

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

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Aug 28, 2018

William Finlayson (P059)
This Land Archaeology Inc.
PO BOX 280 Moonstone ON L0K 1E0

RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Report on the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment On Part of Lot 1, Concession 11, City of Barrie, Former Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, Ontario And The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Brooks Site (BbGw-91) ", Dated Aug 30, 2018, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Aug 17, 2018, MTCS Project Information Form Number P059-0751-2018, P059-0747-2018, MTCS File Number 0002736

Dear Dr. Finlayson:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.¹ This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the assessment of the study area and the Brooks (BbGw-91) as depicted in Figures 6A and 6B, and Figure 9, of the above titled report and recommends the following:

The Brooks Site represents a Euro-Canadian domestic site with 80% or more of the occupation dating primarily before 1870, as such the site requires Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts in accordance with Section 3.4.2, Standard 1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011).

Stage 4 Mitigation of the Brooks Site (BbGw-91) is recommended to proceed as follows:

- As there was no evidence of a discrete midden, no block excavation is recommended;
- Stage 4 mechanical topsoil stripping to be conducted and monitored by a licensed archaeologist, over the extent of the site as defined at the conclusion of Stage 3 assessment. This should be conducted by a tracked Gradall or excavator with a smooth edge bucket. Topsoil stripping must be conducted to a minimum of 10m beyond all identified cultural features. Mechanical stripping must be supplemented by

hand 'shovel shining' if soil conditions warrant (As per MTCS FAQ March 2016 Stage 4);

- Identified cultural features will be fully exposed in plan view via hand using shovels or trowels. Ghost features will be documented through horizontal and vertical mapping of artifact densities and/or soil consistencies, including any extending into the subsoil. All feature positions will be recorded using a D-GPS accurate to 10cm. All features will be sectioned, and hand excavated with soils being screened through 6mm mesh screen (3mm mesh screen will be employed if required by the MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines and/or the archaeological licensee's professional judgment). Features will then be appropriately recorded in plan view via a scaled drawing and photographs. All identified cellar features will have a minimum of two quadrants excavated, with further excavation being conducted based upon the professional judgement of the archaeological licensee.;

- Soil samples for flotation will be collected via stratum for all identified privies and root cellars as required by the 2011 Standards and Guidelines.

- Recommendations made for the Di Poce Site 2, BbGw-41 (under Stage 3 PIF Number P059-0671-2015) remains outstanding and is required to be completed.

- Recommendations made for the Brooks Site (under Stage 2-3 PIF Number P059-0747-2018 and P059-0751-2018) remains outstanding and is required to be completed.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Malcolm Horne
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Oksana Vialykh, Di Poce Management Limited
Planning Services Department, City of Barrie

¹In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

July 30, 2018

**Report on the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
On Part of Lot 1, Concession 11,
City of Barrie,
Former Township of Innisfil,
County of Simcoe, Ontario**

And

**The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the
Brooks Site (BbGw-91)**

Submitted to: The Proponent

And to: The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Licensee: William D. Finlayson (P059)

PIF Number: P059-0747-2018 (Stage 2), P059-0751-2018 (Stage 3)

Related PIF Numbers: P059-0610-2014 (Stage 2), P059-0671-2015 (Stage 3), P059-0670-2015 (Stage 3), P059-279-2011 (Stage 1-2), P059-0747-2018, P059-0751-2018 (Stage 2-3 Brooks Site), P059-0756-2018 (Stage 4, Brooks Site)

Report Type: Original

Executive Summary

This Land Archaeology Inc. was contracted by the proponent to complete the Stage 2 assessment of a wooded area previously not approved for assessment. The property is located on part of Lot 1, Concession 11, in the City of Barrie, Ontario.

The Stage 1 background information sources consulted, in conjunction with the Study Area environment, indicates the Study Area retains potential for the recovery of archaeological resources with Cultural Heritage Value and Interest as per the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. As such a Stage 2 assessment was recommended for the property. Previous work is summarized below.

The 2011 Stage 2 assessment included a visual assessment of 15.54 hectares. During the assessment, two archaeological sites were found and registered; a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian site which was named Di Poce Site 1 (BbGw-40) and an aboriginal site which was named Di Poce Site 2 (BbGw-41). Both sites met the criteria to require Stage 3 site specific assessments and Stage 4 mitigation, as was recommended.

Additional recommendations; land not subject to assessment including an un-ploughed area; and lands referred to as "Natural Heritage Land" adjacent to the tributary flowing from Lake Simcoe will require assessment. Report accepted into the Public Register under P059-279-2011.

The 2014 Stage 2 test pit assessment involved the assessment of an area of land that could not be ploughed as recommended at the end of the 2011 assessment. During the assessment, no artifacts were found, however a cellar depression was found. Due to the proximity of the cellar depression to the Di Poce Site 1, a Stage 3 assessment of the area was recommended. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Number P059-0610-2014.

Stage 3 assessment of the Di Poce Site 1 was conducted in 2015. It involved Stage 3 CSP and unit excavation of the Di Poce Site 1, including the Stage 3 assessment around the cellar depression as recommended at the conclusion of the 2014 assessment. The site was interpreted to represent a 19th century domestic occupation containing further Cultural Heritage Value and Interest. As preservation was not viable, mitigation through excavation was recommended. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Number P059-0670-2015.

Stage 3 assessment of the Di Poce Site 2 Involved Stage 3 CSP, unit excavation and mechanical trenching of the site as recommended at the conclusion of the 2011 assessment. As the site is a Late Woodland pre-contact site, most likely an extension of the Loughheed Site, it retains Cultural Heritage Value and Interest and meets the criteria to require Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts which was recommended. The original report is on file with the MTCS under PIF Number P059-0671-2015.

Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts on the Di Poce Site 1 was completed June 18, 2018. Excavations resulted in the investigation of 12 cultural features, the recovery of 7,116

artifacts, and the mechanical stripping of a site area of 3,586m². The site represents the remains of a mid to late 19th century domestic habitation, likely the culmination of habitation from both the Sproule and Brooks families. The Stage 4 mitigation of the Di Poce Site 1 (BbGw-40) is complete. The site has been fully excavated, removed and recorded in accordance with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. As such this site has no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. There are no further concerns with this site; no further archaeological work is required. Report on file with the MTCS under PIF Number P059-0722-2017.

This report details the 2018 Stage 2 Assessment of the wooded area, also originally called "Natural Heritage Lands" as recommended at the end of the 2011 assessment.

During the test pit assessment, a Euro-Canadian site was identified. It was named and registered the Brooks Site. The site was recommended for a Stage 3 site specific assessment.

The Stage 3 assessment resulted in the recovery of temporally diagnostic artifacts which suggest a site occupation from the 1830s to the late 19th century. The occupation is likely attributed to the Sproule family who were the first to occupy the property circa 1841; or the Brooks family who purchased the property from Sproule in 1866. As such, this site retains further Cultural Heritage Value and Interest. This site meets the criteria to require Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts.

As preservation was not viable, Stage 4 is recommended to be conducted through excavation. A summary of recommendations is presented below, for detail, please see the Recommendation Section of this report.

Recommendation summary:

- o As there was no evidence of a discrete midden, no block excavation is recommended. Stage 4 is to involve mechanical topsoil stripping over the extent of the site area as defined through the Stage 3 assessment. Identified cultural features will be fully exposed and excavated by hand. Soil samples will be collected for all identified privies and root cellars.
- o Stage 4 mitigation will be conducted in compliance with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.
- o Recommendations made for the Di Poce Site 2, BbGw-41 (under Stage 3 PIF Number P059-0671-2015) remains outstanding and is required to be completed.
- o Recommendations made for the Brook Site (under Stage 2-3 PIF Number P059-0747-2018 and P059-0751-2018) remains outstanding and is required to be completed.

It is recommended that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports and a letter of confirmation be issued by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport supporting these recommendations.

Project Personnel

Project Director: William D. Finlayson (P059)

Field Director: Colin Yu (R1104)

Field Crew:

Alison Jursa	
Andrew Manners	Jessie Woodrow
Bob White	Kathleen McGowan
Brad Bidmead	Logan Churchill
Brianne McDonald	Lon Oldfield
Colleen Tamblyn	Sajeev Bhagowtee
David Finlayson	Shane Riley
Gwynne Carlos	Taylor Baxter
Heather Balvert	Terry Sallows
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Table of Contents

Select [Table of Contents](#) to jump to subject.

Executive Summary	i
Project Personnel	iii
Table of Contents	iv
1.0 Location and Environment	1
2.0 Project Context:	1
2.1 Development Context	1
2.2 Study Area Access & Limitations	1
2.3 Project Context: Historical Context	2
2.3.1 Pre-Contact History.....	2
Table 1: Occupation of South-Central Ontario Summary	2
2.3.2 General Post-Contact History	2
2.3.1 Study Area Post-Contact History	3
2.4 Project Context: Archaeological Context.....	4
Table 2: Registered Sites within 1 km of the Study Area	6
3.0 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment	7
3.1 Stage 2: Study Area	7
3.2 Stage 2: General Field Methodology	7
Stage 2: Study Area Field Methods	7
3.3 Stage 2: Record of Finds	8
Table 3: Inventory of Stage 2 Records.....	10
3.4 Stage 2: Analysis & Conclusions.....	11
Table 4: Summary of Land Assessed	11
3.5 Stage 2: Recommendations.....	12
4.0 Stage 3	12
4.1 Stage 3 In-depth Historical Research.....	12
4.2 Stage 3 General Field Methodology	14
4.3 Stage 3 Site Specific Methodology: Brooks Site	14
Table 5: UTM Coordinates.....	15
4.4 Stage 3 Record of Finds: Brooks Site	16
Table 6: Inventory of Stage 3 Records.....	17
4.5 Stage 3: Analysis	17
4.6 Stage 3 Conclusion	18
4.7 Stage 3: Recommendations.....	18
5.0 Advice on Compliance of Legislation	19
6.0 Bibliography	20
Figure 1: Study Area.....	22
Figure 2: 1871, J.T.R. Ralph, Illustrated Historical Atlas, County of Simcoe.	23

Figure 3: 1881, H. Beldon, Illustrated Historical Atlas, County of York.	24
Figure 4: Current Land Use.	25
Figure 5: Results of Previous Assessments of the proponent's land holdings; the Current Study area is shown as to be assessed.	26
Figure 6A: Results of Stage 2 Assessment, with Permanent Reference Points, location and direction of photographs, site not shown.	27
Figure 6B: Results of Stage 2 Assessment, with Permanent Reference Points, and the location of the Brooks Site.	28
Figure 7: Results of Assessment showing the findspot numbers.	29
Figure 8: Results of Assessment showing the number of artifacts.	30
Figure 9: Results of Stage 3 Assessment, technical map showing units excavated, and five site reference points and location and direction of photographs.	31
Figure 10: Results of Stage 3 assessment, location of the Brooks Site with Conceptual Plan Overlay.	32
Plate 1: Test pit assessment at 5m intervals.	33
Plate 2: Test pit assessment underway.	33
Plate 3: Test pit assessment underway.	33
Plate 4: Sample test pit showing subsoil.	33
Plate 5: Crew excavating test unit.	34
Plate 6: Excavated test unit atop positive test pit.	34
Plate 7: Water course.	34
Plate 8: Crew illustrating the edge of the TransCanada pipeline; with test pit assessment underway to the left.	34
Plate 9: Unit excavation.	35
Plate 10: Unit excavation.	35
Plate 11: Unit excavation.	35
Plate 12: Unit showing subsoil.	35
Plate 13: Sample of Artifacts, Stage 2 Assessment.	36
Plate 14: Sample of Artifacts, Stage 3 Unit Excavation.	37
7.0 Appendices:	38
Table 7: Artifact Catalogue, Stage 2.	38
Table 8: Artifact Catalogue, Stage 3.	38

1.0 Location and Environment

The current Study Area is approximately 3.0 hectares in size (within a 26.8-hectare property holding) and is located on the east side of County Road 27, between Salem Road and Maplevue Drive. A small watercourse runs north to south along the western portion of the property. The Study Area is bounded to the west by County Road 27, to the north by existing residential development and by wooded lands and scrublands to the east and south.

The property is located within the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic region (Figure 1).

2.0 Project Context:

2.1 Development Context

This Land Archaeology Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment on lands not previously available for assessment. The archaeological assessment is required in support of a residential development application for the Study Area. This assessment was required by the City of Barrie for Draft Plan approval.

The development of lands for residential purposes is listed under the Planning Act (R.S.O. 1990) and the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990).

The assessments reported on herein were conducted after initial Draft Plan submission, this did not impact the method of assessment.

The proponent provided TLA with the property limits and verified the Study Area via the maps provided within this report.

2.2 Study Area Access & Limitations

This Land Archaeology Inc. has been contracted by the proponent to archaeologically assess specific land areas. These areas consist of the lands subject to an archaeological assessment within the current Study.

Permission to enter the property, conduct archaeological assessment, and collect/curate artifacts was given by the proponent. This assessment has been limited by the proponent to the land area, specifically subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment as reported herein.

2.3 Project Context: Historical Context

2.3.1 Pre-Contact History

A general summary of the pre-contact and post-contact settlement of South Central Ontario is presented below in Table 1.

Table 1: Occupation of South-Central Ontario Summary

Date	Period	Sub-Period	Culture	Peoples	Diagnostic Traits/Actions
Present A.D. 1780	Historic		Euro-Canadian Algonquian	Europeans Mississaugas	Euro-Canadian Settlement of the land Tribal Displacements and Re-locations
A.D. 1650	Terminal Woodland	Late	Ontario	Historic Neutral	Dispersal by Five Nations Iroquoians Introduction of European trade goods
A.D. 1400				Prehistoric Neutral	Village planning for defense Tribal Differentiation and warfare Large palisaded villages common
A.D. 1300		Middle	Iroquoians	Middleport Uren	Elaboration of smoking pipes Introduction of beans Expansion into SW Ontario
A.D. 800		Early		Glen Meyer	Conquest of Glen Meyer peoples by Pickering Peoples from SE Ontario Settled village life
A.D. 800 A.D. 0 1000 B.C.	Initial Woodland		Princess Point Point Peninsula Meadowood		Incipient horticulture Trade with Hopwellian peoples in Ohio Introduction of Bow and Arrow Introduction of Pottery
1000 B.C. 3500 B.C. 8000 B.C.	Archaic	Late Middle Early			Mortuary ceremonialism Long distance trade Ground stone and copper tools Hunters and gathers Introduction of spear thrower
8000 B.C. 8900 B.C.	Paleo-Indian	Late Early			Big game hunters Occupation of tundra environment Glaciers retreat

2.3.2 General Post-Contact History

The current Study Area is situated in the City of Barrie.

Previously in 2011, This Land Archaeology Inc. carried out a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on the Study Area. The Stage 1 study provided background information on the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions. This background information indicated high Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. A summary of the Stage 1 study has been provided below (Report accepted into the Public Register under P059-279-2011).

The Study Area is part of a standard rectangular lot as per the original survey for the Township of Innisfil prepared in 1820 by a Samuel and George Lount. Over the years, various parts of Innisfil were annexed to nearby Essa Township and the City of Barrie resulting in a loss of both size and population. As a result of the annexations, the Study Area is now a part of the City of Barrie (This Land Archaeology Inc., 2011). Six historic maps were examined to determine potential for any historic period occupation of the property. They were the Simcoe supplement map (Figure 2) included in the 1881 Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (Figure 3) and topographical map 31D5 created by the Department of National Defence for the years 1928, 1932, 1940, 1943 and 1950. None of these maps showed any buildings within the Study Area (This Land Archaeology Inc., 2011).

2.3.1 Study Area Post-Contact History

The Study Area is Located on the east side of County Road 27 between Salem Road and Maplevue Drive, the study area is part of the south half of Lot 1, Concession 11 in the former Township of Innisfil, now part of the City of Barrie.

It is part of a standard rectangular lot as per the original survey for the Township of Innisfil prepared in 1820 by a Samuel and George Lount. Over the years, various parts of Innisfil were annexed to nearby Essa Township and the City of Barrie. As a result of the annexations, the study area is now a part of the City of Barrie.

In researching the Study Area History, two 19th century maps were consulted as follows:

- 1871, J.T.R. Ralph Illustrated Historical Map of the County of Simcoe (Figure 2): This map indicates Lot 1, Concession 11 is owned by G. Brooks. No structures are shown within the current Study Area.
- 1881, H. Beldon Illustrated Historical Atlas for the County of Simcoe (Figure 3) This map indicates Lot 1, Concession 11 is owned by G. Brooks. No structures are shown within the current Study Area.

It should be noted that only the structures of those who paid a prime subscription rate were illustrated on some historical mapping. As such, a structure may have been present on the property but was excluded from depiction.

A search conducted with the Ministry of Consumer Services on April 30, 2018 indicated the Study Area contains no registered cemeteries. Nor did it contain any structures designated under Section IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

A search conducted on April 30, 2018 indicated there are no Historical Plaques or markers placed by the Ontario Heritage Trust Provincial Plaque Program within or within a close proximity to the Study Area (OHT Plaque Database, 2018). Please note this search does not account for municipal or heritage group plaques which maybe present but cannot be found without a physical property inspection.

According to the historical sources consulted, the property has been used for agricultural purposes since the onset of settlement in the area. At the time of assessment, the current Study Area was wooded and scrub brush.

2.4 Project Context: Archaeological Context

A review of the Ontario Sites Database was conducted to determine the nature of any known archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area. A centroid of the Study Area was selected at UTM 17T 601120.82 N; 4907713.13 E, in conjunction with the property dimensions along cardinal axis from this centroid to conduct the search in the Sites Module.

This search established that there are currently 8 known archaeological sites within 1 km of the Study Area. These sites are shown below in Table 2.

Two sites (DiPoce Site 1 (BbGw-40) and DiPoce Site 2 (BbGw-41) are located within the proponent's property holdings, however neither of these sites are located within the current Study Area. Of note, the DiPoce Site 2 is an extension of the Loughheed Site (BbGw-13) located north of the proponent's legal property limits.

Previous Assessments were conducted by This Land Archaeology Inc., on the proponent's overall property holdings which include the current Study Area. Details on these assessments are as follows:

2011, Stage 1 and Stage 2 Assessment – P059-279-2011

This work was conducted by This Land Archaeology Inc. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Number P059-279-2011. The Stage 1 background information sources consulted, in conjunction with the Study Area environment, indicates the Study Area retains potential for the recovery of archaeological resources with Cultural Heritage Value and Interest as per the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. As such a Stage 2 assessment was recommended for the property.

The Stage 2 assessment included a visual assessment of 15.54 hectares. During the assessment, two archaeological sites were found and registered; a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian site which was named Di Poce Site 1 (BbGw-40) and an aboriginal site which was named Di Poce Site 2 (BbGw-41). Both sites met the criteria to require Stage 3 site specific assessments and Stage 4 mitigation, as was recommended.

Additional recommendations: an area of land that had not been ploughed or subject to agriculture will require a test pit assessment; as well, an area of land labelled "Natural Heritage Land" (Figure 6), adjacent to the tributary flowing from Lake Simcoe will require assessment or letters of protection (noted below) as disposition of these lands has not been finalized.

- o The portion of the property that has not been subject to assessment and noted as "Natural Heritage Land" will require assessment unless this land is conveyed to the City of Barrie or another Municipal authority for long term protection. Should the land be conveyed for long term protection, the required documentation as per Section 7.8.1 (f) will be obtained from the City/Municipal Authority and the Proponent.

2014, Stage 2 Assessment – P059-0610-2014

Involved the Stage 2 test pit assessment of an area of land that could not be ploughed as was recommended at the end of the 2011 assessment. During the Stage 2 assessment, no artifacts were found, however a cellar depression was found. Due to the proximity of the cellar depression to the Di Poce Site 1, a Stage 3 assessment of the area was recommended. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Number P059-0610-2014.

2015, Stage 3 Assessment (Di Poce Site 1) – P059-0670-2015

Involved the Stage 3 CSP and unit excavation of the Di Poce Site 1, that included the Stage 3 assessment around the cellar depression as recommended at the conclusion of the 2014 assessment. The site represented a 19th century domestic occupation. Given the productivity of the site, the age of the artifacts in tandem with the archival research, the site met the criteria to require Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts which was recommended as preservation was not viable. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Number P059-0670-2015.

2015, Stage 4 Mitigation of Developmental Impacts (Di Poce Site 1) – P059-0722-2016

Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts on the Di Poce Site 1 was completed June 18, 2018. Excavations resulted in the investigation of 12 cultural features, the recovery of 7,116 artifacts, and the mechanical stripping of a site area of 3,586m². The site represents the remains of a mid to late 19th century domestic habitation, likely the culmination of habitation from both the Sproule and Brooks families. The Stage 4 mitigation of the Di Poce Site 1 (BbGw-40) is complete. The site has been fully excavated, removed and recorded in accordance with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. As such this site has no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. There are no further concerns with this site; no further archaeological work is required. Report on file with the MTCS under PIF Number P059-0722-2017.

2015, Stage 3 Assessment (Di Poce Site 2) – P059-0671-2015

Involved the Stage 3 CSP, unit excavation and mechanical trenching of the Di Poce Site 2 as recommended at the conclusion of the 2011 assessment. As the site is a Late Woodland pre-contact site, most likely an extension of the Loughheed Site, it retains Cultural Heritage Value and Interest and meets the criteria to require Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts which was recommended. Due to changes in acceptable recommendations made by the Ministry, the revised report could not be submitted in 2016 until the client made the decision to either preserve or excavate. Development plans (as at 2018) do not allow for preservation; additionally, the site, due to extensive erosion over the past 30 years is not a good candidate for preservation. Due to the need to conduct Aboriginal Engagement at the end of the Stage 3 assessment, a revised report has not been submitted to the Ministry. The original report is on file with the MTCS under PIF Number P059-0671-2015.

Notation re the Di Poce Site 2 and the Lougheed Site (BbGw-13);

The Lougheed site was indicated as existing outside of the Study Area in data provided from the Ontario Sites Database. A review of the Stage 3 and 4 reporting for the Lougheed Sites further states that the Lougheed Site is outside the current Study Area; residing further north in Lot 1 and further to the east (ARA 2003). The Lougheed Site was subject to Stage 4 mitigation, reported on in 2003 and produced evidence of a palisade, longhouses and human burials. This site has been subsequently destroyed by the development of a residential subdivision on the lands to the north of the Study Area. Due to the incorrect placement of the Lougheed site on mapping provided to the MTCs, the Di Poce Site 2 was registered under a unique Borden Number.

In addition, Previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within 50 m of the subject property was also reviewed. One report entitled, "Amick 2013, Revised Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Maplevue Residential, Part of Lots 16 and 17, Concession 11 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe" documents work within 50 m of the subject property. No archaeological resources were found. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Number P038-395-2011.

No other archaeological assessment reports were found within 50 m of the current Study Area.

Table 2: Registered Sites within 1 km of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BbGw-6	IF 1	-	-	-
BbGw-7	IF 2	-	-	-
BbGw-8	IF 4	-	-	-
BbGw-13	Lougheed	Pre-Contact	-	burial, village
BbGw-22	James Brown	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Other church/chapel, homestead
BbGw-40	DiPoce 1	Post-Contact	-	homestead
BbGw-41	DiPoce 2	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	village
BbGw-90	Location 3	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead

A review of aerial imagery indicates that the current Study Area is comprised of an agricultural field (Figure 4). The surficial geology of the indicates the land is comprised silt, sand and diamicton (poorly sorted materials). The topography of the land is relatively flat with a gentle slope towards the southeast.

The current Study Area is comprised of a wooded area adjacent to a small water course traversing the property from a north to south direction; and additionally, a portion of which contains the TransCanada pipeline traversing the property in the same direction A portion of the Trans Canada Pipeline transects the Study Area (Figure 4).

Historically, the Study Area would have been an appropriate area for both habitation and resource procurement by both pre and post contact peoples.

3.0 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

3.1 Stage 2: Study Area

This report details the Archaeological Assessment of the wooded area as approved by the proponent.

3.2 Stage 2: General Field Methodology

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment reported on herein was conducted following the standardized field methods stated below, unless specifically stated in the proceeding Study Area Field Methods section:

- Prior to the Stage 2 assessment all Field Directors reviewed relevant reports pertaining to the Study Area.
- Stage 2 assessment was conducted on the entire Study Area including lands adjacent to structures both intact and in ruin.

Test Pit Assessment:

- o Stage 2 test pit assessment was conducted on unfrozen, soils under appropriate weather and lighting conditions.
- o Test pits were dug by hand, at 5m intervals; test pits were 30 cm in diameter with all soils screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery, test pits were examined for evidence of stratigraphy, then backfilled.

Other

- o Photo documentation of all field conditions encountered.
- o Photo documentation and mapping of all areas of low archaeological potential.
- o Photo documentation and mapping of any areas in which a 5m survey transect could not be maintained.
- o No heavy machinery was used to remove soils.
- o If found, all artifacts were recovered and retained via their provenience.
- o All artifacts found in visual survey and all positive test pits, were subject to GPS recording via a Trimble Geo-7X Differential GPS accurate to 10cm.

Stage 2: Study Area Field Methods

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted on the previously unassessed wooded area comprised of 3.0 hectares (Figure 6A and 6B).

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on April 30, 2018. Weather was cold and clear. At all times however, lighting conditions were acceptable for the identification of cultural and land features, as well as artifacts.

The Study Area boundary was Georeferenced using a Geo-7X Trimble Differential GPS accurate to 10cm to ensure all areas requiring assessment were assessed.

Table 4 summarizes the assessment methods and percentages of land assessed by each method.

Test Pit Assessment

Fieldwork involved a Test Pit assessment of a lawn area adjacent to wooded lands (Plate 1) and wooded lands bordering a small watercourse running through the property from the northeast to the southeast.

The manicured lawn was part of property cleared by an adjacent homeowner, however this land was property owned by the proponent.

The watercourse was too small to measure and denote as “low lying and wet” (Plate 7). with some test pits exhibiting subsoil, with water apparent on the bottom. The test pit assessment was conducted to within 1 metre of the watercourse to ensure the full extent of the property was subject to assessment.

Also, within the Study Area, the TransCanada pipeline is present, traversing from north to south through the property. The TransCanada pipeline within the current Study Area was approximately .3 hectares in size; this area was avoided with a 5 m safety buffer on each side of the pipeline employed (Plate 8). A total of 2.7 was subject to test pit assessment.

The Test Pit assessment was conducted at 5 m intervals; test pits were 30 cm in diameter, dug by hand, with all soil screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were then backfilled (Plates 1 to 4).

During the assessment, a total of 34 pre-1900 artifacts were recovered from positive test pits and a single one by one metre unit excavated atop one of the positive test pits (Plate 5 and 6). The single unit resulted in the recovery of 23 artifacts. At this point, as it was clear that the site would meet the criteria to require Stage 3 assessment, as such, no further intensification was conducted.

All resources were flagged, with all artifacts being collected via provenience with location recorded using a Trimble Geo-7X Differential GPS with an accuracy of 10cm.

The identified archaeological resource was registered and named the Brooks Site (BbGw-91).

Brooks Site

- o This resource was defined as an archaeological site as it was comprised of a total of 34 artifacts from 9 positive test pits and one unit (Figures 6B, 7 and 8).

3.3 Stage 2: Record of Finds

The Test Pit and single unit excavation of the Study Area identified one archaeological site which was registered and named the Brooks Site (BbGw-91). A total of 34 artifacts were recovered from 9 positive test pits and one unit.

Temporally datable artifacts indicate the site dates from the 1830s to the late 19th century.

A summary of artifacts represented by class is as follows:

Artifact Class	Number of Artifacts	% of Total Assemblage
Architectural	1	2.9%
Ceramic	31	91.2%
Faunal	1	2.9%
Other	1	2.9%
Total	34	100.0%

Architectural Class Artifacts

One machine cut nail was recovered during the assessment. Machine cut nails have a temporal diagnostic dating of from 1830 to 1890s (Source Nelson, H.L., 1968).

Ceramic Class Artifacts

Ceramic artifacts numbered 31 and represented 91.2% of the recovered site assemblage.

Temporally diagnostic ceramics within this assemblage included:

- o Refined White Earthenware, (n=5) with production date range from the 1830s to the 1870s; the balance of the ceramic artifacts lacked precise date diagnostic attributes.

Source for the Ceramic Dating: Samford, P. & Miller G.L, 2015.

Faunal Specimens

Were represented by 1 bone fragments.

Other Class Artifacts

Artifacts classified as 'Other' numbered 1 artifact.

- o Smoking pipe stems (n=1) are commonly found on mid to late 19th century euro-Canadian sites (Smith, H. R. 1986);

Stage 2 details are presented as follows:

- o Figures illustrating the Results of Assessment:

Figure 5:	Results of Previous Assessments of the proponent's land holdings; the Current Study area is shown as to be assessed.
Figure 6A:	Results of Stage 2 Assessment, with Permanent Reference Points, location and direction of photographs, site not shown.
Figure 6B:	Results of Stage 2 Assessment, with Permanent Reference Points, and the location of the Brooks Site.
Figure 7:	Results of Assessment showing the findspot numbers.
Figure 8:	Results of Assessment showing the number of artifacts.

- o Artifact Catalogue is appended as Table 7;
- o A sample of artifacts recovered are shown in Plate 13.

UTM coordinates were collected using a Trimble Geo-7x GPS, UTM grid zone 17, NAD 83 datum with a differential correction method accurate to 10cm. Permanent Reference Points, Stage 3 Datum and Five Site Reference Points are presented in Supplementary Documentation for confidentiality purposes.

Below is an inventory of the documentary records that were generated in the field for Stage 2; and the background research conducted. All records are stored at the TLA Head Office, 372 Moonstone Road East, Moonstone, Ontario.

Table 3: Inventory of Stage 2 Records

- o Field notes, drawings and paper records are in a file titled "Stage 2 AA on part of Lot 1, Concession 11, City of Barrie."
- o Field photography, digital images, research; analysis; reporting materials are stored on TLA computers and external back-up media.
- o Computer files (Word, Excel, Photoshop, ArcGIS, GPS Pathfinder, Office and Microsoft Access) are stored on TLA computers and on external backup media.
- o The artifacts from Stage 2 assessment are packed into one box measuring 15.25 cm x 30.5 cm x 45.75 cm and labelled "Lot 1, Concession 11, City of Barrie, Brooks Site (BbGw-91)."

The artifact catalogue identifies the box number where each artifact is housed. Artifacts can be pulled from storage by catalogue and box number.

Artifacts will be held in trust for the People of Ontario by This Land Archaeological Inc. at its headquarters in Moonstone, Ontario until such time as it can be permanently transferred to a public institution.

3.4 Stage 2: Analysis & Conclusions

A summary of land use and method of assessment is outlined below.

Table 4: Summary of Land Assessed

Method of Survey	Year Assessed	Hectares
Current Study Area - 2018		
Test Pit Assessment @ 5 m Intervals	2018	2.7
Not Assessed - Safety Hazard (TransCanada Pipeline)	2018	0.3
Total 2018 Assessment		3.0
Previous Assessments on the Proponents Legal Land Holdings		
Assessed 2011		
Visually Surveyed @ 5 m intervals	2011	15.54
Slope greater than 20%	2011	0.46
Subtotal	2011	16.0
Assessed 2014		
Test Pit Assessed @ 5 m intervals	2014	7.5
Low Lying and Wet	2014	0.30
Subtotal	2014	7.8
Total Land Size		26.8

In summary, the 2018 Archaeological Assessment involved a test pit assessment at 5 m intervals of 2.7 hectares and an area atop the TransCanada pipeline which was not assessed due to safety hazards of .3 hectares.

One discrete archaeological resource was identified during the assessment. It was registered and named the Brooks Site (BbGw-91).

This Brooks Site is a Euro-Canadian Site; 34 artifacts were recovered from a site area measuring approximately 252 square metres. The recovered assemblage consists predominantly of ceramic class artifacts.

Temporally diagnostic artifacts suggest a site occupation from the 1830s to the late 19th century. The occupation is likely attributed to the Sproule family who were the first to occupy the property circa 1841; or the Brooks family who purchased the property from Sproule in 1866.

Given the archaeological productivity, this resource holds further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, and meets the criteria to require further investigation through a Stage 3 site specific assessment in accordance with Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011).

3.5 Stage 2: Recommendations

Recommendations are therefore as follows:

A Stage 3 Site Specific Archaeological Assessment for the Brooks Site (BbGw-91) is required, and recommended to proceed as follows:

- Units will be placed on a 10 m grid (across the extent of the site as determined by the test pit assessment) as it is apparent Stage 4 mitigation will be required;
- A detailed Stage 3 archival study will be conducted for Lot 1, Concession 11;
- Installation of a 10m site grid by Tape and Transit over the extent of the site as defined by the completed Test Pit assessment;
- Hand excavation of 1m x 1m excavation units across the site extent along a 10m grid, with a further 40% of the grid total comprising of Infill Units; all soil to be screened through 6mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery with all artifacts retained by their provenience. Units will then be backfilled.
- Should any features be identified, they will be recorded, covered with geotextile cloth and backfilled with soil. The Feature will not be excavated.

4.0 Stage 3

4.1 Stage 3 In-depth Historical Research

Located on the east side of County Road #27 (Regional Highway #27) between Salem Road and Mapleview Drive, the Study Area consists of part of the south half of Lot 1, Concession 11 in the former Township of Innisfil, now part of the City of Barrie. It currently contains no buildings or structures. It is located just to the southwest of the old pioneer village of Holly, now a part of the City of Barrie (Martin, 2015).

Patent records indicate that the Crown issued a patent for the south one hundred acres of Lot 1, Concession 11, on April 1, 1839 to Mr. Samuel Crawford of Toronto. He held the land less than two years, selling it on January 8, 1841 to Mr. Noble Sproule of Innisfil. Sproule and his family appear to be the first people to occupy and farm the Study Area. Sproule appears to have moved onto the study lands shortly after purchasing them in 1841. Land records show that he quickly took out a mortgage against the property, presumably to improve and build upon the land, while a second mortgage followed soon thereafter.

Unfortunately, the 1851 census records for Innisfil Township have been lost, making it difficult to ascertain what type of dwelling or other buildings Sproule may have constructed. The census for 1861 records two single-story log homes on the land, one occupied by Noble Sproule, his sister-in-law, wife and four of their children and the other by his son Hugh Sproule with his wife and two young daughters. There is no way of knowing the exact location of either building. The agricultural census for the same year records Noble Sproule on the study lands with 37 acres under crop and another 10 acres under cultivation. The remaining 53 acres were wooded and/or wild. The farm had a total value of \$2,000.00 and produced wheat, peas, oats, potatoes and turnips.

On February 1, 1864, Noble Sproule transferred ownership of the land to his sons Hugh and Wilson Sproule, giving Hugh the south 50 acres of the land and Wilson the north 50 acres. On December 27, 1864, Wilson Sproule sold his 50-acre portion of the farm to his brother Hugh, giving Hugh sole ownership of the south half of lot 1. After obtaining ownership of the farm, Hugh Sproule secured two mortgages and appeared on the land in an 1866 directory for Simcoe County. However, he owned the farm only a short time, selling it on October 27, 1866 to George Brooks of Innisfil. (Bargain and Sale #43814).

The 1871 census shows George Brooks living and farming with his wife and four children; the directory for 1873 identifies him as a freehold owner living on the study lands. It is unknown if they were still living in one of the original log homes built by the Sproule family or if, at some point, they erected a newer dwelling. At the time Brooks purchased the land in 1866, he assumed and maintained two outstanding mortgages on the property, possibly indicating some land improvements.

The Simcoe supplement map included in the 1881 Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada listed George Brooks as the owner of the land but showed no buildings. However, the atlas map may not be a definitive source for the existence of built structures. All supplemental maps to the Dominion of Canada Atlas were financed by subscription and only those who paid a fee had their names shown as owners on their respective lots. An additional fee was required to show any buildings thereon. As a result, any lot shown on the maps without a building may have only meant that the owner did not pay the additional fee and a building may well have existed thereon. This was surely the case with George Brooks since assessments and directories place his residence on the study lands. The family remained on the property until January 1880 when Brooks sold to William Boys of Barrie.

William Fuller Alves Boys was born March 12, 1833 to prominent New York lawyer Henry Boys and his wife Maria de Purificace Alves. During the 1840s, the family came north to Simcoe County, settling in Barrie. On July 8, 1863, he married Mary Frances Morgan in Barrie with whom he would have one son. Although Boys, and later his Estate, held title to the Study Area for a total of forty-one years, neither he nor any member of his family ever occupied the land. Instead, it was a rental property, first as a stand-alone farm and later as additional land for an adjoining farm. A study of assessment rolls for Innisfil Township held at the Simcoe County Archives in Midhurst, Ontario gives a detailed account of the land during Boys' ownership.

Between 1881 and 1890, the Study Area was occupied by Mr. Thomas Adams of the nearby hamlet of Thornton who lived there with his wife, the former Esther Ferrier whom he married on July 7, 1880. Two daughters and one son were born on the farm. The 1881 assessment records indicate 75 of the 100 acres cleared and the livestock consisting of 2 cows, 3 horses, 2 sheep and 4 hogs. The farm was valued at \$1,800.00. By the following year, Thomas Adams had cleared an additional 10 acres, increased his livestock and was growing wheat and various vegetables. The value of the farm had increased to \$2,000.00. By 1886 the livestock had increased, and the assessor recorded a one-acre orchard along with an additional 10 acres of fall wheat.

By 1891, Thomas Adams and his family had moved on and his brother, David Adams, now occupied the farm with his wife Eliza and their three young sons. Like his brother, David

Adams raised sheep and cattle and planted wheat and vegetables. However, the assessed value of the property began dropping, assessed at just \$1400.00 by 1896. The 1891 census recorded David Adams in a single-story wooden house with seven rooms. It is unknown if the original log house was torn down and replaced or whether, at some point, it was expanded and covered with a wood veneer.

By 1898 the property assessment showed a significant change. In that year, William Boys was still listed as an absentee owner living in Barrie but, for the first time, there were no tenants on the property. In 1883, Boys purchased the farm adjoining the study lands located at lot 1, concession 10 which he also leased to tenants but, until now, he had separate tenants for each property. In 1898, the properties were merged and subsequently assessed together. The assessment for 1905 showed a John Ross renting the farm on Concession 10 along with the adjoining study lands from William Boys. No buildings were assessed within the Study Area indicating that any dwelling and/or farm structures had likely been torn down and any occupants of the farm probably resided in the house on Concession 10. The two lots were assessed together well into the 1940s with no buildings appearing within the Study Area. This is consistent with topographical maps created by the Department of National Defence which showed no buildings on the study lands into the 1950s.

Source: Martin, Gina, 2015

4.2 Stage 3 General Field Methodology

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment reported on herein was conducted following the standardized field methods stated below, unless specifically stated in the proceeding Site Specific Field Methods sections:

- Prior to Stage 3 excavation Field Directors reviewed relevant reports pertaining to the site(s);
- Stage 3 excavation was conducted on unfrozen and well drained soils under weather and lighting conditions which permitted appropriate visibility.;
- Stage 3 excavation grids were installed to the accuracy of tape and transit;
- Stage 3 excavation grids were established via GPS waypoints from the Stage 2 test pit site limits, with a site datum installed at 500N-200E and georeferenced to 10cm accuracy (a Trimble Geo-7x GPS unit);
- Stage 3 excavation units were 1m x 1m in size, excavated by hand to a minimum of 5cm into subsoil; all soils were screened through 6mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery;
- Artifacts were retained by their provenience;
- If cultural features were found, these were recorded and capped with geotextile fabric and soil;
- All test units were backfilled.

4.3 Stage 3 Site Specific Methodology: Brooks Site

The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Brooks Site involved Stage 3 unit excavation as recommended at the end of the Stage 2 assessment.

The Stage 3 excavation was conducted on May 24, 2018. Weather ranged from warm to hot and clear. At all times, lighting conditions were acceptable for the identification of cultural and land features, as well as artifacts.

The site was relocated using GPS waypoints. A 10 m grid was established on the site around a GPS marked datum of 500N-200E. The site area, as identified by the positive test pit assessment, covered approximately 252 m².

As it was evident the site would proceed to Stage 4 mitigation, a 10 m excavation grid was employed with additional infill units amounting to a minimum 40% of the grid total.

A total of 18 units were excavated across the extent of the site which produced a total of 135 artifacts. The top soil was a brown clay loam with an orange-grey subsoil. Average unit depth was 33.4 cm with an estimated Stage 3 site boundary of 928 m².

Despite the location of the site within a wooded/scrub brush area, there were few impediments to maintaining the unit positioning on the 10m grid. One unit position required adjustment, Unit 515N-190E due to the presence of a large red ant hill on the 515N grid line.

All units were dug by hand, 5 cm into subsoil with all soil screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All units were excavated in systematic 10 cm levels. As units showed no evidence of neat stratigraphic deposits, no discernible patterning in the artifact assemblage in relation to systematic levels, and no inferred patterning in any other potential stratum size, all artifacts were collected together with a provenience of Layer 1. Archaeologically, it would have been detrimental to assign arbitrary 10 cm provenience to the artifacts from the units as the units themselves were homogenous and any such documentation would create a biased dataset.

In summary, the units were homogenous in their production of artifacts within the soil matrix and it was the decision of the Project Manager to have all artifacts retained in the context of Layer 1, a homogenous topsoil stratum with uniform artifact productivity.

No evidence of Features was noted in any of the units excavated.

UTM coordinates were collected using a Trimble Geo-7x GPS, UTM grid zone 17, NAD 83 datum with a differential correction method accurate to 10cm. Permanent Reference Points, Stage 3 Datum and Five Site Reference Points are presented in Supplementary Documentation for purposes of confidentiality.

Table 5: UTM Coordinates
See supplementary documentation.

4.4 Stage 3 Record of Finds: Brooks Site

Stage 3 unit assessment resulted in the recovery of 135 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 18 excavated units. A summary of artifacts by class is presented below.

Artifact Class	Number of Artifacts	% of Total Assemblage
Architectural	15	11.1%
Ceramic	117	86.7%
Faunal	1	0.7%
Other	2	1.5%
Total	135	100.0%

Architectural Class Artifacts

Architectural artifacts accounted for 11.1% of the recovered site assemblage.

Temporally Diagnostic architectural artifacts within this assemblage included:

- o Handmade nails (n=2) pre-1830 (Nelson, H.L., 1968);
- o Machine cut nails (n=1) 1890's+ (Nelson, H.L., 1968);
- o Thick window glass (>1.5mm) (n= 38) post 1850(Kenyon, I., 1980).

Ceramic Class Artifacts

Ceramic artifacts numbered 117 artifacts and accounted for 86.7% of the recovered site assemblage.

Temporally diagnostic ceramics within this assemblage numbered 207 and included:

- o Pearlware scalloped Edgeware blue "claw" (n=2), with production dates from 1800 to the 1830's;
- o Refined white earthenware spongeware blue (n=6), polychrome (n=1) and green (n=1) with production dates from 1820's to the 1860's;
- o Refined white earthenware hand painted late palette (n=10) with production dates from 1830 to the 1870's;
- o Refined white earthenware Edgeware blue "claw" (n=3), with production dates from 1840's to the 1860's;
- o Refined white earthenware Edgeware blue non-incised (n=7), with production dates from 1860's to the 1890's.

Source for the Ceramic Dating: Samford, P. & Miller G.L, 2015.

Faunal Class Artifacts

- 1 Faunal specimen was recovered.

Other Class Artifacts

Artifacts classified as 'Other' accounted for 2 recovered artifacts.

- o Smoking pipe stems (n=1) and bowls (n=1) are commonly found on mid to late 19th century euro-Canadian sites (Smith, H. R. 1986).

Stage 3 details are presented as follows:

- o Figures illustrating the Results of Assessment:

Figure 9:	Results of Stage 3 Assessment, technical map showing units excavated, and five site reference points and location and direction of photographs.
Figure 10:	Results of Stage 3 assessment, location of the Brooks Site with Conceptual Plan Overlay.

- o Artifact Catalogue is appended as Table 8;
- o A sample of artifacts recovered are shown in Plate 14.

Below is an inventory of the documentary records that were generated in the field for Stage 3; and the background research conducted. All records are stored at the TLA Head Office, 372 Moonstone Road East, Moonstone, Ontario.

Table 6: Inventory of Stage 3 Records

- o Field notes, drawings and paper records are in a file titled "Stage 3 AA of the Brooks Site (BbGw-91), PIF Number P059-751-2018";
- o Field photography, digital images, research; analysis; reporting materials are stored on TLA computers and external back-up media.
- o Computer files (Word, Excel, Photoshop, ArcGIS, GPS Pathfinder, Office and Microsoft Access) are stored on TLA computers and on external backup media.
- o The artifacts from Stage 3 assessment are packed into one box measuring 15.25 cm x 30.5 cm x 45.75 cm and labelled "Stage 3 AA of the Brooks Site (BbGw-91)."

The artifact catalogue identifies the box number where each artifact is housed. Artifacts can be pulled from storage by catalogue and box number.

Artifacts will be held in trust for the People of Ontario by This Land Archaeological Inc. at its headquarters in Moonstone, Ontario until such time as it can be permanently transferred to a public institution.

4.5 Stage 3: Analysis

Temporally diagnostic artifacts suggest a site occupation from the 1830s to the late 19th century. The occupation is likely attributed to the Sproule family who were the first to occupy the property circa 1841; or the Brooks family who purchased the property from Sproule in 1866.

It is interesting to note that the Brooks Site is located 60m east of the Di Poce Site 1, another Euro-Canadian homestead site. The Brooks Site based upon an analysis of the artifacts recovered indicates it is an occupation roughly 10 years prior to that of the Di Poce Site 1.

The Brooks Site may represent an earlier occupation of the lot as compared to the Di Poce Site 1.

Given the archaeological productivity, and occupation range of the site, this resource holds further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

4.6 Stage 3 Conclusion

This resource holds further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and meets the criteria to require Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts through excavation as preservation is not viable.

4.7 Stage 3: Recommendations

The client has been informed of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's preferred option of Stage 4 mitigation through preservation, however, preservation is not viable. As such, Stage 4 Mitigation of Developmental Impacts by Excavation is recommended (see Other Documentation for Proponent Confirmation).

The Brook Site represents a Euro-Canadian domestic site with 80% or more of the occupation dating primarily before 1870, as such the site requires Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts in accordance with Section 3.4.2, Standard 1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011).

Stage 4 Mitigation of the Brooks Site (BbGw-91) is recommended to proceed as follows:

- As there was no evidence of a discrete midden, no block excavation is recommended;
- Stage 4 mechanical topsoil stripping to be conducted and monitored by a licensed archaeologist, over the extent of the site as defined at the conclusion of Stage 3 assessment. This should be conducted by a tracked Gradall or excavator with a smooth edge bucket. Topsoil stripping must be conducted to a minimum of 10m beyond all identified cultural features. Mechanical stripping must be supplemented by hand 'shovel shining' if soil conditions warrant (As per MTCS FAQ March 2016 Stage 4);
- Identified cultural features will be fully exposed in plan view via hand using shovels or trowels. Ghost features will be documented through horizontal and vertical mapping of artifact densities and/or soil consistencies, including any extending into the subsoil. All feature positions will be recorded using a D-GPS accurate to 10cm. All features will be sectioned, and hand excavated with soils being screened through 6mm mesh screen (3mm mesh screen will be employed if required by the MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines and/or the archaeological licensee's professional judgment). Features will then be appropriately recorded in plan view via a scaled drawing and photographs. All identified cellar features will have a minimum of two quadrants excavated, with further excavation being conducted based upon the professional judgement of the archaeological licensee.;

- Soil samples for flotation will be collected via stratum for all identified privies and root cellars as required by the 2011 Standards and Guidelines.
- Recommendations made for the Di Poce Site 2, BbGw-41 (under Stage 3 PIF Number P059-0671-2015) remains outstanding and is required to be completed.
- Recommendations made for the Brook Site (under Stage 2-3 PIF Number P059-0747-2018 and P059-0751-2018) remains outstanding and is required to be completed.

5.0 Advice on Compliance of Legislation

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of 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.

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 field work 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 Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological field work, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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 any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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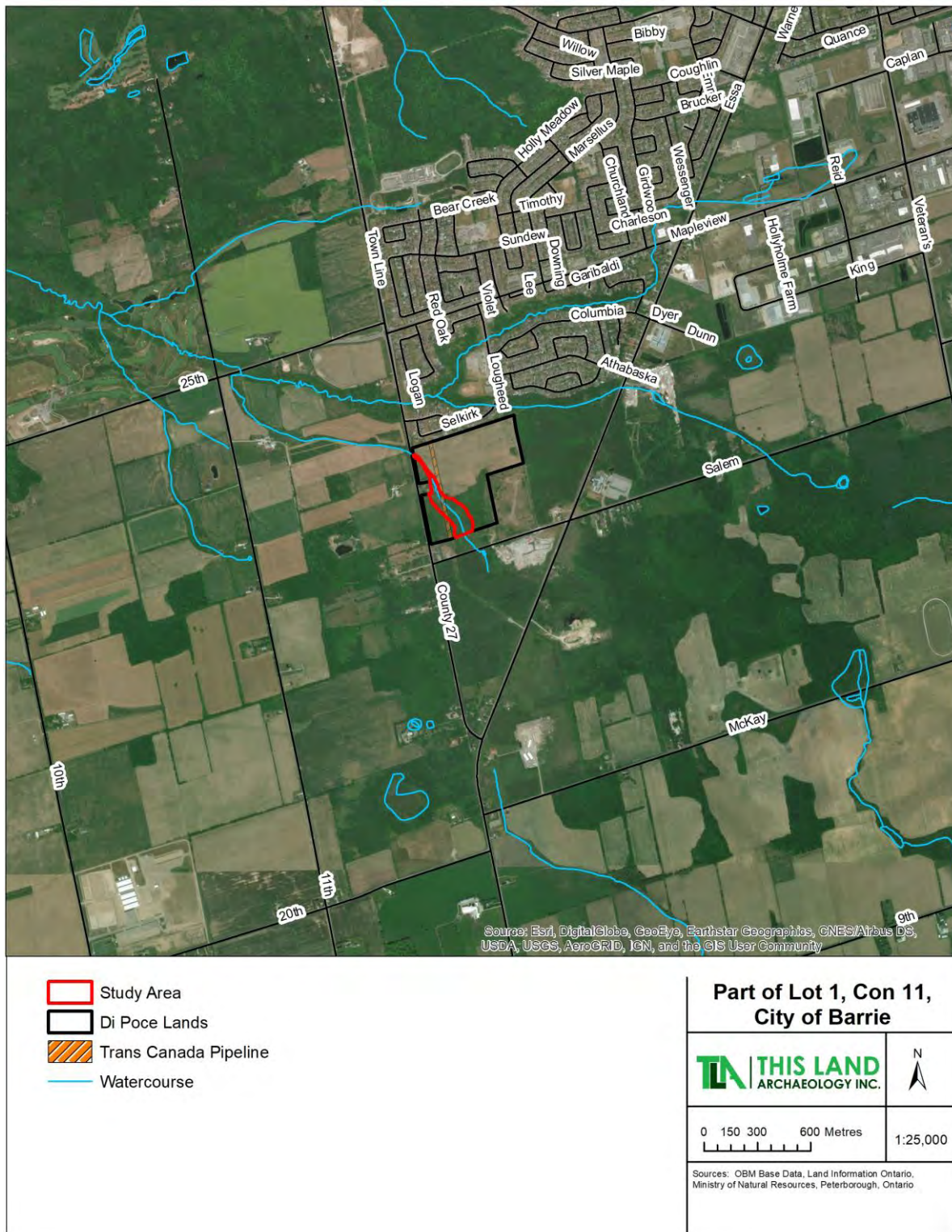


Figure 1: Study Area.

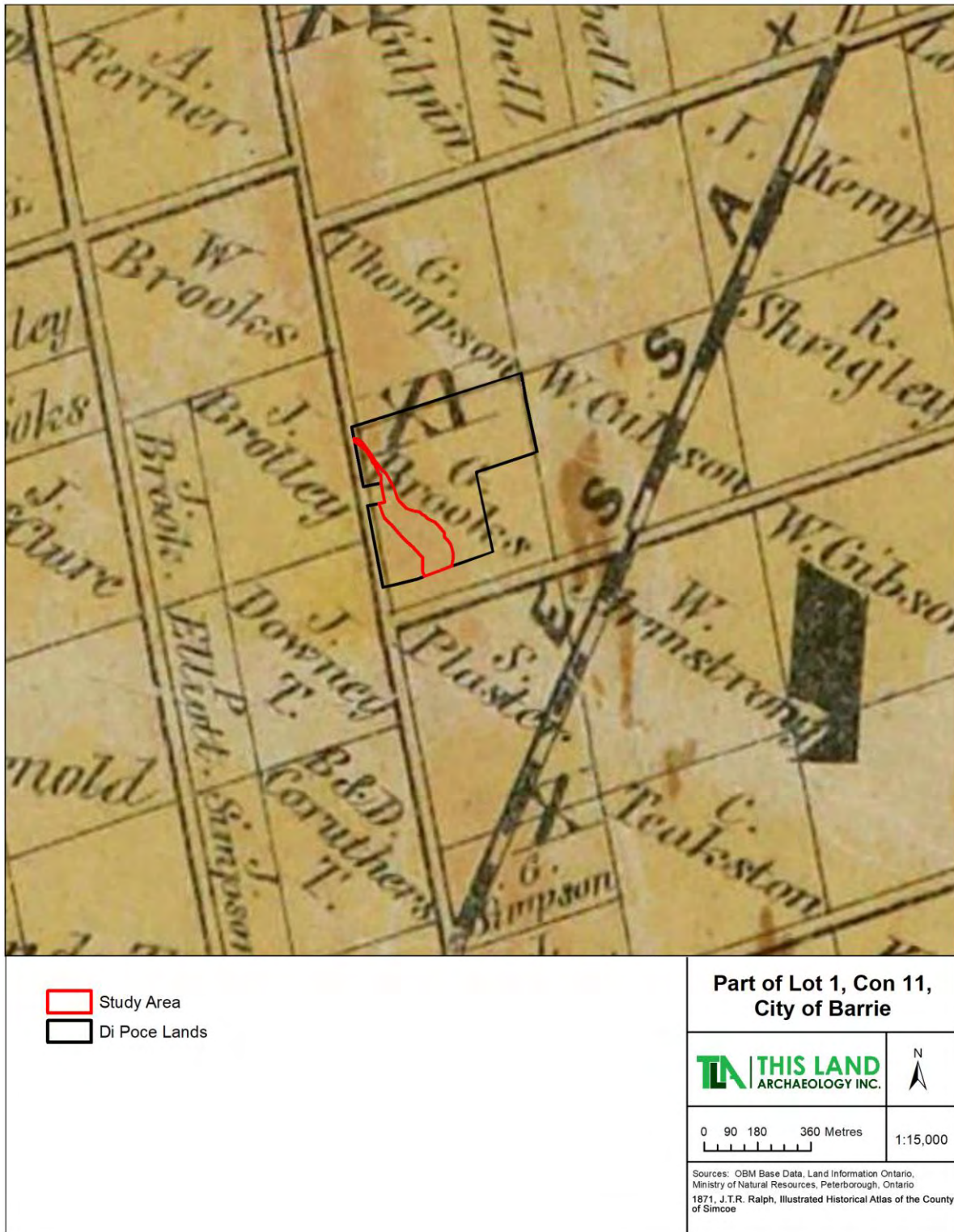


Figure 2: 1871, J.T.R. Ralph, Illustrated Historical Atlas, County of Simcoe.

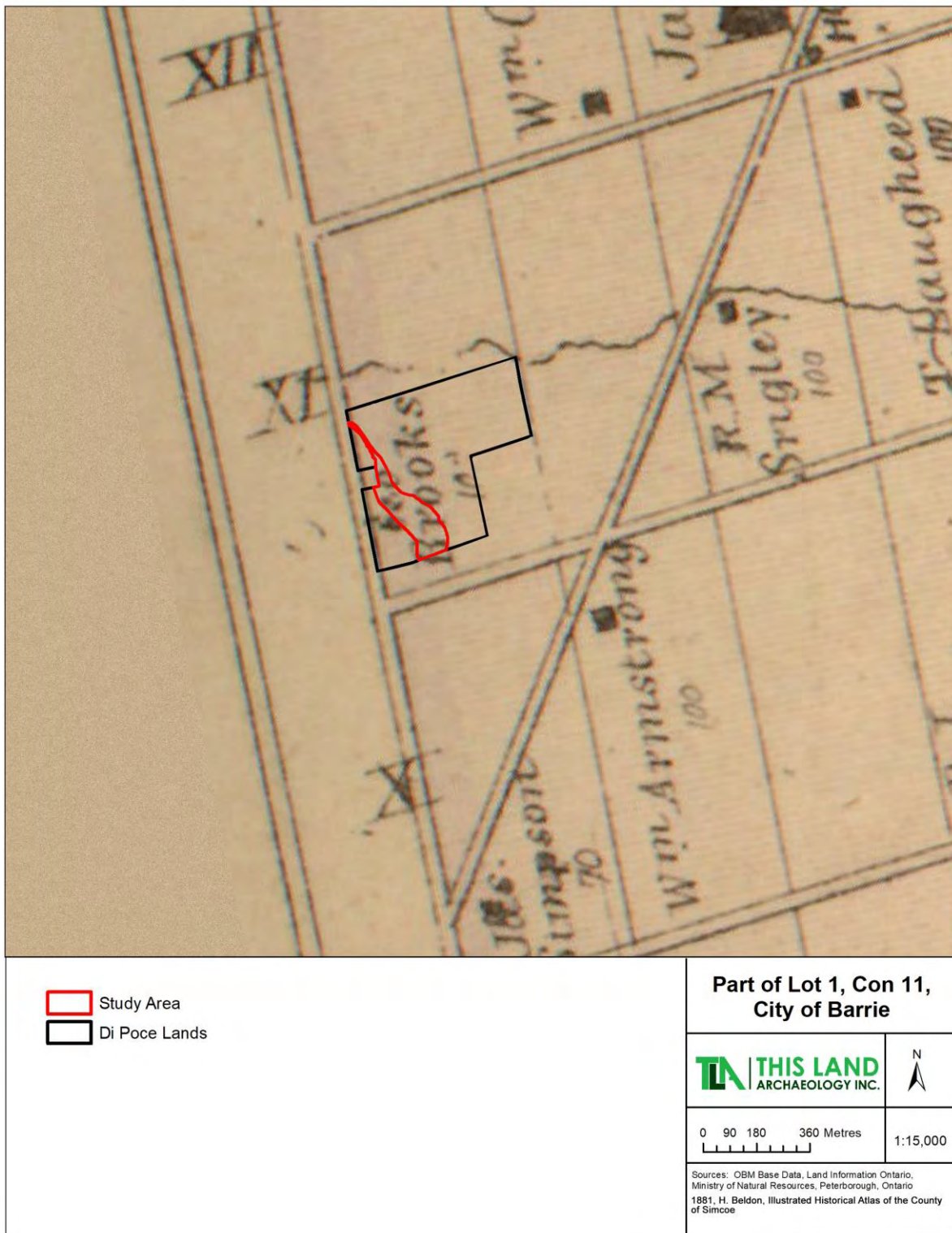


Figure 3: 1881, H. Beldon, Illustrated Historical Atlas, County of York.

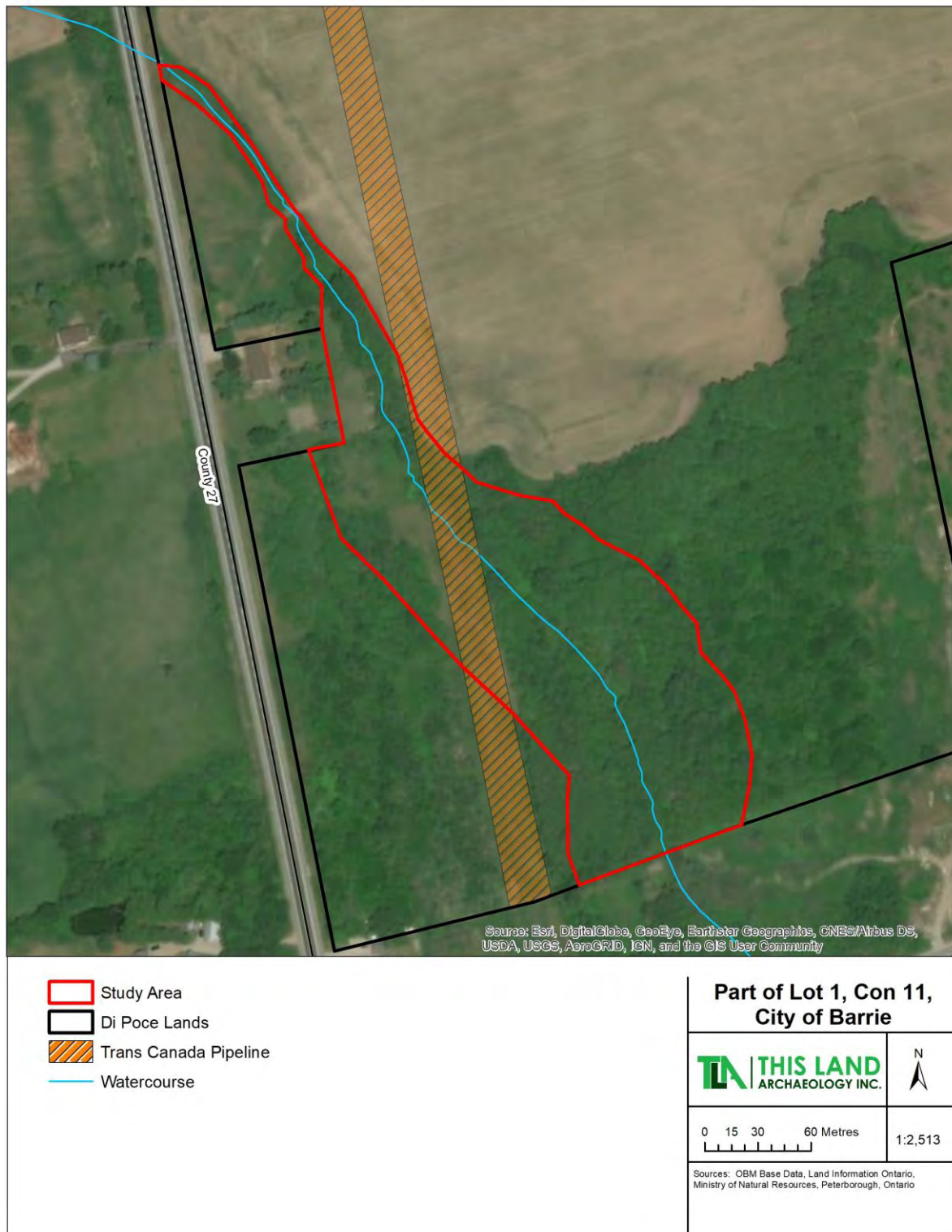


Figure 4: Current Land Use.

Please see Supplementary Documentation

**Figure 5: Results of Previous Assessments of the proponent's land holdings; the
Current Study area is shown as to be assessed.**

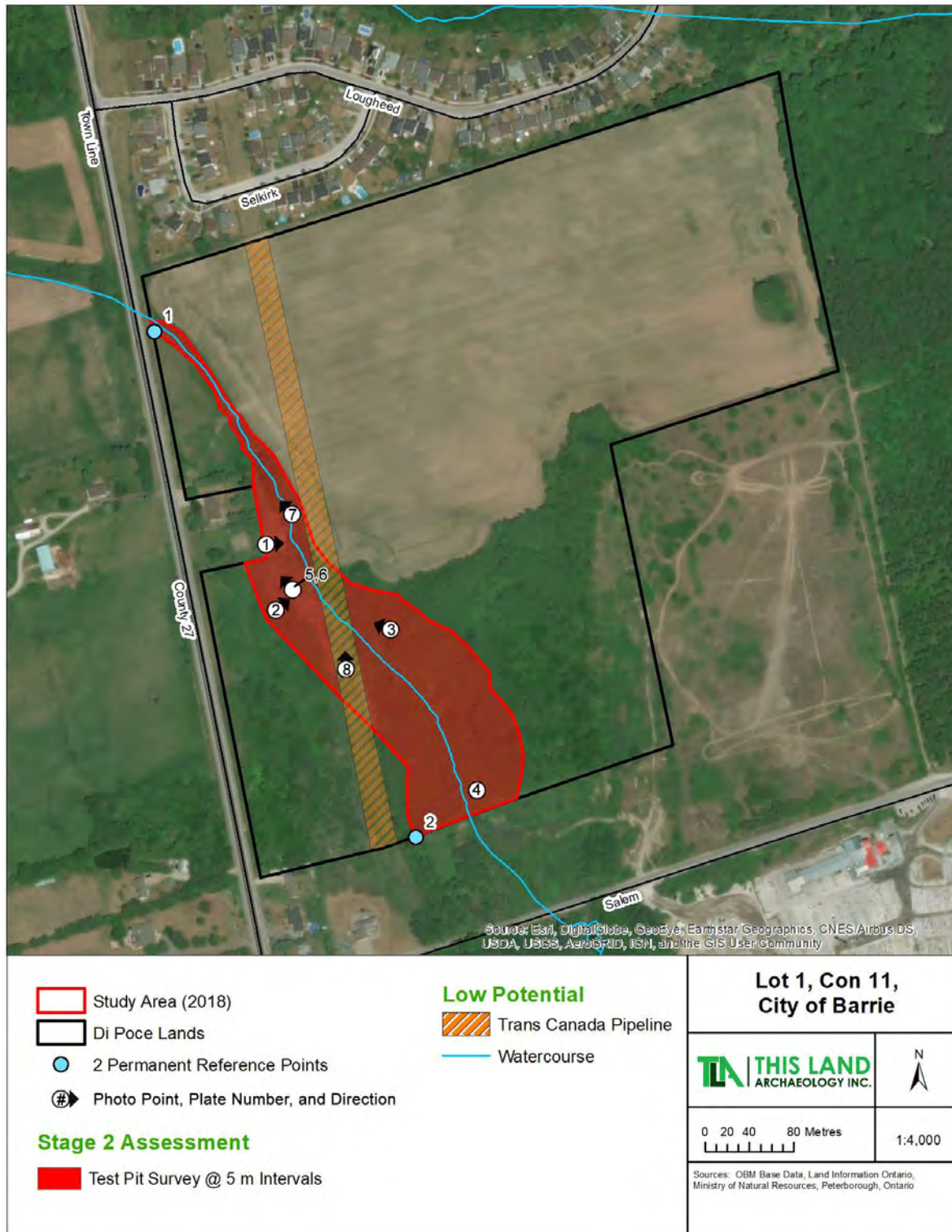


Figure 6A: Results of Stage 2 Assessment, with Permanent Reference Points, location and direction of photographs, site not shown.

Please see Supplementary Documentation

**Figure 6B: Results of Stage 2 Assessment, with Permanent Reference Points,
and the location of the Brooks Site.**

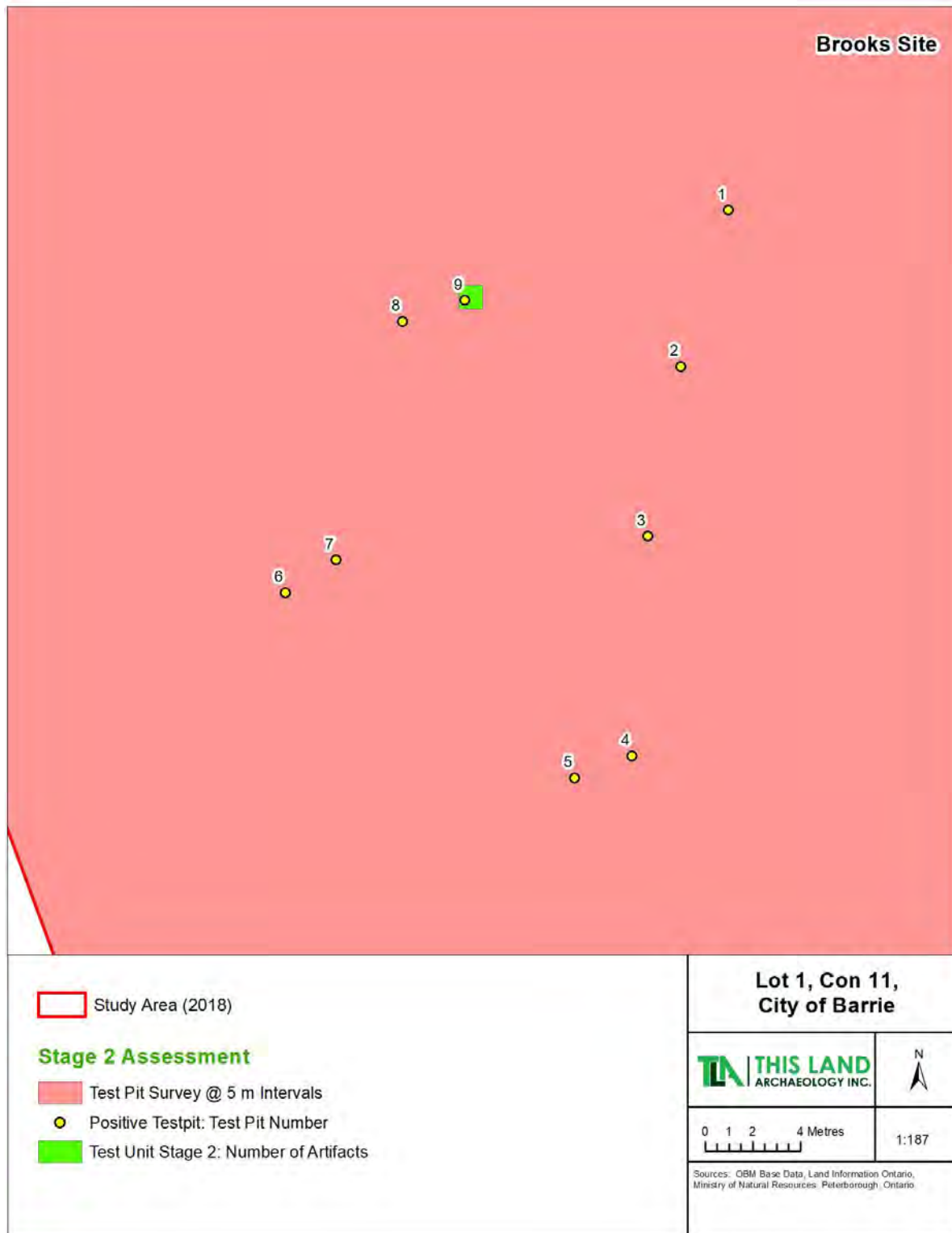


Figure 7: Results of Assessment showing the findspot numbers.

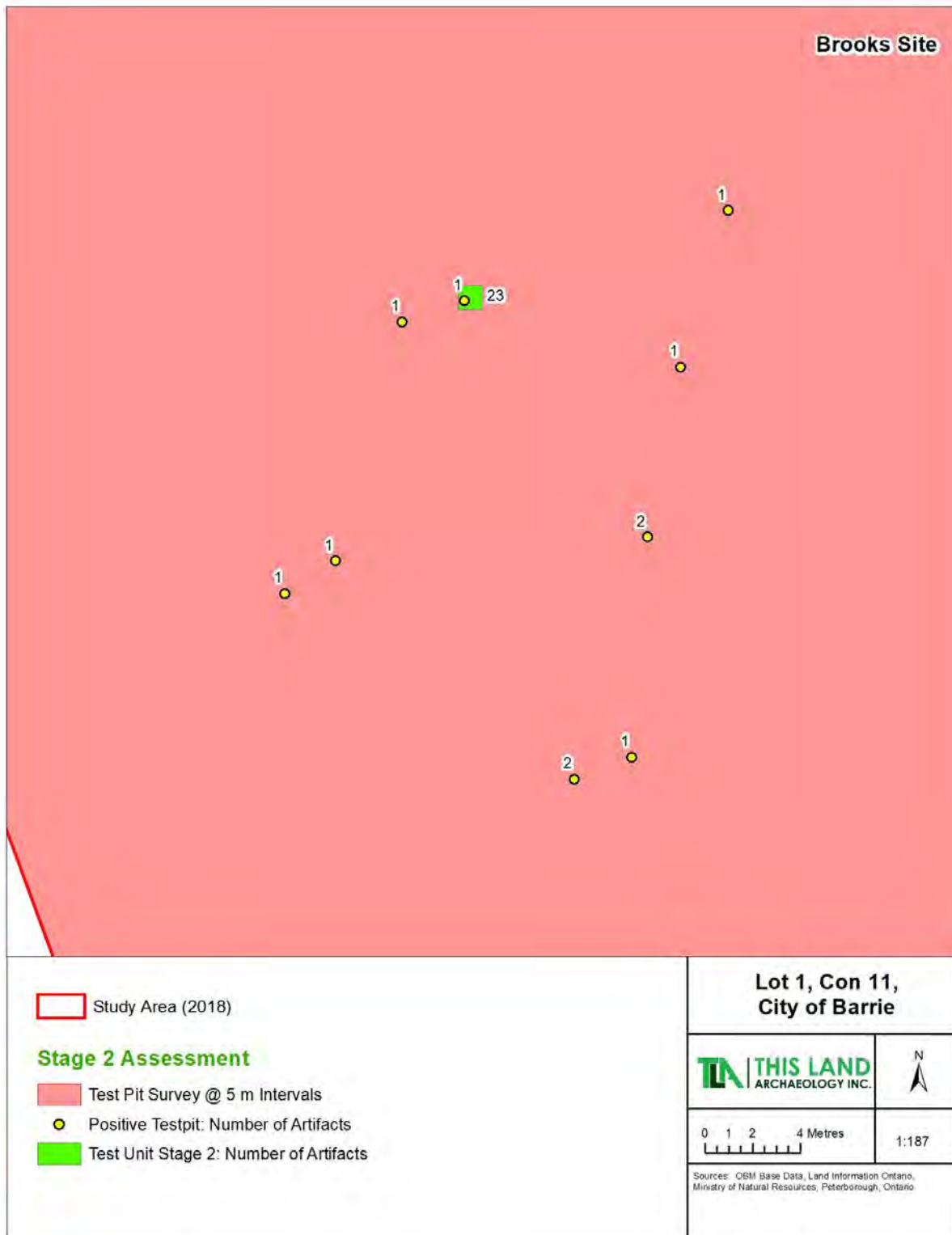


Figure 8: Results of Assessment showing the number of artifacts.

Please see Supplementary Documentation

Figure 9: Results of Stage 3 Assessment, technical map showing units excavated, and five site reference points and location and direction of photographs.

Please see Supplementary Documentation

**Figure 10: Results of Stage 3 assessment, location of the Brooks Site with
Conceptual Plan Overlay.**



Plate 1: Test pit assessment at 5m intervals.



Plate 2: Test pit assessment underway.



Plate 3: Test pit assessment underway.



Plate 4: Sample test pit showing subsoil.



Plate 5: Crew excavating test unit.



Plate 6: Excavated test unit atop positive test pit.



Plate 7: Water course.



Plate 8: Crew illustrating the edge of the TransCanada pipeline; with test pit assessment underway to the left.



Plate 9: Unit excavation.



Plate 10: Unit excavation.



Plate 11: Unit excavation.



Plate 12: Unit showing subsoil.

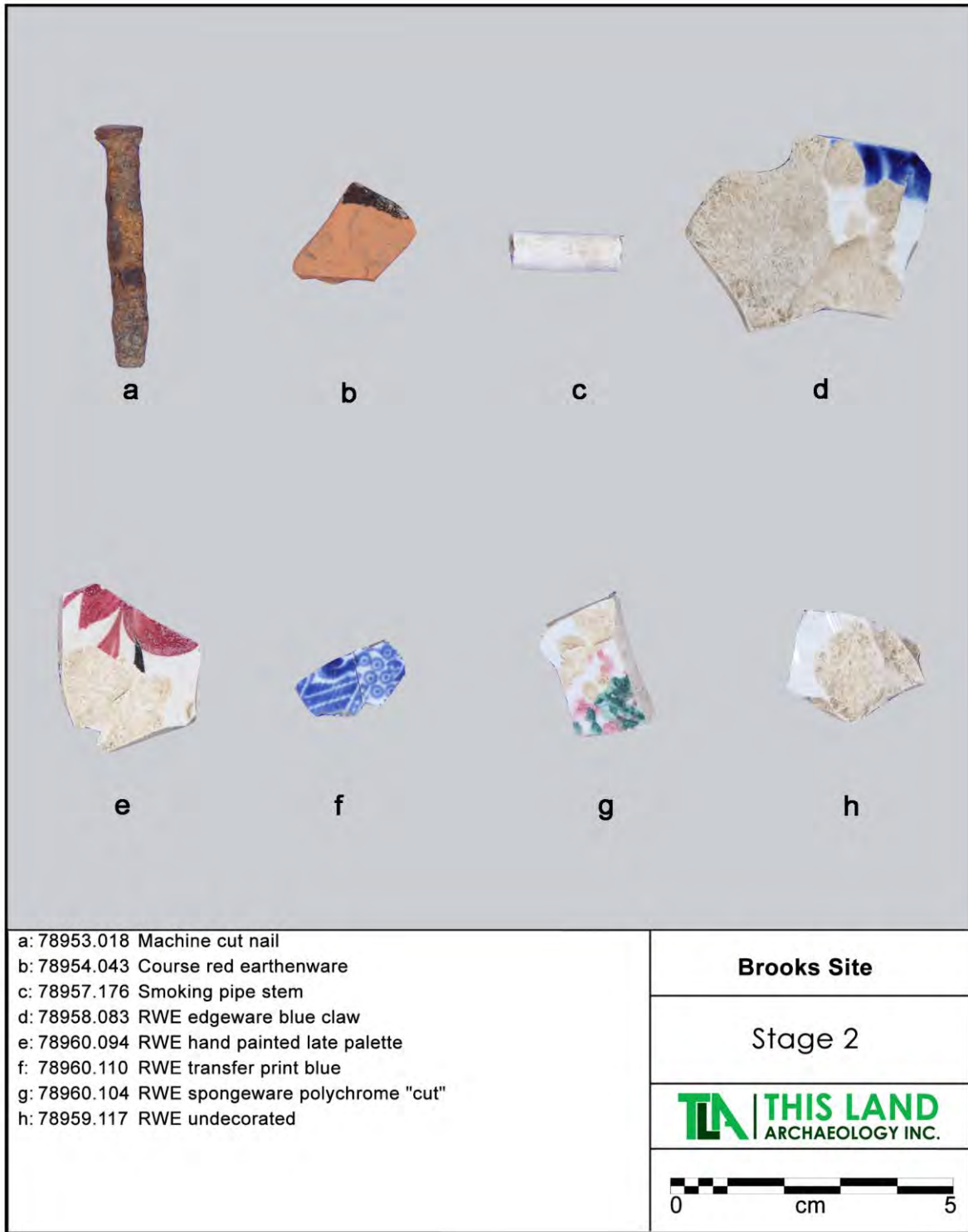


Plate 13: Sample of Artifacts, Stage 2 Assessment.

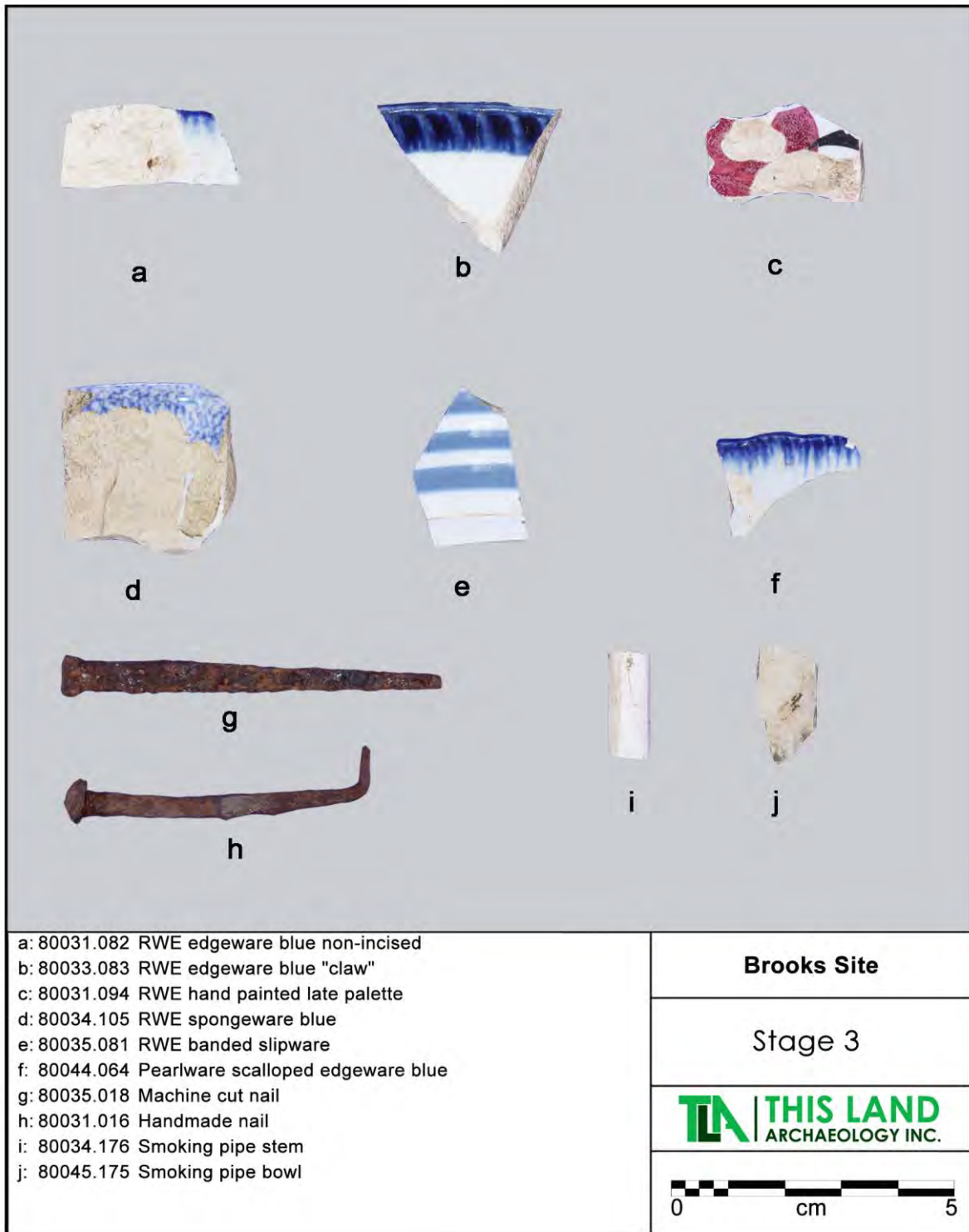


Plate 14: Sample of Artifacts, Stage 3 Unit Excavation.

7.0 Appendices:

Table 7: Artifact Catalogue, Stage 2

Table 8: Artifact Catalogue, Stage 3

Table 7: Artifact Catalogue Stage 2 Test Pit Assessment of the Brooks Site

Test pit	Test unit	ID	Ext _ _Cla _ _Fun _ _Description	Decoration	Colour	Comments	No.	Box
1		78951	.110 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue		1	1
2		78952	.094 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Painted	Late Palette		1	1
3		78953	.018 _ _Oth _ _Arc _ _Machine Cut Nails				1	1
3		78953	.117 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
4		78954	.043 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Any		1	1
5		78955	.043 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Any		2	1
6		78956	.117 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
7		78957	.176 _ _Oth _ _Smo _ _Smoking Pipe Stem				1	1
8		78958	.083 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Edgware with	Blue		1	1
9		78960	.117 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
	1	78960	.094 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Painted	Late Palette		2	1
	1	78960	.110 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue		4	1
	1	78960	.104 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Sponge Stamp	Other		1	1
	1	78960	.117 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		13	1
	1	78960	.092 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Other	Other	RWE blue decoration-2;	2	1
	1	78960	.029 _ _Fau _ _Uni _ _Burned Bone				1	1
						Total	34	

Abbreviation Description	
Class (Cla)	Acronym
Aboriginal	Abo
Ceramics	Cer
Faunal	Fau
Floral	Flo
Glass	Gls
Other	Oth
Function (Fun)	Acronym
Architectural	Arc
Ceramic	Cer
Chimney Glass	Chg
Currency	Cur
Cutlery	Cut
Fastener	Fas
Heat	Hea
Indeterminate	Ind
Jar Glass	Jar
Lithic	Lit
Markers Mark	Mam
Slate Fragment	Slt
Slate Pencil	Slp
Smoking	Smo
Soil Sample Heavy Fraction	SSH
Soil Sample Light Fraction	SSL
Thimble	Thi
Unidentified	Uni
Zero Artifacts	Zer
When function, makers mark or manufacture technique is known please see the Comments column for details. No comment denotes indeterminate manufacture technique due to condition of artifact.	

Table 8: Artifact Catalogue Stage 3 Units of the Brooks Site

Square	ID	Ext	Cla	Fun	Description	Decoration	Colour	Comments	No.	Box
513190	80030	.117	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		2	1
510190	80031	.016	_Oth_	_Arc_	Hand Made Nails				1	1
510190	80031	.094	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Painted	Late Palette		3	1
510190	80031	.110	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue		1	1
510190	80031	.106	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Spongeware	Other	RWE spongeware green-1;	1	1
510190	80031	.082	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Edgeware	Blue		1	1
510190	80031	.117	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		15	1
510190	80031	.081	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Banded Slipware	Any		1	1
510190	80031	.043	_Cer_	_Ind_	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Any		1	1
518189	80032	.117	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
520210	80033	.082	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Edgeware	Blue		1	1
520210	80033	.083	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Edgeware with Chickenclaw	Blue		1	1
520210	80033	.117	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		2	1
520210	80033	.081	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Banded Slipware	Any		1	1
510210	80034	.016	_Oth_	_Arc_	Hand Made Nails				1	1
510210	80034	.094	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Painted	Late Palette		1	1
510210	80034	.105	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Spongeware	Blue		1	1
510210	80034	.043	_Cer_	_Ind_	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Any		5	1
510210	80034	.176	_Oth_	_Smo_	Smoking Pipe Stem				1	1
500190	80035	.025	_Oth_	_Arc_	Thick Window Glass				1	1
500190	80035	.018	_Oth_	_Arc_	Machine Cut Nails				6	1
500190	80035	.094	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Painted	Late Palette		2	1
500190	80035	.110	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue		1	1
500190	80035	.082	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Edgeware	Blue		2	1
500190	80035	.117	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		4	1
500190	80035	.081	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Banded Slipware	Any		1	1
510200	80036	.110	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue		4	1
510200	80036	.082	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Edgeware	Blue		1	1
510200	80036	.087	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Edgeware	Other	RWE edgeware damaged indeterminate-2;	2	1
510200	80036	.117	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		10	1
500200	80037	.117	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		4	1
510180	80038	.183	_ZER_	_ZER_	Zero Artifacts found				1	1
490200	80039	.105	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Spongeware	Blue		2	1
490200	80039	.117	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
490200	80039	.043	_Cer_	_Ind_	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Any		3	1
490200	80039	.028	_Fau_	_Uni_	Bone Fragment				1	1
500185	80040	.025	_Oth_	_Arc_	Thick Window Glass				1	1
500185	80040	.094	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Painted	Late Palette		1	1
500185	80040	.110	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue		1	1
500185	80040	.082	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Edgeware	Blue		1	1
500185	80040	.043	_Cer_	_Ind_	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Any		2	1
500210	80041	.018	_Oth_	_Arc_	Machine Cut Nails				1	1
500210	80041	.094	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Painted	Late Palette		1	1
500210	80041	.083	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Edgeware with Chickenclaw	Blue		2	1
500210	80041	.117	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		4	1
500210	80041	.043	_Cer_	_Ind_	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Any		1	1
485200	80042	.094	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Painted	Late Palette		2	1
485200	80042	.117	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		2	1
485200	80042	.043	_Cer_	_Ind_	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Any		2	1
490190	80043	.018	_Oth_	_Arc_	Machine Cut Nails				3	1
490190	80043	.117	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		2	1
490190	80043	.064	_Cer_	_Ind_	Pearlware	Scalloped Edgeware with Chickenclaw	Blue		1	1
490190	80043	.043	_Cer_	_Ind_	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Any		1	1
505190	80044	.018	_Oth_	_Arc_	Machine Cut Nails				1	1
505190	80044	.105	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Spongeware	Blue		1	1
505190	80044	.107	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Spongeware	Poly		1	1
505190	80044	.082	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Edgeware	Blue		1	1
505190	80044	.081	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Banded Slipware	Any		1	1
505190	80044	.064	_Cer_	_Ind_	Pearlware	Scalloped Edgeware with Chickenclaw	Blue		1	1
510193	80045	.110	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue		3	1
510193	80045	.105	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Spongeware	Blue		2	1
510193	80045	.117	_Cer_	_Ind_	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1

Table 8: Artifact Catalogue Stage 3 Units of the Brooks Site

Square	ID	Ext _ Cla _ Fun _ Description	Decoration	Colour	Comments	No.	Box
510193	80045	.043 _ Cer _ Ind _ Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Any		1	1
510193	80045	.175 _ Oth _ Smo _ Smoking Pipe Bowl				1	1
490210	80046	.117 _ Cer _ Ind _ Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		2	1
515200	80047	.110 _ Cer _ Ind _ Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue		1	1
515200	80047	.111 _ Cer _ Ind _ Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Brown		1	1
515200	80047	.087 _ Cer _ Ind _ Refined White Earthenware	Edgeware	Other	RWE edgeware indeterminate-1;	1	1
515200	80047	.117 _ Cer _ Ind _ Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		2	1
						Total	136

Abbreviation Description

Class (Cla)	Acronym
Aboriginal	Abo
Ceramics	Cer
Faunal	Fau
Floral	Flo
Glass	Gls
Other	Oth

Function (Fun)	Acronym
Architectural	Arc
Ceramic	Cer
Chimney Glass	Chg
Currency	Cur
Cutlery	Cut
Fastener	Fas
Heat	Hea
Indeterminate	Ind
Jar Glass	Jar
Lithic	Lit
Markers Mark	Mam
Slate Fragment	Slt
Slate Pencil	Slp
Smoking	Smo
Soil Sample Heavy Fraction	SSH
Soil Sample Light Fraction	SSL
Thimble	Thi
Unidentified	Uni
Zero Artifacts	Zer

When function, makers mark or manufacture technique is known please see the Comments column for details. No comment denotes indeterminate manufacture technique due to condition of artifact.

July 30, 2018

Supplementary Documentation for:

**Report on the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
On Part of Lot 1, Concession 11,
City of Barrie,
Former Township of Innisfil,
County of Simcoe, Ontario**

And

**The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the
Brooks Site (BbGw-91)**

Submitted to: The Proponent

And to: The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Licensee: William D. Finlayson (P059)

PIF Number: P059-0747-2018 (Stage 2), P059-0751-2018 (Stage 3)

Related PIF Numbers: P059-0610-2014 (Stage 2), P059-0671-2015 (Stage 3), P059-0670-2015 (Stage 3), P059-279-2011 (Stage 1-2), P059-0747-2018, P059-0751-2018 (Stage 2-3 Brooks Site), P059-0756-2018 (Stage 4, Brooks Site)

Report Type: Original

Table of Contents

Select Table of Contents to jump to subject.

Table of Contents	i
Table 5: UTM Coordinates.....	1
Figure 5: Results of Previous Assessments of the proponent's land holdings; the Current Study area is shown as to be assessed.	2
Figure 6B: Results of Stage 2 Assessment, with Permanent Reference Points, and the location of the Brooks Site.	2
Figure 7: Results of Assessment showing the findspot numbers.	2
Figure 9: Results of Stage 3 Assessment, technical map showing units excavated, and five site reference points and location and direction of photographs.....	2
Figure 10: Results of Stage 3 assessment, location of the Brooks Site with Conceptual Plan Overlay.....	2

UTM coordinates were collected using a Trimble Geo-7x GPS, UTM grid zone 17, NAD 83 datum with a differential correction method accurate to 10cm.

Table 5: UTM Coordinates

Two Permanent Reference Points		
Figure 6A		
Point	UTM X	UTM Y
1	600958.92	4907946.04
2	601194.59	4907490.84
Datum		
Figure 9		
Point	UTM X	UTM Y
Datum	601075.16	4907715.17
Five Site Reference Points: Stg 3		
Figure 9		
Point	UTM X	UTM Y
N	601085.09	4907737.32
S	601075.71	4907699.43
E	601086.66	4907718.93
W	601054.16	4907727.10
C	601072.46	4907719.86

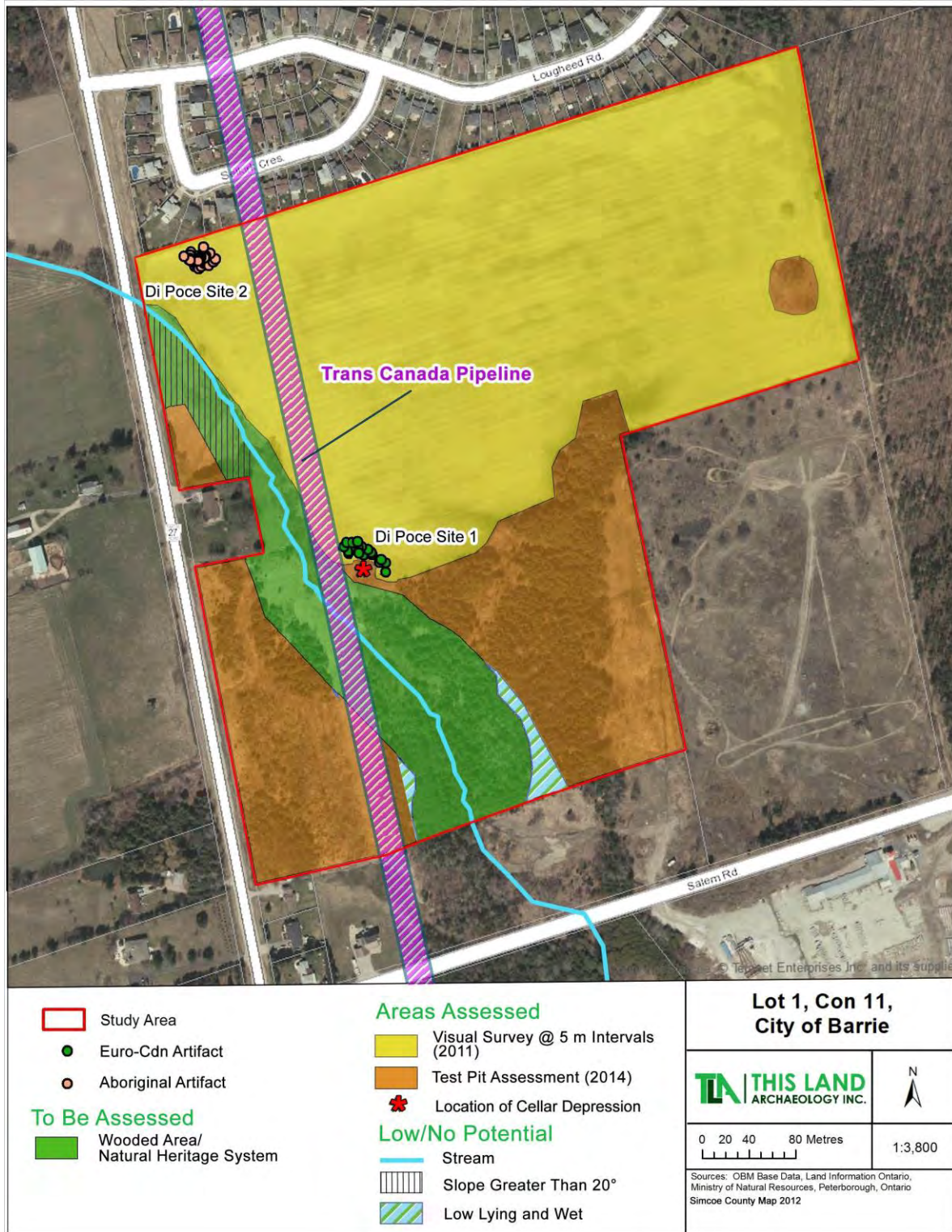


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Figure 6B: Results of Stage 2 Assessment, with Permanent Reference Points, and the location of the Brooks Site.

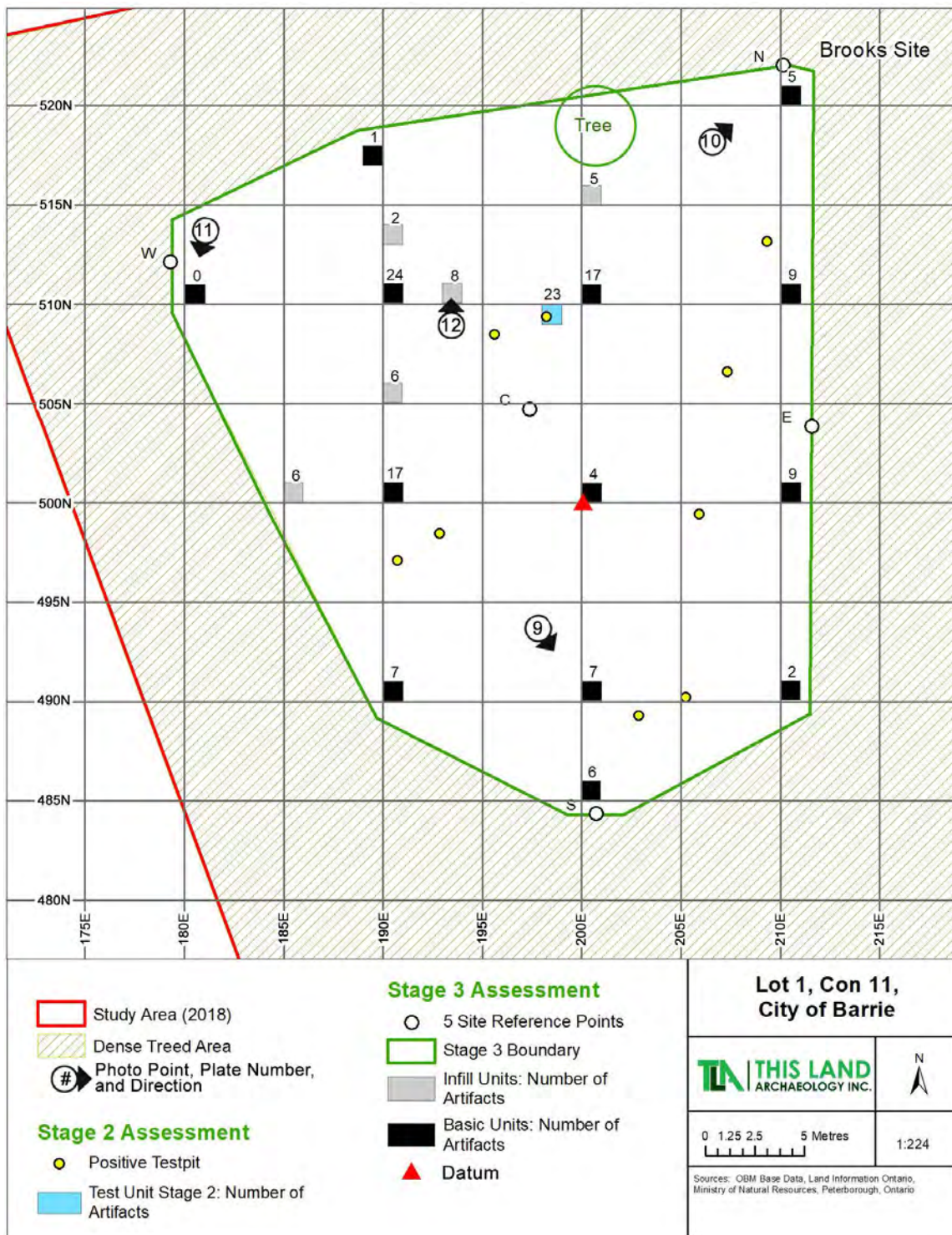


Figure 9: Results of Stage 3 Assessment, technical map showing units excavated, and five site reference points and location and direction of photographs.

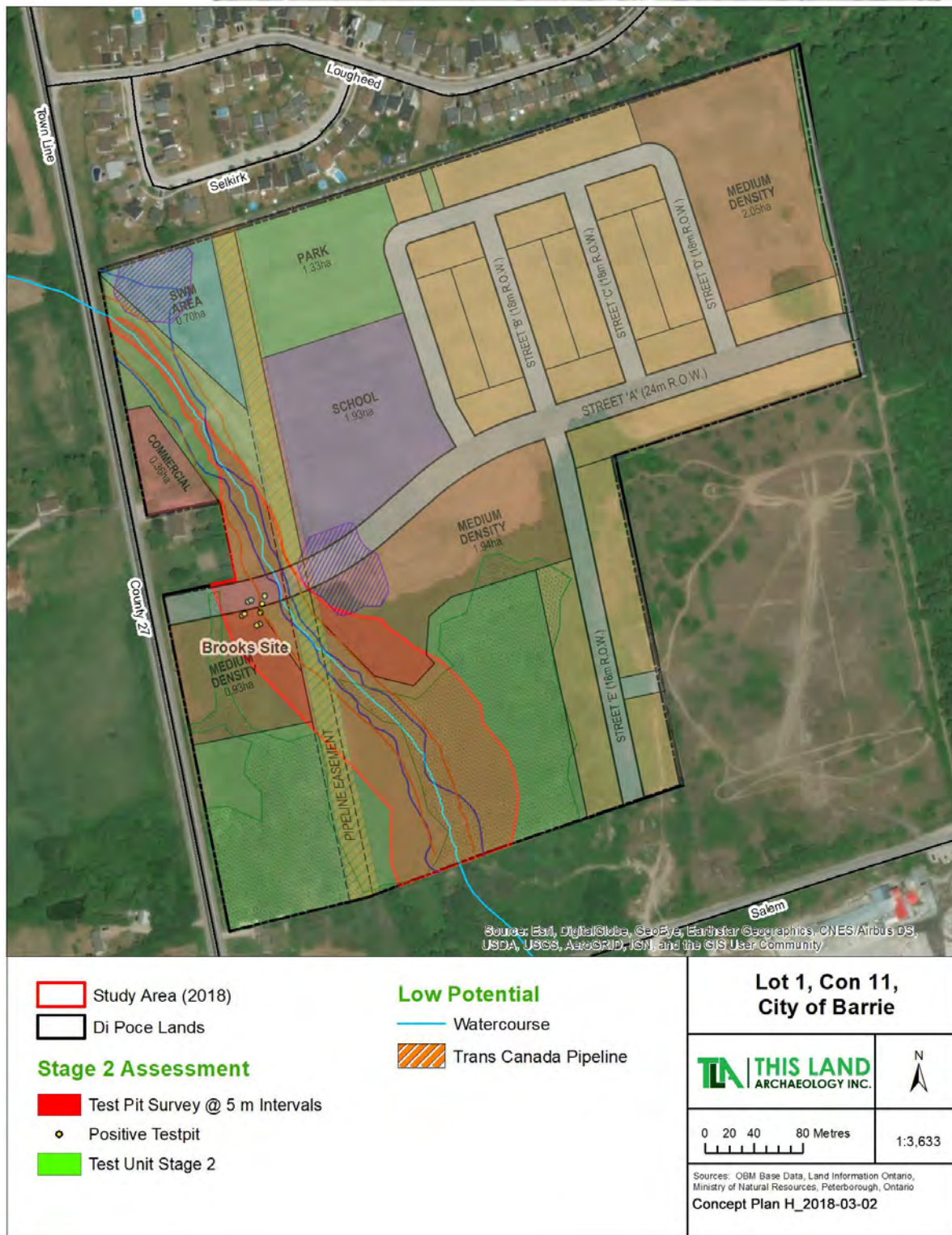


Figure 10: Results of Stage 3 assessment, location of the Brooks Site with Conceptual Plan Overlay.