil	10, 12, s-north half	W. Nixon	No structure(s)
Innisfil	10, 12, south half	E. Webb	No structure(s)
Innisfil	11, 12, west half	W. Webb	No structure(s)
Innisfil	11, 12, east half	J. Huggard	No structure(s)
Innisfil	12, 12, n-north half	W. Hewson	No structure(s)
Innisfil	12, 12, s-north half	J. Huggart	No structure(s)
Innisfil	12, 12, south half	W. Kelden	No structure(s)
Innisfil	13, 12, n-north half	W. Hewson	No structure(s)
Innisfil	13, 12, s-north half	S. Warnica	No structure(s)
Innisfil	13, 12, s-west half	O. Wise	No structure(s)
Innisfil	13, 12, s-east half	C. Kinder	No structure(s)
Innisfil	14, 12, north half	S. Warnica	No structure(s)
Innisfil	14, 12, south half	J. Quance	No structure(s)
Innisfil	15, 12, north half	J. Warnica	No structure(s)
Innisfil	15, 12, south half	A. Warnica	No structure(s)
Innisfil	16, 12, north half	B. Smith	No structure(s)
Innisfil	16, 12, south half	A & S Warnica	No structure(s)
Innisfil	17, 12, n-west half	R. Redfern	No structure(s)
Innisfil	17, 12, n-east half	W. Pratt	No structure(s)
Innisfil	17, 12, s-west half	J. Brown	No structure(s)
Innisfil	17, 12, s-east half	R. Wilkinson	No structure(s)
Innisfil	18, 12, north half	R. Wilkinson	No structure(s)
Innisfil	18, 12, south half	B. Carr	No structure(s)
Innisfil	1, 13, north half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	1, 13, w-south half	W. Lulle	No structure(s)
Innisfil	1, 13, e-south half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	2, 13	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	3, 13, west half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	3, 13, east half	W. Little	No structure(s)
Innisfil	4, 13, north half	Canada Company	No structure(s)
Innisfil	4, 13, south half	C. Paling	No structure(s)
Innisfil	5, 13	M.A. Perkins	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 13, north half	W.C. Little	School house
Innisfil	6, 13, south half	Mrs. Harris	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 13, w-north half	J. Strath	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 13, c-north half	J. Harris	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 13, e-north half	Jud. Cowan	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 13, n-south half	W.C. Little	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 13, c-south half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 13, s-south half	W.C. Little	No structure(s)
Innisfil	8, 13	C. Bennett	No structure(s)
Innisfil	9, 13, w-north half	A. McCullen	No structure(s)
Innisfil	9, 13, c-north half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	9, 13, e-north half	J. Miller	No structure(s)
Innisfil	9, 13, w-south half	A. McCullen	No structure(s)
Innisfil	9, 13, c-south half	J. Higgins	No structure(s)
Innisfil	9, 13, e-south half	A. Cunningham	No structure(s)
Innisfil	10, 13, north half	T. Winston	No structure(s)

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE BARRIE DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN
CITY OF BARRIE, ONTARIO**

Township	Lot, Con., Part	Occupant/Owner	Structure(s)
Innisfil	10, 13, w-south half	A.Cunningham	No structure(s)
Innisfil	10, 13, e-south half	T. Nixon	No structure(s)
Innisfil	11, 13, west half	E. Morton	No structure(s)
Innisfil	11, 13, n-east half	W. Wise	No structure(s)
Innisfil	11, 13, s-east half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	12, 13, west half	Unlisted	School house
Innisfil	12, 13, centre half	W. Cox	No structure(s)
Innisfil	12, 13, east half	W. Hunter	No structure(s)
Innisfil	13, 13, north half	J. Blackmore	No structure(s)
Innisfil	13, 13, w-south half	W. Cox	No structure(s)
Innisfil	13, 13, e-south half	Bonnen (?)	No structure(s)
Innisfil	14, 13	J. Dodson	No structure(s)
Innisfil	15, 13	J. Sibbald	No structure(s)
Innisfil	16, 13	W. Morse	No structure(s)
Innisfil	1, 14	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	2, 14	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	3, 14	E. Nicholson	No structure(s)
Innisfil	4, 14, north half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	4, 14, south half	T. Nicholson	No structure(s)
Innisfil	5, 14, north half	Canada Company	No structure(s)
Innisfil	5, 14, west half	Hearns	No structure(s)
Innisfil	5, 14, east half	W. Lynnes	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 14, w-north part	Judge Cowans	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 14, wc-north part	T. Lloyd	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 14, ec-north part	C. Abbot	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 14, e-north part	D. McCarllns	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 14, w-south half	C. McGrimon	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 14, e-south half	W. Hill	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 14, north half	J. Jacobs	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 14, w-south part	H. Cluir	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 14, wc-south part	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 14, ec-south part	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 14, e-south part	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	8, 14, north part	Baldwin	No structure(s)
Innisfil	8, 14, north half	P. Pelley	Post Office
Innisfil	8, 14, south half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	9, 14, north half	Allandale Trail Station	Train Station
Innisfil	9, 14, south half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	10, 14, north half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	10, 14, south half	G. Wise	No structure(s)
Innisfil	11, 14, north half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	11, 14, w-south half	G. Wise	No structure(s)
Innisfil	11, 14, e-south half	T. Cross	No structure(s)
Innisfil	12, 14, north half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	12, 14, north half	Unlisted	Post Office; Water Grist Mill
Innisfil	13, 14	E. Lally	No structure(s)
Innisfil	14, 14	Unlisted	No structure(s)

The town of Barrie, two school houses, two post offices and a water grist mill are depicted in the study area. The town lots of the Town of Barrie are also depicted within 300 metres of the study area.

The 1881 *Simcoe Supplement in the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (*see Map 3*) reveals that the study area continued to be located within property owned by several property owners, and encompassed open road allowances (*see Table 4*). It should be kept in mind, however, that not all historic features would have been depicted in the Township of Vespra and Innisfil as the Simcoe Supplement in the Illustrated Atlas required a paid subscription from the residents in the County of Simcoe (Benson, N.D., p.4). Furthermore, it should be noted that this map is hand-drawn, and all efforts were made to depict the study area as accurately as possible on this historic map.

Table 4: Historic Structures within the Study Area in the 1881 Illustrated Atlas

Township	Lot, Con., Part	Occupant/Owner	Structure(s)
Vespra	Unlisted	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	B, 1	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	A, 1	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	1, 1	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	2, 1	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	3, 1	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	4, 1, north half	Thomas Dunsmore	One homestead
Vespra	4, 1, south half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	5, 1	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	6, 1	Park Lots	No structure(s)
Vespra	19, 3	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	20, 3	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	21, 3	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	22, 3	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	23, 3	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	24, 3	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	18, 4	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	19, 4	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	20, 4	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	21, 4	Unlisted	School house
Vespra	22, 4	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	23, 4	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	24, 4	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	18, 5	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	19, 5	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	20, 5	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	21, 5	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	22, 5	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	23, 5	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	24, 5	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	25, 5	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	26, 5	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	19, 6	Unlisted	No structure(s)

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE BARRIE DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN
CITY OF BARRIE, ONTARIO**

Township	Lot, Con., Part	Occupant/Owner	Structure(s)
Vespra	20, 6	Barrie Union Cemetery	Cemetery
Vespra	21, 6	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	22, 6, west half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	22, 6, east half	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	23, 6, west half	G. Bay Ship Canal Property	No structure(s)
Vespra	23, 6, east half	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	24, 6, west half	G. Bay Ship Canal Property	No structure(s)
Vespra	24, 6, east half	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	25, 6, west half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	25, 6, east half	Race Track	Race Track
Vespra	26, 6, west half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	26, 6, east half	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Vespra	20, 7	D. Burnett	No structure(s)
Vespra	21, 7	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	22, 7	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	23, 7	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	24, 7	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	25, 7	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	23, 8	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	24, 8	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Vespra	25, 8	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	1, 11	George Brooks	No structure(s)
Innisfil	2, 11	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	3, 11	R.M. Srigley	One homestead
Innisfil	4, 11	T. Laughed	One homestead
Innisfil	5, 11	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 11	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 11	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	8, 11	William Miller	No structure(s)
Innisfil	9, 11	John Lockart	One homestead
Innisfil	10, 11	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	11, 11	Jno. Gibbons	One homestead
Innisfil	12, 11	F. Grant	One homestead
Innisfil	1, 12	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	2, 12	William Campbell	One homestead
Innisfil	3, 12	James Brown	Church; one homestead
Innisfil	4, 12	Holly Post Office	Post Office
Innisfil	5, 12, north half	M. Srigley	One homestead
Innisfil	5, 12, south half	Jno. Srigley	One homestead
Innisfil	6, 12, west half	Jas. Wells	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 12, east half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 12	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	8, 12, west half	Wm. Miller	One homestead
Innisfil	8, 12, east half	James Leslie	One homestead
Innisfil	9, 12	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	10, 12	Wm. Nixon	One homestead
Innisfil	11, 12	Jos. Huggard	One homestead
Innisfil	12, 12	Unlisted	Saw Mill
Innisfil	13, 12	Jas. Booth	Painswick Post Office

Township	Lot, Con., Part	Occupant/Owner	Structure(s)
Innisfil	14, 12	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	15, 12	G.F. Warnica	One homestead
Innisfil	16, 12	Robert Metcalf	One homestead
Innisfil	17, 12	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	18, 12	Robert Wilkinson	One homestead
Innisfil	1, 13	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	2, 13	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	3, 13	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	4, 13	Charles Palling	One homestead
Innisfil	5, 13	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 13, west half	Jas. Wells	One homestead
Innisfil	6, 13, east half	Unlisted	School house
Innisfil	7, 13	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	8, 13	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	9, 13	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	10, 13	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	11, 13	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	12, 13, west half	Wm. Hewson	One homestead
Innisfil	12, 13, east half	Wm. Hunter	Grist Mill; one homestead
Innisfil	13, 13	A.D. McDonald	One homestead
Innisfil	14, 13	Jno. Dodson	One homestead
Innisfil	15, 13	Jno. Sibbald	No structure(s)
Innisfil	16, 13	Thomas Shannon	One homestead
Innisfil	1, 14	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	2, 14	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	3, 14	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	4, 14	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	5, 14	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 14, west half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	6, 14, east half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	7, 14, north half	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Innisfil	7, 14, south half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	8, 14, north part	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Innisfil	8, 14, south half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	9, 14, north half	Town of Barrie	Town lots
Innisfil	9, 14, south half	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	10, 14, north half	Town of Barrie	Town lots; Train Station
Innisfil	10, 14, south half	Geo. Wirr	No structure(s)
Innisfil	11, 14	Unlisted	One homestead
Innisfil	12, 14	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Innisfil	13, 14	Unlisted	Grist mills; village lots (Tollendal)
Innisfil	14, 14	Unlisted	Village lots (Tollendal)

24 historic homesteads, one cemetery, two schools, one saw mill, one grist mill, one church, two post offices, a train station and a race track are depicted in the study area. Five historic homesteads and a church are depicted within 300 metres of the study area.

The study area encompasses a portion of the Nine-Mile Portage Route, an ancient portage route traveling from Kempenfeldt Bay to Willow Creek, a branch of the Nottawasaga River that connected Lake Ontario to Lake Huron through Simcoe County (Jury and Jury, 1956, p.2; *see Map 4*). This portage route connected native communities and was later used during the establishment of Barrie.

Additionally, the study area encompasses numerous settlement roads including, but not limited to, Penetanguishene Road, Duckworth Street, St. Vincent Street, Bayfield Street, Anne Street, Ferndale Drive, Miller Drive, County Road 90, County Road 27, Ardash Road, Big Bay Point, Mapleview Drive, Lockhart Road, Yonge Street, Bayview Drive and Essa Road which were roadways originally laid out during the survey of the Township of Vespra and the Township of Innisfil. In Ontario, the 2011 S&G considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G). Therefore, based on the proximity of both early Euro-Canadian settlements and historic transportation routes, there is elevated potential for the location of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (pre-1900) within portions of the study area which lie within 300 metres and 100 metres, respectively, of these historic features.

1.3.5 Present Land Use

The present land use of the study area is categorized as Residential, City Centre, General Commercial, Community Centre Commercial, Regional Centre Commercial, Business Park, General Industrial, Highway 400 Industrial, Restricted Industrial, Institutional, Educational Institutional, Open Space, Environmental Protection Area, Water Treatment Centre, Waste Management Facility, Future Urban and Waste Disposal Area (City of Barrie, 2017a).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of designated and listed heritage resources, commemorative markers, and pioneer churches and cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.4.1 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Several designated and non-designated (or listed) heritage resources are in and within 300 metres of the study area (City of Barrie, 2017b; Township of Springwater, 2012a; Township of Springwater, 2012b; Templeton, 2016; *see Tables 5-6*). Therefore, this feature further elevates archaeological potential within portions of the study area that fall within 300 metres of these heritage resources.

Table 5: Heritage Resources within the Study Area

Address	Description	Heritage Status
126 Blake Street	The Barrie Grammar School	Designated Part IV
50 Bradford Street	Prince of Wales School	Non-designated
168 and 170 Bradford Street	-	Non-designated
285 Bradford Street	Allandale Train Station	Designated Part IV
43 Burton Avenue	-	Non-designated
59 Burton Avenue	-	Non-designated
126 Burton Avenue	-	Non-designated
50 Caroline Street	-	Non-designated
268 Codrington St	Grubbe House	Designated Part IV
142 Collingwood Street	-	Designated Part IV
14 Cumberland Street	-	Non-designated
88 Cumberland Street	-	Non-designated
129 Cumberland Street	-	Non-designated
22 Granville Street	-	Non-designated
205 Lakeshore Drive	Southshore Community Centre – Master Mechanics Building	Designated Part IV
16-18 Mary Street	The John Pearson House	Designated Part IV
47 Rodney Street	The Frederick Gore/Benjamin Walker Smith House	Designated Part IV
62 Shirley Avenue	Rev. Robert Boyle House	Designated Part IV
19 William Street	-	Non-designated
25 William Street	-	Non-designated

“-” denotes detail not provided

Table 6: Heritage Resources within 300 metres of the Study Area

Address	Description	Heritage Status
72 High Street	Maplehurst	Designated Part IV
30 Mary Street	Dutton House	Designated Part IV
54 St. Paul's Crescent	St. Paul's Anglican Church	Non-designated
147 Toronto Street	Maple Hill	Designated Part IV
105 Toronto Street	Robinson-Burton House	Designated Part IV

1.4.2 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage

Conservation District (MTCS, 2017a). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.3 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, commemorative markers of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlements, which may include their history, local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Several commemorative plaques are in and within 300 metres of the study area (*see Tables 7-8*). Therefore, this feature further elevates archaeological potential within portions of the study area that fall within 300 metres of these commemorative plaques.

Table 7: Commemorative Plaque or Monuments within the Study Area

Address	Description
East side of Lakeshore Drive, north of Victoria Street	Hewitt Bernard (1825-1893): born in Jamaica, immigrated to Canada and settled in Barrie where he opened a law practice in 1856. Bernard was chief clerk, and later became John A. MacDonald's brother-in-law. Died in 1893 and buried in Ottawa.
Near the breakwater at the west end of a park on Lakeshore Drive	Steamboating on Lake Simcoe: the "Sir John Colborne" was launched in 1832 and was the first of many steamboats on Lake Simcoe. Steamboats opened lands around Lake Simcoe to settlement by carrying passengers, freight and mail to developing ports and catered to tourists and excursionists as the region prospered. Team tugs were used by the lumber trade to tow log booms across the lake. By 1887, railways encircled the lake and monopolized freight and passenger traffic. Steamboats fell out of favour when private motorboats became popular in the 1920s.
In front of the Allandale Recreation Centre at Little Avenue and Bayview Drive	Fanny Bobbie Rosenfeld: born in Russia and settled in Barrie. Rosenfeld competed in the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics, and became a prominent Toronto sports columnist after 1933. In 1849, she was chosen as Canada's outstanding female athlete of the half-century.

Table 8: Commemorative Plaque or Monuments within 300 metres of the Study Area

Address	Description
In Queen's Park on the south side of Ross Street.	William Edward Gallie, M.D., 1882-1959: a master surgeon and teacher, Gallie was born in Barrie and educated at the University of Toronto. He joined the staff at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. Gallie developed the first systematic training program for surgeons in Canada.

1.4.4 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Several pioneer cemeteries are in and within 300 metres of the study area (OurOntario, 2017a; OurOntario, 2017b; *see Tables 9-10*). Therefore, this feature further elevates archaeological potential within portions of the study area that fall within 300 metres of these pioneer cemeteries.

Table 9: Pioneer/Historic Church or Cemetery within the Study Area

Address	Description
337 Sunnidale Road	Barrie Union Cemetery: was founded in 1879 as a non-denominational cemetery (Barrie Union Cemetery, N.D.)
208 Sunnidale Road	St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery: consecrated in 1867 and has been an integral part of the Catholic community of Barrie since (Catholic Cemeteries & Funeral Services, N.D.)
708 Huronia Road	Whayne Family Grave: closed to further burials in 1990; remains moved to Sixth Line Cemetery
Lockhart Road near Huronia Road, Lot 11, Con.11, Township of Innisfil	Gibbins Cemetery: only one burial on this site at the edge of the family farm

Table 10: Pioneer/Historic Church or Cemetery within 300 metres of the Study Area

Address	Description
Lot 5, Con. 1, Twp of Vespra, now in the Township of Springwater	Laurence Pioneer Cemetery: Old Abandoned Methodist Cemetery
54 St. Paul's Crescent	St. Paul's Innisfil Cemetery: established in 1851

1.4.5 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, previously registered archaeological are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, 106 registered archaeological sites are located in or within one-kilometre of the study area (MTCS, 2017b) (*see Table 11*). 69 registered archaeological sites are in the study area, two registered archaeological sites are located within 50 metres and three registered archaeological sites are located within 300 metres of the study area (*see Table 11*).

