
STAGE 1-2
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT

LOON AVENUE LANDS
338 Maplevue Drive East

City of Barrie, Ontario
Part of Part 1, Registered Plan 51R-4733
Formerly Part of the West Half of Lot 11, Concession 12
Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County, Ontario

ORIGINAL REPORT

February 22, 2022

MHSTCI Archaeological File PIF # P244-0200-2021 | Licensee: Claire Freisenhausen (P244)

Submitted to: Bob Forrest
Loon Avenue Lands OP Inc.
44 Upjohn Road, North York, ON | M3B 2W1
Telephone: 905 752 6776 | Mobile: 647 227 6776 | BobFor@bobfor.com

CRM Lab Archæological Services
Heritage Management Consultants
242 Joicey Boulevard, Suite 200
Toronto, ON M5M 2V7
416-937-9003 | info@crmlab.ca | www.crmlab.ca



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Project Personnel

Archaeological Licence Holder: Claire Freisenhausen (P244)

Field Directors: Claire Freisenhausen (P244)
Jeremy Burke (R338)

Report Preparation: Claire Freisenhausen (P244)
Katie Anderson

Graphics: Claire Freisenhausen (P244)

Historical Research: Katie Anderson

Report Reviewer: Jeremy Burke (R338)

Submitted to: Bob Forrest
Loon Avenue Lands OP Inc.
44 Upjohn Road, North York, ON | M3B 2W1
Telephone: 905 752 6776 | Mobile: 647 227 6776 | BobFor@bobfor.com

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March of 2021, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CRM Lab) was retained by *Loon Avenue Lands OP Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the property (collectively known as the Project Area) on the Loon Avenue Lands (*Part of Part 1, Registered Plan 51R-4733*) at 338 Maplevue Drive East, City of Barrie, and historically part of Lot 11, Concession 12 in the Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe. **Figure A1** illustrates the location of the Study Area at 1:30,000km on the appropriate section of the National Topographic Survey (NTS) 031D05 - Barrie, **Figure A2** illustrates the location of the project area on the Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry (MNR) Topographic Map, **Figure A3** illustrates the survey plan of the project area and subject property, and **Figure A4** illustrates the proposed redevelopment plan of the subject property.

The current Stage 1-2 Assessment report has been prepared by CRM Lab to document the assessment findings and subsequent recommendations for the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism & Culture Industries (MHSTCI) in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This Assessment was requested by the proponent as part of a pre-purchase due diligence process, and to ultimately satisfy the City of Barrie's Planning Department as a condition of Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13 as part of the development condition prior to granting approval for a proposed property redevelopment consisting of the construction of a series of residential dwellings. This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research of the subject property and the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment conducted on all testable areas of the subject property to be impacted by the proposed redevelopment.

The subject property is bounded by a subdivision to the north, wooded areas to the west and east, and Maplevue Drive East to the south. A tributary of Lovers Creek runs through the south portion of the property. The property, consisting of approximately 12.4 hectares, was historically located on Lot 11, Concession 12 in the Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County.

The subject property has been determined to be essentially undisturbed and is located on generally uneven and rather undulating and hummocky ground throughout, with an overall gentle slope towards the south, with portions of the property classified as wetlands. No 19th century structures were identified through the historic and cartographic record within the boundaries of the property. The project area is located within close proximity of multiple archaeological sites. The subject property's proximity to a watercourse also gives it potential for Indigenous archaeological sites.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the subject property yielded no artifacts from any of the six (6) discrete stratigraphic lots encountered within the study area. The stratigraphy and depths of each of the test pits were for the most part consistent, undisturbed stratigraphy encountered throughout. No discrete 19th century nor Indigenous occupation lots were observed. Average depth of test pits was between 44-52cm in total depth.

These factors indicate that there is no further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) in the subject property.

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time

Loon Avenue Lands - 338 Maplevue Drive East

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

City of Barrie, Ontario

that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

This project was carried out under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport Professional Archaeological license project number P244-0200-2021, held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen (P244). Stage 1 historic research was conducted in April of 2021. The fieldwork conducted on the accessible portions of the project area was completed on May 25-28, June 1-4, 7-11, June 14-16 under the supervision of Ms. Claire Freisenhausen.

Given the results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and the findings of no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) the following recommendation has been made:

1. The Study Area comprising the property south of Loon Avenue at 338 Maplevue Drive East, *Part of Part 1, Registered Plan 51R-4733*, Part of Lot 11, Concession 12 in the City of Barrie, formerly the Township of Innisfil *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment is required.*

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY and
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT REPORT
Loon Avenue Lands, 338 Mapleview Drive East
City of Barrie, Ontario
Part of Part 1, Registered Plan 51R-4733
Formerly Part of Lot 11, Concession 12
Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County, Ontario

1.0 INTRODUCTION & SUMMARY

In March of 2021, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CRM Lab) was retained by *Loon Avenue Lands OP Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the property (collectively known as the Project Area) on the Loon Avenue Lands (*Part of Part 1, Registered Plan 51R-4733*) at 338 Mapleview Drive East, City of Barrie, and historically part of Lot 11, Concession 12 in the Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe. **Figure A1** illustrates the location of the Study Area at 1:30,000km on the appropriate section of the National Topographic Survey (NTS) 031D05 - Barrie, **Figure A2** illustrates the location of the project area on the Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry (MNR) Topographic Map, **Figure A3** illustrates the survey plan of the project area and subject property, and **Figure A4** illustrates the proposed redevelopment plan of the subject property.

The current Stage 1-2 Assessment report has been prepared by CRM Lab to document the assessment findings and subsequent recommendations for the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism & Culture Industries (MHSTCI) in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This Assessment was requested by the proponent as part of a pre-purchase due diligence process, and to ultimately satisfy the City of Barrie's Planning Department as a condition of Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13 as part of the development condition prior to granting approval for a proposed property redevelopment consisting of the construction of a series of residential dwellings. This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research of the subject property and the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment conducted on all testable areas of the subject property to be impacted by the proposed redevelopment.

The subject property is bounded by a subdivision to the north, wooded areas to the west and east, and Mapleview Drive East to the south. A tributary of Lovers Creek runs through the south portion of the property. The property, consisting of approximately 12.4 hectares, was historically located on Lot 11, Concession 12 in the Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County.

The subject property has been determined to be essentially undisturbed and is located on generally uneven and rather undulating and hummocky ground throughout, with an overall gentle slope towards the south, with portions of the property classified as wetlands. No 19th century structures were identified through the historic and cartographic record within the boundaries of the property. The

project area is located within close proximity of multiple archaeological sites. The subject property's proximity to a watercourse also gives it potential for Indigenous archaeological sites.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the subject property yielded no artifacts from any of the six (6) discrete stratigraphic lots encountered within the study area. The stratigraphy and depths of each of the test pits were for the most part consistent, undisturbed stratigraphy encountered throughout. No discrete 19th century nor Indigenous occupation lots were observed. Average depth of test pits was between 44-52cm in total depth.

These factors indicate that there is no further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) in the subject property.

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

This project was carried out under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport Professional Archaeological license project number P244-0200-2021, held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen (P244). Stage 1 historic research was conducted in April of 2021. The fieldwork conducted on the accessible portions of the project area was completed on May 25-28, June 1-4, 7-11, June 14-16 under the supervision of Ms. Claire Freisenhausen.

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

The purpose of the current Stage 1-2 Assessment was to locate and identify any archaeological remains on the subject property which may be impacted by the potential redevelopment of the project area (see **Figure A4**). All accessible and testable areas of the property (i.e. level or sloped less than 20° - allowing for test pit excavation, and without heavy impenetrable root mats or other physical obstructions such as permanently wet areas, pathways or utilities) were tested to complete the Stage 2 Assessment for this portion of the project area, complying with MHSTCI's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

2.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The current assessment has been conducted as part of a pre-purchase due diligence process, and in order to ultimately fulfill the requirements of the City of Barrie's Planning Department as part of the development condition under Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13 prior to granting approval for the potential future redevelopment of the property. The proposed development is to be located in the north portion of the property.

As the Study Area is located entirely on private property, permission to enter the subject property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the recovery of artifacts was obtained

from the representative of the property owner via email. No limitations were placed on access to the subject property.

2.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Study Area consists of a parcel of land that was historically part of Lot 11, Concession 12 in the Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County. This lot was originally granted separately in a western and eastern half, the project area falls on both sides of the original lot.

A variety of resources were reviewed as part of the Stage 1 historic background study. An analysis of historic maps and aerial photographs was conducted to examine topography, drainage and land use history to determine the types and locations of former structures (if any) on the property. 19th and 20th century maps and directories were consulted for the names of site occupants and to determine the changes over time of the street addresses and names. Archival sources were sought at the City of Barrie Archives, the Metro Toronto Reference Library and the Provincial Archives of Ontario. A chronological list of selected documentation is given in **Table 1** below.

2.2.1 Regional History – Simcoe County, Innisfil Township

Pre-Contact Period

Evidence of Indigenous occupation within and around the Study Area begins roughly around 9000 BC during the Palaeo-Indian period. As the glaciers retreated and glacial lakes began to recede, it is likely that people began to move north of Lake Ontario. Evidence of settlements from these early occupations is extremely rare and sparse, considering that the number of people involved was likely also very low. Early occupation by First Nations have been documented in the areas surrounding Lake Simcoe, including Simcoe County (Smith 2002).

The Archaic Period lasted from roughly 8000-1000 BC. At this time, the environment played a crucial role in the habits of the early peoples. Environmentally, the Archaic Period is similar to today; without the deforestation and excessive pollution. The specific styles and manufacture of projectile points discovered from this period help to sub-categorize it into Early, Middle and Late Sub-Periods. It is likely that sites from this period are easier to locate given the time spent at the site as well as the increase in population density during this time. Again, this is likely the result of the changing and more adaptable environment. The higher and more consistent temperatures also led to the abundance of and easier access to resources (Smith 2002). Seasonal or cyclical exploitation of resources was likely for populations during the Archaic Period, and the availability of increased resources, including new flora, led to a broader range of diets with a more omnivorous diet rather than primarily carnivorous. The material culture of this period displays stylistic changes between the sub-periods and cultural groups, and there is the introduction of new stone tools such as manos and metates for the grinding of nuts and fibers. Decorative items including pendants, birdstones and bannerstones are also found among these sites, and extensive trading is noted during this time with the appearance of copper and exotic chert types (Smith 2002).

