

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
FORMER ORILLIA DISTRICT COLLEGIATE AND VOCATIONAL INSTITUTE, 2 BORLAND STREET EAST,
PART OF LOT 6, CONCESSION 5,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF ORILLIA SOUTH, SIMCOE COUNTY,
NOW IN THE CITY OF ORILLIA, SIMCOE COUNTY**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

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Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF P449-0194-2018
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12 June 2018



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by the County of Simcoe to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the former Orillia District Collegiate and Vocational Institute, 2 Borland Street East, Part of Lot 6, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Orillia South, Simcoe County, now in the City of Orillia, Simcoe County. The subject property is approximately 3.8 ha in size.

The Stage 1 background assessment determined that a single archaeological site has been registered within a 1 km radius of the subject property. Historical mapping indicates the subject property is surrounded by historical transportation corridors and numerous historical structures are depicted within the limits of the property. Lake Couchiching is situated approximately 1 km east of the subject property; no other water sources are located near the property. Based on a review of the general physiography of the subject property and the presence of Euro-Canadian settlement, the subject property encompasses an area that exhibits potential for the presence of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted by means of a test pit survey initiated at 5 m intervals and increased to 10 m when disturbance was identified. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

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



PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by the County of Simcoe to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the former Orillia District Collegiate and Vocational Institute, 2 Borland Street East, Part of Lot 6, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Orillia South, Simcoe County, now in the City of Orillia, Simcoe County (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 3.8 ha in size.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and Ms. Caitlin Lacy (R303), and under the project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (MTCS P449-0194-2018). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of the County of Simcoe's due diligence, prior to future planning applications. All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the county on April 5, 2017. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to fieldwork.

1.2 Historical Context

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

Historically, the subject property is located within part of Lot 6, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Orillia South, Simcoe County. The property is situated within the historical settlement of Orillia, and is presently bordered by North Street East, Borland Street East, Peter Street North and West Street North.

1.2.1 Indigenous Overview

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and surrounding area.



Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC-AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Wendat, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	6 Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	AD 1650-1800's	
	Euro/Canadian	AD 1800-present	European settlement

1.2.2 Historical Overview

Township Survey and Settlement

The area within what is now Simcoe County was previously inhabited by the Huron Indigenous group. European goods reached the area before 1600 and soon after missionaries and Jesuits arrived. Sainte Marie was established in 1639 and became the first European settlement in Upper Canada. In 1798, the County of Simcoe was formed as part of the “Home District”. The boundaries of the county were refined in 1821. Almost 20 years later, in 1843, the area was declared a separate district, attaining county status in 1850, with Barrie as the county seat. At this time Simcoe County included portions of Grey and Dufferin Counties, and Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts. In 1881, the borders of Simcoe County were again redefined and the present townships of Tiny, Tay, Matchedash, Flos, Medonte, Orillia, Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, Vespra, Oro, Tosorontio, Essa, Innisfil, Adjala, Tecumseth, and West Gwillimbury were contained within. As of the late twentieth century, Simcoe County had two cities, seven towns, and eight villages (Mika and Mika 1983:394–398).

City of Orillia

The first Euro-Canadian settlement in what would become the City of Orillia occurred in 1832, with the village formally surveyed in 1839 by Samuel Richardson of Penatanguishene. Prior to this survey, the area was occupied extensively by the Huron, who used the location at the convergence of Lake Simcoe and Lake Couchiching as a fishing site, based on the presence of fish weirs. Samuel de Champlain, an early French explorer, visited the site in 1615, which is commemorated by a large statue in a local park. In 1838, after cohabiting with the local Huron for a short period of time, the Euro-Canadian settlers successfully petitioned the government to relocate the Indigenous community across Lake Couchiching at Rama (Mika and Mika 1983).

Early industry in Orillia relied heavily on lumbering, fisheries, and agriculture, facilitated by the ease of transportation afforded by its location at the confluence of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching. In the 1860's, the population of the village was 1000, and included three hotels, 21 stores, three churches, and a branch



of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. Orillia was elevated to the status of village in 1867, with James Quinn elected as first Reeve (Mika and Mika 1983).