Table 11: Registered Archaeological Sites within One-Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
Sites Located within the Study Area			
BbGw-5	Dykstra	-	-
BbGw-6	IF 1	-	-
BbGw-7	IF 2	-	-
BbGw-8	IF 1	-	-
BbGw-9	Hubbert	-	-
BbGw-15	Veterans Drive	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
BbGw-19	Sun Valley	Middle Archaic; Late; Archaic	Findspot; findspot
BbGw-20	Zachary	Late Woodland	Other: camp/campsite
BbGw-22	James Brown	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Other: church/chapel; homestead
BbGw-23	Tall Trees	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
BbGw-26	Lee Site	Late Woodland	Village
BbGw-29	Timothy	Late Archaic	Findspot
BcGv-3	Lewis	Late Woodland; Post-contact	Other: camp/campsite; Other: : camp/campsite
BcGv-7	Huronia Road	Late Woodland	Other: camp/campsite; cabin; hamlet

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Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
BcGv-9	Tollendale Creek	Paleo-Indian; Late Archaic; Early Woodland; Late Woodland	Other: camp/campsite
BcGv-13	Painswick	Late Woodland (Aboriginal, Iroquoian)	Village
BcGv-20	Heritage Glen	Other	-
BcGv-21	Little Heritage Glen	Late Woodland	Other: camp/campsite
BcGv-22	Warnica Brick House	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Farmstead; homestead
BcGv-23	George F. Warnica Jr.	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
BcGv-24	Pink Barn	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
BcGv-25	Bradford Road	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
BcGv-26	Quantz	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
BcGv-27	Bugg	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
BcGv-29	Innis-shore 1	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
BcGv-31	-	Late Woodland	-
BcGv-32	Hewitts Creek Site	Late Woodland	-
BcGw-2	Bell	-	-
BcGw-10	Dunsmore	Late Woodland (Middleport)	Unknown
BcGw-11	Cundles	Late Woodland (Middleport)	Village
BcGw-15	Little	Late Woodland (Middleport)	Village
BcGw-17	Bennet	Archaic	Other: camp/campsite
BcGw-18	Barrie	Late Woodland (Pickering); Late Woodland (Uren)	Longhouse; midden; village
BcGw-20	Cundles Creek 2	Post-contact	Earthwork
BcGw-21	Cundles Creek 1	Late Woodland (Middleport)	Hamlet
BcGw-22	Sunnidale Park	Late Woodland (Middleport)	Hamlet
BcGw-26	Wiacek	Late Woodland (Middleport)	Hamlet; village
BcGw-27	Molson	Late Woodland	Village
BcGw-28	Little 2	Late Woodland	Village
BcGw-29	Birch	Pre-contact; Post-contact	Cabin; cabin
BcGw-30	Kennel	Middle Archaic	Other: camp/campsite
BcGw-31	IF 7	-	-
BcGw-32	Mystery	Late Woodland (Uren)	Hunting
BcGw-33	Gnarly Man	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Cabin
BcGw-34	Rice	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
BcGw-36	Pern	Early Archaic	Findspot
BcGw-49	Coral	Early Archaic	Findspot
BcGw-51	Spruce Hollow	Pre-contact, Aboriginal	Unknown
BcGw-52	Poplar	Middle Archaic	Findspot
BcGw-55	Wellington	Late Woodland	Unknown
BcGw-56	R. Black	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
BcGw-57	Holly	Late Woodland	Other: camp/campsite
BcGw-59	Ferndale Drive	Woodland	Findspot
BcGw-61	Asparagus	Middle Woodland	Scatter
BcGw-62	-	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
BcGw-63	Standing Tree	Early Paleo-Indian	Other: camp/campsite
BcGw-64	Fowler	Late Paleo-Indian	Cache
BcGw-69	Allandale Train Station	-	-

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
BcGw-70	Steven Patrick	Late Woodland	Village
BcGw-71	MLJ	Late Woodland	Hamlet
BcGw-72	Bear Creek	-	-
BcGw-73	Stapleton	Paleo-Indian	-
BcGw-74	Bear Creek West Subdivision	-	-
BcGw-75	Bear Creek West Subdivision	Pre-contact, Aboriginal	Scatter
BcGw-76	Bear Creek West Subdivision	-	-
BcGw-86	Hatinienhwi?skwa?	Late Woodland (Middleport)	Village
BcGw-87	Kha? ahati?nienha?	Late Woodland (Middleport)	Cabin; unknown
BcGw-93	-	Late Woodland	-
BcGw-95	Little-Johnstone	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
Sites located within 50 metres of the study area			
BbGw-13	Lougheed	Pre-contact	Burial; village
BbGw-41	DiPoce 2	Late Woodland	Village; midden
Sites located within 300 metres of the study area			
BbGw-79	Historic Parcel 8 Site	Post-Contact	farmstead
BcGv-39	Lockhart	Middle Archaic	Findspot
BcGv-43	-	Post-contact	Unknown
Sites located within one kilometre of the study area			
BbGv-38	Kloosterman Site 2	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Farmstead, dump
BbGw-10	Cleary	Middle Archaic; Middle Woodland; Late Woodland; Pre-contact (Brewerton, Laurel, Lalonde, Unknown)	camp / campsite; village; village; Iroquoian village and middle archaic campsite; village
BbGw-14	Paisley	Late Woodland (Lalonde)	Village
BbGw-32	Wormwood Site	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Farmstead
BbGw-33	Breezewood	Pre-contact, Aboriginal	Camp/campsite
BbGw-34	Ruby Red Maple	-	-
BbGw-36	Parcel 2 W site	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
BbGw-37	Kloosterman 1 Site	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
BbGw-38	Kloosterman 2 Site	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
BbGw-40	DiPoce 1	Post-contact	Homestead
BbGw-75	DiPoce 1	Post-contact	Homestead
BbGw-78	-	Post-contact	Homestead
BbGw-81	Historic Parcel 2V	Post-contact	Homestead
BbGw-82	Parcel 2 Findspot	Late Archaic (Crawford Knoll)	Hunting loss
BbGw-83	Parcel 14 Findspot	Late Archaic (Genessee)	Hunting loss
BbGw-84	Parcel 2A Scatter	Post-contact	Unknown
BbGw-85	Parcel 2G Scatter	Pre-contact	Unknown
BbGw-88	Location 1	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Post Office
BbGw-89	Location 2	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Scatter
BbGw-90	Location 3	Post-contact, Euro-Canadian	Farmstead
BcGv-4	McBridge	Woodland	-
BcGv-6	MNR Innisfil	Woodland	Village

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
BcGv-11	McDonald	Late Woodland	Burial; village
BcGv-15	Fennell	Woodland	Village
BcGv-37	Wice	Post-contact	Homestead
BcGv-38	Collins	Post-contact	Homestead; farmstead
BcGv-40	George Warnica	-	-
BcGv-41	Bulut North	Post-contact	Midden
BcGv-42	Bulut South	Post-contact	Midden
BcGw-1	Beswetherick	-	-
BcGw-9	Carson	Late Woodland	Longhouse; village
BcGw-94	Paul Sadlon	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead

“-” denotes details not provided in the OASD

In addition, site leads were provided by the Archaeological Site Coordinator at the MTCS. These site leads include sites that were discovered in the early 20th century by Andrew Hunter, a distinguished historian and archaeologist who explored and surveyed archaeological sites throughout Huronia (present day Simcoe County). During the 1980's, an attempt was made to relocate some of the Hunter sites and this work was met with some moderate success; the location of these sites is estimated to be accurate to the quarter lot. As such, the Hunter Vespra Sites 41, 42, 48, 50, 51, 53 and 54 were identified as being situated in the study area, Hunter Vespra Sites 49, 51 and 52 were located partially within the study area, and Hunter Vespra Sites 40 and 47 were identified as being situated within 300 metres of the study area (Templeton, 2017). A map detailing the location of the site leads that fall in and within 300 metres of the study area is provided within **Map S1** of the attached **Supplementary Document**. As per the site leads, a description of the Hunter Vespra Sites that are in and within 300 metres of the study area is provided below. A property inspection at each site location was also conducted and is presented in **Section 2.6 Property Inspection – Site Leads**.

Hunter Vespra Site 40 (No. 40), is described as being located on a high lake terrace and covered two acres. The site contained about 15 campfires arranged in an oval form, basket-made pottery was on the site, and remains of old beaver dams were located a little further west (Hunter, 1907, p.53).

Hunter Vespra Site 41 (No. 41), which is located beside a trespass road where a stream emerges from what is locally known as the “Big Hollow”. More than an acre of relics was found on both sides of the road, and during road construction, pottery fragments turned up. The pottery was plain, without figures or decoration of any kind (Hunter, 1907, pp.53-54).

Hunter Vespra Site 42 (No. 42) is described as consisting of “an acre of more of ground, on which there are blackened patches, and ashbeds with the usual fragmentary relics” and is situated at the head of the ravine (Hunter, 1907, p.54). The pottery had coarse-grained quartz for its central layer and was decorated. One of the camps was an arrowmaker's workshop, where many broken flint chips, broken flint and two gouges were found. This site may represent “a tribe of a different period, or race [sic], from the early Hurons” (Hunter, 1907, p.54).

Hunter Vespra Site 47 (No. 47) was a favourable site for defence since it was surrounded by ravines. A Native skeleton was discovered at this location in 1900 and indications point to it as belonging to the early Hurons. Plain pipe-bowels were also found (Hunter, 1907, p.54).

Hunter Vespra Site 48 (No. 48) is described as the following: “the position of this site was on a knoll near the farm-house. It consisted of a few camps” (Hunter, 1907, p.54).

BcGw-2 (Hunter Vespra 49) is described as having “a position on a peak of land, as if for defence. Two acres, or more, are occupied by the site, which had about 20 lodges, averaging about 3 fires apiece (Huron form of lodge). The camps extend for 150 yards or more along the high strip of land” (Hunter, 1907, pp.54-55). Clay pipes, stone axes, shells, animal bones and evidence of scaffold ground for burial piers were also noted at the site, which represents a small village.

Hunter Vespra Site 50 (No. 50) is a “short way from Little Lake, which was a rendezvous for Indians in all periods. It was on the ground raised above the level of the lake, with springs immediately below” (Hunter, 1907, p.55).

Hunter Vespra Site 51 (No. 51) is described as the “Indian Landing” where the shore provided a cove for suitable landing place. It is likely this was the end of the portage route from Little Lake and numerous Aboriginal artifacts were found (Hunter, 1907, p.55).

Hunter Vespra Site 52 (No. 52) is described being one of the first burial pits discovered in 1840. It became known as “Tim Haggart Pit” and had a diameter of 20 feet and contained from 200 to 300 Aboriginal crania, and additional human bones in the main pit. Several skeletons were also found in single graves and two similar pits were also found around the main pit (Hunter, 1907, p.55).

Hunter Vespra Site 53 (No. 53) is described as a village site on the north side of the Vespra-Innisfil town line and near a house. The site was confined to a quarter of an acre on the Vespra side of the town line. Pottery fragments, clay pipes, stones axes and chisels, and an iron tomahawk was discovered 450 yards to the west of the site. A trail that connected the Netural Natives to the Hurons passed through this area. On the Innisfil side of the town line, the site included a large ossuary that was discovered in the year 1846 by Mr. Boon, the property owner at that time. The pit measured 20 feet in diameter and contained many skeletons, with estimates of 100 to 1000 individuals buried within. Attributed to the Hurons, only bones were located within the pit. The rediscovery of human bones occurred in 1884 and again in 1889 likely correspond to smaller ossuaries in the area (Hunter, 1907, p.56).

Hunter Vespra Site 54 (No. 54) is described as a being located in the southwest corner of a farm, between two branches of ravines to create a naturally fortified position. It is situated at the head of Kidd’s Creek and “the pottery fragments are figured, yet the site is not upon one of the Huron trails” (Hunter, 1907, p.56).

Therefore, these features further elevate the archaeological potential within portions of the study area that fall within 300 metres of these registered archaeological sites and site leads.

1.4.6 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1., Standard 1.* of the 2011 S&G, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. Several previous AA reports documenting the discovery of sites found within the study area were identified (*see Appendix C*).

1.4.7 Physical Features

The study area is located within the Simcoe Uplands, Simcoe Lowlands and the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic regions of Southern Ontario. The northern portion of the study area is in the Simcoe Uplands is characterized by broad and rolling till plains, and are separated by steep-sided and flat-floored valleys (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, p.181). These till plains and valleys are “encircled by numerous shorelines, indicating they were islands in Lake Algonquin” (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, p.181). The till is comprised primarily of Pre-Cambrian rock instead of limestone, providing a gritty loam texture that becomes sandier toward the north. Heavier, more calcareous till occurs near Lake Simcoe and Midland. The original forests of the land included hardwoods, mainly sugar maple and beech with white pine. Other common trees include yellow birch, basswood and hemlock. The agriculture can be classified as mixed farming based on a variety of products such as milk, cream, beef, veal, hogs, eggs, and poultry. Over the years, the region generally saw a “moving away” from agriculture, as fewer farms existed within the area, however, those that did remain saw a great increase in size and improvement. Although the uplands did not develop any market centres, it is connected by good highways to Barrie and Orillia, the major urban centres of the Lake Simcoe Basin, and in proximity to small ports by the Georgian Bay shore (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp. 182-184).

The central portion of the study area is located within the Simcoe Lowlands, known as the Lake Simcoe Basin. On the northern and western shores of Lake Simcoe, the lowland consists of a narrow bouldery terrace for the most part confirmed by a low bluff cut by the highest stage of Lake Algonquin. On the south and east of Lake Simcoe are broader plains. On the whole, the Lake Simcoe basin is a poorer farm district than the Nottawasaga Basin (located on the west side of Lake Simcoe). Extensive areas of bogs and wet sand permeate the basin but these soils may become useful as population grows, since both can be drained and developed for vegetables, like the Holland Marsh (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp.181-182).

The southern portion of the study area is in the Peterborough Drumlin Fields. The regional lies between the Oak Ridges Moraine and the area of shallow overburden on the limestone’s of the Gull River Formation. There is a rolling till plain, extending from Hastings County in the east to Simcoe County in the west, and includes the drumlins south of the moraine in Northumberland County. For the most part, the rock underlying this region is limestone of the Lindsay and Verulam Formations which are somewhat softer and less massive formations than the Gull River Formation. The Peterborough drumlin field is notable for its eskers as well as its drumlins. While

the eskers are perhaps the most striking features of the plain, apart from the drumlins themselves, they are not as important in respect to soils as the deposits of clay which lie between the drumlins in some area (Chapman & Putnam, pp.169-172).

Several native soil types are found within the study area (*see Map 5*). A description of their characteristics may be found in **Table 12** (Ontario Agricultural College, 1959). The great variety in soil types further highlights the mixed landscape that the study area encompasses and supports the mixed nature of past subsistence practices and changing industries of early settlers in these areas. Soils more conducive to agriculture, such as good drainage and stone-free, has the potential for past settlement, support greater population density and subsequently elevated archaeological potential.

Table 12: Study Area Soil Types

Soil Series and Type	Great Soil Group	Drainage	Topography and Stoniness	Soil Materials
Alliston sandy loam	Podzolic	Imperfect	Smooth, very gently sloping; stonefree to moderately stony	Grey, calcareous outwash sand.
Bondhead loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Good	Smooth, moderately to steeply sloping; slightly to very stony.	Light grey, calcareous loam and sandy loam till.
Bondhead sandy loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Good	Smooth, moderately to steeply sloping; slightly to very stony.	Light grey, calcareous loam and sandy loam till.
Bondhead sandy loam- stony phase	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Good	Smooth, moderately to steeply sloping; slightly to very stony.	Light grey, calcareous loam and sandy loam till.
Dundonald sandy loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Good	Smooth, gently sloping; stonefree	Outwash sand underlain by grey calcareous loam or sandy loam till at depths of 3 feet or less.
Muck	Organic	Very poor	Depressional; stonefree	Well decomposed organic material over 1 foot deep underlain by rock, sand, silt or clay.
Sargent gravelly sandy loam	Brown Forest	Good	Smooth, gently sloping; stonefree	Pale brown, calcareous outwash gravel.
Smithfield silty clay loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Imperfect	Smooth, gently sloping; stonefree	Calcareous lacustrine varved silt loam and clay.
Tioga loamy sand	Podzolic	Good	Smooth, gently to irregular, steeply sloping; stonefree to moderately stony.	Grey, calcareous outwash sand.
Tioga sandy sand	Podzolic	Good	Smooth, gently to irregular, steeply sloping; stonefree to moderately stony.	Grey, calcareous outwash sand.
Vasey sandy loam	Brown Podzolic and Grey-Brown Podzolic.	Good	Smooth, moderately to steeply sloping; moderate to very stony.	Light grey, calcareous and non-calcareous sandy loam till.

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (i.e. lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (i.e. intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). Georgian Creek, Kidds Creek, Bunkers Creek, Dyments, Bear Creek, Hotchkiss Creek, Whiskey Creek, Loves Creek, Hewitts Creek, Huronia Creek, and numerous tributaries draining into Lake Simcoe and Little Lake are in the study area. Therefore, this feature further elevates the archaeological potential within portions of the study area that fall within 300 metres of these hydrological features.

1.4.8 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated within the urban and suburban area of the City of Barrie and encompasses the majority of the municipal boundaries of the City of Barrie. The study area encompasses numerous commercial, residential, and industrial structures, and major and minor arterial roadways, as well as open agricultural lands (*see Map 6*). The topography within the study area decreases from the northern limits to Kempenfeldt Bay, with an elevation of 260 to 220, and increases from Kempenfeldt Bay to the southern limits, with an elevation of 220 to 260 metres above sea level.

1.4.9 Date of Review

A desktop review of field conditions using current satellite imagery obtained through the Google Earth application and County of Simcoe Orthophotographs was undertaken on October 25th, 2017 while a field review of the site lead locations was undertaken on June 11, 12 and 15th, 2018.

1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been established within the study area boundary. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**.

2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

In combination with data gathered from the background research (*see Sections 1.3 and 1.4*) and an inspection of satellite and aerial imageries, an evaluation of the established archaeological potential was performed.

2.1 Previously Registered Archaeological Sites and Assessments

Numerous registered archaeological sites, site leads, and assessments have been completed within the study area limits (*see Table 11; Appendix C*). Prior to any construction/development activity within the study area, all relevant reports of previous fieldwork on the archaeological site or property must be reviewed.

2.2 Cemeteries

The Barrie Union Cemetery (ca.1879), located at 337 Sunnidale Road; St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery (ca.1867), located at 208 Sunnidale Road; Whayne Family Grave located at 708 Huronia Road; and, Gibbins Cemetery located on Lockhart Road near Huronia Road, are all nineteenth century cemeteries located within the study area. Nineteenth century historic cemeteries were not highly regulated, and burials may have occurred outside the current limits, often employing markers of little substance that have since disappeared.

As per the *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 no intrusive activity may occur within the limits of the cemetery without consent from the *Bereavement Authority of Ontario*.

Should lands directly adjacent to (within 10 metres) of the above listed cemeteries be impacted by any development/construction activities, following Stage 2 testing (*see Map 7*), Stage 3 investigations consisting of mechanical topsoil removal of the area surrounding these cemeteries will need to be undertaken regardless of whether artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 survey as per *Section 2.2., Guideline 4* of the *2011 S&G*. This testing is required since human remains may be unmarked and may extend beyond the present-day fence lines delineating the cemetery limits.

2.3 Identified Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances may include but are not limited to: grading below topsoil, quarrying, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G* considers infrastructure development among those "features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed."

Obvious visual disturbances consisting of include, but are not limited to, the various roads and their right-of-way, and a railway corridor within the study area (*see Map 7*). The construction of these features would have resulted in severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources which may have been present within their footprints. However, the areas of deep and extensive disturbances should only be considered as *likely* not requiring Stage 2 survey. A visual inspection is still required to provide on-site confirmation and documentation of the actual condition and exact extent of the disturbance.

2.4 Physiographic Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential

The study area was evaluated for physical features of no or low archaeological potential. These usually include but are not limited to: permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes (greater than 20°) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs, as per *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.* of the 2011 S&G.

