

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

500 Salem Road
Part of Lot 1, Concession 11
Community of Holly
Town of Innisfil
County of Simcoe
Historic Township of Innisfil
Historic County of Simcoe

September 29, 2022
Prepared for: The Proponent
Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.
Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Stage 1 Archaeological Study Area which is 3.23 HA in size and a Stage 2 Archaeological Study Area scoped to the limits of the proposed development which is .75 Ha in size.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Stage 2 Study Area had been subject to extensive disturbance via grading and soil removal in the 20th century and retains no archaeological potential. However, as the Study Area resides within a region with an Archaeological Management Plan, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment survey was conducted to confirm this disturbance. This resulted in the confirmation of deep disturbance and low archaeological potential within the Stage 2 Study Area. The balance of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Study Area retains archaeological potential and further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment survey is recommend should future development or soil disturbance occurs.

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- The portions of the Study Area outside the limits of the planned development retain archaeological potential and as such are recommended for Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey should future development be planned.
- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a test pit survey with the following conditions:
 - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
 - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
 - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

- ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
 - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
 - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner
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- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT	6
1.1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT	6
1.2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	6
2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT	6
2.1.TREATY HISTORY	6
2.2.COUNTY HISTORY	7
2.3.LOCAL OR COMMUNITY HISTORY	8
2.4.STUDY AREA HISTORY	8
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	9
3.1.REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	10
3.3.CEMETERIES & BURIALS	17
3.4.ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	17
3.5.HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT	17
3.6.HERITAGE PROPERTIES	17
3.7.HISTORIC PLAQUES	17
4. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS	17
5. STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS	17
6. STAGE 2 FIELD METHODOLOGY	18
7. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS	19
8. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS	19
9. STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS	20
10. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	21
11. IMAGES	22
12. MAPS	23
12.1.MAP 1: STUDY AREA LOCATION	24
12.2.MAP 2: STUDY AREA TOPOGRAPHIC DETAIL	25
12.3.MAP 3: STUDY AREA ENVIRONMENTAL DETAIL	26
12.4.MAP 4: STUDY AREA ATOP 1871 MAP	27
12.5.MAP 5; STUDY AREA ATOP 1881 MAP	28
12.6.MAP 6: STUDY AREA ATOP 1978 AERIAL IMAGERY	29
12.7.MAP 7: STUDY AREA ATOP 1989 AERIAL IMAGERY	30
12.8.MAP 8: STUDY AREA ATOP 1997 AERIAL IMAGERY	31
12.9.MAP 9: STUDY AREA ATOP 2018 AERIAL IMAGERY	32
12.10.MAP 10: STAGE 2 RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT	33

13. REFERENCES

35

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1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located at the municipal address of 500 Salem Road, Part of Lot 1, Concession 11, Community of Holly, Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, Historic Township of Innisfil in the Historic County of Simcoe (Map 1).

The requirement for a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Approval Authority in response to a Severance Application under the Planning Act for the construction of residential units. The assessment reported on herein was undertaken after direction by the Approval Authority and before formal application submission.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the legal 3.34 Ha property; the Stage 2 archaeological survey was conducted on the portion subject to proposed residential development as instructed by the Approval Authority. Permission, without limitation, was provided by the proponent to survey, assess, and document the archaeological potential and resources, if present, of the Study Area.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is irregular in shape, approximately 3.34 Ha in size, is predominantly active fallow scrublands (Maps 2 & 3).

The Study Area is located within the Bear Creek - Nottawasaga Watershed and contains a watercourse running through the centre of the property that is associated with Bear Creek (NDMNRF 2022).

The Study Area is situated within the Peterborough Drumlin Field (31) physiographic region of Southern Ontario.

2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1. Treaty History

The Study Area is located within the boundaries of the Nottawasaga Purchases or Treaty 18. This Treaty was signed by representatives of the Anishinaabe Peoples as well as the

Crown in 1818. It is bordered to the West by the Saugeen Treaty. These Treaties meet roughly at what is today St Vincent - Sydenham Townline and runs South to modern Arthur, Ontario. The Southern border of Treaty 18 then runs slightly northeast through Orangeville directly to Newmarket. Encompassing the Holland River, the Eastern boundary of Treaty 18 then heads North into Cook's Bay where it follows the shoreline. It follows the water into Kempenfelt Bay through Barrie then northwest to Edmore Beach and following the shoreline of Georgian Bay back to its meeting point close to St Vincent - Sydenham Townline. This treaty equals about 645000 Ha in exchange for 1200 pounds in goods paid yearly at the Montreal Price (MIA, 2022).

2.2. County History

Simcoe County is located between the west shore of Lake Simcoe and the east shore of Georgian Bay. It is bordered on the south by Highway 9 at York County and to the north by the Trent Severn and Muskoka County. The lands of Simcoe County were well known to Europeans prior to formal settlement as they were traversed by French Fur traders and Jesuit missionaries from the early 1600s. Jesuit missionaries set up a number of settlement forts to preach Christianity to the indigenous people of the area, learning their language and lifeways. The largest of these forts was Saint Marie. By 1650 all forts were abandoned due to ongoing conflict in the area (Belden & Co 1881) (Mika & Mika 1983).

In 1798 Simcoe was loosely defined within the Home District, formally Nassau (MOGACS 2022). It wasn't until the end of the eighteenth century that the harbour at Penetanguishene was rediscovered and ear marked for a military port by the British (Belden & Co 1881). The area was named after Colonel John Graves Simcoe the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and pledged to veterans, loyalists, and other civil servants (Mika & Mika 1983). The first wave of settlers to Simcoe arrived in 1815 from Red River, Manitoba. They were 140 Highland Scottish settlers unhappy with the isolated western Selkirk Settlement in today's Manitoba. They travelled by river and lake to where they eventually settled in West Gwillenbury (Hunter 1909) (Mika & Mika 1983). Around this time the Penetanguishene Road was constructed connecting Toronto and Barrie to aid prospective settlers. Settlers began to slowly put down roots and by 1820 a majority of the area was surveyed. The 1830s brought the next influx of settlers from Britain and Ireland and by 1843 Simcoe was declared a separate district (Belden & Co 1881). Simcoe became a county in 1850 with Barrie as its county town with the county's primary industry being lumber, milling, agriculture, and ship building. However, these industry deforested the county and industry slowed until the arrival of the Northern Railway in 1855 and subsequent rail line in the next couple decades. In 1922 a reforestation

project was launched and the county slowly had its rustic charm brought back (Mika & Mika 1983).