Growth and prosperity continued in Orillia after the construction of the Northern Railway in 1871, then later in 1874, with the Midland Railway. These developments made Orillia a transportation crossroads between Lake Ontario at Port Hope in the south and Georgian Bay at Midland in the north. Orillia was incorporated as a town in 1875, with Mellville Miller as the first mayor (Mika and Mika 1983; City of Orillia 2011).

Industry developed in the town because of its location in this transportation network, which continued into the twentieth century, with Orillia serving as a major production facility for wartime good in the First World War. Tourism and recreation in Orillia also became an important economic driver in the twentieth century, with increasing numbers of cottagers enjoying the waterfront community. Orillia was incorporated as a city in 1969, and by 1980 had a population nearing 24,000. The City of Orillia remains a popular recreational and cottage destination into the twenty-first century due to its picturesque location on Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, along the path of the Trent-Severn Waterway (Mika and Mika 1983; City of Orillia 2011).

1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Historical Mapping

A review of historical mapping was undertaken in order to determine the presence of settlement features within the subject property during the nineteenth century and early twentieth century that may represent potential historical archaeological sites on the property¹ (Figures 2-6). It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

The 1867 *Orillia Town Plan* (unknown 1867) depicts the subject property within Lots 1-5, Ranges 1-2, Town of Orillia (Figure 2). G.H. Corbett is illustrated as the owner of Lot 5, Range 1. No structures are depicted within his property. A. Robinson is illustrated as the owner of Lot 3, Range 3 and no structures are depicted within the property. One structure is illustrated on Lot 2, Range 2; however no property owner information is provided.

The 1871 *Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe* (Hogg 1871) depicts the subject property within the schematic limits of Orillia (Figure 3). No property owners of historical features are depicted within the limits of the property. However, the property is surrounded by historical transportation corridors: North Street East to the north, Peter Street North to the east, Borland Street East to the south, and West Street North to the west. The map also depicts a road bisecting the property, which appears to be the former Cedar Street that terminated at West Street North.

¹ Use of historic map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then georeferenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process. These include the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.



The 1875 *Bird's Eye View of Orillia* (unknown 1875) shows development within the southeast corner of subject property along Borland Street East (Figure 4). Another structure is depicted in the northwest corner of the property.

The 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe* (Belden 1881) still depicts the subject property within the schematic limits of Orillia (Figure 5). No property owners or features are depicted within the limits and the roads are as previously illustrated.

Twentieth century topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Figure 6 illustrates the subject property located on the 1928 Barrie topographic sheet. Land features such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots and elevation are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping. A number of structures are illustrated along the southern limit fronting Borland Street East. Two additional structures, one along the east fronting Peter Street North and another in the northwest corner fronting North Street East, are also illustrated within the subject property limits. The road network is as previously illustrated with one exception; Cedar Street is now illustrated as a dashed line possibly indicating the road allowance had been closed or unimproved.

The 1986 Barrie National Topographic Sheet (NTS) illustrates the subject property as it appears today; the school buildings are situated within the south half and a 400 m track is depicted in the northeast corner of the property (Figure 7).

1.2.4 Review of Aerial Photography

A review of twentieth century aerial imagery was undertaken to illustrate past land use and/or disturbance on the subject property. In 1954, aerial photography shows that the subject property was situated within the urban boundary of the Town of Orillia (Figure 8). It is bounded by North Street East to the north, Peter Street North to the east, Borland Street East to the south, and West Street North to the west. A number of structures are situated along Borland Street East, within the south limit of the subject property. One or two additional structures are situated along West Street North. The remainder of the subject property remains open grass land; a faint dark oval may represent the early formation of a track within the northeast corner. The next available aerial photograph is from 1989, which shows the property after the school had been developed (Figure 9). A number of buildings associated with the school are situated across the south half of the property and a 400 m track is depicted in the northeast corner. Pockets of green space remain in the northwest corner, in the middle of the track, and in the southeast corner of the property.

1.2.5 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

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



For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model that underlies consideration of pre-contact Indigenous archaeological site potential (see Section 1.3.4), since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 m of an early historical transportation route are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The subject property is surrounded by historical transportation corridors and historical mapping depicts a number of historical structures within the limits of the property. Therefore, there is the potential of encountering nineteenth-century historical sites, dependent on the degree of recent land disturbances.