Physical features of low to no archaeological potential include low-lying wet area associated with Georgian Creek, Kidds Creek, Bunkers Creek, Dyments, Bear Creek, Hotchkiss Creek, Whiskey Creek, Loves Creek, Hewitts Creek, Huronia Creek, and numerous tributaries draining into Lake Simcoe and Little Lake (*see Map 7*). However, the areas of low to no archaeological potential should only be considered as *likely* not requiring Stage 2 survey. A visual inspection is still required to provide on-site confirmation and documentation of the actual condition and exact extent of these features.

2.5 Identified Areas of Elevated and Uncertain Archaeological Potential

Portions of the study area that neither exhibit extensively disturbed conditions nor contain physical features of low to no archaeological potential are considered to retain the established archaeological potential. These areas include, but are not limited to, areas of overgrown vegetation/meadow grassed fields, woodlots, open agricultural fields and manicured lawns and yardage (*see Map 7*). The ploughed agricultural fields must be subjected to pedestrian survey at five metre transects in accordance with *Section 2.1.1* of the 2011 S&G. All areas where ploughing is not possible or viable must be subjected to test pit survey at five metre intervals in accordance with *Section 2.1.2* of the 2011 S&G.

Additionally, the historic Town of Barrie retains elevated archaeological potential for the presence of deeply buried archaeological resources. Should proposed work occur within the historic Town of Barrie, a detailed Stage 1 and 2 AA must be undertaken within potentially impacted areas to determine the presence of deeply buried archaeological resources.

2.6 Property Inspection - Site Leads

The property inspections were conducted in compliance with the standards set forth in *Section 1.2* of the *2011 S&G*, published by the *MTCS*. The weather at the time of inspection permitted good visibility of features within the site lead area limits that were determined utilizing Andrew Hunter's 1907 *Huron Village Sites* report and by the *MTCS* (2017) (*see Section 1.4.5*).

The property inspection of those site lead areas that fall within and partially within the study area was undertaken on June 11, 12 and 15th, 2018. The inspection was carried out systematically every 40 metres, reviewing the entire extent of each site lead location to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, current conditions, and to evaluate and map archaeological potential. Photographic images from each site lead location are presented within the attached **Supplementary Document**. Location and orientation information associated with all photographs taken in the field is provided within **Maps S2-10** of the attached **Supplementary Document**. An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix D**.

Using the information gathered during background research, including the use of Simcoe County's Interactive Mapping Service (2018) and Google Earth Satellite Image Application (2018), and the property inspection, the following analyses and conclusions can be made:

2.6.1 Hunter Vespra Site 41 (No. 41)

BcGw-71, a registered archaeological site, was located within the site lead limits. BcGw-71 is described in the OASD as a Late Woodland (Aboriginal, Iroquoian) site that was noted to be a hamlet. No. 41 was noted to include artifacts that were spread over "more than an acre" and found on both sides of the trespass road. It is possible that BcGw-71 and Hunter Vespra Site 41 (No.41) are the same site.

The site lead area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances were noted consisting of paved roads/sidewalks/driveways, roadside ditches, utilities, a culvert, extensive landscaping, and grading, which correspond to the development/construction activities tied to the residential subdivision situated within the majority of the site lead area (*see Map S2; Image 1-2*).

Permanently wet areas associated with a watercourse bisecting the east portion of site lead area was identified as physical features of no or low archaeological potential (*see Map S2; Image 3*).

Portions of the site lead area that exhibit neither extensively disturbed conditions, nor contain physical features of no or low archaeological potential are considered to have archaeological potential. These areas that retain archaeological potential consist of woodlots and overgrown grassed area around the watercourse (*see Map S2; Image 4*). Given the established potential to recover archaeological resources within these identified areas, a Stage 2 AA will be required if to be impacted by construction.

2.6.2 Hunter Vespra Site 42 (No. 42)

The site lead area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances were noted consisting of paved roads/sidewalks/driveways, roadside ditches, utilities, extensive landscaping, and grading, which correspond to the development/construction activities tied to the residential subdivision situated within the majority of the site lead area (*see Map S3; Images 5-7*).

Portions of the site lead area that did not exhibit extensively disturbed conditions are considered to have archaeological potential. The areas that retain archaeological potential consist of manicured grassed area/yards and wooded areas (*see Map S3; Image 8*). Given the established potential to recover archaeological resources within these identified areas, a Stage 2 AA will be required if to be impacted by construction.

2.6.3 Hunter Vespra Site 41 (No. 48)

BcGw-34, a registered archaeological site, was located within the site lead limits. BcGw-34 is described in the OASD as a Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian homestead site. The development status in the OASD states that this site retains no further cultural heritage value or interest.

The remainder of the site lead area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances were noted consisting of paved roads/sidewalks/driveways, roadside ditches, utilities, extensive landscaping, and grading, all of which are tied to the residential subdivision that now encompasses the entire the site lead area (*see Map S4; Images 9-10*).

2.6.4 Hunter Vespra Site 49 (No. 49)

The site lead area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances were noted consisting of paved roads/sidewalks/driveways/highways, paved parking areas, utilities, roadside ditches, extensive landscaping, and grading, which correspond to the commercial, retail and educational structures situated within the majority of the site lead area (*see Map S5; Images 11-12*).

Portions of the site lead area that did not exhibit extensively disturbed conditions are considered to have archaeological potential. The areas that retain archaeological potential consist of manicured yards and grassed margins (*see Map S5; Images 13-14*). Given the established potential to recover archaeological resources within these identified areas, a Stage 2 AA will be required if to be impacted by construction.

2.6.5 Hunter Vespra Site 50 (No. 50)

The site lead area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances were noted consisting of paved roads/driveways/highways, a helicopter landing pad, paved parking areas, roadside ditches, utilities, extensive landscaping and grading, which correspond to the development/construction activities tied to a high-rise condominium, the Royal Victoria Regional Hospital, and Georgian College situated within the site lead area (*see Map S6; Images 15-17*).

Areas of steep slope associated with the south side of Highway 400 was identified as a physical feature of no or low archaeological potential (*see Map S6; Image 15*).

Portions of the site lead area that exhibit neither extensively disturbed conditions, nor contain physical features of no or low archaeological potential are considered to have archaeological potential. The areas that retain archaeological potential consist of manicured yards, overgrown grassed area and woodlots (*see Map S6; Image 18*). Given the established potential to recover archaeological resources within these identified areas, a Stage 2 AA will be required if to be impacted by construction.

2.6.6 Hunter Vespra Site 51 (No. 51)

The site lead area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances were noted consisting of paved roads/sidewalks/driveways, roadside ditches, utilities, extensive landscaping, and grading, which correspond to development/construction activities tied to the residential subdivision (*see Map S7; Images 19-20*).

Portions of the site lead area that did not exhibit extensively disturbed conditions are considered to have archaeological potential. The areas that retain archaeological potential consist of the manicured yard of Codrington Public School and manicured yards of residential structures (*see Map S7; Image 21*). Given the established potential to recover archaeological resources within these identified areas, a Stage 2 AA will be required if to be impacted by construction.

2.6.7 Hunter Vespra Site 52 (No. 52)

The site lead area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances were noted consisting of paved roads/sidewalks/driveways/parking areas, roadside ditches, utilities, a culvert, extensive landscaping, and grading, which correspond to development/construction activities tied to the residential subdivision and high-rise apartment structures situated within the site lead area (*see Map S8; Images 22-24*).

Permanently wet areas associated with a watercourse bisecting the northeast portion of site lead area was identified as physical features of no or low archaeological potential (*see Map S8; Image 25*).

Portions of the site lead area that exhibit neither extensively disturbed conditions, nor contain physical features of no or low archaeological potential are considered to have archaeological potential. The areas that retain archaeological potential consist of a woodlot around the watercourse (*see Map S8; Image 25*). Given the established potential to recover archaeological resources within these identified areas, a Stage 2 AA will be required if to be impacted by construction.

2.6.8 Hunter Vespra Site 53 (No. 53)

The site lead area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances were noted consisting of paved roads/sidewalks/driveways, roadside

ditches, utilities, extensive landscaping, and grading, which correspond to the development/construction activities tied to the Barrie Wastewater Treatment Plant, as well as industrial, commercial and residential structures (*see Map S9; Images 26-27*).

Permanently wet areas associated with a watercourse bisecting the north east portion of site lead area was identified as physical features of no or low archaeological potential (*see Map S9*).

Portions of the site lead area that exhibit neither extensively disturbed conditions, nor contain physical features of no or low archaeological potential are considered to have archaeological potential. The areas that retain archaeological potential consist of the manicured yards, overgrown vegetation and a woodlot (*see Map S9; Images 28-29*). Given the established potential to recover archaeological resources within these identified areas, a Stage 2 AA will be required if to be impacted by construction.

2.6.9 Hunter Vespra Site 54 (No. 54)

The site lead area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances were noted consisting of paved roads/sidewalks/driveways, roadside ditches, utilities, extensive landscaping, and grading, which correspond to the development/construction activities tied to the residential subdivision (*see Map S10; Images 30-31*).

Portions of the site lead area that did not exhibit extensively disturbed conditions are considered to have archaeological potential. The areas that retain archaeological potential consist of manicured yards (*see Map S10; Image 32*). Given the established potential to recover archaeological resources within these identified areas, a Stage 2 AA will be required if to be impacted by construction.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings detailed in preceding sections, the following recommendations are presented:

1. For lands that were subjected to previous Stage 1-2 AAs, Stage 3 AA, and/ or Stage 4 survey, prior to any intrusive activity within these lands, a copy of the appropriate reports must be reviewed to determine if there are any further archaeological concerns associated with these lands.
2. As per the *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 no intrusive activity may occur within the limits of the Barrie Union Cemetery, St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, the Whayne Family Grave, St. George's Millennium Cemetery, and the Gibbins Cemetery without consent from the *Bereavement Authority of Ontario*.
3. Should lands directly adjacent to the Barrie Union Cemetery, St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, the Whayne Family Grave, St. George's Millennium Cemetery, and the Gibbins Cemetery be impacted by construction, further Stage 3 investigations will be required in these areas. Following Stage 2 testing, Stage 3 investigations consisting of mechanical topsoil removal of the area surrounding this cemetery will need to be undertaken regardless of whether artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 survey as per *Section 2.2. Guideline 4 of the 2011 S&G*.
4. Gibbins Cemetery: Prior to any land development/construction activity within Lot 11, Concession 11, in the Geographic Township of Innisfil, further archaeological investigations must be undertaken to determine the location of this cemetery.
5. Parts of the study area that were identified as having archaeological potential removed (i.e., areas of identified deep and extensive disturbance) need to be confirmed through an on-site property inspection during a Stage 2 AA.
6. Parts of the study area that were identified as having no or low archaeological potential (i.e., areas of steeply sloping terrain and low-lying wet areas and watercourses) need to be confirmed through an on-site property inspection during a Stage 2 AA.
7. Upon selection of future projects identified within the Barrie DMP, any construction activities which impact areas identified as having elevated or uncertain archeological potential must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA. The ploughed agricultural fields must be subjected to pedestrian survey at five metre transects in accordance with *Section 2.1.1 of the 2011 S&G*. All areas where ploughing is not possible or viable must be subjected to test pit survey at five metre intervals in accordance with *Section 2.1.2 of the 2011 S&G*.

8. The historic Town of Barrie retains elevated archaeological potential for the presence of deeply buried archaeological resources. Should future projects identified within the Barrie DMP occur within the historic Town of Barrie, a detailed Stage 1 and 2 AA must be undertaken within potentially impacted areas to determine the presence of deeply buried archaeological resources. The Stage 2 AA archaeological investigations within these areas must follow the survey strategies outlined in *Section 2.1.7* of the *2011 S&G* for the survey of deeply buried conditions.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MTCS* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MTCS* 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.
2. 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*.
3. 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*.
4. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the *Ministry of Consumer Services*.

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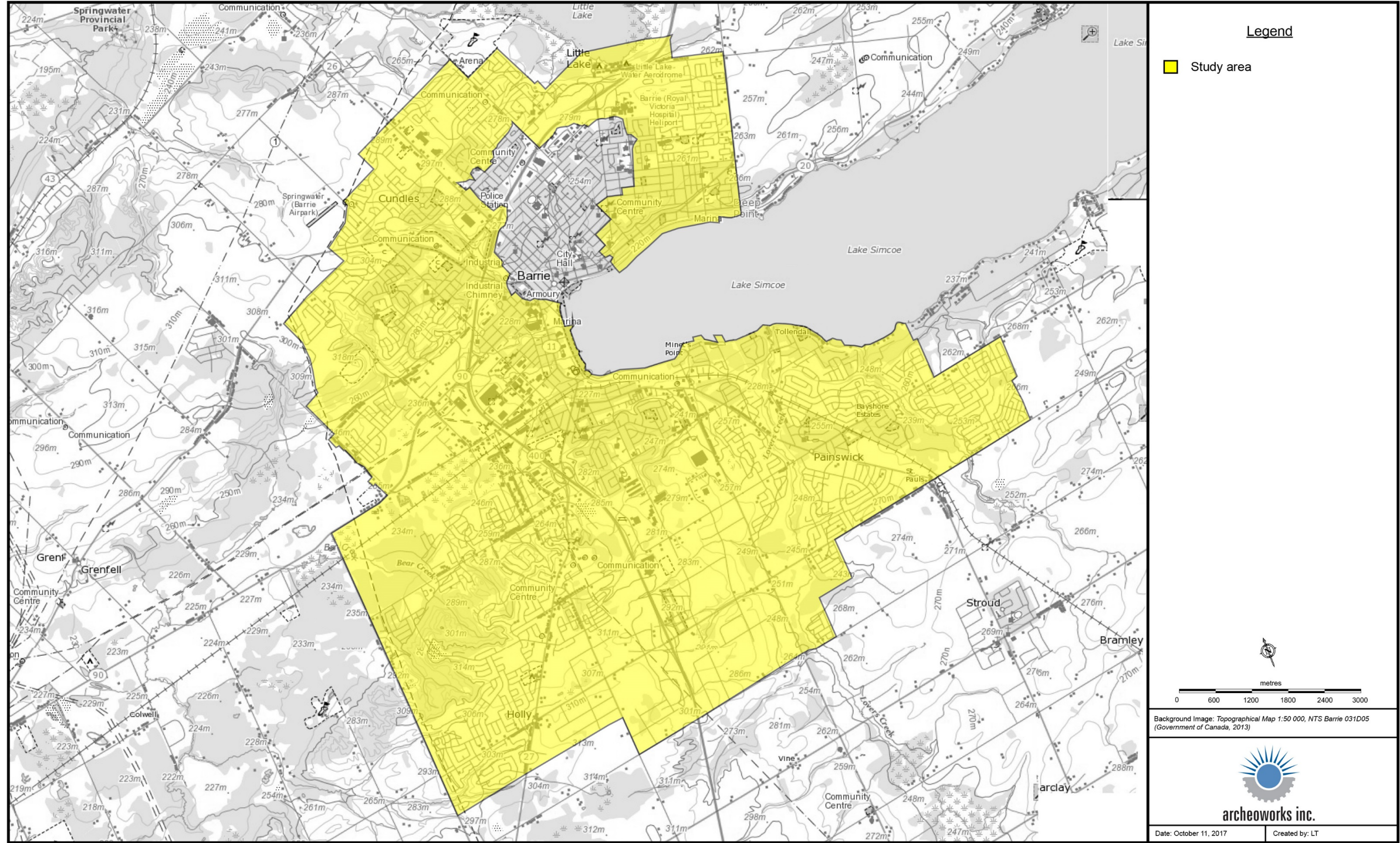
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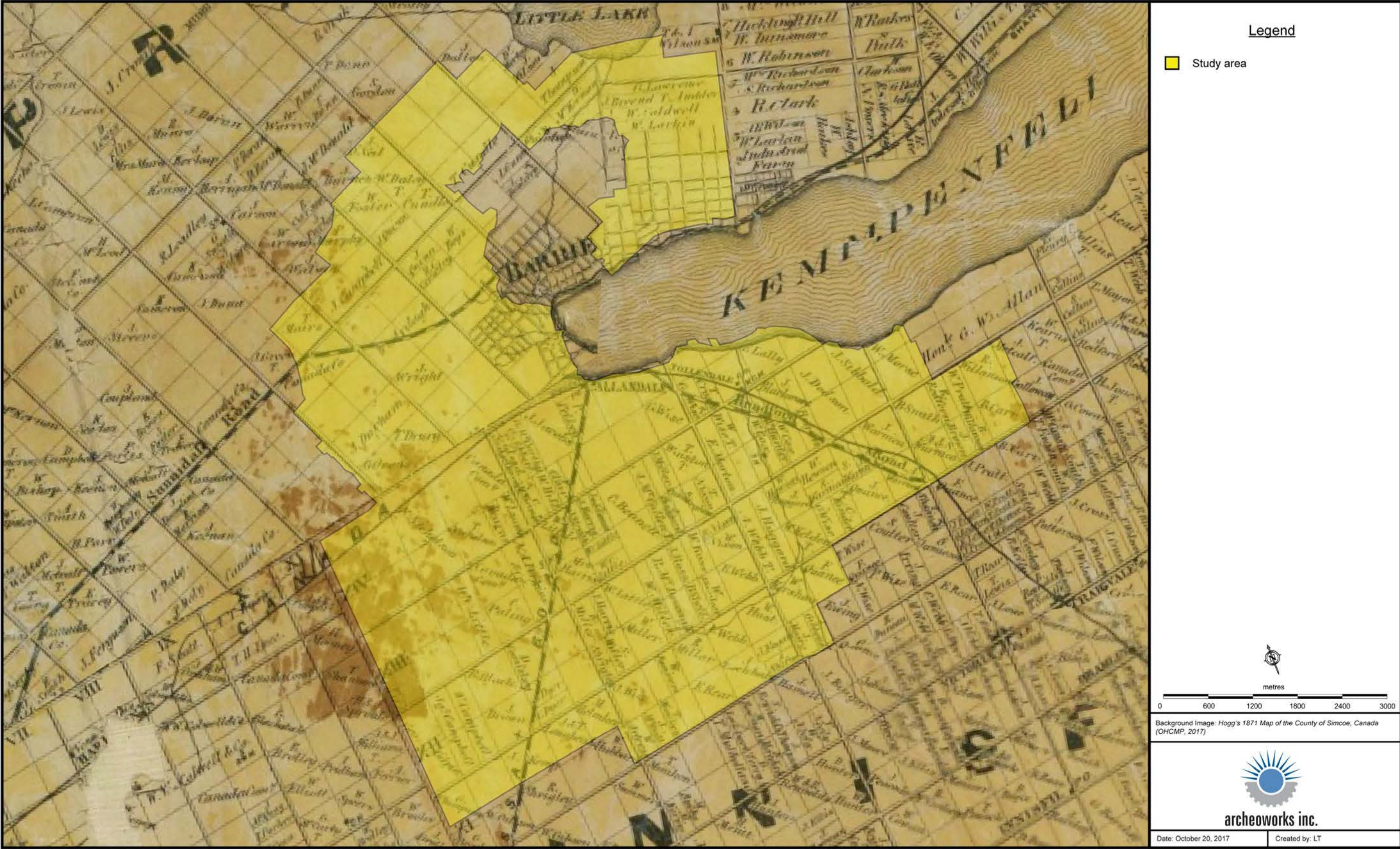
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APPENDICES