The county went through a number of municipal restructurings throughout its existence but its present structure was fixed in 1994 and includes the Towns of Bradford West Gwillenbury, Collingwood, Innisfil, Midland, New Tecumseth, Penetanguishene, and Wasaga Beach as well as the Townships of Adjala-Tosorontio, Clearview, Essa, Oro-Medonte, Ramara, Severn, Springwater, Tay, and Tiny. The Cities of Barrie and Orillia are municipally separate as are the reserves of Christian Island and Mnjikaning First Nation (Ontario 1993). Modern Simcoe County still relies heavily on agriculture but also contains some tech, Manufacturing, engineering and automotive industries. The education, military, and policing sectors also play a prominent roll in Simcoe's Economy (Simcoe EDO 2022). Simcoe is also a growing centre for commuters from the Greater Toronto Area.

2.3. Local or Community History

Innisfil was surveyed in 1820 and settled shortly there after with help from growing lumber and agricultural industries. Settlement was further aided by the completion of the Penetanguishene Road which allowed settlers to travel through the township from Toronto to Barrie. In 1850, the building of the railways through Innisfil led to population growth however the township remained mainly agrarian with some cottage industries until about the 1990s. Modern Innisfil, while still largely agrarian, is growing rapidly as a residential township. It's proximity to Highway 400, connecting Barrie to Toronto, has drastically increased its population in the last 30 years.

Holly is a growing suburban community south of Barrie in Simcoe County. It was named in 1874 by William Carruthers Little after a small village in Gloucestershire, England where he hailed from (OHS 1904).

2.4. Study Area History

A review of historical resources resulted in the following data relevant to the Study Area:

Map 4: 1871 Hogg's Map of the Counties of Simcoe (Hogg 1871)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 1, Concession 11. The land containing the Study Area is listed as under the ownership of George Brooks. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area. The modern Salem Road is present along the southern limit of the Study Area.

Map 5: 1881 Illustrated Historic Atlas of the Counties of Simcoe (Belden 1881)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 1, Concession 11. The land containing the Study Area is listed as under the ownership of George Brooks. There are no structures noted on or adjacent to the Study Area. The modern Salem Road is present along the southern limit of the Study Area.

Map 6: 1978 Aerial Imagery (Simcoe Region GIS 2022)

The eastern limit of the Study Area has undergone extensive soil disturbance and grading potentially related to similar works in the property directly adjacent to the east.

Map 7: 1989 Aerial Imagery (Simcoe Region GIS 2022)

The eastern limit of the Study Area has undergone extensive soil disturbance and grading potentially related to similar works in the property directly adjacent to the east. The western limit of the Study Area has been modified and now has a home present.

Map 8: 1997 Aerial Imagery (Simcoe Region GIS 2022)

The eastern limit of the Study Area has undergone extensive soil disturbance and grading potentially related to similar works in the property directly adjacent to the east.

Map 9: 1989 Aerial Imagery (Simcoe Region GIS 2022)

The eastern limit of the Study Area has undergone extensive soil disturbance and grading potentially related to similar works in the property directly adjacent to the east.

The following should be noted in regard to the review of historic maps:

- Study Area placement within historic maps is only approximate
- Many historic maps were subscriber based, meaning only individuals who paid a fee would have their property details mapped

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Study Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian peoples.

3.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on March 22, 2022, using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 601249 N 4907455 indicated that there are 6 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area. None of the registered archaeological sites are within the Study Area nor are any within a 50 m buffer.

TABLE 1: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BbGw-91	Brooks Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
BbGw-90	Location 3	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
BbGw-7	IF 2	None Provided	None Provided	None Provided
BbGw-41	DiPoce 2	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	village
BbGw-40	DiPoce 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
BbGw-13	Lougheed	Pre-Contact	None Provided	burial, village

3.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

The lands directly north of the Study Area have been subject to numerous archaeological assessments which have been summarised below. These reports were reviewed by the licensee, and they had no impact as to the methods or findings of the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Report reported on herein.

Report ID: 38370

PIF#: P059-279-2011

Report Title: Report on the 2011 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Di Poce Management Property, Part of Lot 1, Concession 11, City of Barrie, Former Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, Ontario

Executive Summary: This Land Archaeology Inc. was contracted by Di Poce Management to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of their lands, part of the Lot 1, Concession 11 City of Barrie, Ontario. The property encompasses a total of 26.8 hectares. Stage 1 study provided background information on the property. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved the visual assessment of 26.8 hectares of land. Two archaeological sites were found. One a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian farmstead most of which is located to the west of the agricultural field; the other a small aboriginal site which may represent a single small longhouse located in cornfields associated with a Huron Indian village located on the west side of County Road 27 just north of the subject property. Recommendations are therefore as follows: As the Stage 2 visual assessment of the agricultural fields identified two significant archaeological sites; Di Poce 1 and Di Poce 2, these sites require further assessment. Di Poce 1 (BbGw-40) o Di Poce 1 (BbGw-40) site requires further assessment to determine if the site

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

extends into the unassessed adjacent scrubland; additional Stage 2 assessment is required in this area. Once this outstanding Stage 2 has defined the site area, the site should then proceed to a Stage 3 assessment. The field must be re-disked and a Stage 3 CSP completed along with a Stage 3 archaeological assessment consisting of unit excavation along a 5m grid over the site area; 20% infill units must be completed. All soils must be screened through 6mm hardware cloth. The Stage 3 assessment must conform to the relevant requirements as set forth in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Di Poce 2 (BbGw-41) o Di Poce 2 (BbGw-41) site requires both Stage 3 and Stage 4 assessment as it is a Pre-Contact Woodland Period Site. Given that the site is small and will required Stage 4 mitigation, as per the 2011 Standards and Guidelines, Table 3.1 the Stage 3 assessment must involve must be re-disking the field, allowing for sufficient weather to complete a Stage 3 CSP at 1m intervals. Stage 3 archaeological assessment consisting of unit excavation along a 10m grid with 40% infill units must be completed. All soils must be screened through 6mm hardware cloth. The Stage 3 assessment must conform to the relevant requirements a set forth in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. o It should be noted that Stage 4 will be required on the Di Poce 2 Site, formal Stage 4 recommendations are to be provided in Stage 3 reporting. o Portions of the property which were not subject to assessment require assessment. These include lands not suitable for ploughing and an area noted as Natural Heritage Land adjacent to the watercourse. The area of land not suitable for ploughing will require a test pit assessment at 5 m transects. The portion of the property that has not been subject to assessment and is labelled "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 the 2011 Standards and Guidelines, Section 7.8.1 (f) will be obtained from the City/Municipal Authority and the Proponent. It is recommended the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport enter this report into the Public Registry of Archaeological Reports and issue a letter of confirmation supporting the recommendations.