1.3 Archaeological Context

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

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

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

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

While no archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property, a single site has been registered within a one km radius (MTCS 2018). The McLeod site (BdGu-44) was discovered during a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for commercial/residential development of 21 and 22 Matchedash Street South, in the City of Orillia. The site represents the Euro-Canadian occupation of the property ca. 1867-1940. A Stage 4 assessment has been recommended (Golder 2015).

1.3.2 Previous Assessment

During the course of the background research, it was determined that no previous archaeological assessments are known to have been completed within a 50 m radius of the subject property.



1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated within the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region consists of low-lying belts of sand plain, which cover an area of 2,800 km², bordering Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. The lowlands can be divided into the Nottawasaga and Lake Simcoe Basins (Chapman and Putnam 1984:177–182).

Soils within the subject property are well drained Vasey sandy loam. The surficial geology consists of stone-poor, sandy silt to silty sand-textured till on Paleozoic terrain. A shore bluff or scarp is situated approximately 125 m to the east.

1.3.4 Review of Pre-contact Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are considered, at a generic level, to exhibit archaeological potential.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location. Lake Couchiching is situated approximately 1 km east of the subject property; no other water sources are located near the property.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including: food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. None of these special features stated above are known to be located in the immediate vicinity of the subject property.

While Lake Couchiching is approximately 1 km east of the subject property, the presence of a shore bluff or scarp approximately 125 m to the east indicates that there is potential for the identification of pre-contact Indigenous archaeological remains, depending on the degree of later developments or soil alterations.

1.3.5 Subject Property Description

The subject property is irregular in shape and is approximately 3.8 ha in size. It is bounded by North Street East to the north, Peter Street North to the east, Borland Street East to the south, and West Street North to the west (Figure 10). The subject property consists of the former Orillia District Collegiate and



Vocational Institute, which closed in June 2017. The school property includes various buildings, a large parking lot, and a 400 m level gravel track.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on May 8, 2018 in order to inventory, identify and describe any archaeological resources extant on the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Dr. Poorya Kashini (R1133). The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the S & G. Field observations from the Stage 2 field survey have also been compiled on project mapping for the subject property (Figure 11), and representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 7.0 of this report.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review in order to confirm obvious areas of disturbance. Disturbed areas include the footprints of the existing school buildings, the graded and level paved and gravel surfaces around the school, and the footprint of the 400 m track (Plates 1-4). Buried utilities were also observed along the south limit of the property between Borland Street East and the school buildings (Plate 5). According to 2.1 Property Survey, Standard 2b of the S & G, the disturbances noted at these locations are considered too deep and extensive to warrant further survey. The disturbed areas account for approximately 59% of the subject property.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The remaining 41% of the subject property is found to contain the potential for encountering archaeological resources and was assessed by means of a test pit survey (Plates 6-9). These areas consist of level open green space around the 400 m track in the northeast quadrant of the property and an open green space in the southeast corner of the subject property. In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1.2, all test pits were hand-excavated by natural strata at least five cm into subsoil and all soil was screened through six mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated within 1 m of structures whenever possible. Upon completion, all of the test pits were backfilled.

The test pit survey was initiated at 5 m intervals and increased to 10 m when disturbance was observed.

Approximately 1% of subject property was tested at 5 m intervals, where a small pocket of intact soil was encountered within the track area. Intact soil profiles consisted of approximately 30 cm of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam topsoil over dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay subsoil (Plate 10).

The remainder of the subject property, approximately 40%, was tested at 10 m intervals. Disturbed soil profiles typically consisted of 30-75 cm of various fill layers including gravel. Test pits were terminated when the fill layers were too compact or a layer of concrete was reached (Plates 11-12).



3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by the County of Simcoe to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of former Orillia District Collegiate and Vocational Institute, 2 Borland Street East, Part of Lot 6, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Orillia South, Simcoe County, now in the City of Orillia, Simcoe County. The subject property is approximately 3.8 ha in size.