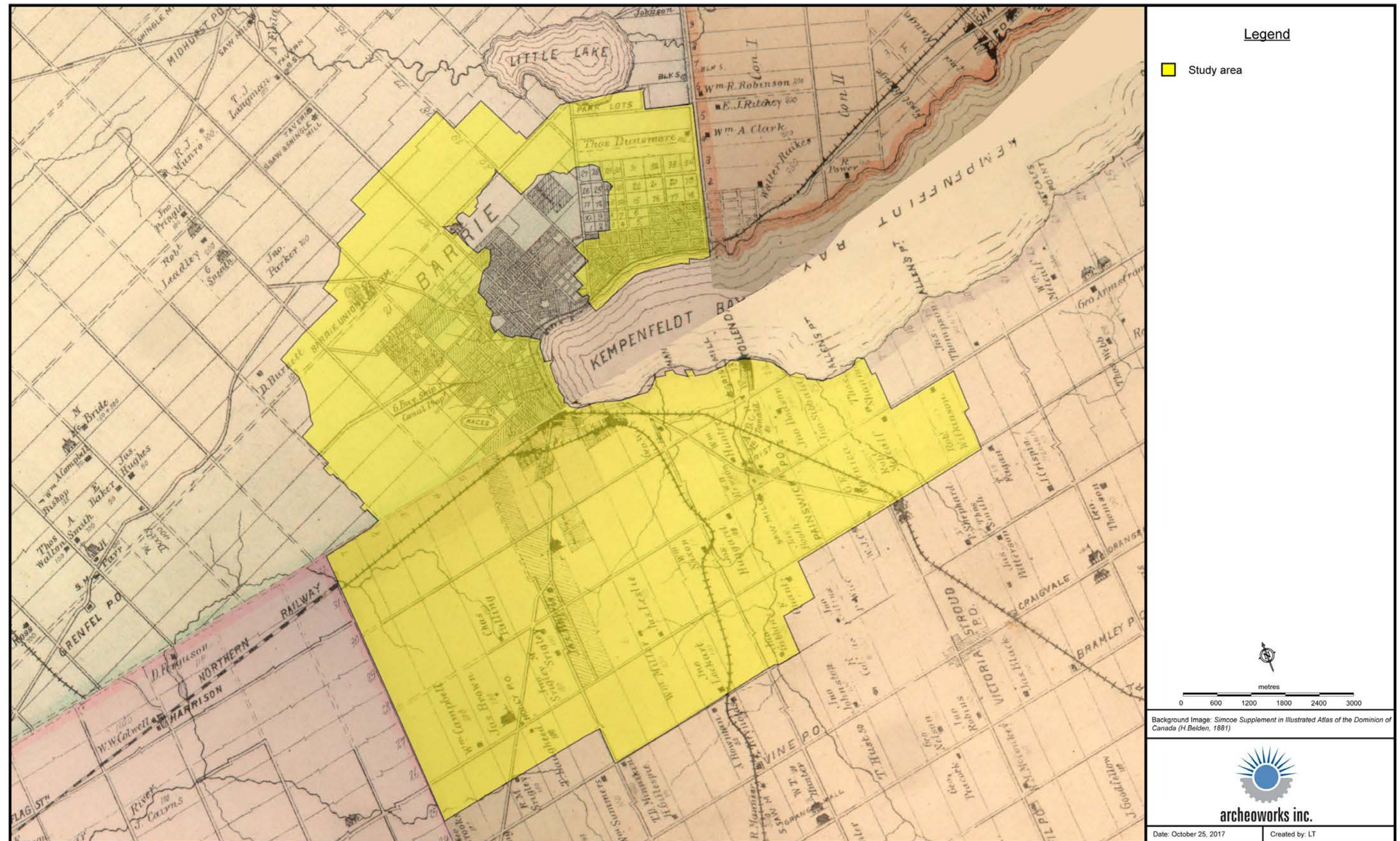
APPENDIX A: MAPS



Map 1: Topographical map 1:50,000, NTS Barrie 031D05 (Government of Canada, 2013) identifying the Stage 1 AA study area.



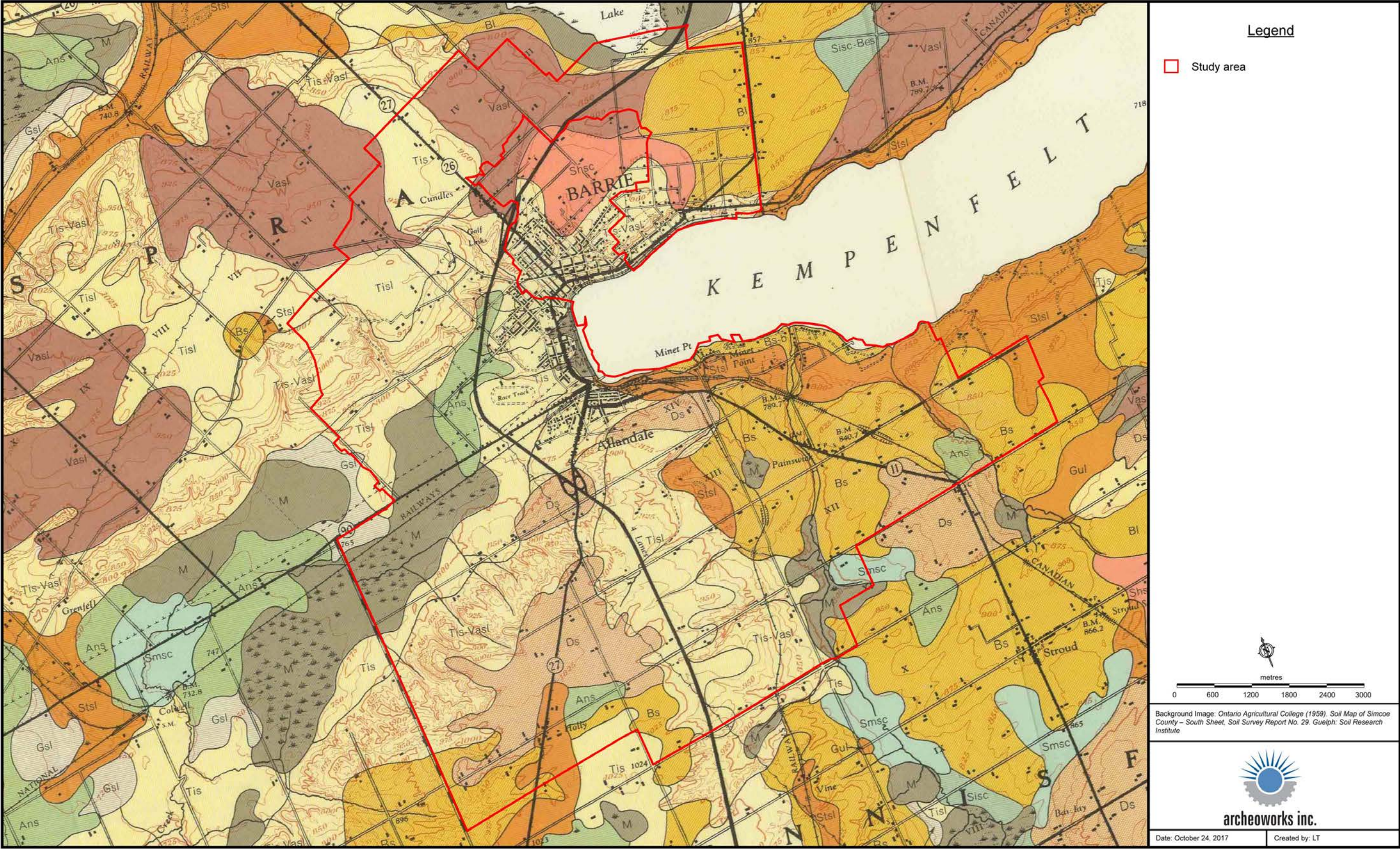
Map 2: Stage 1 AA study area within the 1871 Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe – Township of Vespra and Innisfil (OHCMP, 2017).



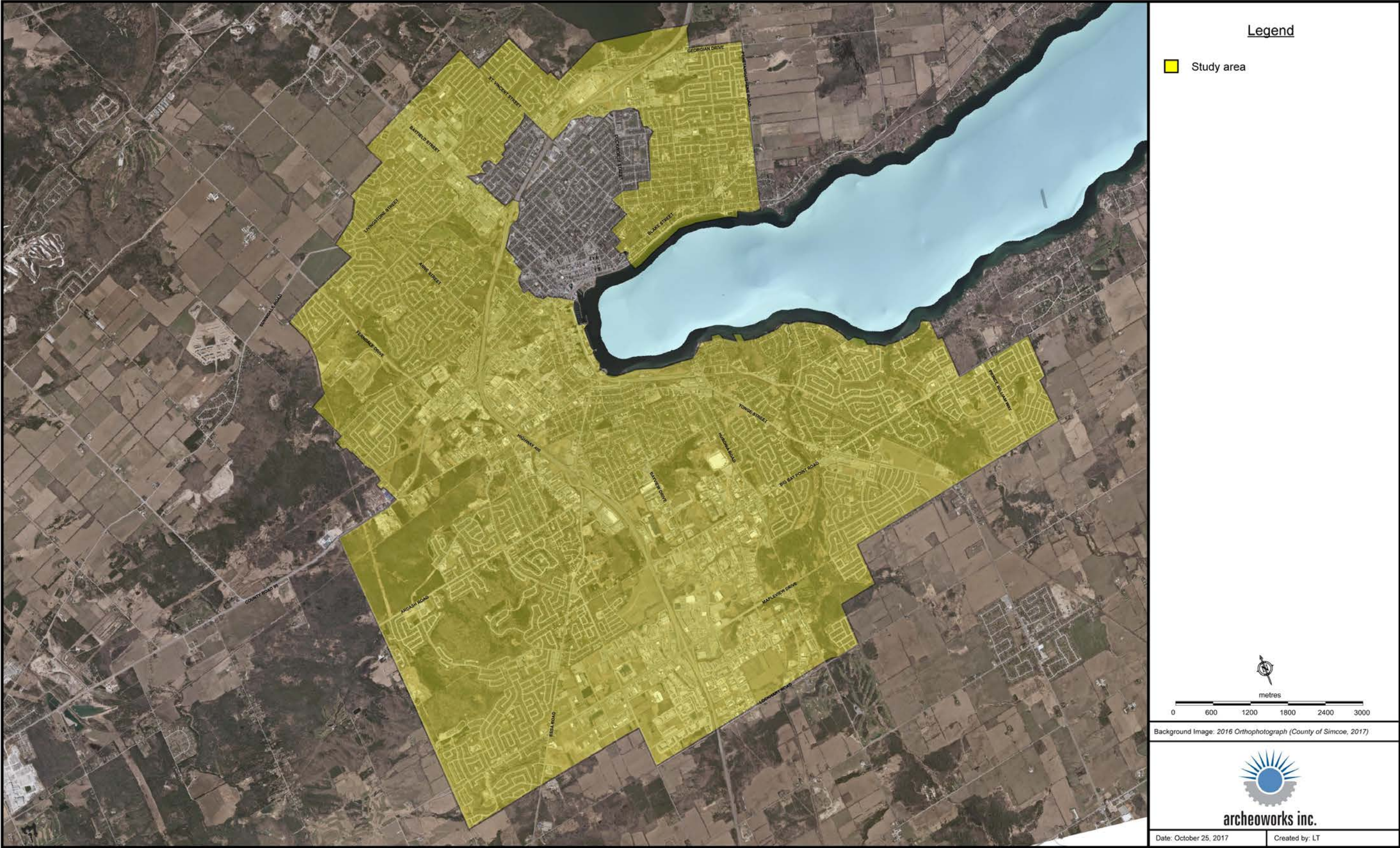
Map 3: Stage 1 AA study area within the 1881 Simcoe Supplement in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Dominion of Canada – Township of Vespra and Innisfil (H. Belden & Co., 1881).



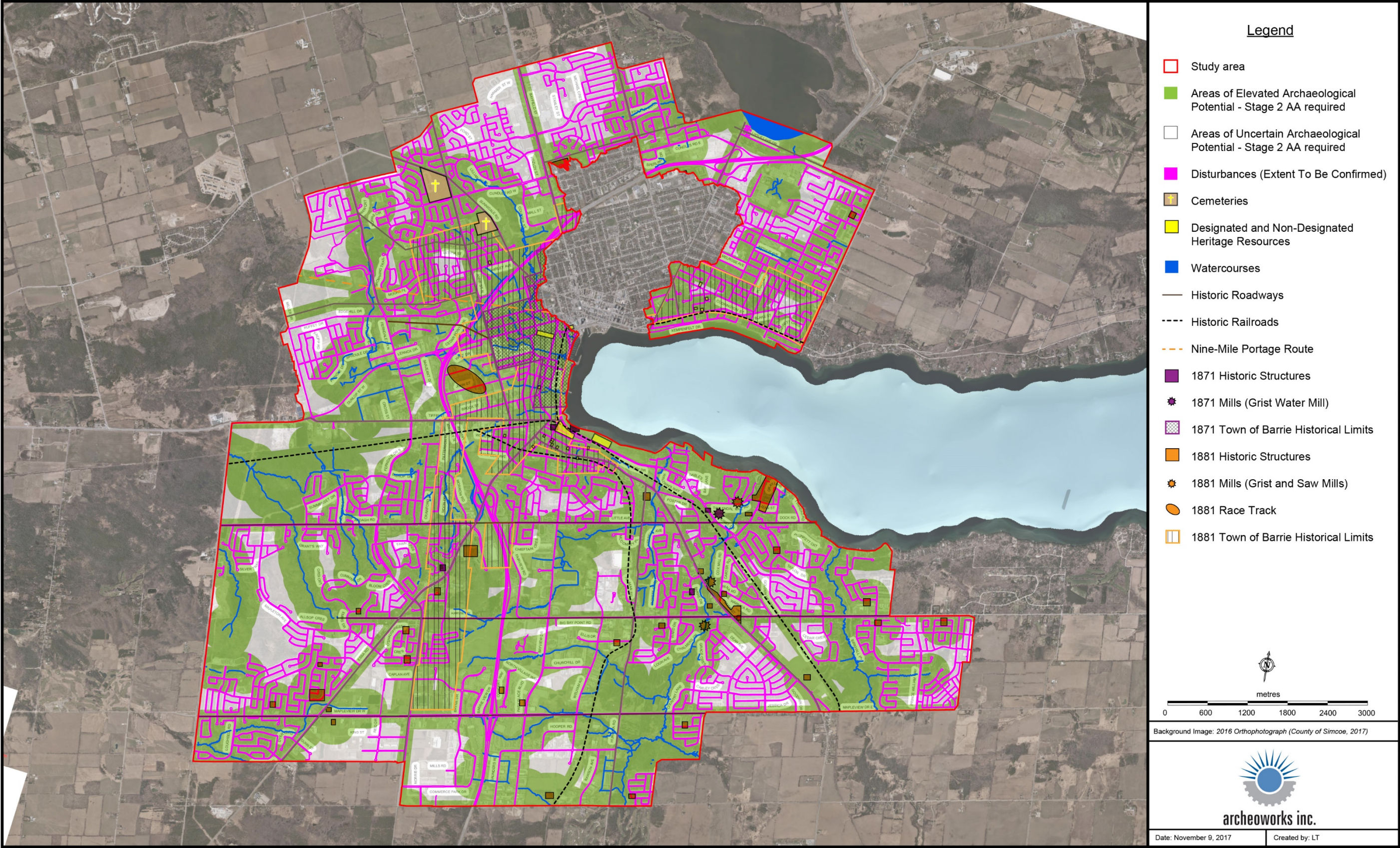
Map 4: Nine-Mile Portage Route depicted within the Stage 1 AA study area.



Map 5: Stage 1 AA study area within the soil map of the County of Simcoe (Ontario Agricultural College, 1959).



Map 6: Stage 1 AA study area within a 2016 satellite image (Google Earth, 2017).



Map 7: Stage 1 AA results.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Known archaeological sites within 300 m?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
Physical Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
2	Is there water on or adjacent to the property?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres of the study area (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
6	Is there a known burial site or cemetery that is registered with the Cemeteries Regulation Unit on or directly adjacent to the property?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, food extraction areas, raw material outcrops, etc.)	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Associated with historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridor, etc.) within 100 metres of the property	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-Specific Information		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
10	Contains property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
11	Local knowledge (aboriginal communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X- parts of the study area			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX C: PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS¹

Report Title	PIF Number	Relationship to the Study Area
Archeoworks Inc. (2017). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the City Wide Minor/Major Stormwater Model Development and Sophia Creek Class Environmental Assessment Update, In the Geographic Township of Vespra, Historical County of Simcoe, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe, Ontario.	P390-0208-2016	Within 50 metres to the study area.
Archeoworks Inc. (2016). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Road Transportation Improvements, Phase 3 & 4 Municipal Class Environmental Assessment, In the Geographic Township of Innisfil, Historical County of Simcoe, City of Barrie, Ontario.	P390-0156-2015	Within the study area.
Archeoworks Inc. (2015). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Improvements on Duckworth Street Between Bell Farm Road and St. Vincent Street, Lots A-B, 1-4, Concession 1; Lots 22-23, Concession 3 and Lots 23-34, Concession 4 and the Road Allowance between Concessions 1, 3, and 4, In the Geographic Township of Vespra, Historical County of Simcoe, Now in the City of Barrie, County of Simcoe, Ontario.	P1016-0055-2015	Within the study area.
Warrick, G. Preliminary Report on the Innisfil Upland Archaeological Project - 1985 Survey, MCC HO.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BbGw-5, BbGw-6, BbGw-7, BbGw-8 & BbGw-13.
Archaeological Services Inc. (2006). The Archaeology of the Dykstra Site (BbGw-5). A report on the Stage 4 Salvage Excavations of the Holly Secondary Planning Area (43T-92026) Part of the Northwest Half of Lot 2, Con 12, Barrie, Simcoe County.	1999-007-169 & 2000-016-056	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BbGw-5.
Hunter, J. (1976). An Archaeological Assessment of Hwy Corridor 400, 12 and 26. Simcoe County.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BbGw-9.
Warrick, G. (1985). An Archaeological Assessment of Hwy Corridor 400, 12 and 26. Simcoe County.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BbGw-9.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1990). Archaeological Resource Assessment of Subdivision 43T-89050, Parts of Lots 6 & 7, Concession 11, Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, Ontario.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BbGw-15, BbGw-19, & BbGw-20.
Mayer, Poulton, Pihl And Associates (1991). Archaeological Resource Assessment Survey Tall Trees Subdivision, Holly Secondary Plan, City of Barrie, Ontario.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BbGw-22, BbGw-23.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1992). An Archaeological Assessment of Wellington Property Holly Secondary Planning Area, Part of Lot 3, Conc. 12, Geographic Township of Innisfil, Now in the City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	91PG-01	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BbGw-22.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1994). An Archaeological Salvage Excavation of the James Brown Site (BbGw-22), Part Lot 3, Conc. 12 (Former Township of Innisfil), Barrie, Ontario.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BbGw-22.
D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc. (1995). The Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Lee Property, Draft Plan 43T-93029, City of Barrie, Ontario.	PIF-94-80-LIC-1995-040	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BbGw-26.
AMICK Consultants Limited (1999). Report on the 1999 Stage 4 Arch. Excavation of the Lee Site (BbGw-26), within the West Half of Lot 2, Con. 12, Holly Planning Area, City of Barrie (Formerly Innisfil Twp.), County of Simcoe, Ontario (43T-93029).	1999-054-007	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BbGw-26.
Archaeological Assessments Limited (2002). A Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Draft Plan 43T-93025, Part of Lot 3, Concession 11, City of Barrie, Simcoe County.	2002-057-019	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BbGw-29.
Hunter, J. (1977). A Preliminary Report on the Archaeological Assessment of the Barrie Area 1977.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGv-3, BcGv-7, BcGv-9 & BcGv-13.
Warrick, G. (1986). The Iroquoian Occupation of Southern Simcoe County: Results of the Southern Simcoe County Archaeological Project.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGv-7, BcGv-9 & BbGw-13.
Archaeological Research Associates (1986). Archaeological Assessment of BcGv-9 & Bayshore District Innisfil Twp.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGv-9.
AMICK Consultants Limited (1997). Report on the 1997 Stage 1-2, Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Bayshore Ridge Phase 3 Community Development (43T-97502).	PIF-97-038-LIC-1997-033A & PIF-97-042-LIC-1997-033A	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGv-9.
D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc. (2001). The Stage 1-2, 3 Archaeological Assessments of Draft Plan 43T-99505, Heritage Glen West Development, City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario.	2000-057-041	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGv-20, BcGv-21, BcGv-24, BcGv-26 & BcGv-29.
D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc. (1998). The 1996-98 Stage 1-4 A. A. of Part of the Heritage Glen West Development Lands East of Yonge Street, City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario.	PIF-98-034-LIC-1998-010	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGv-23.
D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc. (1996). The 1996 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Investigations of Draft Plan 43T-89015, Heritage Glen West Development, City of Barrie, Ontario.	96-065b	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGv-25.