Report ID: 38614

PIF#: P059-0610-2014

Report Title: Report on the 2014 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of DiPoce Management Inc.'s Property, Part of Lot 1, Concession 11, Historic Simcoe County, City of Barrie, Ontario.

Executive Summary: This Land Archaeology Inc. (TLA) was contracted by Di Poce Management Inc. to conduct additional Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment work in 2014 of their property located on Part of Lot 1, Concession 11, City of Barrie, Regional Municipality of Simcoe, Ontario. Originally in 2011, This Land Archaeology Inc. carried out a Stage 1-2 assessment on a portion of this land. The Stage 1 assessment provided background information on the property. The Stage 2 assessment involved the visual survey of 15.54 hectares of land during which two archaeological sites were found. They were registered as the Di Poce 1 Site (BbGw-40), a Euro-Canadian homestead; and Di Poce 2 Site (BbGw-41), an Aboriginal Site. Recommendations upon conclusion of this assessment were as follows: Stage 3 was recommended for both sites; and land not subject to assessment, approximately 7.8 hectares of scrubland and brush; and 3.0 hectares of Natural Heritage Land required archaeological assessment when approved by the Proponent. Report on file with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport under PIF# P059-279-2011. This report details the 2014 Stage 2 assessment on a portion of land, 7.8 hectares that remained to be assessed at the conclusion of the 2011 assessment, and was approved for assessment. The 2014 assessment encompassed 7.8 hectares of land. Approximately 0.3 hectares were assessed as holding low/no potential as it is low lying and wet; 7.5 hectares were assessed by test pit method. The Stage 2 test pit assessment identified a potential cellar depression adjacent to the Di Poce 1 Site; no artifacts

were found during the balance of the test pit assessment, as such, a summary of recommendations are as follows (note: detailed recommendations are in the report):

- o There are no further archaeological concerns associated with the area subject to test pit assessment with the exception of the potential cellar depression located southwest of the Di Poce 1 Site.
- o A Stage 3 assessment is required around the potential cellar depression found during the Stage 2 test pit assessment as it is likely related to the adjacent Di Poce 1 Site. The previously defined Di Poce 1 site limits have been adjusted to include this potential cellar depression.
- o Approximately 3.0 hectares of land noted as “Natural Heritage Land” adjacent to the watercourse remains to be assessed upon final disposition of this land. As the draft plan has not been finalized. This portion of 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 the 2011 Standards and Guidelines, Section 7.8.1 (f) will be obtained from the City/Municipal Authority and the Proponent.
- o As previously recommended in the 2011 report on file with the MTCS, Stage 3 is required on both the Di Poce 1 Site; and Di Poce Site 2. 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.

Report ID: 39653

PIF#: P059-0670-2015

Report Title: Report on the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Di Poce Management Limited's Property, Part of Lot 1, Concession 11, City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Geographic Township of Innisfil, Ontario

Executive Summary: This Land Archaeology Inc. was contracted by Di Poce Management Limited to conduct a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment on their property, Part of Lot 1, Concession 11, in the City of Barrie, Ontario. Previously in 2011, This Land Archaeology Inc. carried out a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on Lot 1, Concession 11 (Report entered into the Public Register under P059-279-2011). The Stage 1 assessment indicated the property held high Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. The 2011 Stage 2 assessment involved the visual survey of 26.8 hectares. During the visual survey, two archaeological sites were found (Figures 5A and 5B). The first was a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian farmstead which was registered and named Di Poce 1 Site (BbGw-40). The second was a pre-contact site registered and named Di Poce 2 Site (BbGw-41). At the conclusion of the 2011 Stage 2 assessment both the Di Poce 1 Site and the Di Poce 2 Site were recommended to proceed to Stage 3 as they both held further Cultural Heritage Value and Interest. For both sites, Stage 3 archival research, CSP and unit excavations were recommended. Additionally, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended for the 10.8 hectares of land that remained to be assessed. In 2014, a Stage 2 assessment was carried out on a portion of land (7.5 hectares) that remained to be assessed at the conclusion of the 2011 assessment (Report entered into Public Register under P059-0610-2014). The 2014 Stage 2 test pit assessment identified a potential cellar depression adjacent to the Di Poce 1 Site; no artifacts were found during the balance of the test pit assessment, as such, recommendations were as follows:

- o There are no further archaeological concerns associated with the area subject to test pit assessment with the exception of the potential cellar depression located southwest of the Di Poce 1 Site.
- o A Stage 3 assessment is required around the potential cellar depression found during the Stage 2 test pit assessment as it is likely related to the adjacent Di Poce 1 Site. The previously defined Di Poce 1 site limits have been adjusted to include this potential cellar depression.
- o Approximately 3.0 hectares of land noted as “Natural Heritage Land” adjacent to the watercourse

remains to be assessed upon final disposition of this land. As the draft plan has not been finalized. This portion of 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 the 2011 Standards and Guidelines, Section 7.8.1 (f) will be obtained from the City/Municipal Authority and the Proponent. o As previously recommended in the 2011 report, entered into the Public Register under P059-279-2011, Stage 3 is required on both the Di Poce 1 Site; and Di Poce 2 Site. This report documents the Stage 3 assessment of Di Poce 1 Site (BbGw-40) as recommended at the conclusion of the 2011 and 2014 assessments. The Stage 3 CSP resulted in the collection of 163 artifacts from 72 findspots. The subsequent unit excavation resulted in the recovery of 1,295 artifacts from 59 excavated units. A review of the archival research in tandem with an analysis of the artifacts recovered suggests the Di Poce 1 Site represents a mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. Recommendations are as follows: The DiPoce 1 Site is to be subject to Mitigation of Developmental Impacts through Avoidance and Protection or through Excavation in accordance with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists Section 4.1 and Section 7.9.4, Standards 2a and 4. As the Proponent continues to go through Municipal Clearances for the property, either Mitigation methods may be viable. Further work on the property must conform to one of the methods of Stage 4 Mitigation. Detailed Recommendations are provided in the Recommendations section of this report. 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.