The Stage 1 background assessment determined that a single archaeological site has been registered within a 1 km radius of the subject property. Historical mapping indicates the subject property is surrounded by historical transportation corridors and numerous historical structures are depicted within the limits of the property. Lake Couchiching is situated approximately 1 km east of the subject property; no other water sources are located near the property. Based on a review of the general physiography of the subject property and the presence of Euro-Canadian settlement, the subject property encompasses an area that exhibits potential for the presence of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted by means of a test pit survey initiated at 5 m intervals and increased to 10 m when disturbance was identified. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

It should be noted that while the subject property is situated within the limits of the historical centre of Orillia and structures were depicted on historical mapping, no historical archaeological material was encountered during the course of the assessment.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. No further archaeological assessment of the property be required.

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

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

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, 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, preservation and protection 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 and Sport, 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
 - Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
 - The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
 - Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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1867 1867 Orillia Town Plan. Orillia Historical Society.

1875 1875 Bird's eye view of Orillia. Simcoe County Archives.



7.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: View from southwest corner of property looking along west side of school.



Plate 2: View across paved surface toward school.



Plate 3: View from northwest corner of property across graded gravel surface.



Plate 4: View from north limit of property toward track area.



Plate 5: View along south limit of property where buried utilities have been installed.

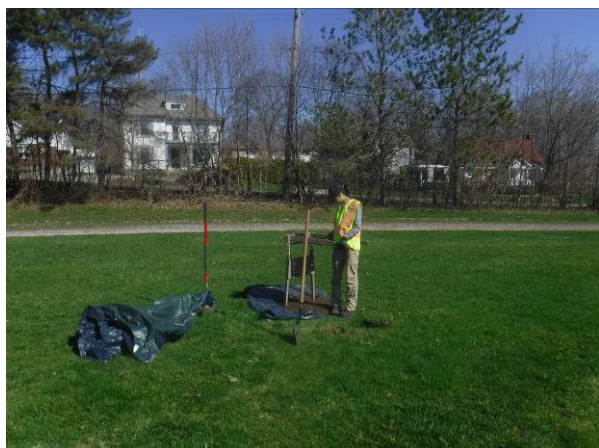


Plate 6: View of test pit survey across property.



Plate 7: View of test pit survey across property.



Plate 8: View of test pit survey across property.



Plate 9: View of test pit survey across property.



Plate 10: Test pit with intact soil profile.