¹ Note: This is not a comprehensive list of all archaeological investigations within the study area. Prior to any construction/development activity within the study area, all relevant reports of previous fieldwork on the archaeological site or property must be reviewed.

Report Title	PIF Number	Relationship to the Study Area
D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc. (1998). The 1998 Stage 4 Archaeological Excavations of the Bradford Road Site (BcGv-25), Draft Plan 43T-89015, City of Barrie, Ontario.	PIF-97-42-LIC-1998-010	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGv-25.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1997). Stage 1 and 2 AA of Draft Plan of Proposed Subdivision G.V. Dunsmore Farms Ltd., Part of Lot 5, Concession 1 W.P.R. (Former Township of Vespra), City of Barrie.	95PM-01	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGv-27.
New Directions Archaeology Limited (1997). The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Innis-Shore 1 Site (BcGv-29), Lot 17, Conc. 12, Town of Innisfil, Simcoe County.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGv-29.
Golder Associates Ltd. (2001) Archaeological Assessment (Stage 3 & 4), The Innis-Shore Site (BcGv-29), Gilroy Subdivision (43T-98502), Geographic Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario.	2001-002-005	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGv-29.
Archaeological Assessments Limited (1999). The 1999 Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of Draft Plan 43T-98509, City of Barrie, Ontario.	1999-006-017 & 1999-006-018	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGv-31, & BcGv-32.
Archaeological Assessments Limited (1999). Results of the 1999 Stage 4 Excavation of the Simcoe Shores Site (BcGv-31) and the Hewitts Creek Site (BcGv-32), Draft Plan 43T-98509, City of Barrie, Ontario.	1999-006-020	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGv-31.
Archaeological Assessments Limited (1999). Results of the 1999 Stage 4 Excavation of the Simcoe Shores Site (BcGv-31) and the Hewitts Creek Site (BcGv-32), Draft Plan 43T-98509, City of Barrie, Ontario	1999-006-020	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGv-32.
ASC Archives Ms. No. 165.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-2.
Hunter, A. Notes on Vespra Township.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-2.
Ridley, F. (1970). Archaeological Sites in Huronia.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-10 & BcGw-11.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1989). The Archaeology of the Dunsmore Site: A Late Iroquoian Community in Southern Simcoe County.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-10.
Ontario History (1950). Archaeological Survey of Innisfil Township.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-15.
Hunter, J. (1976). 1976 Survey Report.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-15 & BcGw-18.
Lennox, P. (1985). Archaeology of the Barrie Area.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-15.
Warrick, G. (1985). Preliminary Report on the Innisfil Upland Archaeological Project, MCC HO files.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-15, BcGw-27 & BcGw-28 & BcGw-29 & BcGw-30 & BcGw-31.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2000) Report on the 1999-2001 Stage 4 Excavation of the Little Site (BcGw-15), Lorne Properties Proposed Subdivision Draft Plan #43T-00505...& Mason-Veterans Drive Subdivision Draft Plan 43T-99502...City of Barrie (formerly Innisfil Township), Simcoe.	1999-054-021 & 2000-056-004 & 1999-054-021 & 2000-056-012	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-15.
Jamie Hunter Field Notes and Archaeological Assessment of the Barrie Area.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-17.
Frank Ridley, 1958, OAS and A. F. Hunter. 1906.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-18.
Hunter, J. (1977). Preliminary Report on the Archaeological Assessment of the Barrie Area, 1977.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-18.
Archaeological Assessments Limited (1991). The Vespra Township Archaeological Survey Project: Results of the 1991 Field Season, Vespra Township, Simcoe County.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-18.
Archaeological Assessments Limited (1992). Results of the 1992 Excavations at the Barrie Site (BcGw-18): A Pioneering Iroquoian Community Located in Simcoe County, Ontario. Ontario Archaeology: 67, 40-87.	1992-046-001-1992	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-18.
Archaeological Assessments Limited (1993). The 1993 Limited Stage 3 Test excavations & Partial Stage 4 Mitigation of the Barrie Site (BcGw-18), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe, Ontario.	1993-064-001-1993	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-18.
MCC. Archaeological Assessment of the Barrie Area.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-20, BcGw-21 & BcGw-22.
Lennox, P. (1983). Report on the Archaeological Survey of the Areas to be Affected by the Proposed Construction of the Barrie Commuter Parking Area-W.P. #91-82-01 Simcoe County.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-26.

Report Title	PIF Number	Relationship to the Study Area
Lennox, P. and Dodd, C.and Murphy, C. (1983). The Wiacek Site: A Late Middleport Component in the Simcoe County.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-26.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1990). Report on the Salvage Excavations of the Wiacek Site (BcGw-26), Innisfil Township, Simcoe County, Ontario.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-26.
Lennox, P. (1985). Archaeology of Barrie Area, MCC HO files.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-27 & BcGw-28.
Lennox, P. (1987). Archaeology of the Molson Site (BcGw-27).	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-27.
AMICK Consultants Limited. (2000). Report on the 1999-2000 Stage 4 Excavation of the Molson Site (BcGw-27), Lorne Properties Proposed Subdivision Draft Plan #43T-00505, Lot 4 & Part of Lots 3, 5, 6, & 7, Registered Plan 67, Part of Lot 7, Concession 12, City of Barrie (formerly Innisfil Township), Simcoe.	2000-056-003, 1999-054-020, 1999-054-020	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-27.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1989). An A.R.A. of Revised Draft Plan of Subdivision 43T-88010, Part of Lot 5, Conc. 13, Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-29.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1990). Final Report on the Archaeological Salvage Excavation of the Birch Site (BcGw-29), City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-29.
Warrick, G. (1986) The Iroquoian Occupation of Southern Simcoe County: Results of the Southern Simcoe County Archaeological Project, MCC HO files.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-31 & BcGw-32 & BcGw-33.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1989). Archaeological Resource Assessment of the East Bayfield Planning Area of Lot 19, Concession 4, Township of Vespra, City of Barrie.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-34.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1989). An Archaeological Resource Assessment of Revised Draft Plan of Subdivision 43T-88010 Part of Lot 5, Con13 Town of Innisfil, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-36.
D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc. (1995). Archaeological Investigations of the County of Simcoe Property, Draft Plan 43T-94505, Part of Lots 4 & 5, Conc. 12, Holly Planning Area, City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario.	PIF-95-024-LIC-1995-040	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-51 & BcGw-52.
Parker, L. R. (1996). Report on the 1996 Mitigative Excavations of the Spruce Hollow Site (BcGw-51), Simcoe County Lands (Draft Plan 43T-94505) Holly Planning Area, City of Barrie, Ontario.	PIF-96-027-LIC-1996-007	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-51.
Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Associates (1991). ARA Survey Welllinton Development Corporation Property, Holly Secondary Planning Area, City of Barrie, Ontario.	n/a	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-55 & BcGw-56.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1992). An Archaeological Assessment of Wellington Property (43T-92023) Holly Secondary Planning Area, Part of Lot 3, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Innisfil Now in the City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	91PG-01	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-49, BcGw-55 & BcGw-56.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1997). Report on the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Wellington Site (BcGw-55) Part Lot 3, Concession 12, Holly Secondary Plan City of Barrie, County of Simcoe, Ontario.	1997-017-112	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-55.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1997). The Arch. of the Wellington Site (BcGw-55) A Report on the Stage 4 Excav. of the Wellington Site Holly Secondary Planning Area (43T-92023), Part of the E. Half of Lot 3, Con. 12, City of Barrie, Simcoe County.	97PO-02	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-55.
Archaeological Services Inc. (N.D). Stage 4 Mitigative Excavation of the R. Black Site (BcGw-56) Holly Secondary Planning Area Part of Lot 3, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P050-078	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-56.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1992). An Archaeological Assessment of Wellington Property (43T-92023) Holly Secondary Planning Area, Part of Lot 3, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Innisfil Now in the City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	91PG-01	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-57.
D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc. (1993). Report on the 1993 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Extension of Ferndale Drive, City of Barrie, Ontario.	PIF-93-37-LIC-1993-088	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-59.
New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (1998). The Stage 1 to 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Parkland Chase Phase 1 Subdivision, City of Barrie, Simcoe County.	PIF-98-05-LIC-1998-020	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-61 & BcGw-62 & BcGw-63.
New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (1998). Stage 4 Excavation of the Asparagus (BcGw-61), Standing Tree (BcGw-63), Fowler (BcGw-64) Sites, Parkland Chase Phase 1 Subdivision, City of Barry, Simcoe County.	PIF-98-06-LIC-1998-020	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-61 & BcGw-63 & BcGw-64.
AECOM (2017). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Allandale Train Station Lands Part of Lots 8 and 9, Concession XIV Historic Township of Innisfil, Former Town of Allandale. City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario.	P123-0342-2017	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-69.
AECOM (2017). Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Allandale Train Station Project, Part of Lots 8 and 9, Concession 14, Historic Township of Innisfil, Former Town of Allandale, City of Barrie, Ontario.	P123-0349-2017	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-69.
A. M. Archaeological Associates. (2016). The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Barrie Military Heritage Park, City of Barrie (Part of Lots 9 and 10, Concession 14, Geo. Twp. Innisfil, County of Simcoe).	P158-0015-2016	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-69.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2009). REVISED: Stage 1 Archaeological Background Research, Allandale Train Station, Part of Lot 8 & 9, Concession 14, (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie.	P058-580-2009	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-69.

Report Title	PIF Number	Relationship to the Study Area
Archaeological Services Inc. (2016). Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Property Assessment) Barrie Layover Facility - West Berm Lot 9 Concession 14, Former Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P128-0129-2016	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-69.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2012). Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment Allandale Site (BcGw-69) Part of Lot 8 & 9, Concession 14, (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie.	P058-901-2012	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-69.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2013). Stage 3. Stage 3 Site Assessment, Allandale Train Station, Part of Lot 8 & 9, Concession 14, (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie.	P058-767-2011	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-69.
A.F.B.Y. Archaeological and Heritage Consultants (2001). Stage 4 Archaeological Mitigation of the Allandale Site (BcGw-69), Lots 7-10, Conc. 14 (Formerly Innisfil Township), City of Barrie.	2001-057-004, 2001-057-005	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-69.
A.F.B.Y. Archaeological and Heritage Consultants (2000). Stage 4 Archaeological Mitigation of the Allandale Site (BcGw-69), Lots 7-10, Conc. 14 (Formerly Innisfil Township), City of Barrie.	2000-037-010-S4EE	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-69.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2001). Report on the 2001 Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Ferndale Estates Subdivision, Part of Lot 23, Concession 7 (formerly Vespra Township), City of Barrie, Simcoe County.	2001-012-049 & 2001-012-053	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-70 & BcGw-71.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2002). Report on the 2001 Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Ferndale Estates Subdivision, Part of Lot 23, Conc. 7 (Formerly Vespra Township), City of Barrie, Simcoe County.	2001-016-007	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-70.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2003). REVISED: Volume I: Revised Report on the 2002-2003 St. 4 Mitigative Excavations of the Steven Patrick Site (BcGw-70), a Uren Village Site (Kahanahyeuh)within the Proposed Forest Hill Phase II Subdiv. (43T-00501), Pt of Lt 2, Conc. 13 (formerly Innisfil Township), City of Barrie, Simcoe County.	P058-002	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-70.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2003). Volume II: Catalogue for Revised Report on the 2002-2003 St. 4 Mitigative Excavations of the Steven Patrick Site (BcGw-70), a Uren Village Site (Kahanahyeuh)within the Proposed Forest Hill Phase II Subdiv. (43T-00501), Pt of Lt 2, Conc. 13 (formerly Innisfil Township), City of Barrie, Simcoe County.	P058-002	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-70.
Archaeologix Inc. (2003). Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1 & 2), The Meadows of Bear Creek, Part of Lot 2 & 3, Con. 14, Geo. Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, Simcoe County.	2002-005-047	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-72, BcGw-73, BcGw-74, BcGw-75 & BcGw-76.
Archaeologix Inc. (2003). Archaeological Assessment (Stage 3), The Meadows of Bear Creek, Part of Lot 2 & 3, Con. 14, Geo. Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, Simcoe County.	2002-005-054	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-72 & BcGw-73.
Archaeologix Inc. (2004). A.A. (Stage 4), The Meadows of Bear Creek BcGw-72 & BcGw-73, Part of Lot 2 & 3, Con. 14, Geo. Twp. of Innisfil, City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario.	2002-005-062 & P001-035 & P001-213	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-72 & BcGw-73.
Archaeologix Inc. (2004). Archaeological Assessment (Stage 3) Bear Creek West Subdivision (BcGw-74, BcGw-75 & BcGw-76), Lot 2, Conc. 14, Geo. Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario.	P001-155	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-74, BcGw-75 & BcGw-76.
Archaeologix Inc. (2007). Archaeological Assessment (Stage 4) Bear Creek West Subdivision (BcGw-74, BcGw-75 & BcGw-76), Lot 2, Concession 14, Geographic Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario.	P001-185	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-74, BcGw-75 & BcGw-76.
A. M. Archaeological Associates (2011). The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Barrie Service Centre on Highway 400, Simcoe County.	P035-099-2010	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-86 & BcGw-87.
A. M. Archaeological Associates (2012). REVISED: The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the Barrie Service Centre on Highway 400, City of Barrie, (Lot 8, Con. 13, Geographic Township Innisfil), Simcoe County.	P035-165-2012	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-86 & BcGw-87.
A. M. Archaeological Associates (2016). The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for BcGw-86 at the Highway 400 Barrie Service Centre (Lot 8, Con. 13, Geographic Township Innisfil, Simcoe County).	P035-172-2012	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-86.
A. M. Archaeological Associates (2016). The Stage 4 Avoidance and Protection Report for BcGw-86 at the Highway 400 Barrie Service Centre (Lot 8, Con. 13, Geographic Township Innisfil, Simcoe County).	P035-0249-2016	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-86.
A. M. Archaeological Associates (2016) The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for BcGw-87 at the Highway 400 Barrie Service Centre (Lot 8, Con. 13, Geographic Township Innisfil, Simcoe County).	P035-173-2012	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-87.
A. M. Archaeological Associates (2016). The Stage 4 Avoidance and Protection Report for BcGw-87 at the Highway 400 Barrie Service Centre (Lot 8, Con. 13, Geographic Township Innisfil, Simcoe County).	P035-0250-2016	Within the study area and associated with the excavation of BcGw-87.
A. M. Archaeological Associates (2012). The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Municipal Class EA for Harvie Road/Big Bay Point Road/Highway 400, City of Barrie, Simcoe County (Parts of Lots 7 and 8, Concessions 12 and 13, Geo. Twp. of Innisfil (now city of Barrie).	P035-128-2011	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-93.
A. M. Archaeological Associates (2015). The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the Municipal Class EA for Harvie Road/Big Bay Point Road/Highway 400, City of Barrie, Simcoe County (Parts of Lots 7 and 8, Concessions 12 and 13, Geo. Twp. of Innisfil (now City of Barrie).	P035-0203-2013	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-93.
A. M. Archaeological Associates (2017). The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed First Responders Campus, 110 Fairview Road, City of Barrie (Part Lot 8, Concession 13, former Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County).	P158-0024-2016	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-95.
A. M. Archaeological Associates (2017). The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed First Responders Campus, 110 Fairview Road, City of Barrie (Part Lot 8, Concession 13, former Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County).	P158-0027-2017	Within the study area and associated with the discovery of BcGw-95.