Report ID: 47088

PIF#: P059-0671-2015

Report Title: REPORT ON THE STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE 2 SITE (BbGw-41) LOCATED ON DI POCE MANAGEMENT LIMITED'S PROPERTY, PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 11 IN THE CITY OF BARRIE, SIMCOE COUNTY, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF INNISFIL, ONTARIO

Executive Summary: This Land Archaeology Inc. (TLA) was contracted by the proponent to conduct Archaeological Assessments on their property located at Lot 1, Concession 11, City of Barrie, Ontario. Originally in 2011 TLA conducted a Stage 1 AA encompassing the entirety of the Subject Property (Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Number P059-279-2011). Stage 1 determined the Study Area held archaeological potential, therefore Stage 1 recommendations required a Stage 2 AA. 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 1 Site (BbGw-40) and an Indigenous site which was named Di Poce 2 Site (BbGw-41). Both resources met the criteria to require Stage 3 site specific assessments and Stage 4 mitigation, as was recommended. Lands not subject to assessment at that time were recommended for Stage 2 assessment when the lands became available. Report accepted into the Public Register under P059-279-2011. In 2014, additional Stage 2 assessments were conducted. During this test pit assessment, no artifacts were found, however a cellar depression was found. Due to the proximity of the cellar depression to the Di Poce 1 Site, a Stage 3 assessment of the area was recommended. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Number P059-0610-2014. In 2015, Stage 3 site specific assessments were conducted on the Di Poce 1; and the Di Poce 2 Sites. Di Poce 1 Site was interpreted to represent a 19th century domestic occupation. Given the productivity of the site and 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

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

preservation was not viable. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Number P059-0670-2015. Subsequently, in 2017-2018, Di Poce 1 Site was subject to Stage 4 Mitigation of Developmental Impacts through excavation as preservation was not viable. The mitigation of the site resulted in the recovery of 7,116 artifacts, and the investigation of 12 cultural features, two of which were interpreted as representing cellars and the mechanical stripping of a site area of 3,586 m². The Di Poce 1 Site represents remains of a mid to late 19th century domestic habitation; it is likely the culmination of habitation from both the Sproule and Brooks families. Stage 4 mitigation is complete, the site has been fully excavated, removed and recorded. It holds no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Number P059-0722-2017. In 2018, TLA was contracted to assess a wooded area originally noted as “Natural Heritage Lands” as recommended at the end of the 2011 assessment. During the Stage 2 test pit, 34 artifacts (all of which were pre-1900) were recovered from 9 positive test pits. This Euro-Canadian site was identified, named and registered as the Brooks Site. The site met the criteria issued by the MTCS to require Stage 3 site specific assessment. The Stage 3 assessment resulted in the recovery of 135 artifacts (predominantly dating pre-1870) from 18 units. Archival research indicated that this site may in fact represent the occupation of the property by either the Sproule family, circa 1841, or the Brooks family circa 1866. It is interesting to note that the Brooks Site is located 60m east of the Di Poce 1 Site, 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 1 Site. The Brooks Site may represent an earlier occupation of the lot as compared to the Di Poce 1 Site. Given the archaeological productivity and the historical relevance, the Brooks Site met the criteria to require Stage 4 Mitigation of Developmental Impacts. As preservation was not possible, excavation was recommended. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF numbers: P059-0747-2018 and P059-0751-2018. In 2018, partial Stage 4 Mitigation was conducted. Mitigation could not be completed due to the MTCS requirement under the 2011 Standards and Guidelines to investigate 10 metres from the edge of discovered cultural features. To accomplish this further investigation, tree removal was required which was not granted due to the potential impact to nesting birds. To accommodate the developmental schedule and the installation of a service road, partial clearance was granted. Outstanding recommendations on the Brooks Site (BbGw-91) are that the portion of the Brooks Site not fully excavated will be protected by a 10 m buffer. The buffer will encompass the investigated features and the area requiring further Stage 4 mitigation. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Number P059-0756-2018. This report details the Stage 3 assessment of the Di Poce 2 Site, interpreted as a Late Woodland pre-contact site, likely an extension of the Loughheed Site. As the Di Poce 2 Site was located within an agricultural field, Stage 3 assessment included a Controlled Surface Pick-Up (CSP), unit excavations, and mechanical trenching to search for the location of potential palisades. During the Stage 3 assessment a total of 3,355 artifacts were recovered. Mechanical trenching did not uncover any evidence of palisades or an extension of the Di Poce 2 Site further to the south. As this site is interpreted to represent a Late Woodland site, it retains further Cultural Heritage Value and Interest. In 2018, the modifications to the applicant's Draft Plan of Subdivision excluded lands where the Di Poce 2 Site is located including a 20 metre protective site buffer. As such, this site is of no further concern to the current project and Draft Plan of Subdivision. Recommendations are detailed in the Recommendation Section of this Report, and summarized below:

- o The Di Poce 2 Site is to be subject to Mitigation of Developmental Impacts through Excavation or Preservation in accordance with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists; or the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists in place at the time of mitigation.
- o Indigenous Engagement will be required through a further Stage 3 assessment; this Stage 3 excludes fieldwork while providing a vehicle for working through and documenting Indigenous engagement.
- o The Brooks Site (Bb-Gw-91), located on the proponent's property which is to be subject to development has been partially mitigated. Mitigation could not be completed in 2018 due to the need to investigate 10 metres from the edge of discovered cultural features which

was not possible. Therefore, as recommended in the Stage 4 PER accepted into the Public Register under PIF #P059-0756-2018. Outstanding recommendations must be conducted. This includes, the portion of the Brooks Site not fully excavated will be protected by a 10 m buffer. The buffer will encompass the investigated features and the area requiring further Stage 4 mitigation. 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.

Report ID: 49895

PIF#: P059-0756-2018

Report Title: Final Report on the Partial Stage 4 Excavation of The Brooks Site (BbGw-91), Located on Part of Lot 1, Concession 11, City of Barrie, Former Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, Ontario

Executive Summary: This Land Archaeology Inc. (TLA) was contracted by the proponent to conduct Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts on the Brooks Site (BbGw-91) located on Lot 1, Concession 11, City of Barrie, Ontario. Originally in 2011 TLA conducted a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment encompassing the entirety of the subject property. Stage 1 determined the study area held archaeological potential; therefore, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was recommended. The 2011 Stage 2 assessment on a portion of the property identified two discrete archaeological sites, a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian site named and registered Di Poce Site 1 (BbGw-40) and an Indigenous site which was named and registered Di Poce Site 2 (BbGw-41). Both sites met the criteria to necessitate Stage 3 site specific assessment which was recommended. Additionally, lands not subject to assessment were recommended for Stage 2 assessment when the lands became available. Report accepted into the Public Register under P059-279-2011. Additional lands were approved for Stage 2 assessment in 2014 which involved a test pit assessment of lands which could not be ploughed and visually assessed. No artifacts were uncovered; however, a cellar depression was found within the wooded area. Due to the proximity of this cellar depression to the Di Poce Site 1, a Stage 3 assessment around this find was recommended. Lands not yet subject to assessment were recommended for Stage 2 assessment when approved by the proponent. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Number P059-0610-2014. In 2015, Stage 3 site specific assessments were conducted on the Di Poce Site 1; and the Di Poce Site 2. Di Poce Site 1 was interpreted to represent a 19th century domestic occupation. Given the productivity of the site and 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. Subsequently, in 2017-2018, Di Poce Site 1 was subject to Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts. Mitigation resulted in the recovery of 7,116 artifacts, the investigation of 12 cultural features, two of which were interpreted as representing cellars and the mechanical stripping of a site area of 3,586 m². The Di Poce Site 1 was interpreted to represent the remains of a mid to late 19th century domestic habitation; likely the cumulative occupation of both the Sproule and Brooks families. Stage 4 mitigation is complete, the site has been fully excavated, removed and recorded. It holds no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Number P059-0722-2017. Di Poce Site 2 interpreted as a Late Woodland pre-contact site, likely an extension of the Loughheed Site, to the north was subject to Stage 3 CSP, Unit Excavation and trenching. Stage 3 investigations resulted in this site meeting the requirement to necessitate Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts inclusive of Indigenous Engagement. However, due to a change in the accepted developmental plan, the portion of property containing the Di Poce Site 2, along with a 20 metre buffer were

excluded. This portion of land is noted as “other lands owned by the Proponent”. Recommendations at the conclusion of the Stage 3 assessment were that an additional Stage 3 assessment would be required to address Indigenous Engagement; and that Stage 4 mitigation would be required. Report accepted into the Public Register under P059-0671-2015. In 2018, TLA was contracted to assess a wooded area not previously assessed, and as recommended at the conclusion of the 2011 assessment. During the Stage 2 test pit assessment, a Euro-Canadian site was found. It was registered and named the Brooks Site (BbGw-91). The site met Ministry criteria to require a Stage 3 site specific assessment. Stage 3 assessment resulted in the recovery of 135 artifacts predominantly dating pre-1870. Based on the productivity of the Stage 3 assessment and the historical relevance, the Brooks Site met the criteria to require Stage 4 mitigation which was recommended. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF numbers: P059-0747-2018 and P059-0751-2018. In order to meet the proponent’s development schedule, a Preliminary Excavation Report was submitted to the Ministry and accepted into the Public Register under this same PIF Number P059-0756-2018. This report is referenced as it recommended partial clearance for the Brooks Site and two other sites located on the property: Di Poce Site 1 and Di Poce Site 2. At that time, reports detailing the work on these sites were on file with the Ministry. As these reports are now accepted into the register, this final report will address only the Brooks Site. As such, this is the Final Excavation Report on the partial excavation of the Brooks Site (BbGw-91). The Stage 4 partial excavation consisted of the mechanical topsoil stripping of 1,107m², the investigation of three cultural features and the recovery of 621 artifacts. The partial excavation of the Brooks Site is indicative of an assemblage that is typical of a homestead from the mid to late 19th century. The artifacts indicate the site was most likely occupied soon after 1840 which coincides with the original occupation of the Sproule family. Given the close proximity of the Brooks Site to Di Poce Site 1 – a mid to late 19th century domestic habitation, it is likely that the Brooks site was an earlier dwelling for the Sproule and/or Brooks families who were also interpreted to have occupied the Di Poce Site 1. Due to the paucity of features found and investigated, it is difficult to provide further insights on the Brooks Site. Feature 2 – identified as a cellar/outbuilding contained all except 1 artifact recovered. With 41% of the assemblage showing evidence of burning and/or heat alteration, it is possible that the cellar/outbuilding feature ultimately became an area for refuse disposal by the inhabitants. It is difficult to decisively determine any more about the inhabitants of the Brooks Site due to the paucity of artifacts recovered and features investigated. It is possible the site extends to the south in the area where the Gradall stripping could not continue, due to the presence of mature trees (which required permits for removal) and nesting birds. Recommendations are detailed in the recommendation section of this report, and summarized below: 1. The portion of the Brooks Site having been subject to full site excavation and documented in this report as well as in previous stages of archaeological fieldwork, no longer has cultural heritage value or interest. It is therefore recommended to be deemed free of further archaeological consideration; therefore, no further archaeological work is required. 2. In order to avoid and protect the remaining unexcavated portion of the Brooks Site, the proponent will erect a temporary barrier along the southern limit of the site, representing a 10 metre buffer south of Feature 2 and Feature 4, as well as a 10 metre circular buffer around the location of features investigated (Figure 7C). 3. As well, No-go instructions have been issued to all construction crews; and are shown on all drawings for this area of the property. 4. A separate Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts remains outstanding for the unexcavated portion of the Brooks Site located south of Feature 2 and Feature 4. 5. Stage 4 mitigation will take place when the mature trees, located south of Feature 2 and Feature 4, can be removed allowing mechanical stripping, monitored by a licensed archaeologist to extend 10 metres from identified cultural features to fully delineate the site extent. 6. The proponent supports these recommendations (letter of confirmation submitted to PastPort under “OT Protection”. 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries supporting these recommendations.

3.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on March 21, 2022, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or adjacent to the Study Area.

3.4. Archaeological Management Plan

The Simcoe Region Archaeological Management Plan was reviewed for this report, but had no impact as to the methods, findings or recommendations of this report.

3.5. Heritage Conservation District

The Study Area is not situated within an existing or proposed Heritage Conservation District.

3.6. Heritage Properties

The Study Area contains no registered or listed heritage properties.

3.7. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2022).

4. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area retains archaeological potential owing to the environmental setting of the Study Area in relation historic transport routes (Salem Road), proximity of registered archaeological sites, and proximity to a watercourse.

As such, the Study Area retains archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

5. STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the analysis and conclusion of the completed Stage 1 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a

significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A visual survey must be undertaken along 5 m survey intervals.

- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a test pit survey with the following conditions:
 - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
 - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
 - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
 - ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
 - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
 - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

6. STAGE 2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the Field Director reviewed the existing Stage 1 archaeological analysis and recommendations; all field staff were then briefed on the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Fieldwork was conducted in May 2022. The weather consisted of light cloud cover or sunny conditions, but at all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather conditions.

The assessment began with a visual review of the Study Area conditions.

TABLE 3: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Director(s)
May 16 2022	21°C, light cloud cover	T. Irvin (P379)	K. McGowan

The Study Area subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment survey, forming the lands of the planned development, was found to consist of highly a disturbed landscape, with clear evidence of extensive and deep soil disturbance (Images 1-4). A 10 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey was undertaken with no areas of undisturbed soils identified.

The archaeological methodology employed during the Stage 2 Test Pit survey consisted of:

- All test pits were excavated by shovel at 5 m intervals on 5 m transects (unless noted above)
- Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all structures, both extant and in ruin, when present

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

- All test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
- All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
- All excavated soils which were of an undisturbed context were screened through 6 mm wire mesh
- All test pits were backfilled

The archaeological survey of the property resulted in the discovery of no archaeological resources.

7. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The completed archaeological assessment resulted in the creation of various documentary records (Table 4).

TABLE 4: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes
Field Notes: P379-0303-2020	Digital Files	-
Photos: P379-0303-2020	Digital Files	-

8. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey, measuring approximately 0.75 Ha in size was subject to a complete archaeological assessment. This resulted in the confirmation of deep disturbance and low archaeological potential within the Stage 2 Study Area. No archaeological resources were noted during the survey.

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Low Potential: 10 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey	No Resources	0.75	22.5%
Low Potential: Extant Structures, etc.	No Resources	0.10	3.0%
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey Recommended	-	2.49	74.6%
Total		3.34	100

9. STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- The portions of the Study Area outside the limits of the planned development retain archaeological potential and as such are recommended for Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey should future development be planned.
- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a test pit survey with the following conditions:
 - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
 - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
 - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
 - ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
 - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
 - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

10. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists requires that the following standard statements be provided within all archaeological reports for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126):

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MTCS, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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

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.

The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Service.

11. IMAGES



Image 1: Extensive soil disturbance via grading and excavation.



Image 2: Extensive soil disturbance via grading and excavation.

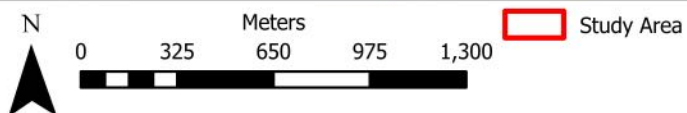
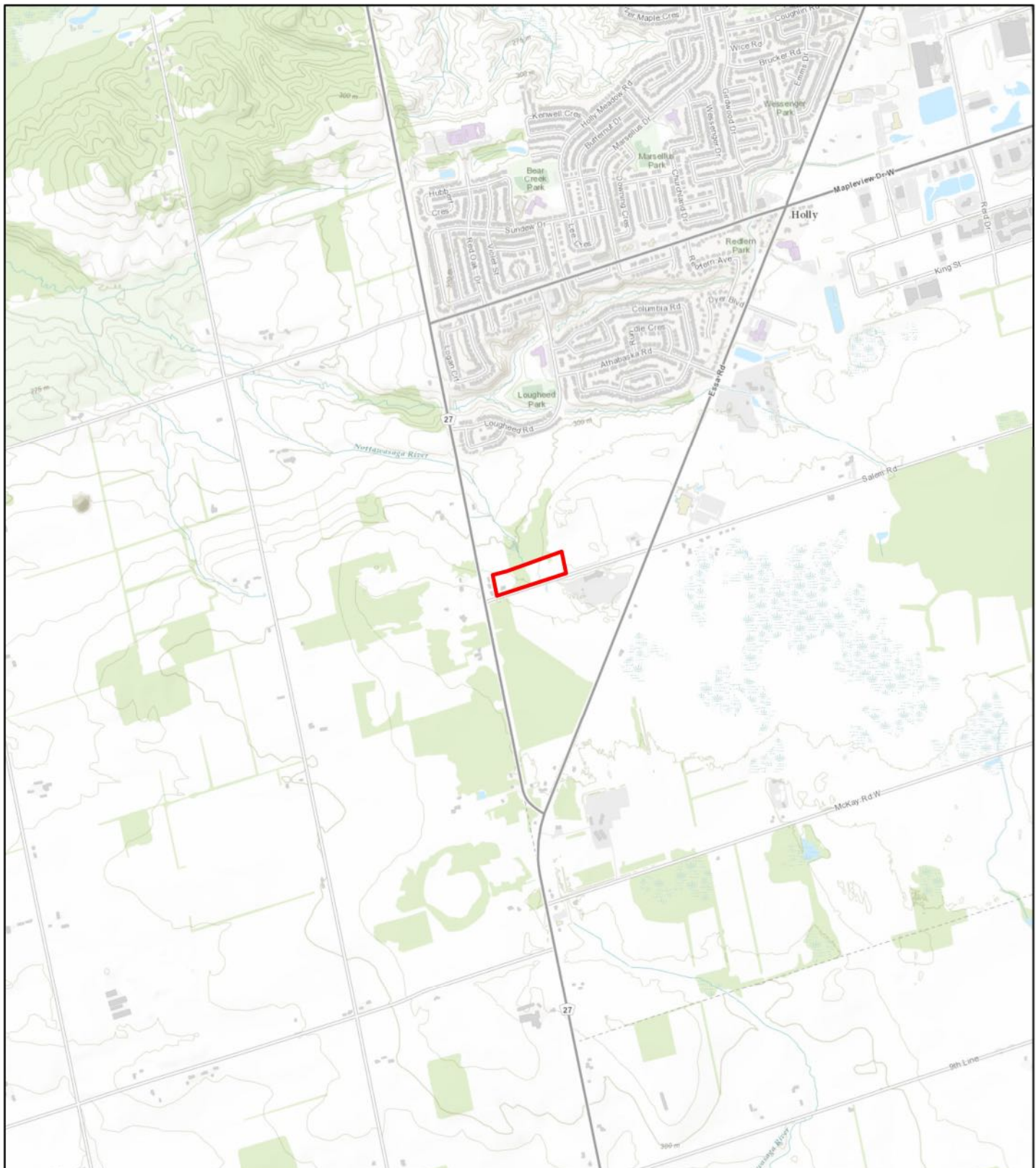


Image 3: Extensive soil disturbance via grading and excavation.



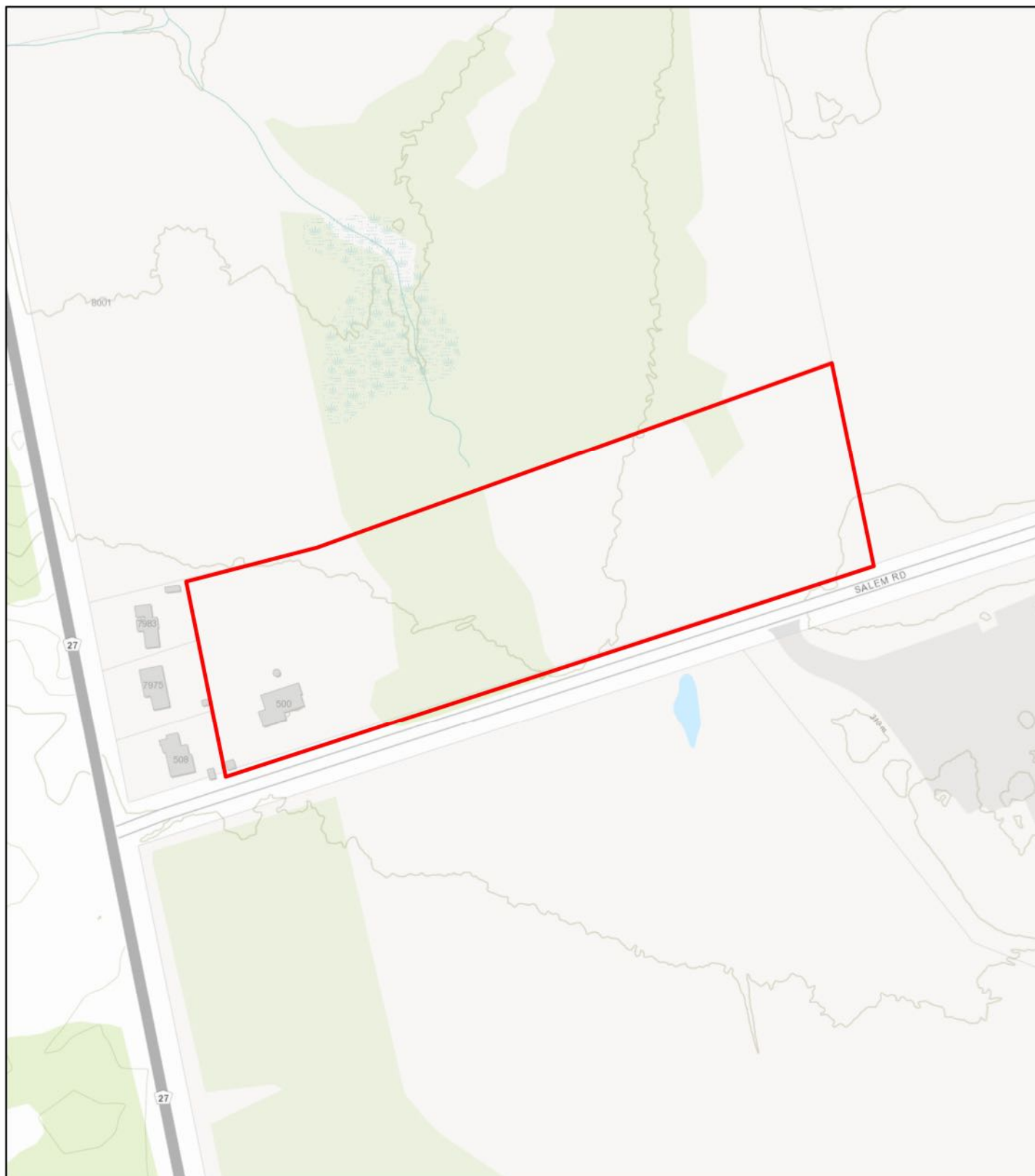
Image 4: Example of disturbed soil conditions.

12. MAPS



Source: City of Barrie, City of Brampton, City of Toronto,
County of Simcoe, York Region, Province of Ontario,
Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin,
GeoTechnologies, Inc., USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA,
AAFC, NRCan

Map 1: Study Area Location



Meters
0 30 60 90 120

 Study Area

Source: City of Barrie, City of Brampton, City of Toronto,
County of Simcoe, York Region, Province of Ontario,
Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin,
GeoTechnologies, Inc., USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail

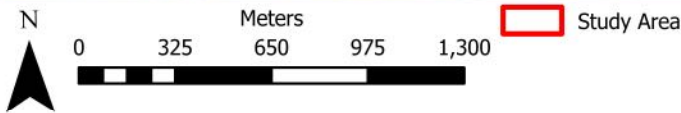


N
Meters
0 30 60 90 120

 Study Area

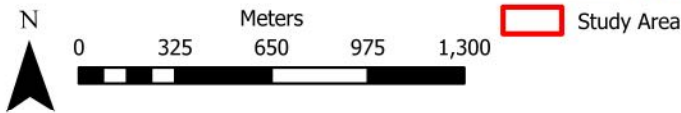
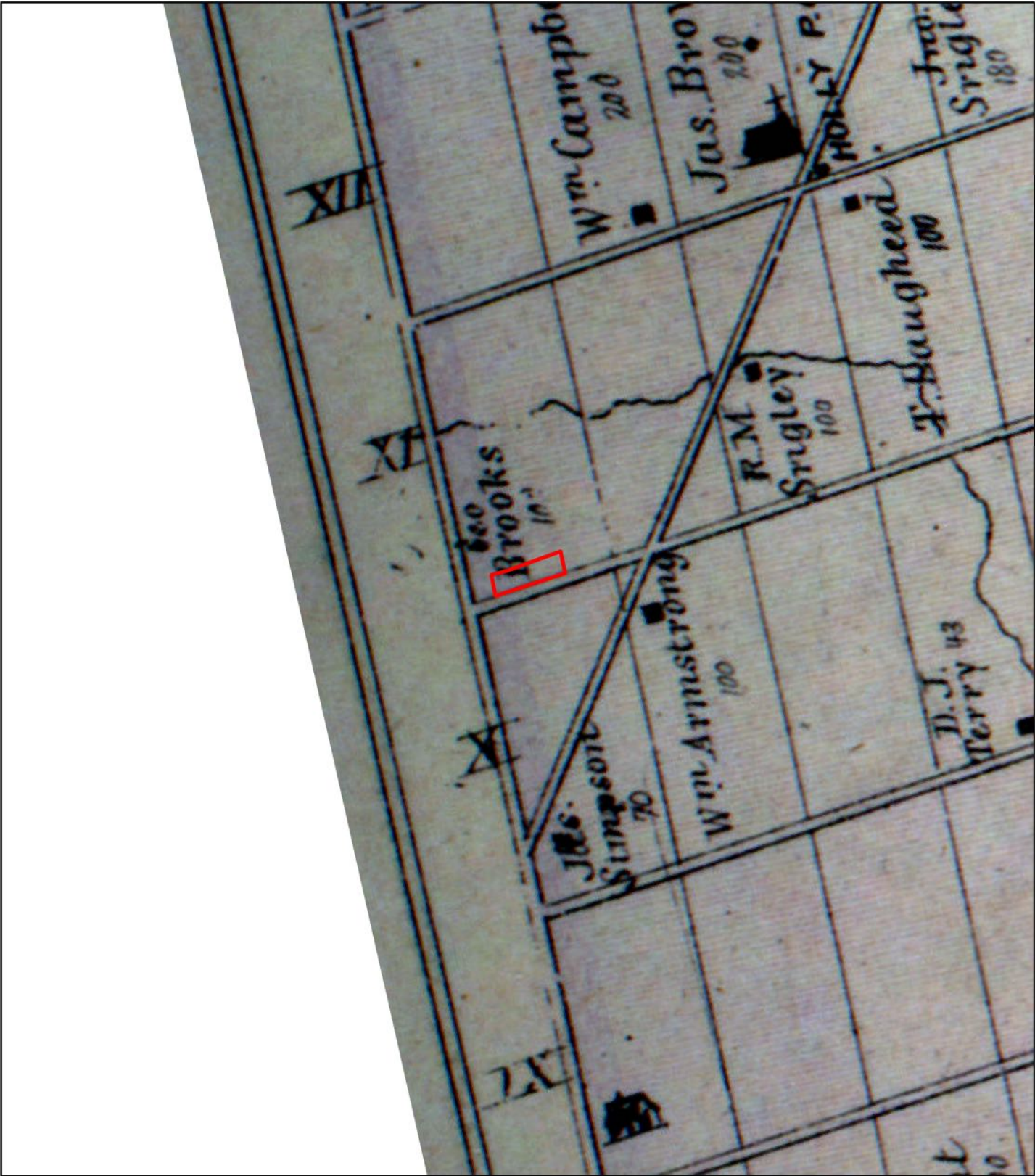
Source: City of Barrie, Maxar, Microsoft

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



Source: 1871 Hogg

Map 4: Study Area atop 1871 Map



Source: 1881 Belden

Map 5: Study Area atop 1881 Map



Meters
0 30 60 90 120

 Study Area

Source: Simcoe Region GIS

Map 6: Study Area atop 1978 Aerial Image



Meters
0 30 60 90 120

 Study Area

Source: Simcoe Region GIS

Map 7: Study Area atop 1989 Aerial Image



Meters
0 30 60 90 120

 Study Area

Source: Simcoe Region GIS

Map 8: Study Area atop 1997 Aerial Image



Meters
0 30 60 90 120

 Study Area

Source: Simcoe Region GIS

Map 9: Study Area atop 2018 Aerial Image

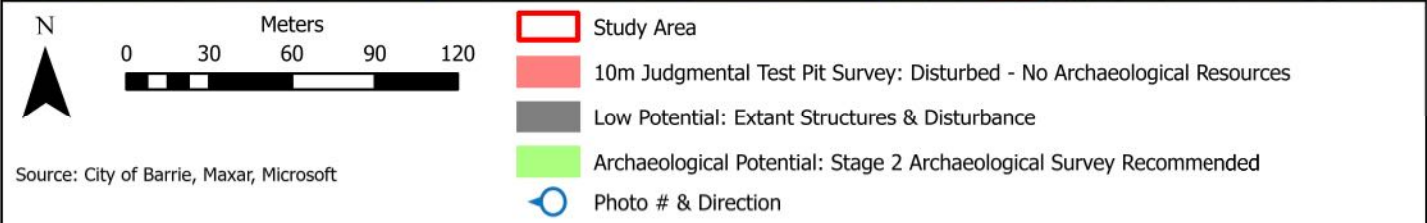


Meters
0 30 60 90 120

- Study Area
- 10m Judgmental Test Pit Survey: Disturbed - No Archaeological Resources
- Low Potential: Extant Structures & Disturbance
- Archaeological Potential: Stage 2 Archaeological Survey Recommended
- Photo # & Direction

Source: City of Barrie, Maxar, Microsoft

Map 10: Stage 2 Results of Assessment



Map 11: Stage 2 Results of Assessment with Site Plan Overlay

13. REFERENCES

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