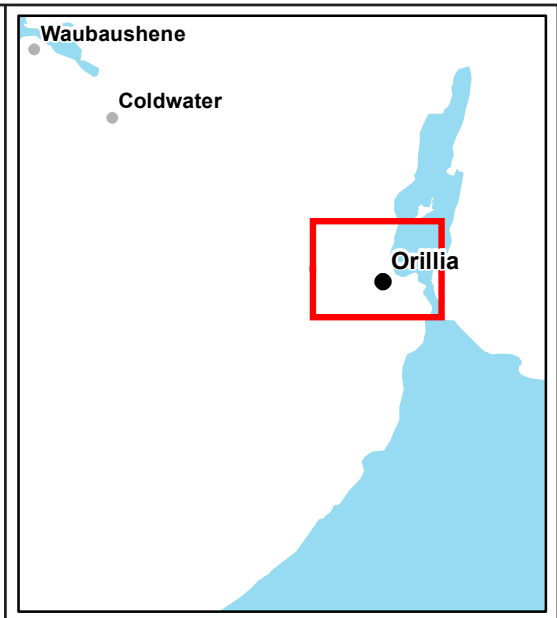
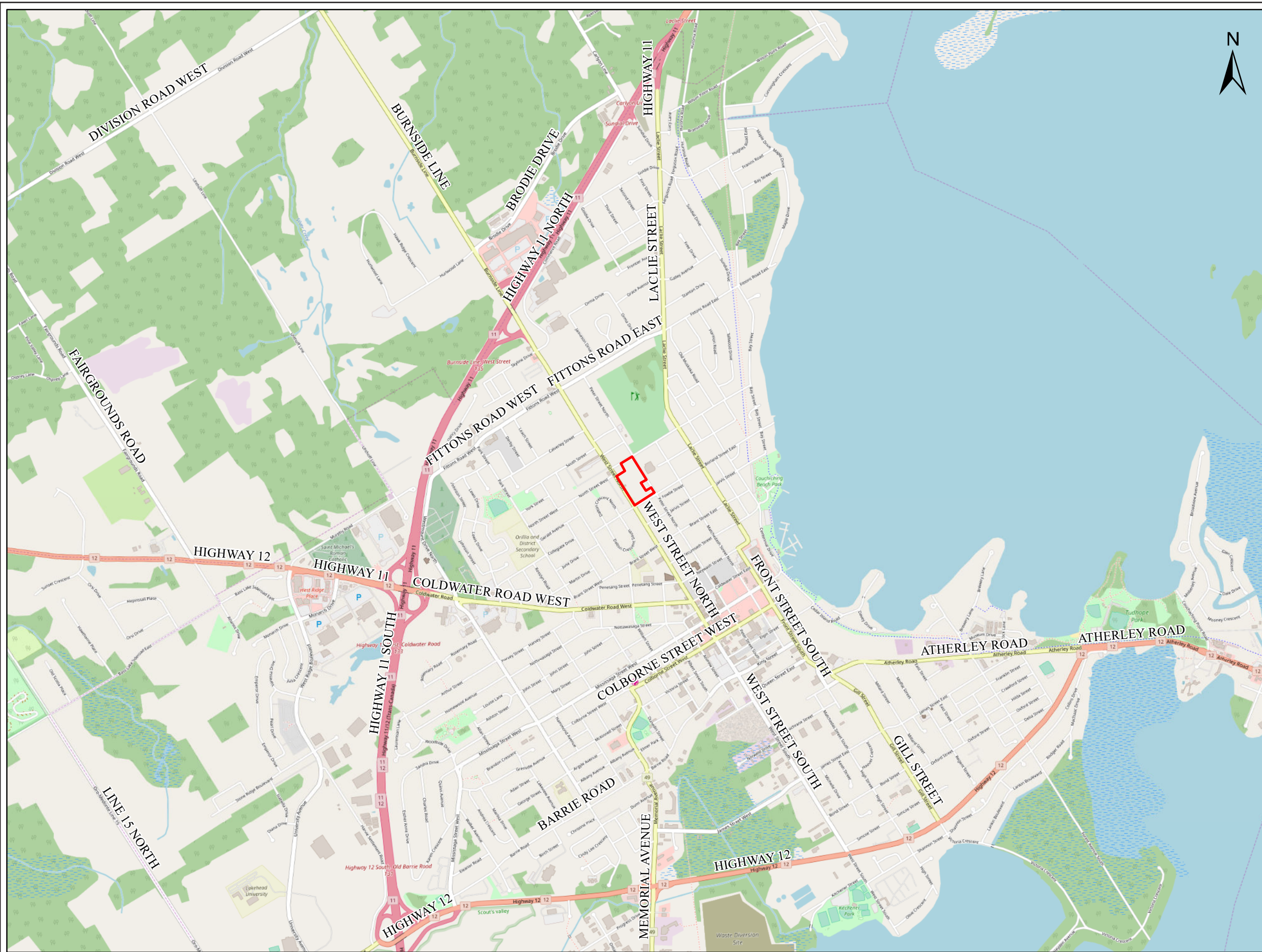
Plate 11: Example of test pit with disturbed soil profile with layer of concrete at bottom.



Plate 12: Example of test pit with disturbed soil profile with layer of concrete at bottom.

8.0 MAPS

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

BASE:
 (c) OpenStreetMap and contributors,
 Creative Commons-Share Alike
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ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-074 DRAWN BY: BW
 DATE: 10-Apr-18 FILE: 18PL074_Fig1



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Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property.



Figure 2: Subject Property located on the 1867 Orillia Town Plan



Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1871 Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe

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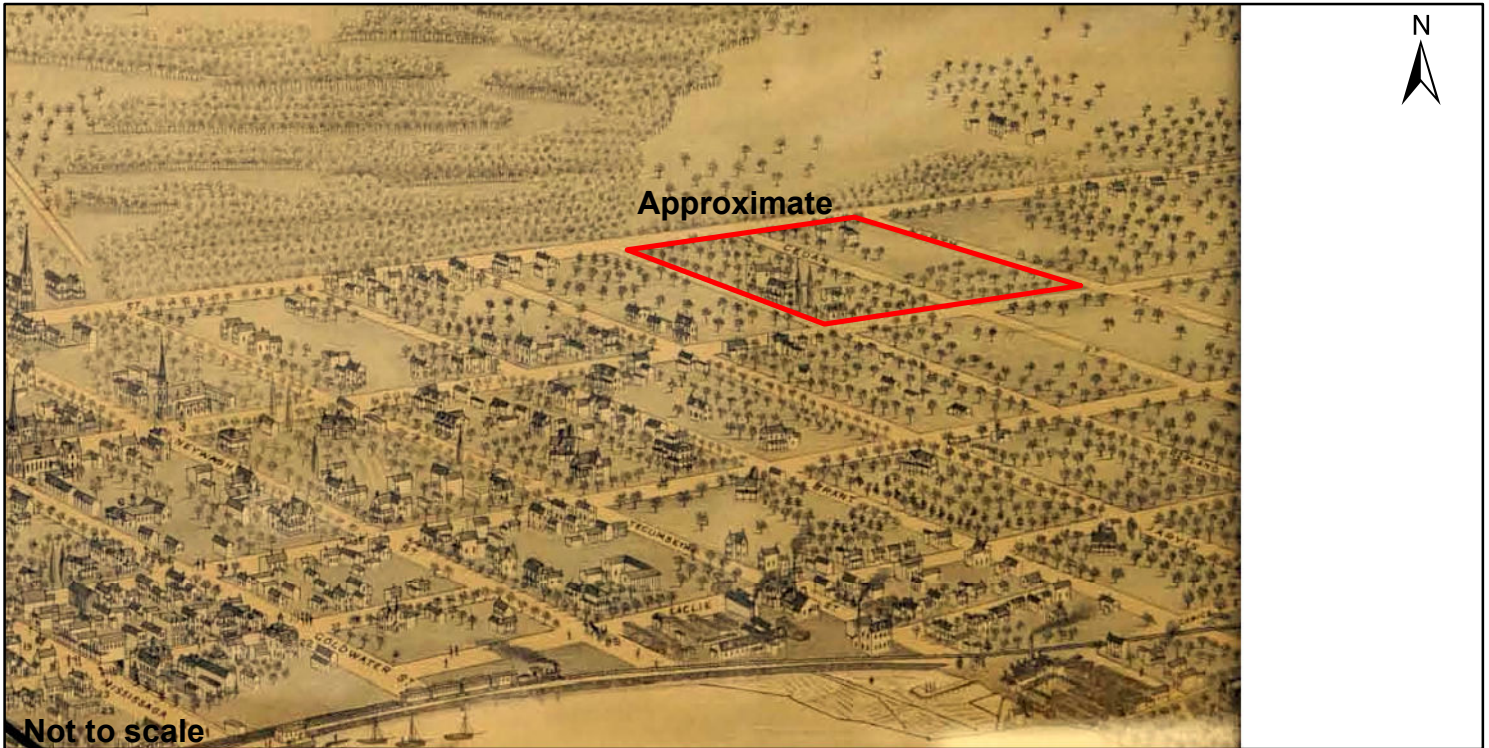


Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1875 Bird's Eye View of Orillia



Figure 5: Subject Property located on the 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe

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Figure 6: Subject Property located on the 1928 NTS Sheet Barrie