Report Title	PIF Number	Relationship to the Study Area
Christie, J. and Warrick, G. 1986. ARCH Notes 86.	n/a	Within 50 metres of the study area and associated with the discovery of BbGw-13.
Warrick, G. and Molnar, J. 1986. ARCH Notes 86.	n/a	Within 50 metres of the study area and associated with the discovery of BbGw-13.
Archaeological Research Associates. (2003). Stage 3 & 4 Archaeological Assessment Lougheed Site (BbGw-13), North 1/2 of Lot 1, Conc. 11, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe Former Township of Innisfil.	PIF-96-14-LIC-1996-005	Within 50 metres of the study area and associated with the excavation of BbGw-13.
This Land Archaeology Inc. (2016). Report on the 2011 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of DiPoce Management Property, Part of Lot 1, Concession 11, City of Barrie, Former Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, Ontario.	P059-279-2011	Within 50 metres of the study area and associated with the discovery of BbGw-41.
This Land Archaeology Inc. (2016). Report on the 2014 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of DiPoce Management Inc.'s Property, Part of Lot 1, Concession 11, Historic Simcoe County, City of Barrie, Ontario.	P059-0610-2014	Within the study area.
Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants. Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Schedule 'B' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Little Lake Pond Drainage Improvements Part of Lots 19 & 20, Concessions 3 & 4 Geographic Township of Vespa, Simcoe County, Ontario Now in the City of Barrie.	P083-206-2012	Within the study area.
Archaeological Services Inc. (2017). Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Property Assessment) Barrie Layover Facility – West Berm Lot 9, Concession 14, Former Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P128-0129-2016	Within the study area.
Archaeological Services Inc. (2016). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 357 Yonge Street Part of Lot 11, Concession 14, Geographic Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P046-0163-2016	Within the study area.
Archaeological Services Inc. (2016). Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 357 Yonge Street Part of Lot 11, Concession 14, Geographic Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P046-0170-2016	Within the study area.
Archaeological Services Inc. (2012). Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment for the Annexed Lands, Lots 1 to 10, Con. 9 and 10, Lots 1 to 5, 12 to 20, Con. 11, Lots 19 & 20, Con. 12, Geo Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County, City of Barrie.	P049-623-2010 & P049-630-2011	Within the study area.
Archaeological Services Inc. Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Lowe's Commercial Development, Part of Lot 7, Concession 13, Geographic Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie.	P049-239-2007	Within the study area.
Archaeological Services Inc. (2016). Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Property Assessment) 213 Minets Point Road and East Barrie Layover Facility Lots 10-11, Concession 14, Former Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P128-0140-2016	Within the study area.
Archaeological Services Inc. (2017). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Barrie Rail Corridor Expansion Transit Project Assessment Process Newmarket Subdivision Mile 3.0 to Mile 63.00, City of Toronto, Regional Municipality of York and County of Simcoe (former Township of East Gwillimbury, King, Vaughan, Whitchurch and York, County of York and former Township of Innisfil and West Gwillimbury, County of Simcoe).	P057-0837-2016	Within the study area.
Archaeological Services Inc. (2017). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Growth Development Projects – Assignment 3: Hewitt's Part of Lot 19, Concession XIII; Lots 11-20, Concession XII; Lots 11-20, Concession XI; Lots 11-19, Concession X; Lots 11-19, Concession IX, Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe & City of Barrie (former Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe), Ontario.	P128-0143-2016	Within the study area.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1997). A Stages 1/2 A. A. of Draft Plan of Proposed Subdivision G.V. Dunsmore Farms Ltd. Part of Lot 5, Concession 1 W.P.R. (Former Township of Vespra), City Barrie, County of Simcoe FINAL REPORT.	95PM-01	Within the study area.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1996). An Archaeological Assessment of Draft Plan of Subdivision 43T-95506, OPA 126, Part of the East Half of Lot II, Concession 12, Formerly in the Township of Innisfil, Now in the City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario.	96RL-02	Within the study area.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1995). An Archaeological Assessment of Stollar Plan of Subdivision 43T-91052, South Half of the West Part of Lot 19, Concession 3, Township of Vespra, Now in City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	94RR-01	Within the study area.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1995). An Archaeological Assessment of Maple Circle Estates, 43T-91032, North Half of Lot 4, Concession 13, Geographic Township of Innisfil, Now in the City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	95RL-02	Within the study area.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1993). Archaeological Assessment of Georgian Glen Developments., Part of Lot 4, Concession 1, W. of Penetanguishene Rd., City of Barrie, County of Simcoe, Ontario.	93SC-01	Within the study area.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1992). Archaeological Assessment of the Barrie Water Pollution Control Centre, City of Barrie, Simcoe County.	92GO-06	Within the study area.
Archaeological Services Inc. (1993). An Archaeological Assessment of Draft Plan of Subdivision 43T-91005, Part of Lot 3, Con. 13, Geographic Twp. of Innisfil, Now in the City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	92LS-02	Within the study area.
Archaeological Services Inc. Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Highway 400 Planning Study from one kilometre south of Highway 89, Northerly to the Penetanguishene Road (Highway 93) At Highway 11, GWP 30-95-00.	2000-116-009	Within the study area.
Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure (2016). . STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 213 Minets Point Road, Plan 51M-568, Block 55 Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe Barrie, Ontario.	P219-0011-2016	Within the study area.
The Central Archaeology Group Inc. (2015). Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study, Proposed Subdivision on Maplevue Drive, 1851 Maplevue Drive East, Barrie, North half of Lot 18, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County.	P272-191-2011	Within 50 metres of the study area.

Report Title	PIF Number	Relationship to the Study Area
The Central Archaeology Group Inc. (2017). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Transportation Improvements on Bell Farm Road & Ross/Collier/Bayfield Streets, City of Barrie, Part of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 3, Part of Lot 24, Concession 4 and Part of Lot 23, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Vespra, Simcoe County.	P248-0284-2016	Within the study area.
A. M. Archaeological Associates. (2014). The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the Highway 400/Tiffin Street Overpass Structure and the Rehabilitation/Widening of the Barrie-Collingwood Railway Overpass Structure, GWP 2074-11-00, City of Barrie, Simcoe County.	P035-0218-2014	Within the study area.
A.M. Archaeological Associates. (2010). The Stage 1 and 2 A.A. for the Highway 400- Duckworth Street Interchange, City of Barrie, Simcoe County.	P035-113-2010	Within the study area.
AECOM (2017). Hydro One Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Barrie Area Transmission Upgrade City of Barrie and Township of Springwater, Simcoe County, Ontario.	P123-0316-2016	Within the study area.
Archaeological Assessments Ltd., (2016). The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Royal Park Homes Subdivision Development, Capps Drive, Part of Lot 15, Concession 13, Geographic Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, County Of Simcoe.	P013-1172-2016	Within the study area.
Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (2015). The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 875 Big Bay Point Road, Part of Lot 18, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P013-1126-2015	Within the study area.
Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (2014). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 196 Burton Avenue, Part of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 South Side Of Burton Street, And All Of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 And 9 North Side Of Holgate Street And Part Of Holgate Street Registered Plan 433, And Part Of Lot 9, Concession 14, Geographic Township Of Innisfil, City Of Barrie, County Of Simcoe.	P013-1062-2014	Within the study area.
Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (2011). The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Sunnidale Road Highway 400 Watermain Crossing, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P013-572-2011	Within the study area.
Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (2007). The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Big Bay Point Village Corporation Property, 80 Big Bay Point Road, Part of the West Half of Lot 9, Concession 13, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P013-372-2007	Within the study area.
Arch. Assessment Ltd. (2008). The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Big Bay Point Village Corporation Property, 80 Big Bay Point Road, Part of the West Half of Lot 9, Concession 13, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P013-386-2008	Within the study area.
Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (2012). The Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Lockhart Innisfil Investments Limited, Lockhart Innisfil Investments (II) Limited and the Lockmaple Innisfil Investments Limited Lands, Part of Lots 13, 14 and 15, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P013-615-2011, P013-642-2012, P013-643-2012, P013-644-2012	Within 50 metres of the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2016). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Lot 5, Concession 1, Part of Lot 21, Concession 2, and Part of Lot 21, Concession 3 (Geographic Township of Vespra, County of Simcoe) City of Barrie.	P1024-0153-2016	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2016). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Essa Road, 594 and 622 Essa Road, Lot 4, Concession 12 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P384-0242-2014	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2016). Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the Proposed Foster Drive Wastewater Servicing, Existing Road Allowances of Foster Drive, Merrett Drive, Garson Street Yeates Avenue and MacLaren Avenue in the area bounded by Foster Drive to the north, the Metrolinx corridor to the east, Little Avenue to the south and Yonge Street to the west within Part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 14 (Geographic Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe), City of Barrie.	P384-0236-2014	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2016). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the previously un-assessed segments of the County Road 90 from East of Grenfell Road to west Tiffin Street in Barrie (Geographic Townships of Innisfil, Essa and Vespra, County of Simcoe), Townships of Essa and Springwater, County of Simcoe, and the City of Barrie.	P384-0070-2013	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2016). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 368-376 Essa Road, Part of Lot 6, Concession 13 (Geographic Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe) City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P1024-0122-2015	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2015). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Jewel Property Subdivision 1764 Maplevue Drive East, Part of Lot 17, Concession 11 (Geographic Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe), City of Barrie.	P038-442-2012	Within 50 metres of the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2015). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 298 & 302 Edgehill Drive, Part of Lot 23, Concession 7 (Township of Vespra, County of Simcoe), City of Barrie.	P1024-0054-2015	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2015). Stage 1 Background Study of 199 Ardagh Road, Part of Lot 5, Concession 13 (Geographic Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe), of City of Barrie.	P058-1512-2015	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2015). Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Proposed Mansoura Townhomes Development, 199 Ardagh Road, Part of Lot5, Concession 13 (Geographic Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe), City of Barrie.	P1024-0018-2015	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2015). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Realignment of the Southwest Corner of the Intersection of County Road 27 and Maplevue Drive/25th Sideroad (Geographic Township of Essa, County of Simcoe), City of Barrie.	P384-0075-2013	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2015). Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of Lawrence Pioneer Cemetery, North Half of Lot 5, Concession 1 (Geographic Township of Vespra), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P058-802-2011 & P058-803-2011	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2015). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Maplevue and Essa, Part of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 12 (Geographic Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe), City of Barrie.	P384-038-2013	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2015). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Southgate II Village (Yonge Street and Little Avenue) Mason Properties Limited, Lot 11, Concession 13 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P384-0199-2014	Within the study area.

Report Title	PIF Number	Relationship to the Study Area
AMICK. Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Big Bay Point Road Block 303. Block 303 of Registered Plan 51M-538, Part of Lot 11, Concession 13 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P384-0196-2014	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2014). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 203 Cox Mill Road, Part of Lot 13, Concession 13 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P384-0213-2014	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2014). REVISED: Stage 1 Archaeological Background Research, Allandale Train Station, Part of Lot 8 & 9, Concession 14, (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie.	P058-580-2009	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2014). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed Sierra Vista Plan of Condominium, 650 Big Bay Point Road and 63 Kell Place, Part of Lot 15, Concession 13 (Geographic Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe), City of Barrie.	P384-0124-2013	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2013). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 180-182 Ardagh Road, Part of Lot 5, Concession 14 (Geographic Township of Vespra), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P384-059-2013	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2012). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Of 190 & 196 Ardagh Road, Lots 4 & 5, Concession 14, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P058-771-2011	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2012). REVISED: Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Duckworth Senior Development, Part of Lot 5, Concession 1, W.P.R., Geographic Township of Vespra, now in the City of Barrie County of Simcoe.	P058-761-2011	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2012). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, 76 Edgehill Drive, Part of Lot 23, Concession 5 (Geographic Township of Vespra), City of Barrie.	P058-823-2011	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2011). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Ardagh Road Property, Part of Lot 1, Concession 14 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P058-811-2011	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2011). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment BEMP Holdings 1, Part of Lot 12, Concession 11 Formerly in the Township of Innisfil, Now in the City of Barrie County of Simcoe.	P058-776-2011	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2008). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Fernbrook Subdivision, Part of East Half of Lot 18, Concession 5 (Geographic Township of Vespra), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P058-378-2008	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2008). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 254 Pentanguishene Road, Part of the South Half of Lot 4, Concession 1 (Geographic Township of Vespra), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P058-404-2008	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2008). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of South Half of Lot 4, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Vespra, City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P058-352-2008	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2008). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of West Half of Lot 9, Concession 13, Geographic Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, Simcoe County.	P058-349-2008	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2007). Report on the 2007 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Hedburn Homes Development, 233 Ardagh Road, Part of Lot 4, Concession 13 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P058-221-2007	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2007). Report on the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of North of Ardagh Road, South of Bishop Drive, Lots 4, 5 & 6 and Part of Block B, Registered Plan 1414 and Part of Lots 5, Concession 14 (Geographic Township of Innisfil) City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P058-253-2007	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2007). Report on the 2007 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Development of Part 3, Plan 51R-23696, Part of Lot 4, Concession 13 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P058-229-2007	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2006). Report on the 2006 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Hotchkiss Creek Stormwater Pond, 240 Bradford Street (former Huronia Motel property) City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P058-159-2006	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2007). REVISED: Report on the 2005 Stage 1-2 A. A. Huronia Road Municipal Class EA, Yonge Street to Lockhart Road (T05-HU), Part of Lots 10 & 11, Conc. 11, 12, 13, 14, (Formerly Innisfil Township, County of Simcoe), City of Barrie, R. M. of Simcoe.	P058-059	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2006). REVISED: Report on the 2005 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Subdivision, Part of the North Half of Lot 4, Con 11, City of Barrie (formerly Township of Innisfil), County of Simcoe.	P058-069	Within the study area.
AMICK Consultants Limited (2005). Report on the 2005 Stage 1 A. B. R. Bryner Drive Municipal Class EA, Part of Lots 6 & 7, Conc. 11, Part of Lots 6 & 7, Conc. 12, Part of Lots 6 & 7, Conc. 13, (Formerly Innisfil Township), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe.	P058-054	Within the study area.
This Land Archaeology Inc. (2015). Report on the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 1091369 Ontario Inc.'s Property, Part of Lot 18, Concession 11, City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Historic Simcoe County, Geographic Township of Innisfil, Ontario.	P059-0683-2015	Within 50 metres of the study area.
Golder Associates (2015). Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Townhouse Development 101 Kozlov Street Part of Lot 20, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Vespra Now City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario.	P346-0070-2015	Within the study area.
New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (2013). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Four Bridges (MTO Structures: 30-172, 30-178, 30-347, and 30-175), Highway 400, Township of Vespa, City of Barrie, Simcoe County.	P018-439-2012	Within the study area.
New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (2007). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Dunlop Street West, from Ferndale Drive to Anne Street, City of Barrie.	P018-219-2007	Within the study area.

Report Title	PIF Number	Relationship to the Study Area
New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (2007). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Anne Street from Dunlop Street to Edgehill Drive, City of Barrie.	P018-220-2007	Within the study area.
New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (2004). Stage 1 A.A. of Five Areas for the GO Rail Service Expansion - Bradford to Barrie Study Area, City of Barrie.	P018-058	Within the study area.
New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (2005). Stage 2 and Partial Stage 3 Arch. Assess. of the Go Railway Station Property, City of Barrie.	P018-120	Within the study area.
New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (2003). Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Essa Road Between Ferndale Drive & the South City Limit, City of Barrie.	P018-013	Within the study area.
New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (2004). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Waterfront / Downtown Transportation Improvements, City of Barrie.	P018-043	Within the study area.
New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (2004). Stage 2 Arch. Assess. for the Waterfront/Downtown Transportation Improvements, City of Barrie.	P018-047	Within the study area.
New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (2006). Stage 1 AA of Dunlop Street (West), from Ferndale Drive to Miller Drive/Tiffen Street, City of Barrie.	P018-168-2006	Within the study area.
The Archaeologists Inc. (2013). Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for Pineview Golf Course, Part of Lot 1, Concession 13, Township of Innisfill, City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario.	P052-403-2012	Within the study area.
D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. (2013). The Stage 1 – 2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of the Nathan Infill Property, 480 & 490 Mapleview Drive East, Part of Lots 12 and 13, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario.	P242-049-2012	Within the study area.
Archaeologix Inc. (2005). REVISED: Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1), TW1-05, City of Barrie Additional Water Supply Class EA.	P001-276	Within the study area.
Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (2007). Stage 1-2 AA County Road 90 Reconstruction from the Eastern Limit of the Village of Angus to Tiffin Street in Barrie (12.95 km) Widening and Intersection Improvements, Simcoe County, Ontario.	P007-126-2007	Within the study area.
Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (2007). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Sunnidale Park Master Plan. Part Lots 21 and 22, Concession 5 City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario.	P007-129-2007	Within the study area.
Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (1996). Archaeological Assessment Phase 1&2, Project No. 96-M06, Proposed Plan of Subdivision, Part of the Lot 20, Concession 3, formerly Township of Vespra, now the City of Barrie, County of Simcoe	96-005	Within the study area.

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		235-BA234B-17		
Licensee:		Kim Slocki (P029)		
MTCS PIF:		P029-0944-2017		
Document/ Material			Location	Comments
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: Archeoworks/2017/235- BA234B-17 - Barrie Drainage Master Plan/Stage 1	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2	Property Inspection photographs	232 digital photos stored in: Archeoworks/2017/235- BA234B-17 - Barrie Drainage Master Plan/Stage 1	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Archeoworks Inc.* will, “keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the licence and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the licence, except where the objects and records are donated to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.”

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the
City of Barrie Drainage Master Plan
Municipal Class Environmental Assessment
Geographic Township of Vespra and Innisfil
Former County of Simcoe
Now in the City of Barrie
Ontario**

**Project #: 235-BA234B-17
Licensee (#): Kim Slocki (P029)
PIF#: P029-0944-2017**

Supplement Document

June 15th, 2018

**Presented to:
C.C. Tatham & Associates Limited
115 Sandford Fleming Drive, Suite 200
Collingwood, Ontario
L6Y 5A6
T: 705.444.2565**

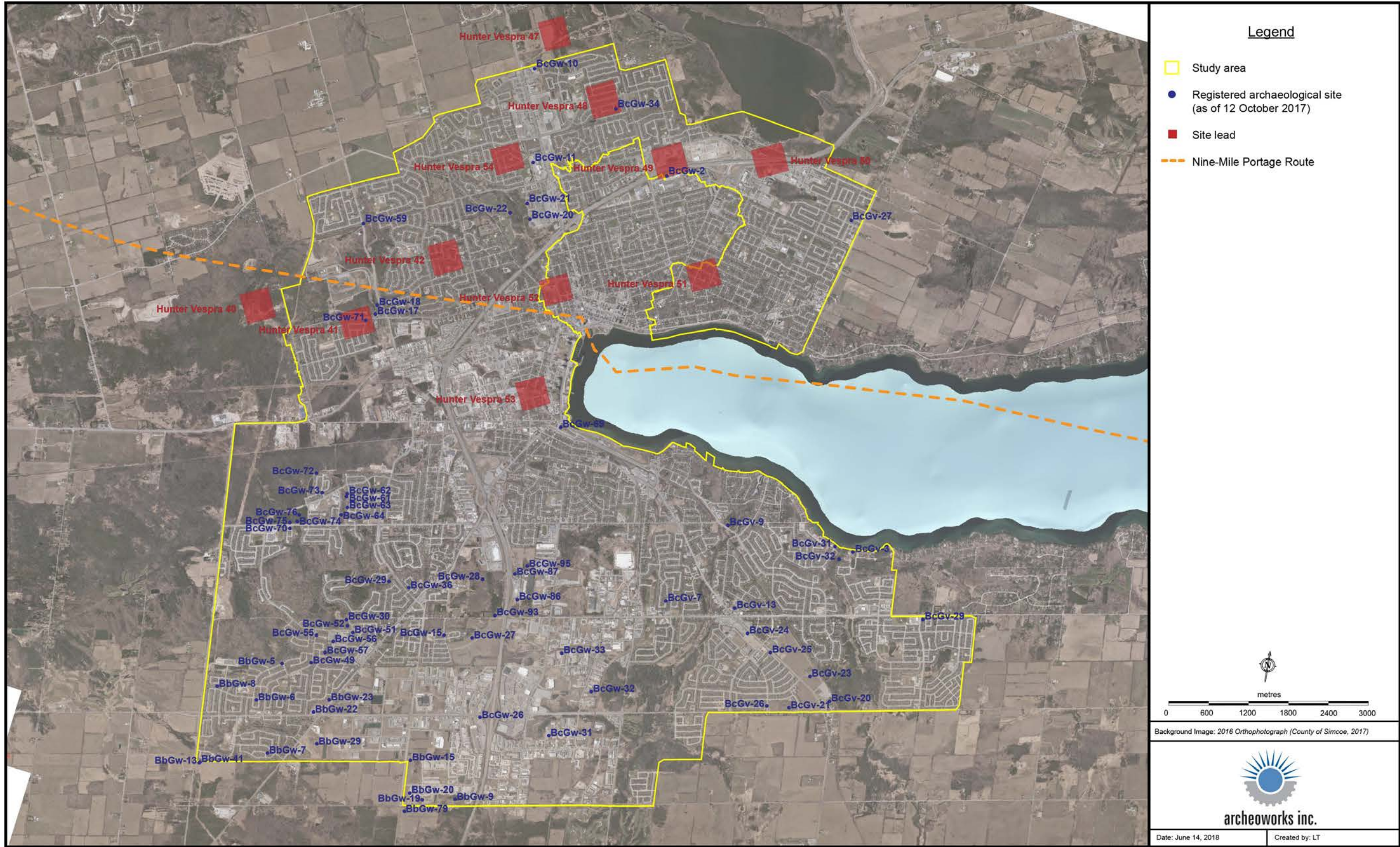
**Prepared by:
Archeoworks Inc.
16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029
Newmarket, Ontario
L3X 1X4
T: 416.676.5597
F: 647.436.1938**

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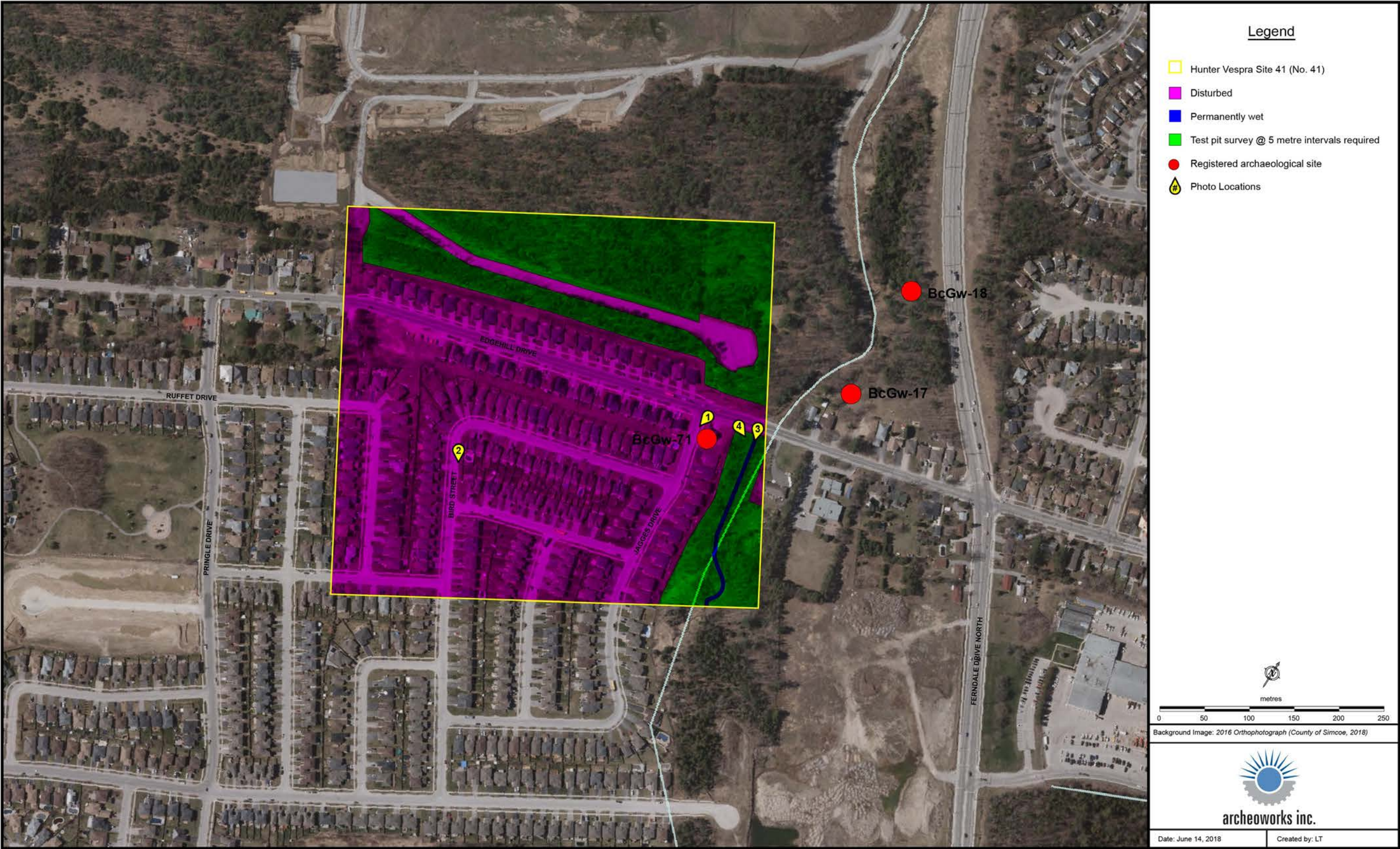
1.0 DETAILED MAPS..... 1

2.0 IMAGES 11

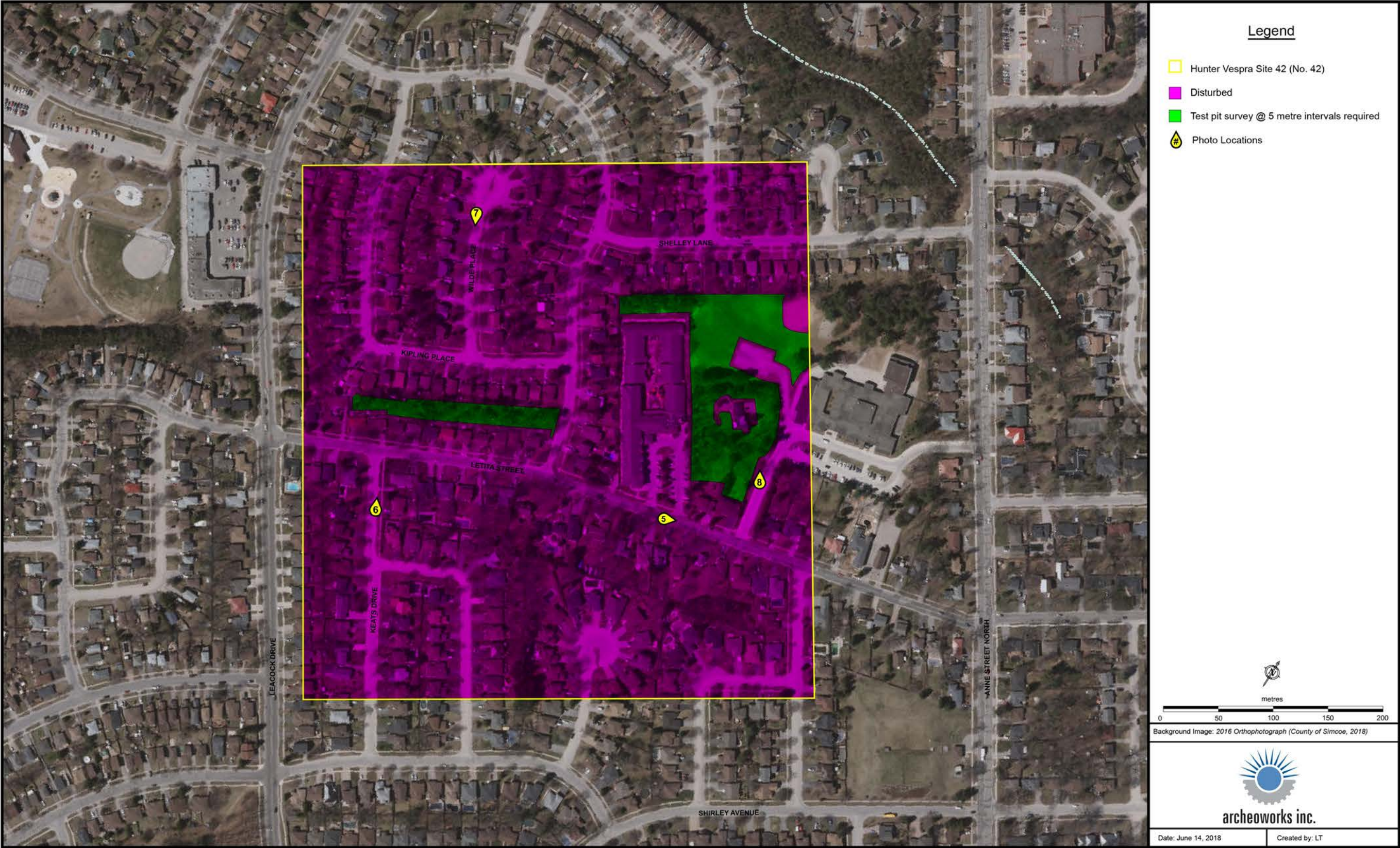
1.0 DETAILED MAPS



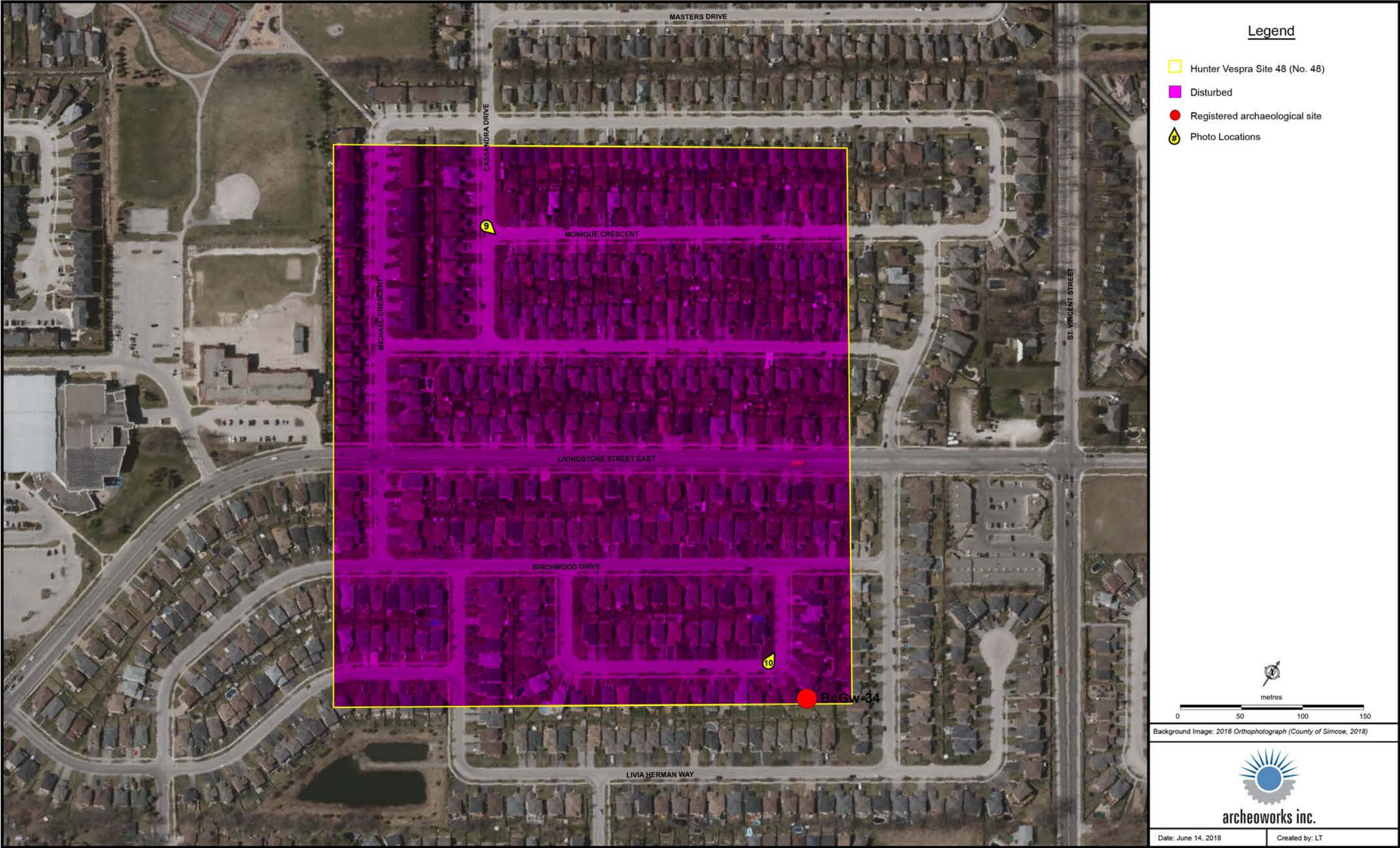
Map S1: The Stage 1 AA identifying the location of the registered archaeological sites, site leads and the Nine Mile Portage Route within the study area.



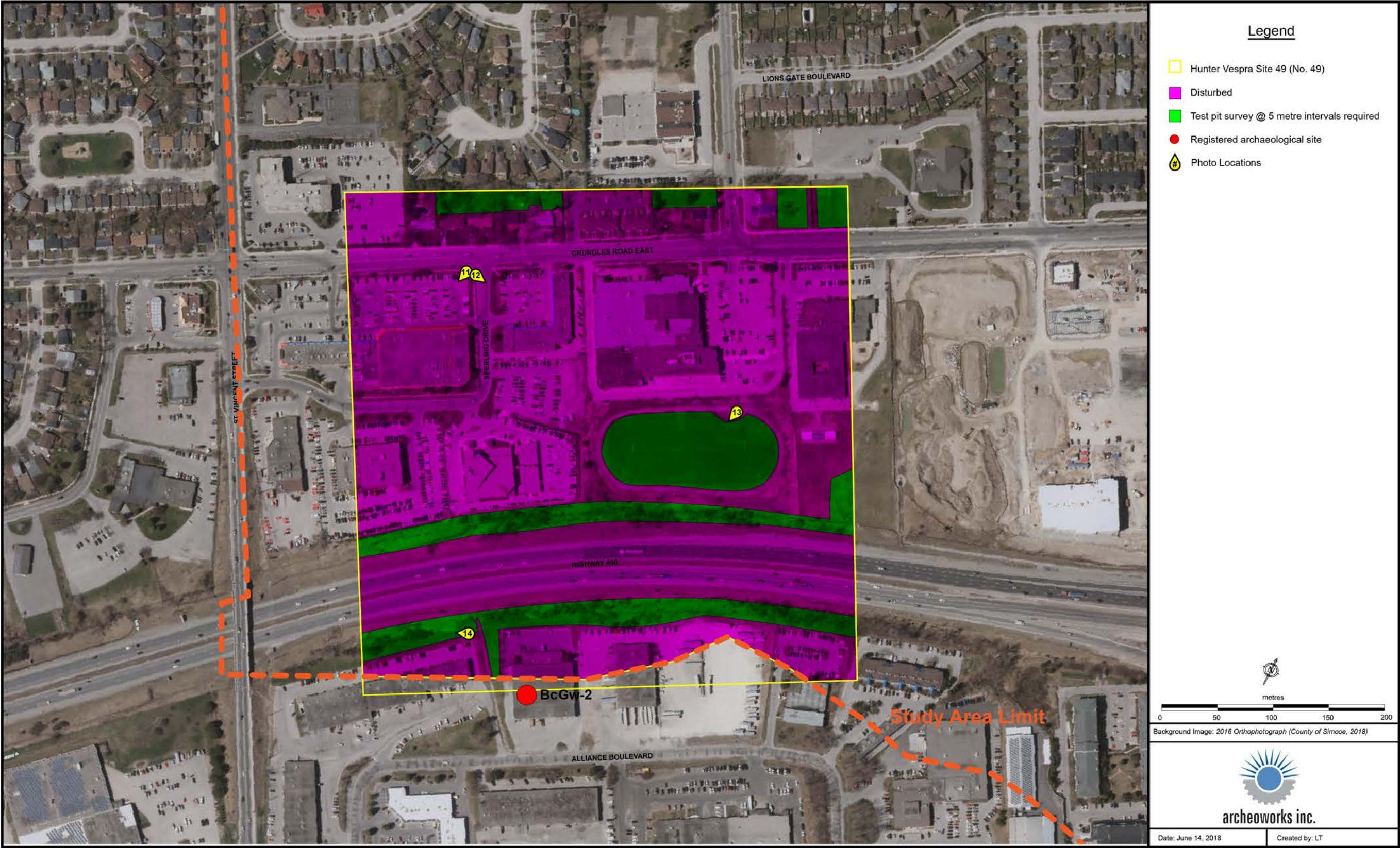
Map S2: Hunter Vespra Site 41 (No. 41) within the study area.



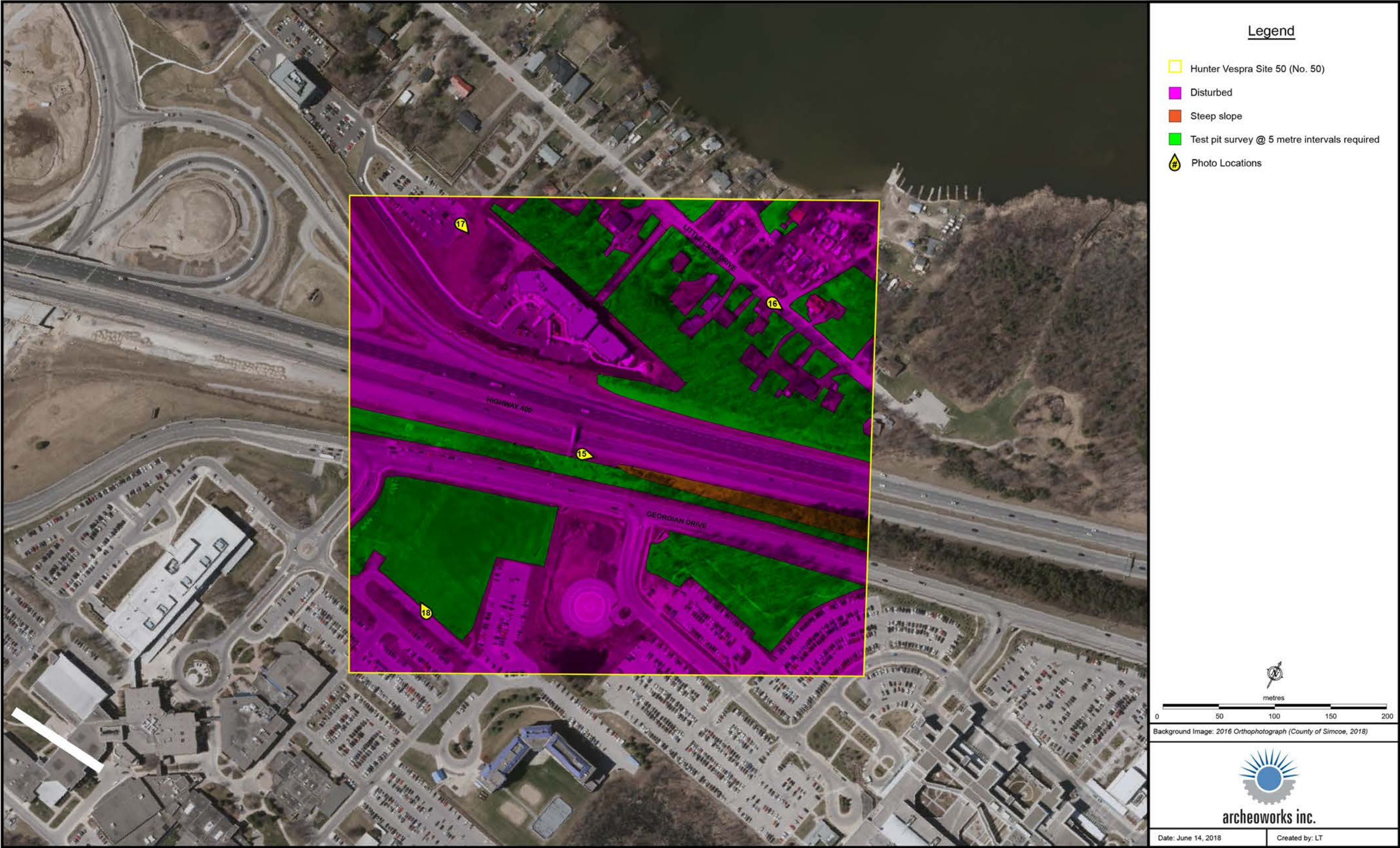
Map S3: Hunter Vespra Site 42 (No. 42) within the study area.



Map S4: Hunter Vespra Site 48 (No. 48) within the study area.



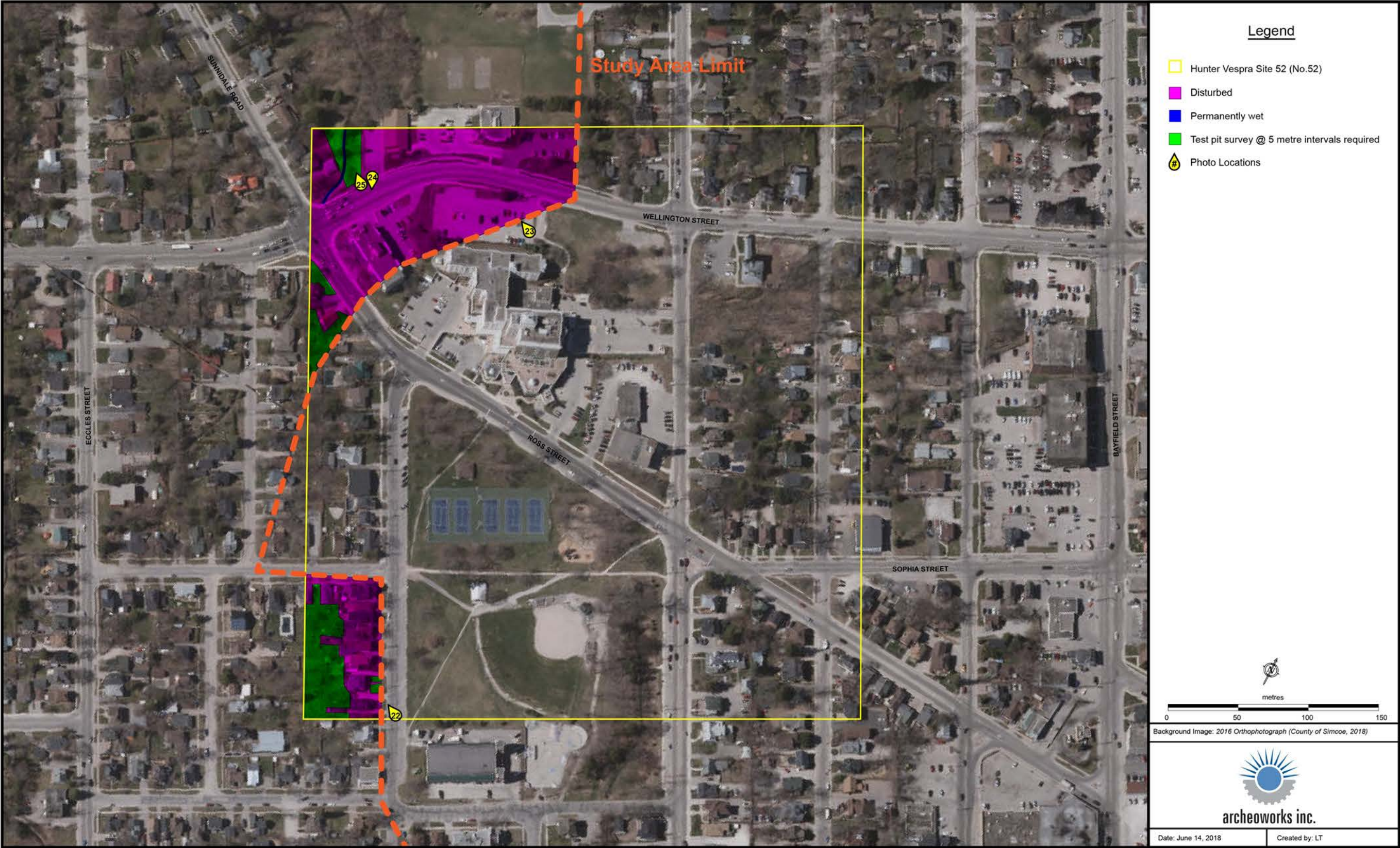
Map S5: Hunter Vespra Site 49 (No. 49) partially within the study area.



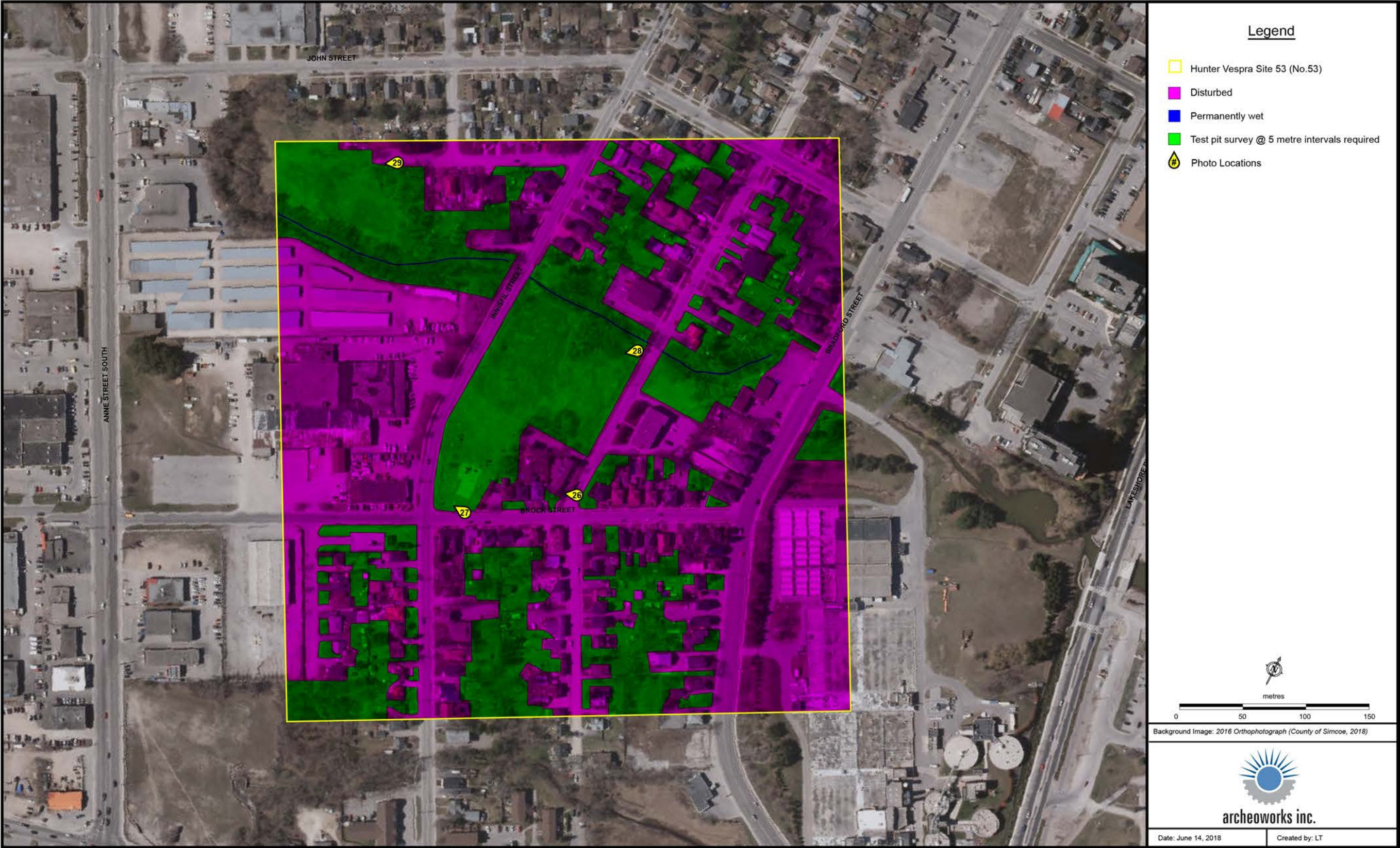
Map S6: Hunter Vespra Site 50 (No. 50) within the study area.



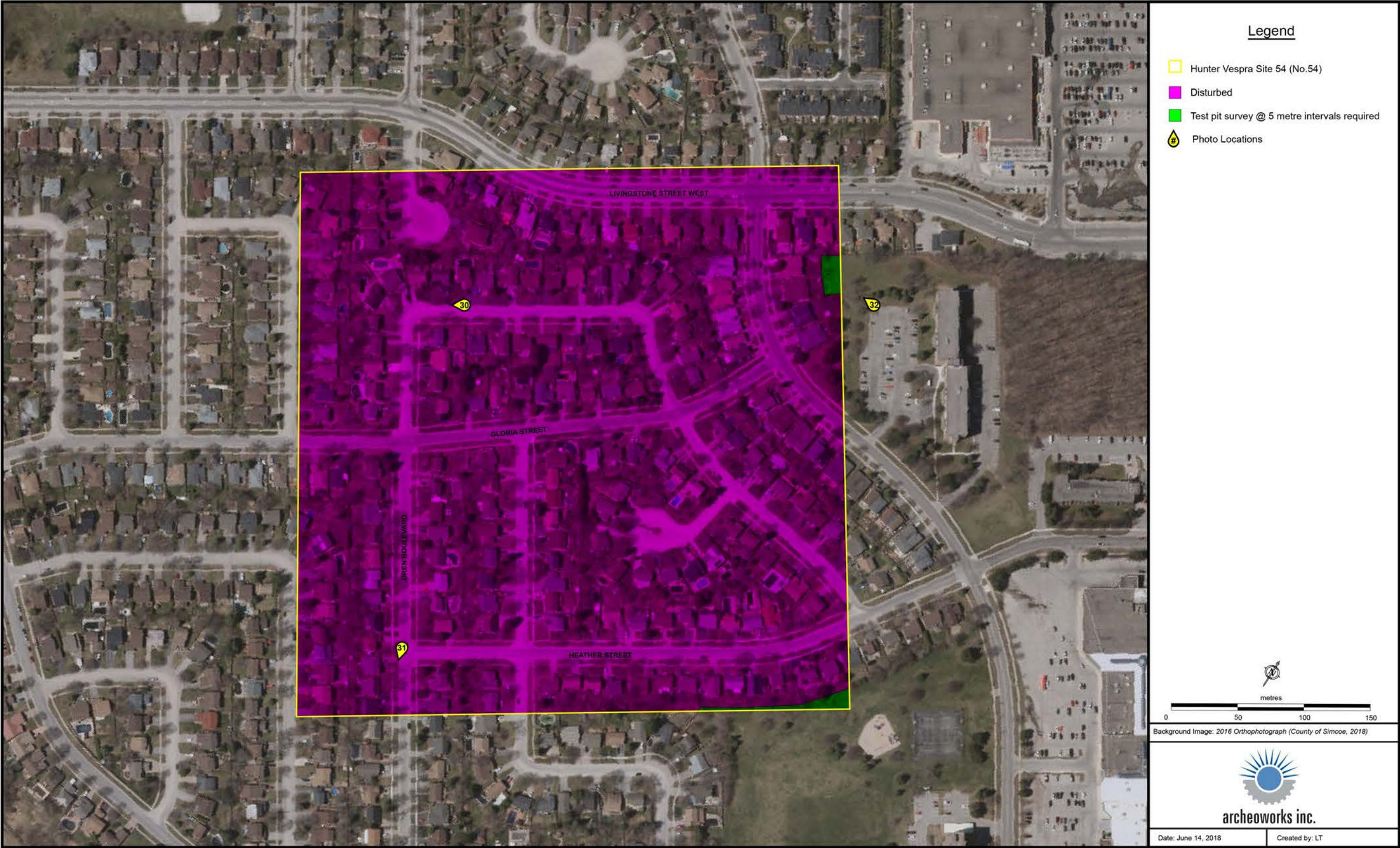
Map S7: Hunter Vespra Site 51 (No. 51) within the study area.



Map S8: Hunter Vespra Site 52 (No. 52) partially within the study area.



Map S9: Hunter Vespra Site 53 (No. 53) within the study area.



Map S10: Hunter Vespra Site 54 (No. 54) partially within the study area.

2.0 IMAGES



Image 1 View of disturbances associated with extant residential subdivision, paved sidewalks, paved roadways and utilities.



Image 2 View of disturbances associated with extant residential subdivision, paved sidewalks, paved roadways and utilities.



Image 3 View of watercourse and overgrown vegetation; overgrown vegetation retains archaeological potential.



Image 4 View of overgrown vegetation retaining archaeological potential.



Image 5 View of disturbances associated with extant residential subdivision, paved sidewalks, paved roadways and utilities.



Image 6 View of disturbances associated with extant residential subdivision, paved sidewalks, paved roadways and utilities.



Image 7 View of disturbances associated with extant residential subdivision, paved sidewalks, paved roadways and utilities.

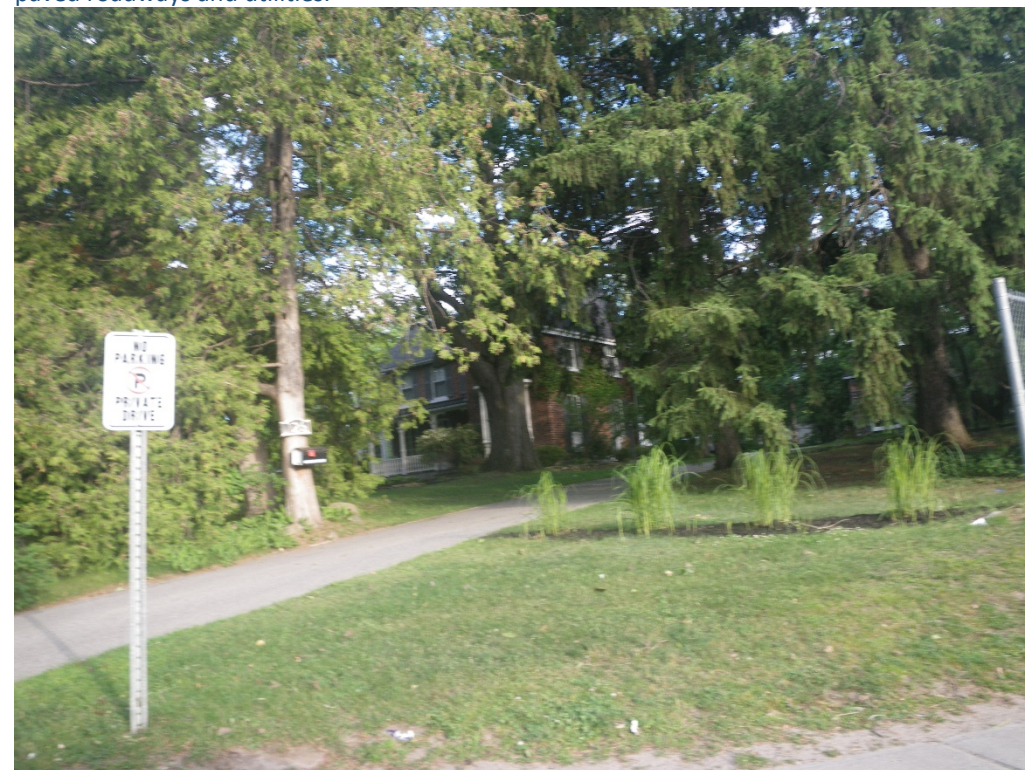


Image 8 View of manicured grass retaining archaeological potential.



Image 9 View of disturbances associated with extant residential subdivision, paved sidewalks, paved roadways and utilities.



Image 10 View of disturbances associated with extant residential subdivision, paved sidewalks, paved roadways and utilities.



Image 11 View of disturbances associated with extant retail structures and paved parking lot.



Image 12 View of disturbances associated with extant retail structures, paved sidewalks, roadway and parking lot.



Image 13 View of disturbances associated with a gravel trackway and underground utilities. Additional view of manicured grass retaining archaeological potential.



Image 14 View of manicured grass retaining archaeological potential.



Image 15 View of disturbances associated with Highway 400 paved highway and areas of steep slope.



Image 16 View of disturbances associated with extant residential structures, paved shoulders, and roadways.



Image 17 View of disturbances associated with high-rise condominium structure, extensive grading, utilities and paved parking area.



Image 18 View of manicured grass retaining archaeological potential.



Image 19 View of disturbances associated with extant structures, paved roadways and sidewalks. Additional views of manicured grass yards retaining archaeological potential.



Image 20 View of disturbances associated with extant residential structures, paved driveways and roadways.



Image 21 View of manicured grass retaining archaeological potential.



Image 22 View of disturbances associated with extant residential structures, paved roadway, and sidewalks.



Image 23 View of disturbances associated with paved parking area and extant structures.



Image 24 View of disturbances associated with high-rise apartment structure, underground and over ground parking area, paved roadways and sidewalks.



Image 25 View of overgrown grassed area retaining archaeological potential surrounding a watercourse.



Image 26 View of disturbances associated with paved roadways and sidewalks, utilities and extant residential structures.



Image 27 View of disturbances associated with extant retail structures and paved roadways.



Image 28 View of manicured grass retaining archaeological potential.



Image 29 View of overgrown grassed area retaining archaeological potential.



Image 30 View of disturbances associated with paved roadways and sidewalks, utilities and extant residential subdivisions.



Image 31 View of disturbances associated with paved roadways and sidewalks, utilities and extant residential subdivisions.



Image 32 View of manicured grass retaining archaeological potential.