The Woodland Period (approximately 1000 BC to 1650 AD) is distinguished between the Archaic Period by the material culture, specifically, the introduction of pottery in Ontario populations. Without the introduction of pottery, the Archaic and Woodland periods would be almost indistinguishable in terms of anthropologic patterns until around 500 AD. Again, like the Archaic Period, the Woodland Period is separated into sub-periods – Early, Middle and Late (Smith 2002).

The Early Woodland Period lasted for approximately 600 years. The material culture from this time shows the introduction of pottery, likely acquired through contact and trading with more southern and more stationary populations. The Middle Woodland Period is longer and lasted about 1200 years. This period is distinguished from the earlier period by the heightened sophistication and manufacturing process in its pottery, and is termed “Point-Penninsula”. New decoration techniques emerge including dentate and pseudo-scallop stamping. Material culture also indicates that the people from this time were involved in a sophisticated and vast trading system that extended much further than the area surrounding the Great Lakes (Smith 2002).

The Late Woodland Period extends until the First Nations make contact with Europeans. Within this time period there are four separate phases: Princess Point, Early Ontario Iroquoian, Middle Ontario Iroquoian and Late Ontario Iroquoian.

The Princess Point phase is characterized by the type of pottery production, its decoration, evidence of smoking pipes and their quantities, the style of sites, occupation patterns and agricultural activity. Cultural groups from this time period used the paddle method rather than coil for pottery production and decorated with the cord wrapped stick technique. Ceramic smoking pipes first appear in large quantities within the clustered sites. Maize cultivation is also introduced during this phase. Apart from the material culture, the occupation patterns did not change very drastically at this time and evidence of a seasonal pattern is still found (Smith 2002).

The Early Ontario Iroquoian stage shows the emergence of formal, semi-sedentary villages. Also during this time, two main cultural groups emerge: Glen Meyer in the west and Pickering people in the east. The groups are roughly divided by the Niagara Escarpment. The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage is further divided into two sub-stages: Uren and Middleport. Middleport tended to have larger villages than Uren (Smith 2002).

The Late Ontario Iroquoian Stage saw the definition of cultural divisions of the groups within southern Ontario, as identified by early Europeans. The social and political organization of the groups becomes more prominent and remains relatively consistent throughout this time (Digging Ontario Website). Prior to 1650 the area around Barrie was inhabited by the Petun Nation who lived in village sites.

Euro-Canadian Period - Simcoe County

The history of European expansion in Simcoe County begins early in the history of Canada. In 1613 the coureur de bois Etienne Brule was sent to Huronia by the Governor of New France to establish a trade relationship with the Huron-Wendat inhabitants of what was known as Huronia (Bayfield 2012). Brule made this contact at a village called Carhagouha, located in the vicinity of Penetanguishene, after

arriving in the area by canoe via Penetanguishene Bay. Two years after Brule established himself in the area he was visited by Samuel de Champlain, the Governor of New France.

European interest in the area was rekindled after the establishment of Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe had seen the potential of the area as a naval base as early as 1793 (Bayfield 2012). The early history of both Simcoe County and the city of Barrie was closely tied to the military development of Upper Canada. The first settlers were either military men and their families or refugees from the United States. Following the American Revolutionary War people who were loyal to the British, known as United Empire Loyalists, were exiled. They were granted free land in Upper Canada by the British for their support. Both the United Empire Loyalists and military families were considered “official” or non-resident patentees and were free to clear the land they received as they wished. Settlers who emigrated from other areas were known as “unofficial” and were required to fulfill strict terms in order to gain land in Simcoe County (Johnson 1973).

Early European settlements in Upper Canada were localized to the northern shore of Lake Ontario. It was a much slower process for townships in the northern part of Simcoe County, including Innisfil Township – the location of the project area.

The study area is located on the periphery of the City of Barrie, on the south side of Kempenfelt Bay. Barrie was established at the foot of Kempenfelt Bay in same location that had been used by the First Nations peoples as a route to the Nottawasaga River (Francis 2012). Barrie was an important military location due to the town’s harbor. Barrie was an important supply centre for the British forces and an important naval port. The city of Barrie was named after Sir Robert Barrie who was the commander of the British Naval forces in Canada during the War of 1812. By 1846 the population of Barrie was 500 people, which rose to 3,000 by 1889. Due to a series of fires in the late eighteen hundreds many of Barrie’s original buildings no longer exist (Simcoe.com).

2.2.2 Property History – Cartographic & Documentary Sources

The current project area consists in part of the parcel of land which was historically designated as part of Lot 11, Concession 12, in the Township of Innisfil in Simcoe County. The study area lies within both the western and eastern halves of Lot 11, Concession 12. In the original land documents, it shows that the lot was divided into an east and west half during the patent process. A chronological list of significant events pertaining to the Study Area is outlined in **Table 1** below.

The land has had a series of owners throughout history. Several individuals have been able to be identified and additional information will be presented.

William Ward Custead

William Ward Custead acquired the land in Lot 11 in 1835 from John P O’Rorke for 150 pounds. He sold the land in 1855. The land registry documents give insight into the progression of his life. In 1835, he was identified as William Custead of Toronto and in the 1855 entry he was identified as William Custead of Cleveland. Custead was born in 1788 in Dauphin County Pennsylvania and died in 1862 in Cleveland

Ohio. He moved to Canada during the War of 1812 (at this time he changed his name from Curstead to Custead) (findagrave.com). In 1817, he married Elizabeth Cody and the couple went on to have eleven children. Elizabeth was the aunt of “Buffalo Bill” Cody.

Joseph Huggard

Joseph Huggard acquired the land in the west half of Lot 11 in 1873 and the east half in 1853. He purchased the west half from Robert Cox for 50 pounds and the east half from James Redford for 25 pounds. Joseph was born in 1829 in Calinfercy, Ireland and died in 1916 in Innisfil. He was married to Jane (Thompson) Huggard (wikitree.com). The Northern Advance Paper printed a death notice for him “HUGGARD- At his late residence, 73 Tiffin street, on Monday, October 23, 1916, Jos. Huggard in his 88th year.”. The 1871 census lists Joseph Huggard (age 42) living with Jane (age 39), Lucy (age 18) and Charles (age 16) Huggard. The census Identifies Huggard as Irish, following the Church of England and a farmer.

John Lennox

John Lennox acquired the land in Lot 11 in 1909 from Joseph Huggard for \$2,850. HE was born in 1834 in Innisfil, Ontario. He died in 1936 at the age of 102 (findagrave.com). His parents, John Lennox and Nancy Anne Johnstone, were some of the earliest settlers of Innisfil Township (ibid).

Consultation with the Ontario Cemeteries Index shows no cemeteries within the Study Area of the subject property. The nearest cemetery is: St Paul’s Innisfil Cemetery (approximately 3.8 km east of the property). There is one family cemetery close to the subject area, it is the Gibbins family cemetery in Lot 11, Concession 11 (simcoe.ogs.on.ca).

The **Table 1** below provides a selected historical chronology of the Study Area.

TABLE 1: Selected Historical Chronology of the Study Area

West Half Lot 11

Dates	Description	Source
1834	Crown grants the patent to the West half of Lot 11, Concession 12 in the Township of Innisfil to John O’Rorke, all 100 acres	Abstract to Deeds
1830s	Lot is listed as John O’Rorke in the 183s Patent Plan of Innisfil Township	Patent Plan of Innisfil Township (Archives of Ontario)
1835	John O’Rorke sells lot to William Ward Custead of Toronto for 150 pounds	Abstract to Deeds
1854	William Ward Custead of Cleveland et ux sells Robert Simpson of Barrie the south-west and north-west ¼ 100 acres for 210 pounds	Abstract to Deeds
1855	William Ward Custead of Cleveland sells to Robert Cox of Innisfil all lot for 400 pounds.	Abstract to Deeds

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Dates	Description	Source
1873	Robert Cox of Barrie et ux sells Joseph Huggard of Innisfil the West ½ lot 100 acres for 400 pounds.	Abstract to Deeds
1877	Joseph Huggard sells to the Hamilton and North-Western Railway company a portion of the lot for \$279	Abstract to Deeds
1871	J Huggard listed as owning the lot.	1871 <i>J. T. R Ralph's Map of the County of Simcoe</i> (Figure A5)
1909	Joseph Huggard of Barrie (formerly Innisfil) sells to John Lennox of Innisfil the west ½ 100 acres for \$2,800	Abstract to Deeds
1881	Joseph Huggard listed as the owner of the lot with a homestead in the north-east corner of the lot (outside the boundary of the project area). A stream is depicted running through the project area.	1881 H. Belden & Co. Atlas (Figure A6)
1923	John Lennox et ux of Innisfil grants William D Lennox of Innisfil the west half of the lot for \$2,800	Abstract to Deeds
1956	By-law to designate a subdivision	Abstract to Deeds
1966	William D Lennox granted to Allan Lennox and Margaret his wife, part of the south ½ of lot.	Abstract to Deeds
1954	Aerial photo depicts the study area as undeveloped treed land. A water course is shown running through the property.	Archives Aerial Photograph (Figure A7)
2009, 2010, 2011	Satellite image depicts the Study Area as it undeveloped wooded area with more trees than in the 1954 aerial photo and identical to the 2019 google earth imagery.	Google Earth
2019	Satellite image depicts the Study Area as it currently appears.	Google Earth & MNRF Satellite Imagery (Figure A8)

East Half Lot 11

Dates	Description	Source
1835	Crown grants the patent to the East half of Lot 11, Concession 12 in the Township of Innisfil to James Smyth, all 100 acres	Abstract to Deeds
1851	James Smyth sells lot James Redford of Toronto for 150 pounds	Abstract to Deeds
1853	James Redford sells Joseph Huggard of Innisfil for 25 pounds	Abstract to Deeds
1860	Tax Deed Sheriff County of Simcoe to James Austin of Toronto for \$11,100 5 pt 19 acres	Abstract to Deeds
1906	Joseph Huggard sells to John Lennox of Innisfil, north ½ of lot, 50 acres	Abstract to Deeds

Loon Avenue Lands - 338 Mapleview Drive East
 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
 City of Barrie, Ontario

Dates	Description	Source
1871	A Webb T listed as the owner of the east half of Lot 11	1871 J. T. R Ralph's Map of the County of Simcoe (Figure A5)
1881	Joseph Huggard listed as the owner of the lot with a homestead in the north-east corner of the lot (outside of the project area). A stream is depicted running through the study area.	1881 H. Belden & Co. Atlas (Figure A6)
1910	Alexander Handel et ux of Toronto to John Lennox of Innisfil for \$200 south half	Abstract to Deeds
1923	John Lennox et ux of Innisfil grants William D Lennox of Innisfil the west half of the south ¼ of lot for \$2,800	Abstract to Deeds
1956	By-law to designate a subdivision	Abstract to Deeds
1966	William D Lennox granted to Allan Lennox and Margaret his wife, part of the south ½ of lot.	Abstract to Deeds
1954	Aerial photo depicts the study area as undeveloped treed land. A water course is shown running through the project area.	Archives Aerial Photograph (Figure A7)
2009, 2010, 2011	Satellite image depicts the Study Area as it undeveloped wooded area with more trees than in the 1954 aerial photo and identical to the 2019 google earth imagery.	Google Earth
2019	Satellite image depicts the Study Area as it currently appears.	Google Earth & MNRF Satellite Imagery (Figure A8)

2.2.3 Analysis of Historic Maps & Documentation

A number of historic documents and maps were examined for evidence of former land use, structures and property divisions. A selected group of the most relevant historic map segments are shown in the original to illustrate the location of the Study Area in relation to historic property divisions (**Figures A5-A6**). A selected group of relevant aerial and satellite photographs are shown to illustrate the location of the Study Area in relation to historic property divisions (**Figures A7-A8**).

Figure A5 illustrates a section of the 1871 J. T. R Ralph Map of Simcoe County, **Figure A6** illustrates a section of the 1881 H. Belden Atlas.

Figure A7 illustrates 1954 aerial photography of the subject property, and **Figure A8** illustrates the 2019 MNRF/LIO satellite images in relation to the Study Area.

The 1830s Patent Plan of Innisfil Township depicts the land as divided into two 100 acres sections dividing the lot between east and west. John O'Rorke is shown as the owner to the western section. No structures are indicated.

The 1871 J. T. R Ralph map also shows the Lot 11, Concession 12 as being divided between east and

west. The west side is owned by an A Webb T., this name is not found in the land registry documents. Joseph Huggard is shown to own the eastern section of the lot.

The 1881 H. Belden Atlas depicts Lot 11, Concession 12 without any property divisions. The map shows the Hamilton and North-Western Railway as passing though the lot, but not through the study area. Joseph Huggard’s homestead is depicted in the north-east corner of the lot outside of the project area. A stream appears to run through the project area.

The 1954 aerial photograph of the Project Area depicts no structures in the study area. The tree’s in the study area do not appear to have been cultivated. The majority of the study area appears wooded with a stream running through the property.

The modern google earth photos of the study area from 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2019 do not show any development on the property.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.3.1 Existing Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Site Database at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport, Heritage Operations Unit found no registered sites within or directly adjacent to (within 50m) the Study Area. There are twenty-one previously registered sites within 2.0 km of the Study Area.

TABLE 2: Existing Archaeological Sites within 2km of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity
BcGw-95	Little-Johnstone	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
BcGw-93		Woodland, Late	Huron-Wendat
BcGw-86	Hatinienhwi'skwa Site	Woodland, Late	Huron-Wendat
BcGw-33	Gnarly Man	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
BcGw-32	Mystery	Woodland, Late	Indigenous, Iroquoian
BcGw-31	IF 7		
BcGw-27	Molson	Woodland, Late	Indigenous
BcGw-26	Wiacek	Woodland, Late	Iroquoian
BcGv-7	Huron Road	Woodland, Late	Indigenous, Iroquoian
BcGv-39	Lockhart	Archaic, Middle	Indigenous
BcGv-38	Collins	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
BcGv-37	Wice	Post-Contact	
BcGv-26	Quantz	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
BcGv-25	Bradford Road	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
BcGv-24	Pink Barn	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity
BcGv-23	George F. Warnica Jr.	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
BcGv-22	Warnica Brick House	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
BcGv-21	Little Heritage Glen	Woodland, Late	Iroquoian
BcGv-13	Painswick	Woodland, Late	Indigenous, Iroquoian
BbGw-9	Hubbert		
BbGw-19	Sun Valley	Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	Indigenous
BcGw-95	Little-Johnstone	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
BcGw-93		Woodland, Late	Huron-Wendat
BcGw-86	Hatinienhwi'skwa Site	Woodland, Late	Huron-Wendat
BcGw-33	Gnarly Man	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
BcGw-32	Mystery	Woodland, Late	Indigenous, Iroquoian
BcGw-31	IF 7		

2.3.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

A previous Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in 2019 on the adjacent 521 Huronia Road property which was carried out by CRM Lab Archaeological Services (P244-0165-2019). Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the subject property yielded no artifacts from any of the six (6) discrete stratigraphic lots encountered within the study area. The stratigraphy and depths of each of the test pits were for the most part consistent, with disturbance noted within the area closest to Huronia Road, and undisturbed stratigraphy encountered within the remaining forested portions of the study area. No discrete 19th century nor Indigenous occupation lots were observed. Average depth of test pits was between 36-44cm in total depth.

Given the results of the 2019/2020 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment the following recommendations were made:

1. The portion of the Subject Property at 521 Huronia Road (*Part of Parts 1 & 2, Registered Plan 51R-18522*), City of Barrie, and historically part of Lot 11, Concession 12 in the Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe to be developed under the current application does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. **No further archaeological assessment is required of this portion of the property which is to be developed.**
2. The portion of the Subject Property at 521 Huronia Road (*Part of Parts 1 & 2, Registered Plan 51R-18522*), City of Barrie, and historically part of Lot 11, Concession 12 in the Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe **not** to be developed under the current application, but outside the Environmentally Protected Wetlands does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. **No further**

archaeological assessment is required of this portion of the property which is to be conveyed to the City of Barrie.

3. The remainder of the Subject Property at 521 Huronia Road (*Part of Parts 1 & 2, Registered Plan 51R-18522*), City of Barrie, and historically part of Lot 11, Concession 12 in the Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe has been subject to a Stage 1 Background Study, but remains unassessed for physical CHVI and **will require Stage 2 assessment prior to future redevelopment. This portion of the property is to be conveyed to the City of Barrie.**

2.3.3 Concurrent Archaeological Investigations 2021

At the same time as the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted on the current property, a related Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was carried out by CRM Lab at the property to the east known at 340 Mapleview Drive East (P244-0199-2021).

2.3.4 Property Conditions & Current Land Use

The subject property is bounded by a subdivision to the north, wooded areas to the west and east, and Mapleview Drive East to the south. Lover's Creek runs through the south portion of the property. The property, consisting of approximately 12.4 hectares, was historically located on Lot 11, Concession 12 in the Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County.

The entire property was subject to the Stage 2 Field Assessment.

Plates B1-B172 depict the property in its current state, and fieldwork in progress.

2.3.5 Physiographic Setting & Archaeological Potential

The Study Area is located in the part of Simcoe County that is part of the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:169). The region is typified as rolling till plains with limestone rock.

Potable water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement of an area. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Southern Ontario since the post-glacial period, proximity to water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential.

Furthermore, other geographic characteristics such as elevated topography (i.e. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil (especially near heavy soil or rocky ground), distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places (i.e. waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds) and promontories can indicate archaeological potential.

The *Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, & Culture Industries Standards & Guidelines* (2011) stipulate

that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a primary water source, and undisturbed lands within 200 metres of a secondary water source are considered to be of high archaeological potential. A small creek (a branch of Lover's Creek) runs through the project area and the property is 3,276 metres from the shoreline of Kempenfelt Bay. Portions of the project area are located on an elevated area of land overlooking Lover's Creek Ravine. Given the presence of a primary or secondary water source within of the project area, and its elevated location it is considered to be of high archaeological potential for Indigenous archaeological resources. The study area is also located within 2km of multiple pre-contact archaeological sites.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early 19th century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on 19th century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model outlined and as noted above, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental. An additional factor is the development of the network of concession roads and early railways through the course of the 19th century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. The south end of the project area is located in close proximity to an early concession road. There appear to be no mapped historic buildings in the study area.

Overall, the subject property is considered to hold high potential given its proximity to a watercourse and a 19th century transportation route. According to the current documentary and mapping research, the subject property appears to have had *no mapped 19th century buildings* constructed on it.

2.3.6 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

All Stage 2 excavations were conducted on May 25-28, June 1-4, 7-11, June 14-16, 2021.

3.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Hand excavations by CRM Lab were conducted in all accessible areas of the property to complete the Stage 2 Assessment of the project area. Clear mapping was provided by the proponent to facilitate identification of the boundaries, as well as clear fence lines surrounding the entire property. **Figure A9** illustrates the areas of test pit excavations within the project area, as well as the locations of photographs taken in the field and included in the current report. **Plates B1-B172** include a selection of photographs depicting the property and relevant landscape features of the property, as well as samples of the types of stratigraphy encountered.

The weather was seasonally warm during fieldwork; generally 19-22 degrees Celsius at morning commencement, 28-32 degrees Celsius in the afternoon with a Humidex of 37-38, with intermittent cloudy conditions and intermittent rain showers on June 3rd and 8th. Despite these short showers on and off throughout the two days noted, the ground remained dry within 4-6cm below the surface. Excavation was completely possible and visibility remained fine throughout.

The current assessment was designed to determine the location and condition of potential remnants of

any Indigenous and 19th century features or structures not identified during the Stage 1 Study of historic maps and documentation that may be impacted by the redevelopment of the property. Furthermore, the assessment sought to examine buried strata for the identification of original grade deposits and a determination of the degree - if any - of subsurface disturbances on the site.

Approximately 60% of the subject property was subject to test pit survey, with 40% being untestable due to the existing wetlands and waterways. The field conditions accommodated a 5x5m grid, which was adhered to at all times. **Figure A9** illustrates the details of the Stage 2 test pit survey and the locations of the photographs included in the current report. **Figure A10** illustrates the EP and potential buildable portions of the property, both of which were assessed during the current Stage 2 fieldwork.

Hand dug shovel test pits were excavated in the flat and dry portions of the property. A trowel was used where necessary to clear off test pit walls and floors for photography or closer inspection.

Elevations for each test pit were taken from the surface of the ground, and representative test pits were documented photographically. Schematic profile drawings of stratigraphy were drawn in the field notebook for representative types of the test pits excavated, noting soil types, inclusions, any artifacts and lot thickness. Soil layers were identified, described and designated as "Lots" according to the Parks Canada classification system.

All soils removed during excavation were screened using 6mm (1/4") diameter wire mesh screen to determine artifact and inclusion content. Test pits were at least 30cm in diameter, and subsoil was excavated into at least the first 9-16cm in each test pit. Each test pit was backfilled at the conclusion of its respective investigation.

4.0 RECORD OF FINDS

None of the excavated test pits yielded artifacts. The following description of the archaeological findings in the test pits includes the stratigraphy of the general soil lots encountered. Photographic plates of the Stage 2 fieldwork, as well as general property context photographs can be found in **Appendix B**.

The records generated by the current fieldwork include digital photographs, handwritten field notes and hand drawn maps located on the field iPad. The additional historic background research conducted for the current project, and the associated notes are contained in the same field notebook as all fieldnotes, as well as in digital format in the form of MS Word files housed on the main computers of CRM Lab. The current text and appendices, and the associated digitally rendered drawings and maps, digital photographs are also housed on the main CRM Lab computers. A high resolution PDF, as well as a lower resolution version for printing and circulation have been created of the entire report (including all graphics and appendices). All digital records have been backed up on remote hard drives, and on DVD.

All records, documentation, field notes and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture &

Sport on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

4.1 Soil Stratigraphy - Lots

A total of 6 discrete Lots were recorded in the test pits; **Table 3** below lists the stratigraphy in the areas of excavation. The stratigraphy and depths of each of the test pits were for the most part consistent. The depths of the various lots were generally consistent with only minor variations across the areas of excavation. No discrete 19th century nor Indigenous occupation lots were observed. Average depth of test pits was between 48-59cm in total depth.

One sod/topsoil layer, a forest topsoil layer, a wetland topsoil layer and three in situ sterile subsoil layers were encountered across the Study Area.

The test pits directly behind the houses on Loon Avenue consisted of Lots 1-2 and were found to be slightly deeper at the western end of this northern part of the property than test pits elsewhere on the property.

The remainder of the test pits in the forested areas of the property consisted of Lots 3-4-5, while the test pits around and in the general proximity of the wetlands consisted of Lots 6-2.

TABLE 3: Stage 2 Assessment - Summary of Test Pit Stratigraphy

Lot #	Description & Interpretation
Lot 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sod & Topsoil: dark greyish-brown silty sandy clay loam; soft compaction - 20th century objects, clinker, coal and cinder identified in lot - <i>no Indigenous or pre-19th century artifacts</i> - 20-38cm average thickness - found in grassy area test pits along northern end of property - overlies Lot 2 in grassy area test pits along northern end of property
Lot 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sterile Subsoil Type 1: yellow grey silty clay; medium compaction - excavated 10-22cm to confirm interpretation - found in all test pits in grassy area test pits along northern end of property - underlies Lot 1 in grassy area test pits along northern end of property; underlies Lot 6 in wetland proximity areas
Lot 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Floor Topsoil: dark grey-brown silty loam; very loose compaction - <i>no Indigenous or pre-19th century artifacts</i> - 28-46cm average thickness - found in all forested areas of the property - overlies Lot 4 in all forested areas of the property

Lot #	Description & Interpretation
Lot 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sterile Subsoil Type 2: yellow grey silty clay; medium compaction - 13-22cm average thickness - found in all test pits in all forested areas of the property - underlies Lot 3 in all forested areas of the property - overlies Lot 5 in all forested areas of the property
Lot 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sterile Subsoil Type 3: dark yellow grey silty clay; medium compaction - Looks & feels like Lot 2 subsoil #1 but much darker - excavated 9-17cm to confirm interpretation - found in all test pits in all forested areas of the property - underlies Lot 4 in all forested areas of the property
Lot 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wetland Area Topsoil: very dark greyish brown silty clay loam, rich humous and very moist; very loose compaction - <i>no Indigenous or pre-19th century artifacts</i> - 48-56cm average thickness - found in all wetland proximity areas - overlies Lot 2 in all in wetland proximity areas

4.2 Artifacts

No artifacts related to either the Euro-Canadian nor the Indigenous Periods were recovered during the current Stage 2 field assessment, indicating no intact occupation within the assessed area prior to the 20th century in this location.

5.0 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The subject property south of Loon Avenue, Part of Lot 11, Concession 12 in the City of Barrie, formerly the Township of Innisfil, to be impacted by the proposed property redevelopment has been the subject of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment.

The current assessment has been conducted as part of a pre-purchase due diligence process, and in order to ultimately fulfill the requirements of the City of Barrie’s Planning Department as part of the development condition under Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13 prior to granting approval for the proposed development of the property consisting of the construction of 135 new residential dwellings and the associated roadways and necessary infrastructure. The proposed development is to be located in the north portion of the property.

The Stage 1 Background Study was carried out in April of 2021, with the Stage 2 fieldwork occurring on May 25-28, June 1-4, 7-11, June 14-16. The field assessment layout and strategy were guided by the findings of the Stage 1 Background Study and by the existing site conditions.

The potential for significant cultural occupations had been identified by the documentary and cartographic research. Occupations relating to the mid-19th century Euro-Canadian occupation of the

property and surrounding areas were not identified by the historic background research conducted on the property during the Stage 1 Background Study. Potential for early Euro-Canadian archaeological resources was considered to be present in the southern portion of the property given the proximity of the subject property to 19th century transportation routes. Potential for Indigenous artifacts was considered to be high on this property given its proximity to a watercourse.

Neither artifacts nor archaeological features related to either the Euro-Canadian, nor to the Indigenous period of occupation in the area were recovered in situ during the current Stage 2 field assessment. No sites previously registered with the Archaeological Database of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport lie directly adjacent to the Study Area. No sites previously registered with the Archaeological Database of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism & Culture Industries lie within 2km of the Study Area.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the subject property yielded no artifacts from any of the six (6) discrete stratigraphic lots encountered within the study area. The stratigraphy and depths of each of the test pits were for the most part consistent, undisturbed stratigraphy encountered throughout. No discrete 19th century nor Indigenous occupation lots were observed. Average depth of test pits was between 44-52cm in total depth.

The results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment indicate that the Study Area does not contain archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and the findings of no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) the following recommendation has been made:

1. The Study Area comprising the property south of Loon Avenue, 338 Mapleview Drive East, *Part of Part 1, Registered Plan 51R-4733*, Part of Lot 11, Concession 12 in the City of Barrie, formerly the Township of Innisfil *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment is required.*

6.1 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

The Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism & Culture Industries requires that the following statements be included in every archaeological report (Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists 2010:73):

1. This report has submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism & Culture Industries 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 to be reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report

recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

2. It is an offence under Sections 48 & 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may represent 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 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services.

Notwithstanding the results and recommendations presented in this study, CRM Lab Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism & Culture Industries should immediately be notified.

7.0 REFERENCES

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Northern Advance

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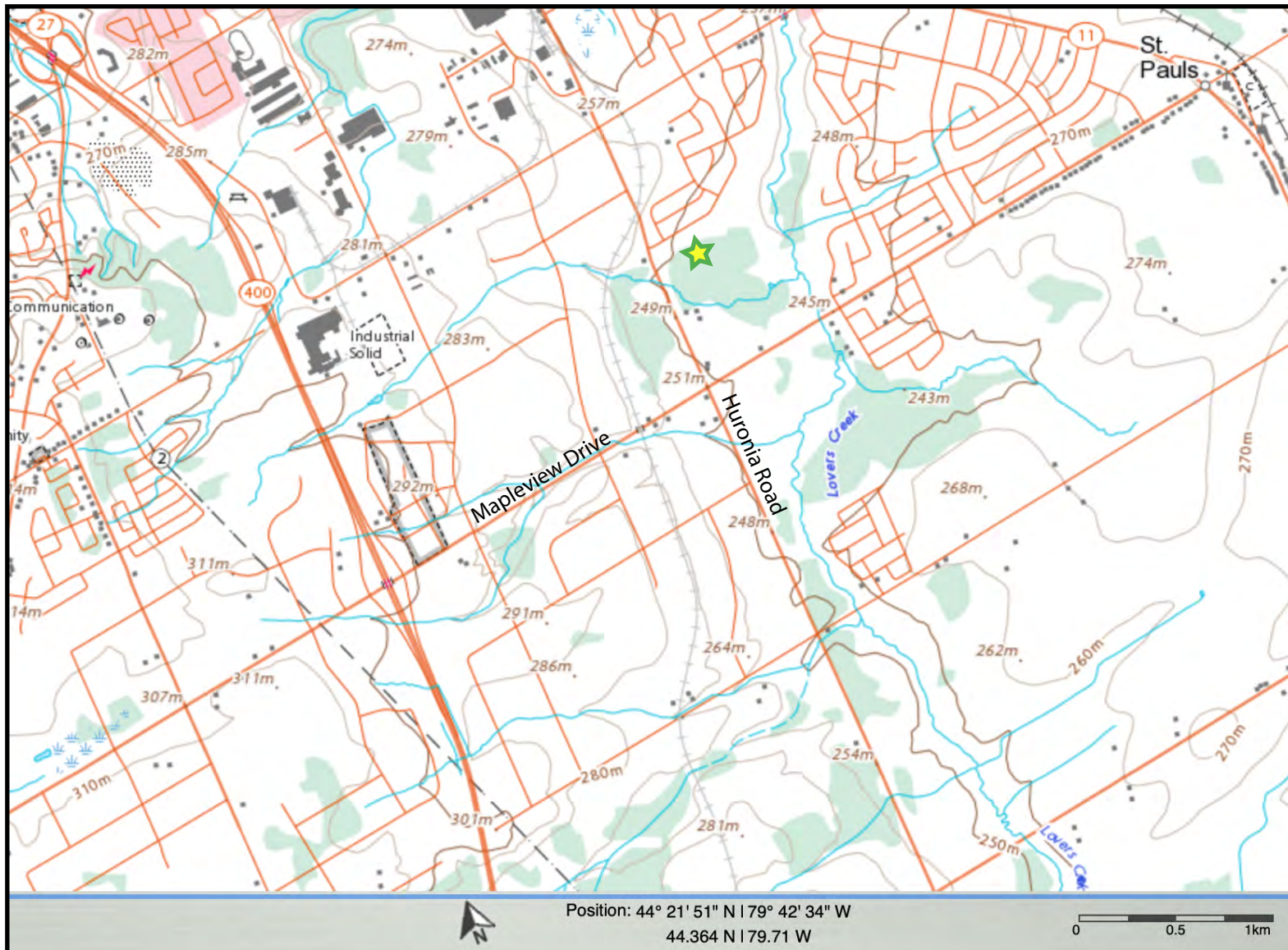
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APPENDIX A:

MAPS

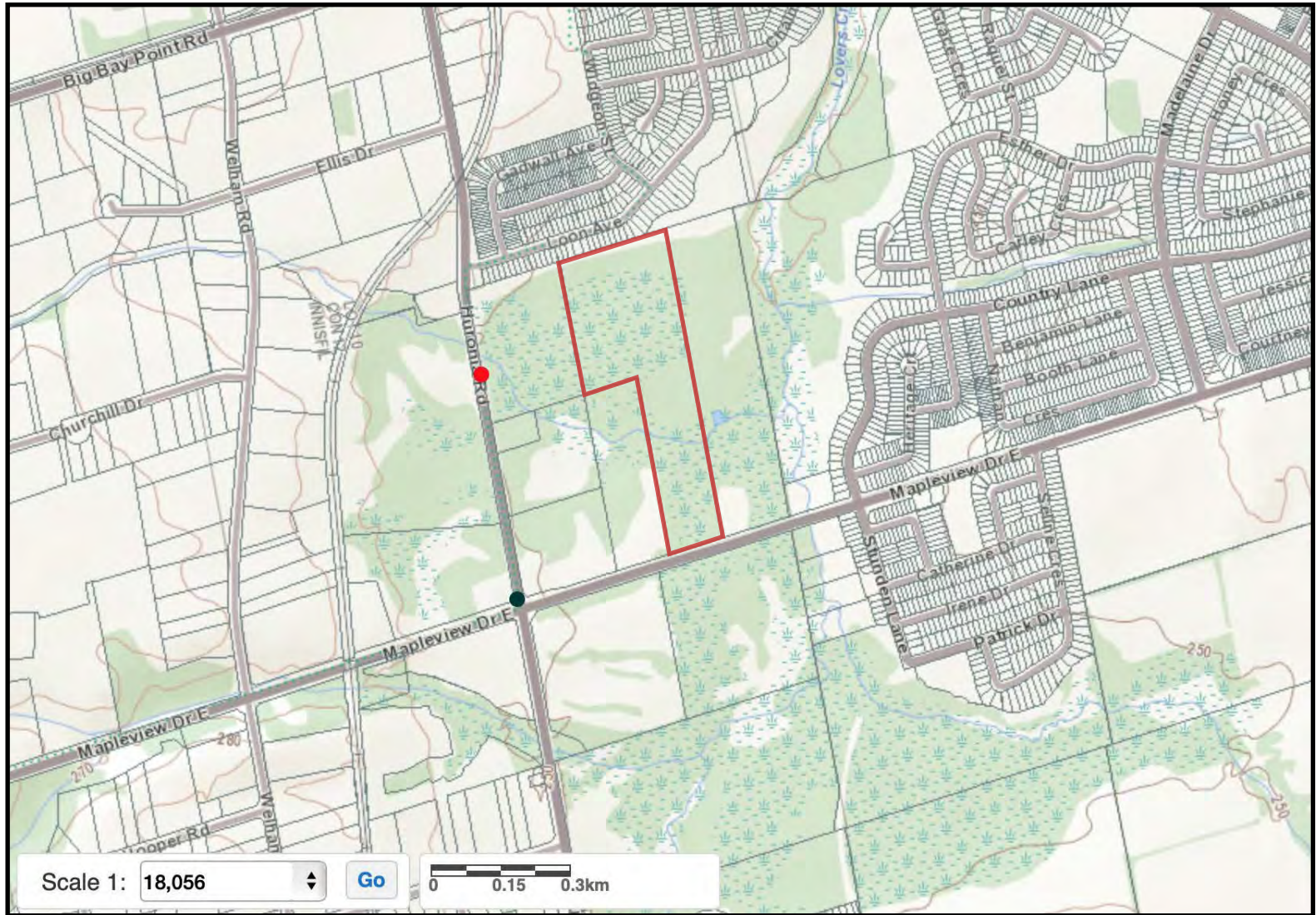
Site Maps



1:30,000km on the National Topographic Survey (NTS) Map 031D05 - Barrie

★ Location of Study Area

Loon Avenue Lands
 2021 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
 Barrie, Ontario
Figure A1: Location of the Study Area



Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry (MNR)
Land Information Ontario (LIO) Map 031D05 - Barrie

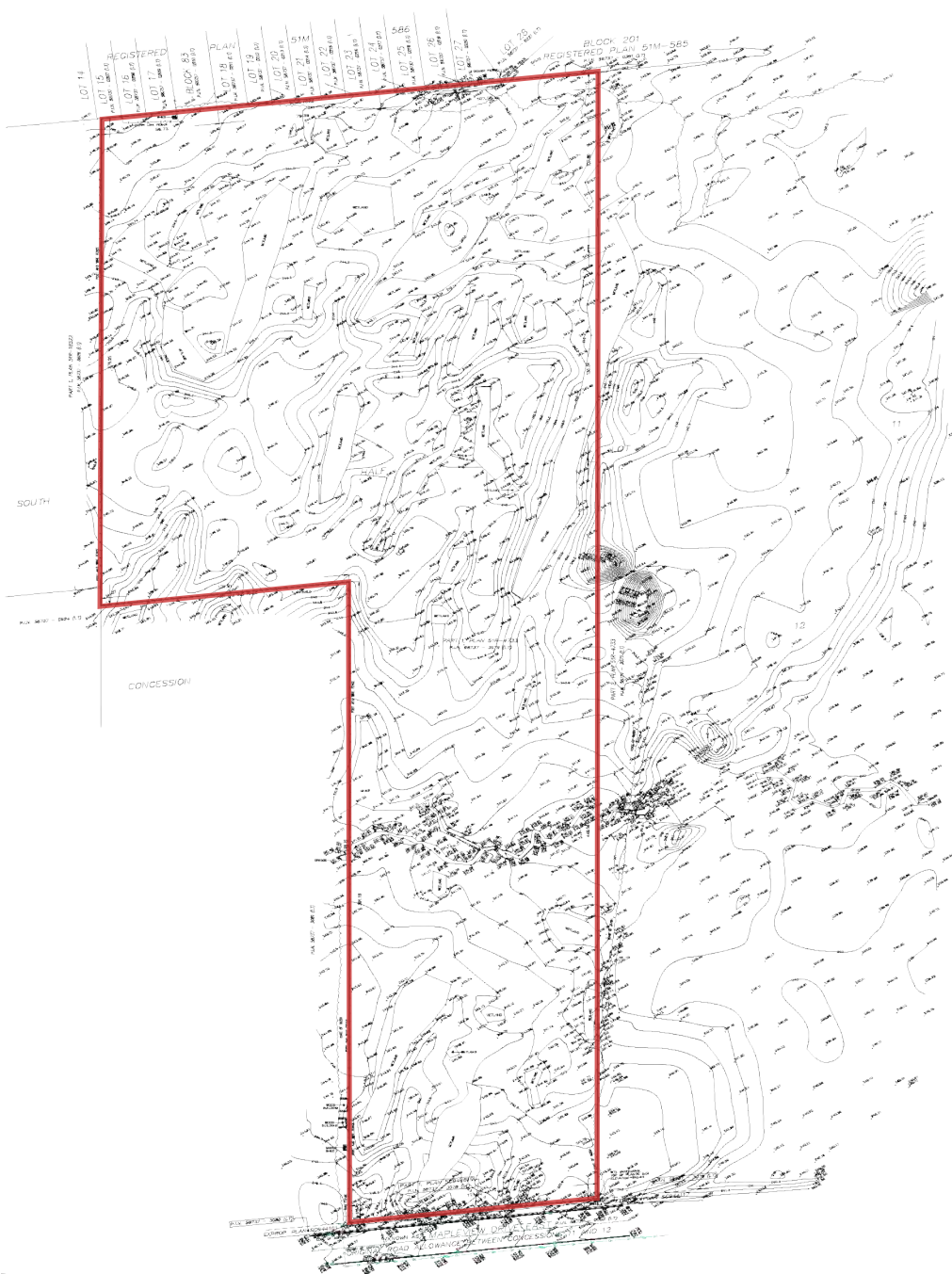
KEY

Subject Property Boundaries

Loon Avenue Lands
2021 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Barrie, Ontario
Figure A2: Location of the Study Area on MNR Map

SKETCH SHOWING TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON
P.L.N. 58737 - 3079 (LT)
ON MAPLEVIEW DRIVE EAST

SCALE 1 : 750
RUDY MAK SURVEYING LTD.



BOUNDARY DATA
THE BOUNDARY DATA IS BASED ON THE SURVEY DATA AND THE FIELD DATA AS PROVIDED BY THE CLIENT.

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NOTES
THIS SURVEYING WORK IS CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SURVEYING ACT, R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER S.5, AND THE SURVEYING REGULATIONS, R.R.O. 1990, CHAPTER S.5/1. THE SURVEYING WORK IS CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SURVEYING ACT, R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER S.5, AND THE SURVEYING REGULATIONS, R.R.O. 1990, CHAPTER S.5/1. THE SURVEYING WORK IS CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SURVEYING ACT, R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER S.5, AND THE SURVEYING REGULATIONS, R.R.O. 1990, CHAPTER S.5/1.

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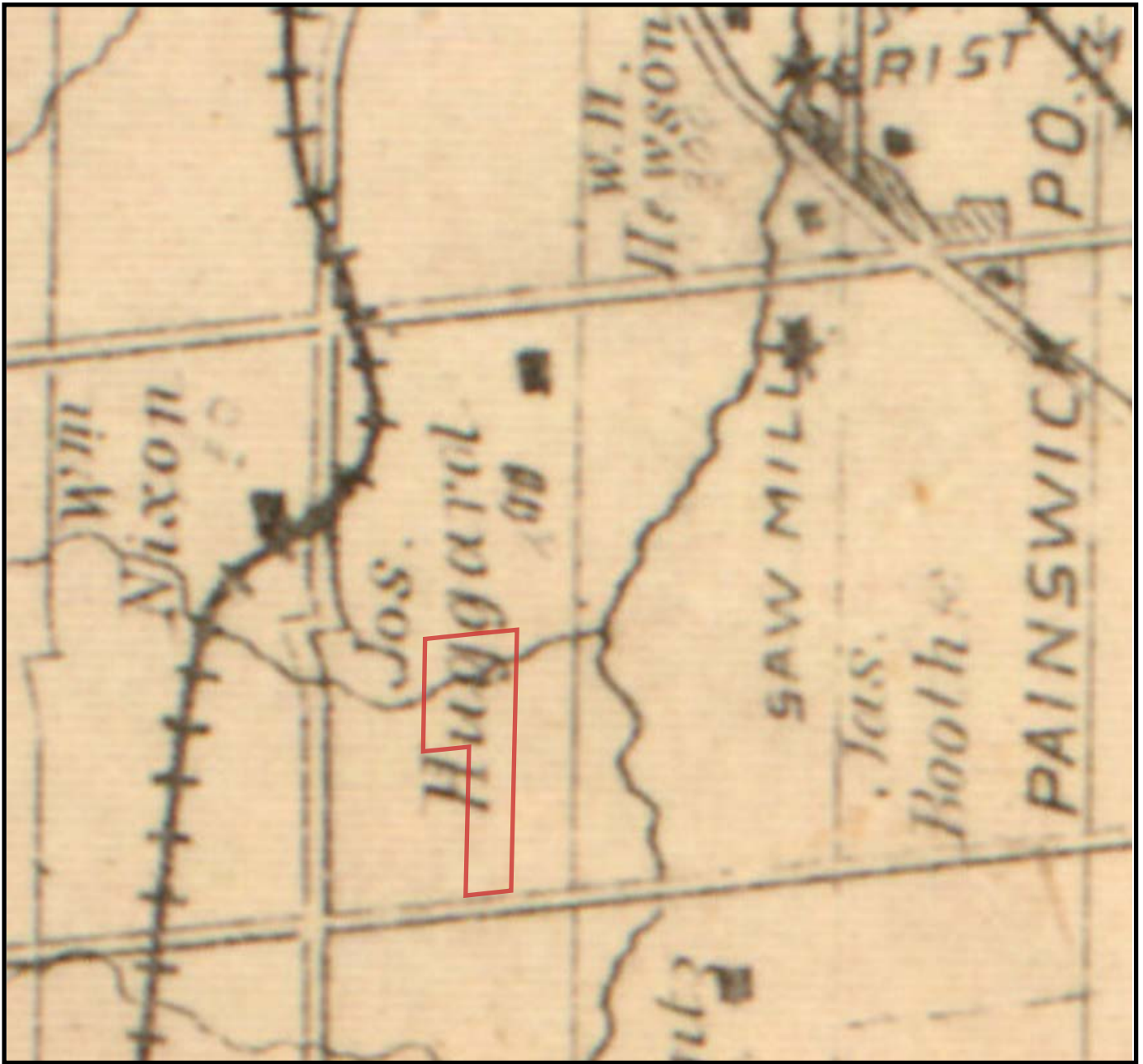


PART OF THE
SOUTH HALF LOT 11
CONCESSION 12
GEORGIAN TOWNSHIP OF HURON,
CITY OF BARRE,
COUNTY OF SIMCOE

KEY

Subject Property Boundaries

Loon Avenue Lands
2021 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Barrie, Ontario
Figure A3: Study Area on Survey Plan



KEY

 Subject Property Boundaries

Loon Avenue Lands
2021 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Barrie, Ontario
Figure A6: Study Area on 1881 Belden & Co. Atlas Map



KEY
□ Subject Property Boundaries


Loon Avenue Lands
2021 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Barrie, Ontario
**Figure A7: Study Area on 1954
Aerial Photograph**



Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry (MNR) Satellite Image for Map 031D05

CRM Lab Archaeological Services

KEY

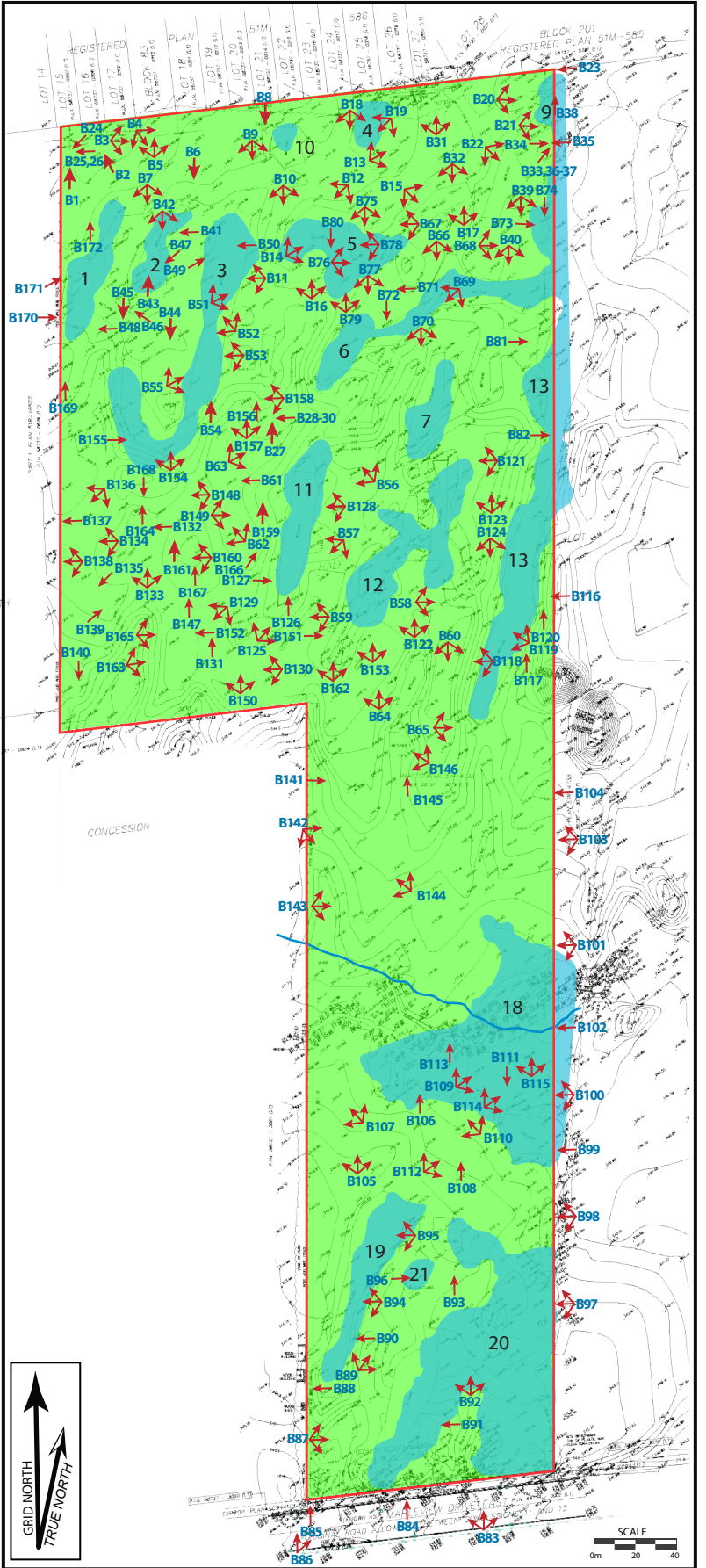
 Subject Property Boundaries



Loon Avenue Lands
2021 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Barrie, Ontario
Figure A8: Study Area on Satellite Imagery

KEY

- Study Area Boundaries
- Portions of Study Area Subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Survey @5m Intervals *as per S&G*
- Portions of Study Area NOT Subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Survey:
NO CHVI/Archaeological Potential
Due to permanently wet conditions as per S&G
- ↖ Photograph
- B1 Location & Direction



Loon Avenue Lands
 2021 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
 Barrie, Ontario
Figure A9: Excavation Plan & Photograph Locations



LEGEND

- Wetland Unit
- Wetland Connection
- Previous Wetland Unit Limit
- ELC Community¹
- PSW Wetland (LIO/MNRF)
- Amphibian Breeding Habitat
- Subject Site (28.33 ha)
- Property Boundary
- Watercourse
- Watercourse - Lovers Creek (Cold Regime)

1 - Cunningham Environmental Associates

DRAFT

Imagery (2018) provided by Simcoe County map service. Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence - Ontario.

KEY MAP

CLIENT:

Michalski Nielsen ASSOCIATES LIMITED

PREPARED BY:

Palmer.

0 50 100 metres

PROJECT: 340 Mapleview Drive

PROJECT NO:	1603374	REVISION:	1-2
DATE:	Aug 05, 2021	SCALE:	1:2800
DRAWN:	BE	DATUM:	NAD 1983
CHECKED:	ED	PROJECTION:	UTM zone 17

ELC Communities¹

FOCM2-2: Dry-Fresh White Cedar Mineral Coniferous Forest
 FOMM4-2: Dry-Fresh White Cedar- Poplar Mixed Forest
 FOMM5-2: Dry-Fresh Poplar-White Cedar Mixed Forest
 WOCM1-2: Dry-Fresh White Cedar Coniferous Woodland
 MEMM3: Dry-Fresh Native Mixed Regeneration Thicket
 SWMM1-1: White Cedar Hardwood Mineral Mixed Swamp
 SWMO1-1: White Cedar Hardwood Organic Mixed Swamp
 MASO1-1: Cattail Organic Shallow Marsh
 SWDM4-5: Poplar Mixed Deciduous Swamp

Wetlands & ELC Communities

FIGURE 1

■ Subject Property Boundaries

Loon Avenue Lands
 2021 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
 Barrie, Ontario
Figure A10: Wetland & Watercourse Locations

Document Path: G:\Shared drives\Projects 2016\16033 - MNAL\1603374 - 340 Mapleview Drive\Mapping\Figures\5_ArcGIS\1603374_1-1_Wetlands.mxd

APPENDIX B:

IMAGES

Selected Site Photographs



Plate B1: Panoramic of site conditions showing lawn area at northwest end of property;
looking north



Plate B2: Panoramic of site conditions showing forested area at northwest end of property;
looking northwest



Plate B3: Panoramic of site conditions showing forested area at north end of property;
looking east



Plate B4: Panoramic of site conditions showing forested area at north end of property;
looking southeast



Plate B5: Panoramic of site conditions showing forested area at north end of property;
looking north

Loon Avenue Lands
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Plate B6: Site conditions showing moist forested area at north end of property;
looking south



Plate B7: Panoramic of site conditions showing forested area at north end of property;
looking south



Plate B8: Site conditions showing edge of wetland in forested area at northern end of property;
looking south

Loon Avenue Lands
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City of Barrie, Ontario



Plate B9: Panoramic showing edge of wetland in forested area at northern end of property; looking south



Plate B10: Panoramic of site conditions showing wetland at northern end of property; looking south



Plate B11: Panoramic of site conditions showing forested area at northern end of property; looking west



Plate B12: Panoramic showing wetland in forested area; looking southwest

Loon Avenue Lands
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Plate B13: Panoramic showing forested area at northern end of property; looking northeast



Plate B14: Panoramic showing wetland at northern end of property; looking northeast



Plate B15: Panoramic showing wetland at northern end of property; looking southeast



Plate B16: Panoramic showing wetland at northern end of property; looking north



Plate B17: Panoramic showing wetland at northern end of property; looking north



Plate B18: Panoramic showing site conditions at northern end of property; looking south



Plate B19: Panoramic showing site conditions at northern end of property; looking southwest



Plate B20: Panoramic showing site conditions at northern end of property; looking east



Plate B21: Panoramic showing site conditions at northern end of property; looking east



Plate B22: Panoramic showing site conditions at northern end of property; looking southeast

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Plate B23: Site conditions at northern end of property; looking west across berm



Plate B24: Sample test pit context/location at northeast end of property in lawn; looking southwest



Plates B25 & B26: Sample Lawn Test Pit Planview & Profile looking west



Plate B27: Sample test pit context/location at centre of property in forest; looking north



Plates B28 & B29: Sample Forest Test Pit Planview & Planview Detail; looking east



Plate B30: Sample Forest Test Pit Profile looking east

Loon Avenue Lands
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Plate B31: Panoramic showing site conditions at northern end of property; looking north

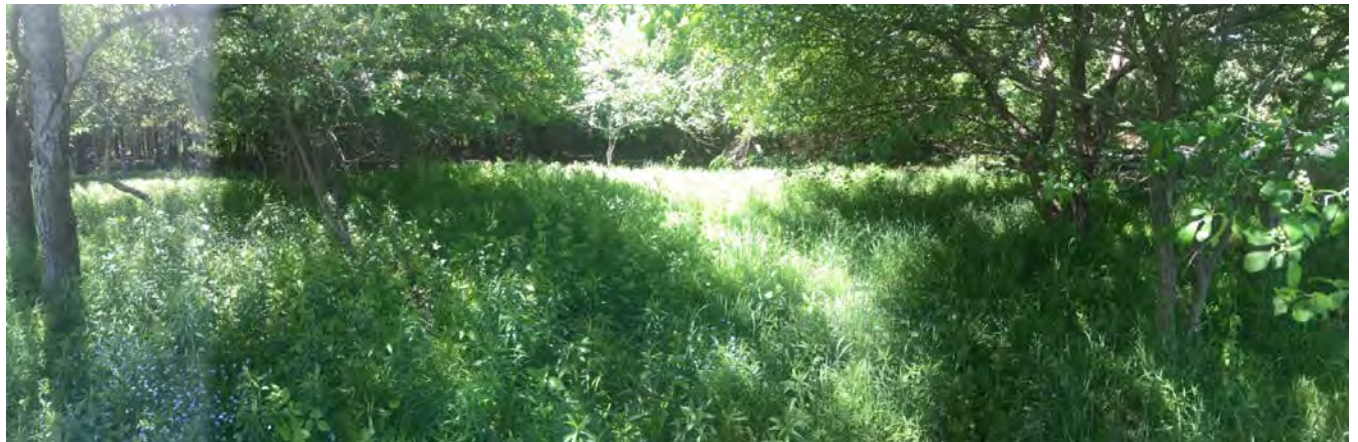


Plate B32: Panoramic showing site conditions at northern end of property; looking south



Plate B33: Sample test pit context/location in slough; looking northeast



Plates B34 & B35: Sample Slough Test Pit Planview & Profile; looking east & west



Plates B36 & B37: Height of grasses in slough & PI in field; looking northeast

Loon Avenue Lands
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Plate B38: Panoramic of site conditions at northeast end of property; looking north at property division (flagged stick)



Plate B39: Panoramic showing site conditions at east end of property; looking south



Plate B40: Panoramic showing site conditions south of northern end of property; looking south

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Plate B41: Wetland 2 site conditions; looking west

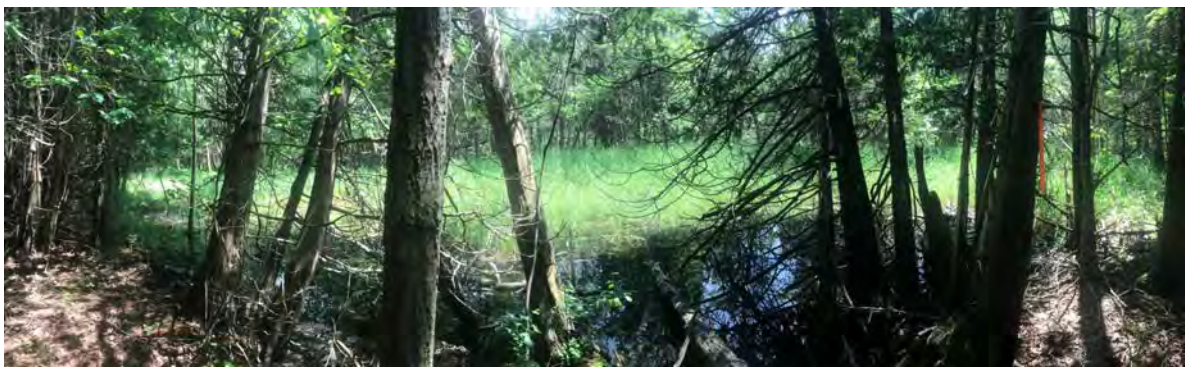


Plate B42: Panoramic of Wetland 2 site conditions; looking south



Plate B43: Wetland 2 site conditions; looking north



Plate B44: South of Wetland 2 site conditions; looking south



Plate B45: Southwest of Wetland 2 site conditions; looking south



Plate B46: South of Wetland 2 site conditions; looking northwest



Plate B47: Wetland 2 site conditions; looking southwest



Plate B48: South of Wetland 2 site conditions; looking west



Plate B49: East of Wetland 2 site conditions; looking northeast

Loon Avenue Lands
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Plate B50: Wetland 3 site conditions; looking west



Plate B51: Wetland 3 site conditions; looking northeast



Plate B52: Wetland 3 site conditions; looking northwest



Plate B53: Wetland 3 site conditions; looking west



Plate B54: South of Wetland 3 site conditions; looking north

Loon Avenue Lands
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Plate B55: Southwest of Wetland 3 site conditions; looking northeast



Plate B56: Panoramic of site conditions at south of centre of property; looking northwest



Plate B57: Panoramic of site conditions at south of centre of property; looking southwest



Plate B58: Panoramic of site conditions at south of centre of property; looking east



Plate B59: Panoramic of site conditions at south of centre of property; looking west



Plate B60: Panoramic of site conditions at south of centre of property; looking south

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Plate B61: Site conditions & abandoned fort at southwest of centre of property; looking west



Plate B62: Panoramic of site conditions at southern portion of property; looking northwest



Plate B63: Panoramic of site conditions at central southern portion of property; looking northeast



Plate B64: Panoramic of site conditions at southern portion of property; looking north



Plate B65: Panoramic of site conditions at southern portion of property; looking east



Plate B66: Panoramic of site conditions around Borehole #105; looking south



Plate B67: Panoramic of site conditions west of Borehole #105; looking west

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Plate B68: Panoramic of site conditions east of Borehole #105; looking east



Plate B69: Panoramic of site conditions south of Borehole #105; looking southwest



Plate B70: Panoramic of site conditions southwest of Borehole #105; looking south

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Plate B71: Site conditions southwest of Borehole #105; looking west



Plate B72: Site conditions southwest of Borehole #105; looking south

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Plate B73: Site conditions around Borehole #104; looking east



Plate B74: Site conditions around Borehole #104; looking south



Plate B75: Site conditions around Wetland 4; looking south



Plate B76: Site conditions around Wetland 4; looking east



Plate B77: Site conditions around Wetland 4; looking south

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Plate B78: Site conditions around Wetland 4; looking west



Plate B79: Site conditions around Wetland 4; looking north



Plate B80: Site conditions around Wetland 5; looking south



Plate B81: Site conditions around Wetland 9; looking east



Plate B82: Wire fenceline at eastern property boundary south of Wetland 9; looking east

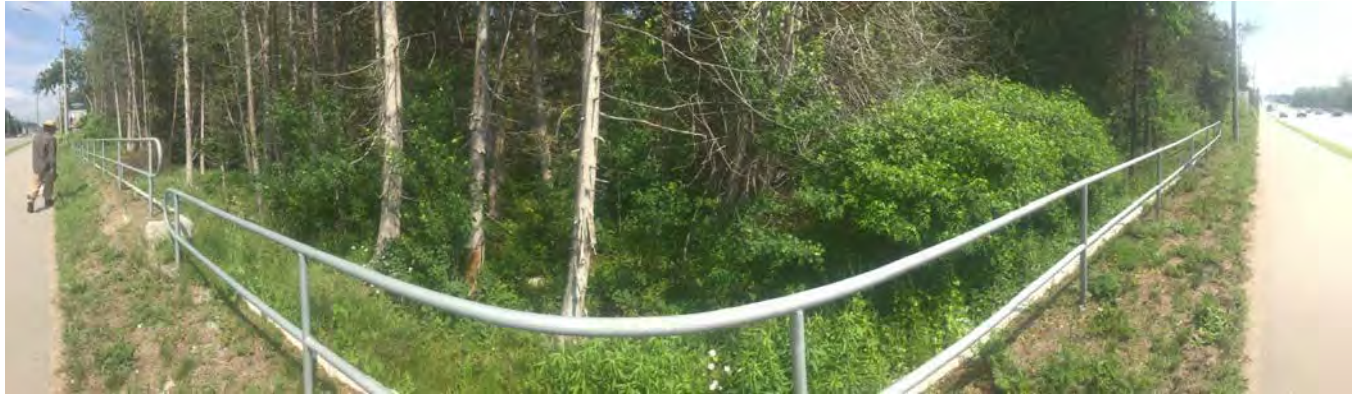


Plate B83: Southern property boundary off Mapleview; looking north



Plate B84: Southern property boundary & site conditions off Mapleview; looking north

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Plate B85: Southwest property stake off Mapleview; looking north



Plate B86: Southern property boundary off Mapleview; looking northeast



Plate B87: Southern property conditions north of Mapleview; looking east

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Plate B88: Southern property conditions towards property to west; looking west



Plate B89: Southern property conditions north of Mapleview; looking north & east



Plate B90: Wetland 11; looking west

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Plate B91: Wetland 13; looking west



Plate B92: Wetland 13; looking north



Plate B93: Field Director & CRM Lab Mascot Lady Scarlett on field recon; looking north

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Plate B94: Wetland 11; looking west



Plate B95: Wetland 11; looking west



Plate B96: Wetland 12; looking east

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Plate B97: Wetland 13; looking west from 340 Mapleview Property



Plate B98: North of Wetland 13; looking west from 340 Mapleview Property



Plate B99: Field conditions north of Wetland 13; looking west from 340 Mapleview Property

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Plate B100: East Property Boundary; looking west from 340 Mapleview Property



Plate B101: East Property Boundary field conditions; looking west from 340 Mapleview Property



Plate B102: East Property Boundary field conditions; looking west from 340 Mapleview Property

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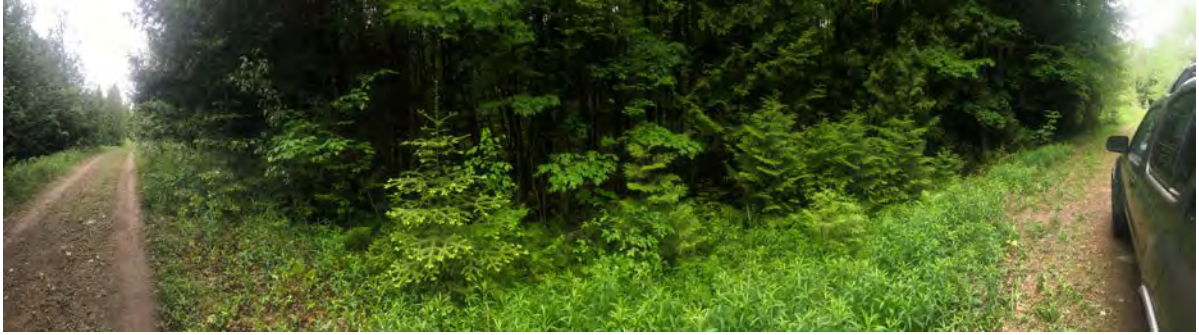


Plate B103: East Property Boundary field conditions; looking west from 340 Maplevue Property



Plate B104: East Property Boundary field conditions; looking west from 340 Maplevue Property



Plate B105: Southwest portion of property field conditions; looking north

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Plate B106: PI in Southwest portion of property during field recon with CRM Lab Mascots Scout & Scarlett; looking north



Plate B107: Southwest portion of property field conditions; looking northeast



Plate B108: South-Central portion of property field conditions; looking north



Plate B109: South-Central portion of property field conditions; looking northeast



Plate B110: South-Central portion of property field conditions; looking northwest



Plate B111: South-Central portion of property field conditions; looking south



Plate B112: South-Central portion of property field conditions; looking northeast



Plate B113: Section of Lovers Creek; looking north



Plate B114: Central portion of property field conditions; looking northeast



Plate B115: South-Central portion of property field conditions at Wetland 8; looking north



Plate B116: Wetland 10 area conditions; looking east

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Plate B117: Borehole #106 area field conditions; looking north



Plate B118: Field conditions west of Borehole #106; looking west



Plate B119: Field conditions west of Borehole #107; looking northwest



Plate B120: Field conditions north of Borehole #106; looking north



Plate B121: Field conditions at north end of Wetland 8; looking west



Plate B122: Field conditions at south end of Wetland 8; looking north

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Plate B123: Field conditions between Wetland 8 & 10; looking north



Plate B124: Field conditions between Wetland 8 & 10; looking south



Plate B125: Field conditions southwest of Wetland 6; looking northeast

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Plates B126 & B127: Field conditions at Wetland 6; looking north & east



Plate B128: Field conditions at Wetland 6; looking west



Plate B129: Field conditions west of Wetland 6; looking southwest



Plate B130: Field conditions south of Wetland 6; looking west



Plate B131: Inspecting field conditions at Test Pit Location; looking north



Plate B132: Field conditions at Wetland south of Wetlands 1-3; looking east



Plate B133: Field conditions south of Wetland south of Wetlands 1-3; looking north



Plate B134: Field conditions south of Wetland south of Wetlands 1-3; looking east



Plate B135: Field conditions south of Wetland south of Wetlands 1-3; looking southwest

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Plate B136: Field conditions south of Wetland south of Wetlands 1-3; looking southwest



Plate B137: Property Boundary Marker; looking east

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Plate B138: Western Property Boundary Field Conditions; looking east



Plates B139 & B140: Western Property Boundary Field Conditions; looking northeast & south



Plate B141: South End Western Property Boundary Field Conditions north of Lovers Creek; looking east

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Plate B142: South End Western side Field Conditions north of Lovers Creek; looking southeast



Plate B143: South End Western side Field Conditions north of Lovers Creek; looking west

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Plate B144: South End Western side Field Conditions north of Lovers Creek; looking northwest



Plate B145: Field Conditions at Borehole #109; looking north



Plate B146: Field Conditions north of Borehole #109; looking northwest



Plate B147: Field Conditions West of Wetland 6; looking north



Plate B148: Field Conditions West of Wetland 6; looking west



Plate B149: Field Conditions West of Wetland 6; looking east



Plate B150: Field Conditions South of Wetland 6; looking north



Plate B151: Field Conditions South of Wetland 6; looking east



Plate B152: Field Conditions South of Wetland 6; looking west



Plate B153: Field Conditions South of Wetland 8; looking north



Plate B154: Field Conditions South end of Wetland 3; looking north



Plate B155: Field Conditions West end of Wetland 3; looking east



Plate B156: Field Conditions & Fort East of Wetland 3; looking north



Plate B157: Panoramic of Field Conditions & Fort East of Wetland 3; looking north



Plate B158: Panoramic of Field Conditions & Fort East of Wetland 3; looking west



Plate B159: Field Conditions West of Wetland 6; looking north



Plate B160: Panoramic of Field Conditions West of Wetland 6; looking west



Plate B161: Field Conditions West of Wetland 6; looking north



Plate B162: Field Conditions South of Wetland 8; looking north



Plate B163: Field Conditions Southwest of Wetland 6; looking east

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Plate B164: Field Conditions West of Wetland 6; looking north



Plate B165: Field Conditions West of Wetland 6; looking east



Plate B166: Field Conditions West of Wetland 6; looking northeast



Plate B167: Field Conditions West of Wetland 6; looking north



Plate B168: Field Conditions West of Wetland 6; looking south



Plate B169: Western property boundary; looking north



Plate B170: Field Conditions at Wetland 1; looking east



Plate B171: Field Conditions at Wetland 1; looking northeast



Plate B172: Field Conditions north of Wetland 1; looking north