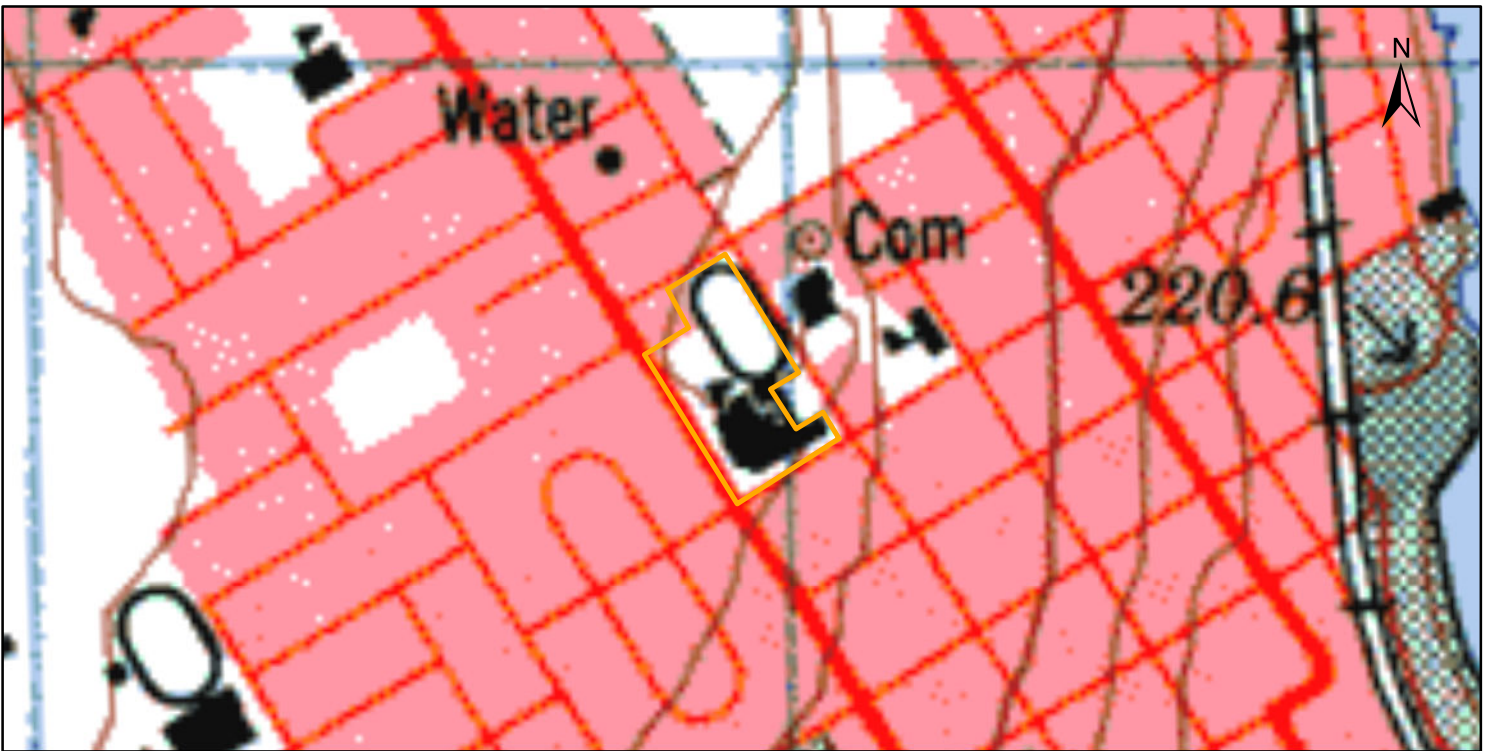



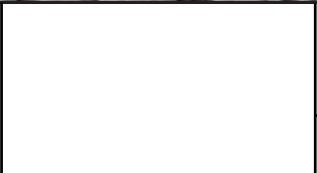
Figure 7: Subject Property located on the 1986 NTS Sheet Barrie

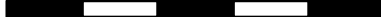
 <p>Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069 416-966-9723 asheritage.ca</p>	 SUBJECT PROPERTY		<p>0 250</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Metres</p> <p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-074 DRAWN BY: BW DATE: 10-Apr-18 FILE: 18PL074_Fig4_5</p>
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 SUBJECT PROPERTY




0 500

Metres

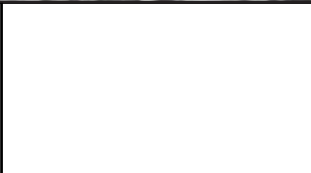
ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-074 DRAWN BY: BW
DATE: 10-Apr-18 FILE: 18PL074_Fig6_1954

Figure 8: Subject Property located on the 1954 aerial imagery.





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 SUBJECT PROPERTY



0 500



Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-074 DRAWN BY: BW
 DATE: 10-Apr-18 FILE: 18PL074_Fig7_1989

Figure 9: Subject Property located on the 1989 aerial imagery.




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 **SUBJECT PROPERTY**
 **ROAD**

BASE:
 Ortho
 Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA,
 USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN,
 IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community


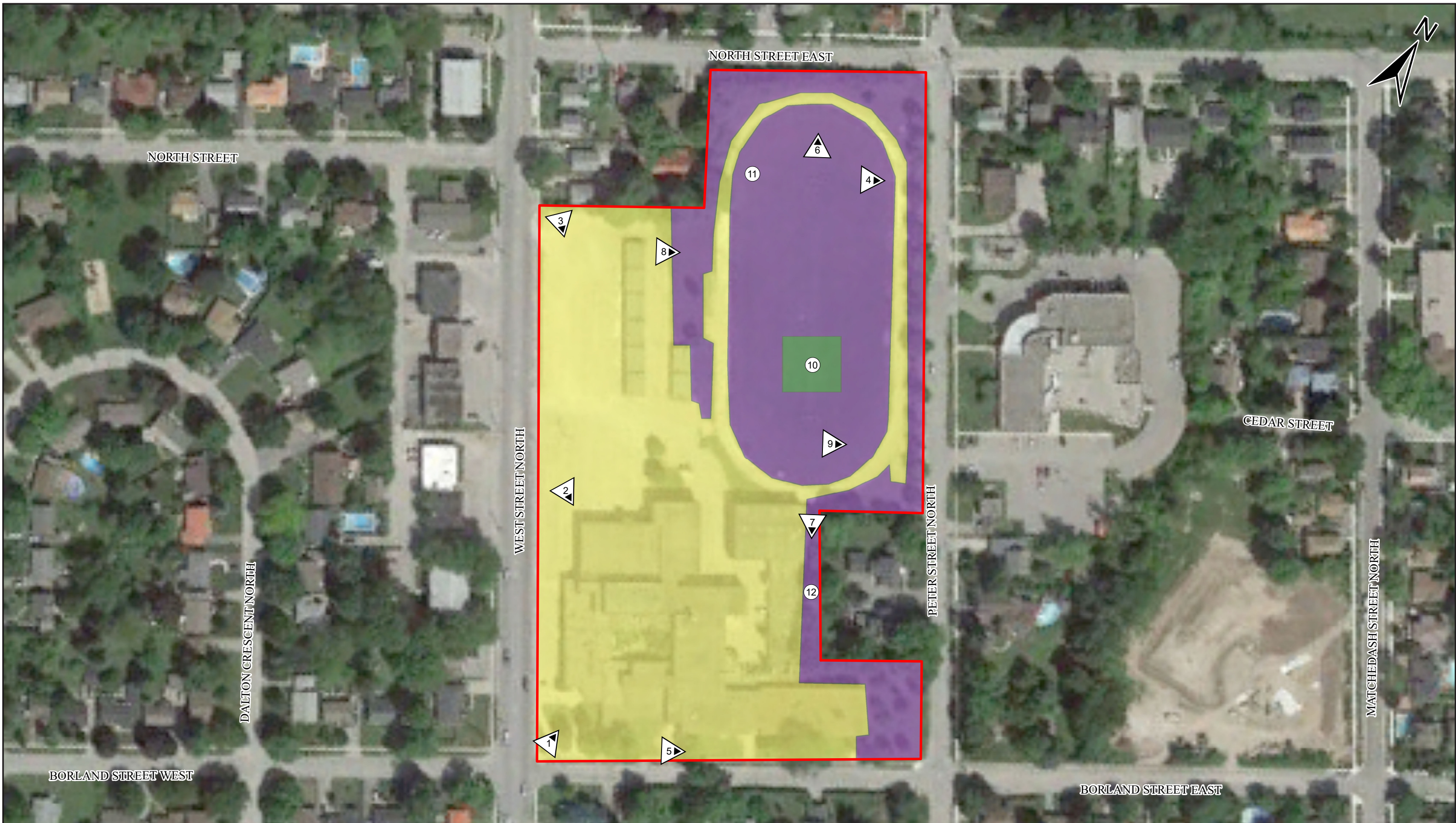
0  100
Metres
 ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-074 DRAWN BY: BW
 DATE: 10-Apr-18 FILE: 18PL074_Fig8_Ortho

Figure 10: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property



 <p>Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca</p>	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	 TEST PIT SURVEY - 5m	 PHOTO LOCATIONS	BASE: Ortho Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community	 0 50 Metres
	 TEST PIT SURVEY - 10m (DISTURBED)	 ROAD	 PROFILE PHOTO LOCATIONS		

Figure 11: Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment