

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

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Ministère du Tourisme, de la Culture et du Sport

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Sep 4, 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, "Preliminary Excavation Report on the Stage 4 Mitigation 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 ", Dated Aug 29, 2018, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Aug 31, 2018, MTCS Project Information Form Number P059-0756-2018, 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 partial mitigation of impacts by archaeological excavation of part of the Brooks (BbGw-91) archaeological site as depicted in Figure 9 and Figure 11 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

Partial Clearance

- Partial clearance is recommended to allow the installation of an access road (Street A/Mabern Street) as illustrated in Figure 11. To facilitate a partial clearance, an avoidance and protection strategy will be put in place to protect the portion of the Brooks Site not yet fully excavated; and the Di Poce Site 2 described below.

- The portion of the Brooks Site that has not been fully excavated will be protected by a 10 m buffer around the investigated features; and 10 metres beyond the identified features which requires mitigation. The site buffer will be staked using 3-foot stakes; as well sediment control fencing will be installed around the perimeter of the 10 m buffer.

- The Di Poce Site 2 (BbGw-41) located at the northern portion of the property will be protected against

disturbance through the installation of 3-foot stakes positioned at the 20 metre protective buffer; as well sediment control fencing will be installed around the perimeter of the 20 m buffer; sediment control fencing will also be installed to delineate the 50 m monitoring zone.

- The proponent has agreed to these measures; and has committed to issuing "No-Go" instructions for these areas will be highlighted on all construction drawings and will specify contractors are not to go past the protective site buffer zone as indicated on the drawings. Figure 11 indicates the location of the sites and their protective buffers. A letter of confirmation to these recommendations and the protection and avoidance strategy. This letter has been entered into PastPort as "Other 1".

Additional recommendations

The Brooks Site has been partially subject to Stage 4 mitigation. As the southern portion of the site has not been fully delineated due to the need to remove trees, the home of nesting birds, go forward recommendations for the Brooks Site are as follows:

- Stage 4 mechanical topsoil stripping is to be conducted and monitored by a licensed archaeologist, 10 metres around the features identified to date, Figure 8. Should additional features be found, stripping will continue until a buffer of 10 metres has been achieved.
- Topsoil stripping is to 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) recommends Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts on this Late Woodland Site. Finalization on Stage 4 mitigation; and acceptance of the report by the MTCS remains outstanding due to finalization of Aboriginal Engagement. As the Stage 2 Report has been accepted into the Public Register (P059-279-2011), a 20 m protective buffer; and 50 m monitoring buffer will be instituted.

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.

**Di Poce Management
c/o PREMIER REALTY CONSULTING LTD**

August 15, 2018

Archaeology Reports, Culture Programs Unit,
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport,
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700,
Toronto, Ontario M7A 0A7

*RE: Request for a Partial Clearance on Di Poce Management's Barrie Property,
Lot 1, Concession 11, City of Barrie, Ontario
Stage 4 Preliminary Excavation Report on the Brooks Site under PIF Number: P059-0756-2018*

To whom it may concern:

There are two archaeological sites located on our property that require further mitigation of developmental impacts. Details on these sites are provided in the recommendations section of the above noted Preliminary Excavation Report under PIF P059-0756-2018.

We request a partial clearance on our property to facilitate the installation of a road (Avenue A/Mabern Street), which is scheduled to commence construction in the southern portion of our property. Construction is scheduled to commence on **September 4, 2018**.

As such, this letter is to confirm that with respect to the archaeological sites located on our property, Lot 1, Concession 11, namely the Brooks Site (BbGw-91) and the Di Poce Site 2 (BbGw-41) we agree the archaeological sites will be protected during development as recommended in the Stage 4 Preliminary Excavation Report submitted by This Land Archaeology Inc.

The sites which require further mitigation will be protected as follows:

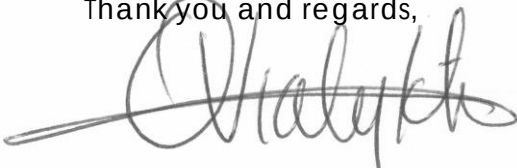
- The protection and avoidance strategy will involve the installation of stakes and a sediment control fence around archaeological sites with their protective buffers; "No-Go" instructions for these areas will be highlighted on all construction drawings and will specify contractors are not to go past the protective site buffer zone as indicated on the drawings. Figure 11 of the Preliminary Excavation Report, P059-0756-2018 indicates the location of the sites and their protective buffers.
- **Brooks Site (BbGw-91):** this Euro-Canadian site has been subject to partial mitigation, however, additional Stage 4 mitigation is required in order to achieve the required 10 m distance beyond investigated features to the south of the Brooks site. Due to the presence

of trees and nesting birds, completion of Stage 4 mitigation is not possible at this time. The 10 m protective buffer will encompass the area to the south which has not been subject to Stage 4 mitigation, in addition to a 10 m buffer to the north of the excavated features to ensure protection of this area.

- **Di Poce Site 2 (BbGw-41):** this Aboriginal site has been subject to a Stage 3 assessment (P059-0671-2015). However due to Aboriginal engagement finalization, the report has not been accepted by the MTCS as recommendation finalization is required. This site will be protected with a 20 m protective buffer around the extent of the site as identified through the Stage 3 assessment; along with a 50 m monitoring zone as only the Stage 2 assessment has been accepted by the Ministry (P059-279-2011).

Thank you in advance for your assistance. In the meantime, if you have any questions or require additional information please call. I can be reached most easily by email – premierrealtyconsulting@gmail.com.

Thank you and regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Oksana Vialykh', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the left.

Oksana Vialykh, BBA, AACI
PREMIER REALTY CONSULTING LTD

August 29, 2018

Supplementary Documentation for:

**Preliminary Excavation Report
on the Stage 4 Mitigation 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**

Submitted to: The Proponent

And to: The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Licensee: William D. Finlayson (P059)

PIF Number: P059-0756-2018 (Stage 4, Brooks Site)

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), P059-0722-2017 (Di Poce Site 1)

Report Type: Original

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Table 3: UTM Coordinates

Datum		
Figure 8		
Point	UTM X	UTM Y
Datum	601075.16	4907715.17
Five Site Reference Points		
Figure 8		
Point	UTM X	UTM Y
N	601079.28	4907738.35
S	601071.82	4907696.95
E	601087.36	4907722.19
W	601053.79	4907725.42
C	601072.44	4907718.08

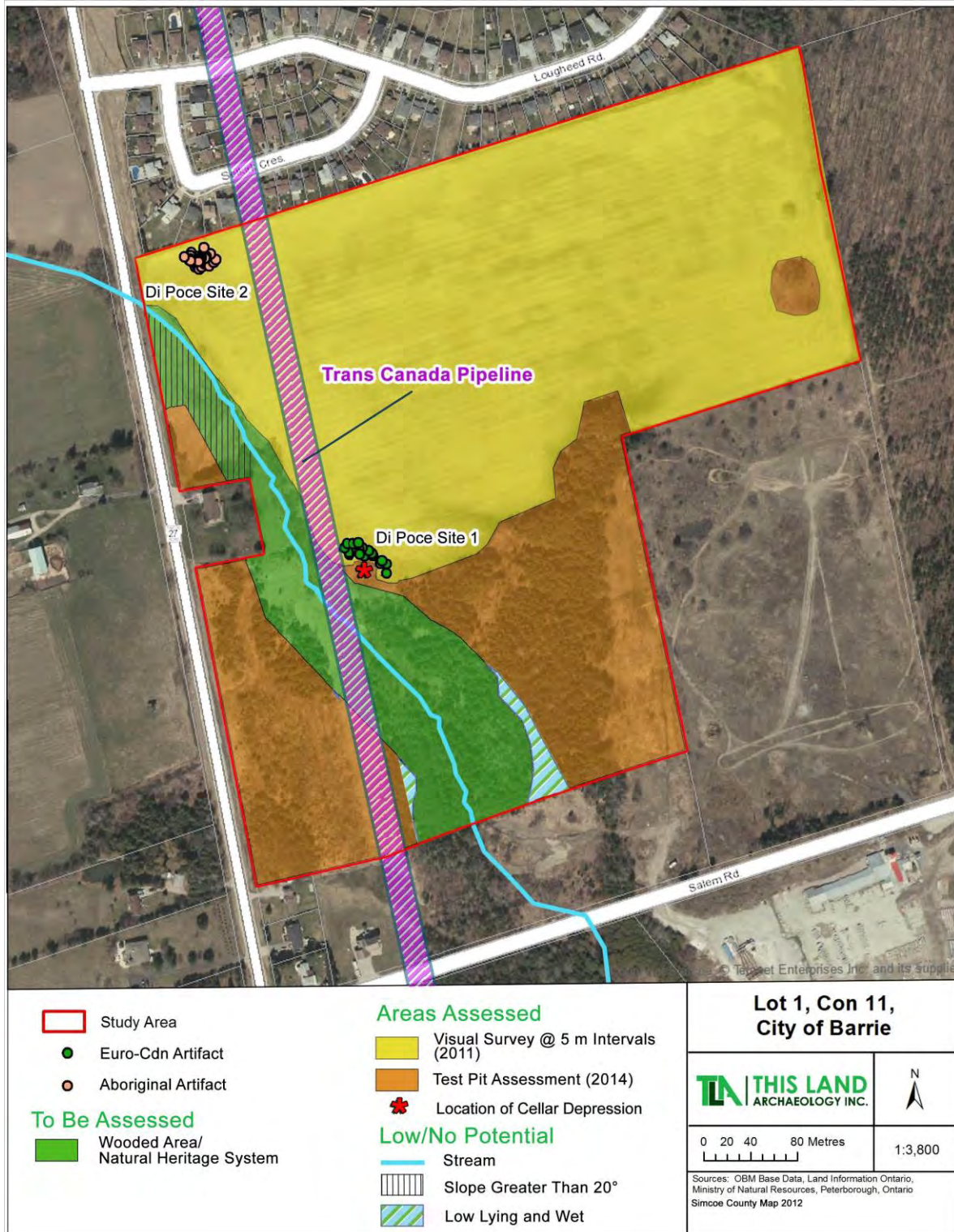


Figure 5: Results of Previous Assessments.



Figure 6A: Results of 2018 Assessment showing the location of the Brooks Site, and permanent reference points.

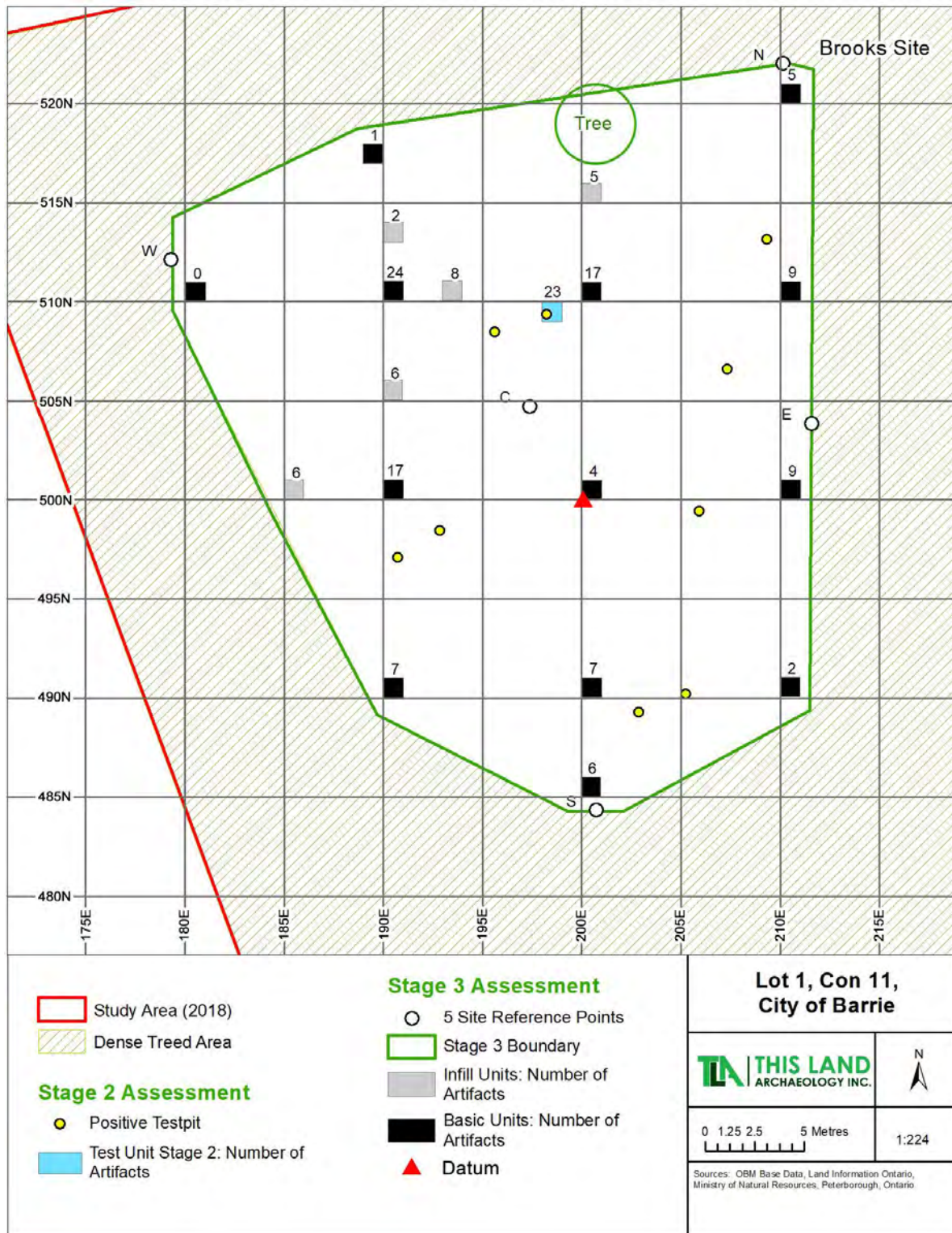


Figure 7: Results of 2018 Assessment with positive test pits, Stage 3 units with number of artifacts, datum and five site reference points.



Figure 8: Stage 4 Extent of Gradall excavation, Feature Locations, Results of previous assessment, 10 m area requiring further Stage 4 Mitigation, and the location and direction of the photographs.



Figure 9: Stage 4 Results showing the extent of completed Stage 4 excavations; feature locations, protective site buffer, area requiring further Stage 4 mitigation, and close up of Brooks Site protective buffer.

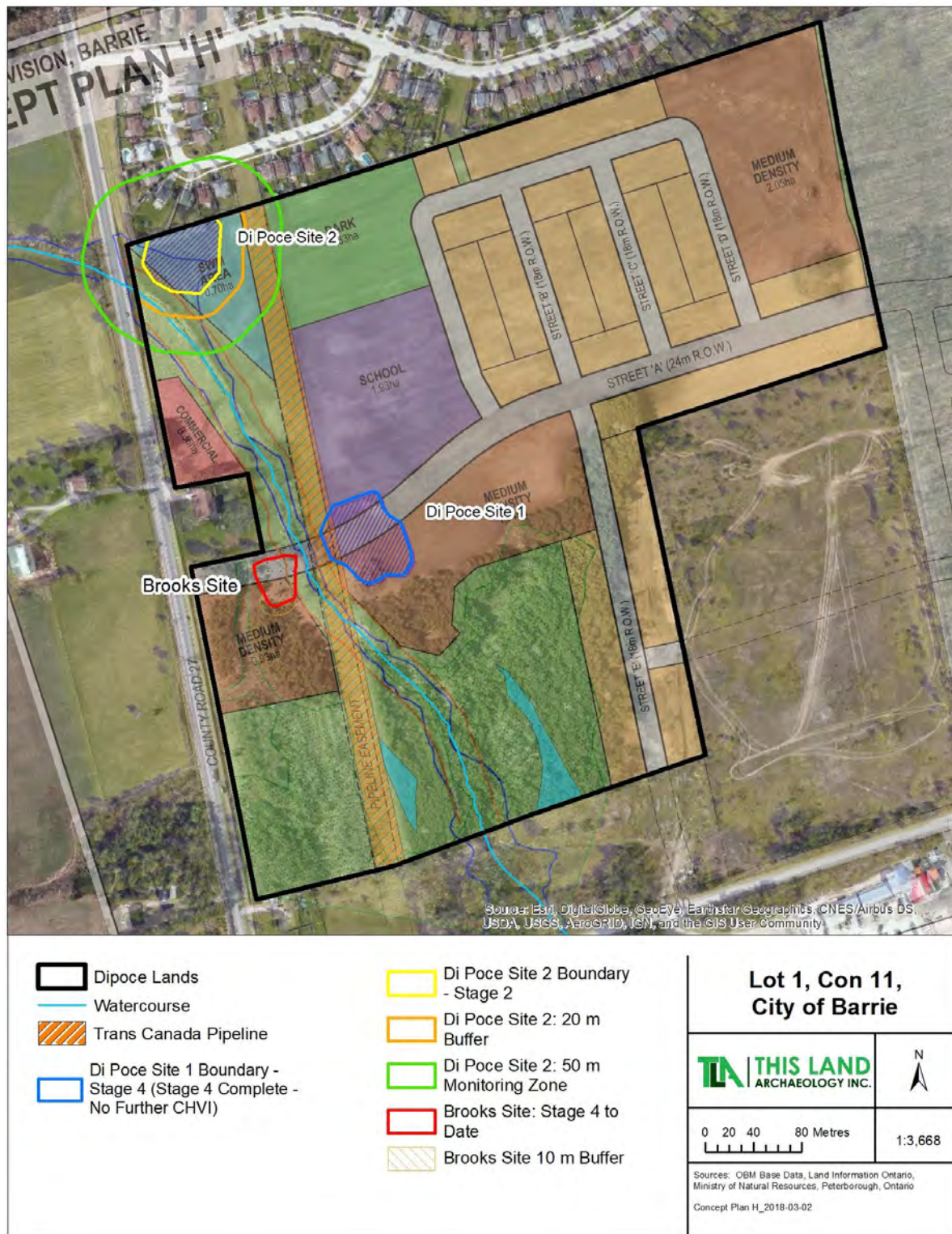


Figure 11: Results of Assessment Overview showing the location of the Brooks Site and Di Poce Site 2 with protective buffers; location of the Di Poce Site 1 which has been fully mitigated; with Conceptual Plan Overlay.

August 29, 2018

**Preliminary Excavation Report
on the Stage 4 Mitigation 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**

Submitted to: The Proponent

And to: The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Licensee: William D. Finlayson (P059)

PIF Number: P059-0756-2018 (Stage 4, Brooks Site)

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), P059-0722-2017 (Di Poce Site 1)

Report Type: Original

Executive Summary

This Land Archaeology Inc. (TLA) was contracted by the proponent to conduct Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts of the Euro-Canadian Brooks Site located on their property 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 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. 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 Site 1, 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 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 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 Site 1 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.

Di Poce Site 2 was interpreted as a Late Woodland pre-contact site, likely an extension of the Loughheed Site, as such it retains Cultural Heritage Value and Interest and meets the criteria to require Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts which has been 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 meaningful 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. Aboriginal engagement is in progress. The original report is on file with the MTCS under PIF Number P059-0671-2015.*

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 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 the historical relevance, the Brooks Site holds further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and meets the criteria to require mitigation of developmental impacts through Stage 4 excavation as preservation is not possible given the location of the site and the status of the developmental plans. *Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF numbers: P059-0747-2018 and P059-0751-2018.*

This is the Preliminary Excavation Report on the Brooks Site. Partial stage 4 mitigation has been conducted. Mitigation could not be completed at this time due to the need to investigate 10 metres from the edge of discovered cultural features. To accomplish this, trees required removal which was not granted due to the potential impact to nesting birds.

To accommodate the developmental schedule and the installation of a service road, this report recommends a partial clearance until mitigation can be completed.

Recommendations are detailed in the recommendation section of this report, and summarized below:

- o Partial clearance is recommended to allow the installation of an access road (Street A/Mabern Street) illustrated in Figure 11;
- o 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;

- o The Di Poce Site 2 (BbGw-41) located at the northern portion of the property will be protected against disturbance through the installation of 3-foot stakes positioned at the 20 metre protective buffer along with the installation of sediment control fencing; and the installation of sediment control fencing to delineate the 50 m monitoring zone.
- o Recommendations for the mitigation of the Di Poce Site 2, BbGw-41, (made under Stage 3 PIF Number P059-0671-2015) remains outstanding. Mitigation of this site is required;
- o The proponent has confirmed their agreement to the required protective measures in order to protect these sites until fully mitigated.

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 using an expedited review in order to accommodate the development schedule.

Project Personnel

Project Director:	William D. Finlayson (P059)
Field Director:	Thomas Irvin (P379) Colin Yu (R1104) Theresa Carlos (R1206)
Field Crew:	Alison Jursa Brienne McDonald David Finlayson Terry Sallows Victoria Tesan
Photographs:	Thomas Irvin Colin Yu Theresa Carlos
Graphics:	Leslie Town
Artifact Analysis:	William D. Finlayson Colin Yu Corey Ramsbottom
Report Production:	Thomas Irvin Colin Yu Corey Ramsbottom Janine Stroud Leslie Town

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1.0 Location and Environment

The Brooks Site is situated within a current Study Area that 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 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts through excavation of the Euro-Canadian Brooks Site (BbGw-91).

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 (Figure 4).

2.4 Project Context: Archaeological Context

The known archaeological sites within one kilometer from the property are shown below in Table 2. Of the five sites located within one kilometer of the property, three sites were registered on Lot 1, Concession 11, the Di Poce Site 1 and Di Poce Site 2 and the Brooks Site. The sites are located within the legal boundaries of the proponent's property holdings. The Brooks Site (BbGw-91) is the subject of this report.

Table 2: Sites within 1 km of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BbGw-6	IF 1		Findspot	Undetermined
BbGw-7	IF 2		Findspot	Undetermined
BbGw-13	Lougheed	Pre-Contact	Prehistoric Huron	Village
BbGw-40	Di Poce Site 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
BbGw-41	Di Poce Site 2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Midden
BbGw-91	Brooks	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead

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.

Report accepted into the Public Register under P059-279-2011.

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 accepted into the Public Register 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.

2018, Stage 2-3 Assessment (Brooks Site) – P059-0747-2018 and P059-0751-2018

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 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 the historical relevance, the Brooks Site holds further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and meets the criteria to require mitigation of developmental impacts through Stage 4 excavation as preservation is not possible given the location of the site and the status of the developmental plans. *Report accepted into the Public Register under P059-0747-2018 and P059-0751-2018.*

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.

A review of aerial imagery illustrates that the Brooks Site is situated within an area of scrubland, surrounded by a wooded area (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.

A portion of the Trans Canada Pipeline is adjacent to the eastern portion of the site limit.

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 3 Historical Documentation

Located on the east side of County Road #27 (Regional Highway #27) between Salem Road and Maplevue 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

4.0 Stage 4 Mitigation

4.1 Stage 3 Recommendations for Stage 4 Mitigation

Stage 4 Mitigation of the Brooks Site (BbGw-91) was conducted as recommended at the conclusion of the Stage 3 assessment as follows:

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 licensees 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.*

4.2 Stage 4: Site Specific Methods: Brooks Site (BbGw-91)

The Stage 4 mitigation of Developmental Impacts of the Brooks Site involved Stage 4 excavation as preservation was not viable.

The Stage 4 excavations were conducted on June 26, 27, 28, July 3, July 4, 2018. Weather in was warm to hot and ranged from clear to cloudy. At all times, lighting conditions were acceptable for the identification of land features, artifacts and cultural features.

Block Excavation:

As no evidence was found of a midden deposit during the Stage 3 assessment, no block excavation was conducted.

Mechanical Topsoil Removal

A tracked Gradall with a smooth edge bucket monitored by a Licensed Archaeologist was used to mechanically remove the topsoil from the site area. This commenced in the northern limit of the site moving southwards (Plate 1). The Gradall was used to remove the topsoil at the subsoil interface; this resulted in excellent subsoil visibility, as such systematic shovel shining was not required (Plate 2); however, shovel shining was conducted on stains and other potential cultural features (Plate 3).

During mechanical stripping three 19th century cultural features were identified and investigated (Plate 4).

Gradall excavation was halted 2 metres south of Feature 8, located at the southern limit. Excavation could not proceed to 10 metres from the feature as it contained a dense treed area, home to nesting birds, and to proceed further south, trees required permits for removal.

As stripping could not continue 10 metres south of the southernmost Features (Feature 2 and 4), further soil stripping will be required to determine the site limits. As this is a variance from Standards site specific MTCS permission has been obtained (see Other Documentation in PastPort).

Feature Excavation:

A total of 3 cultural features were found and investigated.

Identified cultural features were fully exposed in plan view by hand using shovels or trowels. All feature positions were recorded using a D-GPS accurate to 10cm. All features were sectioned, and hand excavated with soils being screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Features were then appropriately recorded in plan view by scaled drawing and photographs.

Feature 1

Was interpreted to represent a well could not be fully excavated due to health and safety concerns. The feature was bisected on an east-west axis, with the perimeter being subject

to excavation. Present were rock inclusions; however, as the soil was soft, attempts to further excavate led to the feature falling inwards. As such, excavation was halted.

Feature 2

Function is unknown. The feature was hand excavated, bisected on an east-west axis. It included darker feature fill and contained artifacts.

Feature 4

Presented as a pit. The feature was hand excavated, bisected on an east-west axis. This feature presented as a dark circle with dark organic feature fill. Only one artifact was found within the feature.

All features were excavated in standardized 10 cm levels. As none of these features showed evidence of neat stratigraphic deposits, no discernible patterning in the artifact assemblage in relation to standardized levels, and no inferred patterning in any other potential stratum size, all artifacts were collected together with a provenance of Layer 1.

Soil Samples

As no privies or root cellars were identified, soil samples for flotation were not collected.

The UTM coordinates pertaining to this site are presented in supplementary documentation as the site has not been fully excavated. All GPS data was 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
See supplementary documentation.

4.3 Stage 4 Record of Finds: Brooks Site

The Stage 4 excavation of the Brooks Site resulted in the collection of approximately 500 artifacts which have not yet been processed; the investigation of three cultural features; and to date, the mechanical stripping of 1,107 m².

Detailed reporting on these artifacts and cultural features will be provided in the final Stage 4 report.

Table 6: Feature Summary

Feature Number	Feature Type	Plan Shape	Profile Shape	Length	Width	Depth	Flotation
				cm			
Feature 1	Well	Circular	Irregular	210	192	Unsafe - not fully excavated	No
Feature 2	Unknown	Circular	Basin	320	286	73	No
Feature 3	NAF						
Feature 4	Pit	Circular	Basin	38	25	8	No

The results of assessment are presented as follows:

- o Figures illustrating the assessment:

Figure 5	Results of Previous Assessments.
Figure 6A:	Results of 2018 Assessment showing the location of the Brooks Site, and permanent reference points.
Figure 6B:	Results of 2018 Assessment, Brooks Site not shown.
Figure 7:	Results of 2018 Assessment with positive test pits, Stage 3 units with number of artifacts, datum and five site reference points.
Figure 8:	Stage 4 Extent of Gradall excavation, Feature Locations, Results of previous assessment, and 10 m area requiring further Stage 4 Mitigation.
Figure 9:	Stage 4 Results showing the extent of completed Stage 4 excavations; feature locations, protective site buffer, area requiring further Stage 4 mitigation, close up of Brooks Site protective buffer and location and direction of photos.
Figure 10:	Plan of Features.
Figure 11:	Results of Assessment Overview showing the location of the Brooks Site and Di Poce Site 2 with protective buffers; the location of the Di Poce Site 1 which has been fully mitigated; with Conceptual Plan Overlay.

- o Plate 1 to 4 illustrate Stage 4 mitigation in progress;
- o Plate 5 is a sample of the artifacts recovered.

4.4 Stage 4: Analysis

it is difficult to provide interpretive analysis for this site as the artifact analysis is not yet complete; and Stage 4 stripping remains incomplete.

However, the tight clustering of the settlement features suggests that the site represents a small Euro-Canadian domestic occupation from the 19th century.

As Stage 4 mitigation is not complete, the site still holds further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

4.5 Stage 4 Conclusion

This resource holds further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and must be subject to further Stage 4 mitigation through excavation.

4.6 Stage 4: Recommendations

Recommendations are as follows:

Partial Clearance

- Partial clearance is recommended to allow the installation of an access road (Street A/Mabern Street) as illustrated in Figure 11. To facilitate a partial clearance, an avoidance and protection strategy will be put in place to protect the portion of the Brooks Site not yet fully excavated; and the Di Poce Site 2 described below.
- The portion of the Brooks Site that has not been fully excavated will be protected by a 10 m buffer around the investigated features; and 10 metres beyond the identified features which requires mitigation. The site buffer will be staked using 3-foot stakes; as well sediment control fencing will be installed around the perimeter of the 10 m buffer.
- The Di Poce Site 2 (BbGw-41) located at the northern portion of the property will be protected against disturbance through the installation of 3-foot stakes positioned at the 20 metre protective buffer; as well sediment control fencing will be installed around the perimeter of the 20 m buffer; sediment control fencing will also be installed to delineate the 50 m monitoring zone.
- The proponent has agreed to these measures; and has committed to issuing "No-Go" instructions for these areas will be highlighted on all construction drawings and will specify contractors are not to go past the protective site buffer zone as indicated on the drawings. Figure 11 indicates the location of the sites and their protective buffers. A letter of confirmation to these recommendations and the protection and avoidance strategy. This letter has been entered into PastPort as "Other 1".

Additional recommendations

The Brooks Site has been partially subject to Stage 4 mitigation. As the southern portion of the site has not been fully delineated due to the need to remove trees, the home of nesting birds, go forward recommendations for the Brooks Site are as follows:

- Stage 4 mechanical topsoil stripping is to be conducted and monitored by a licensed archaeologist, 10 metres around the features identified to date, Figure 8. Should additional features be found, stripping will continue until a buffer of 10 metres has been achieved.
- Topsoil stripping is to 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) recommends Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts on this Late Woodland Site. Finalization on Stage 4 mitigation; and acceptance of the report by the MTCS remains outstanding due to finalization of Aboriginal Engagement. As the Stage 2 Report has been accepted into the Public Register (P059-279-2011), a 20 m protective buffer; and 50 m monitoring buffer will be instituted.

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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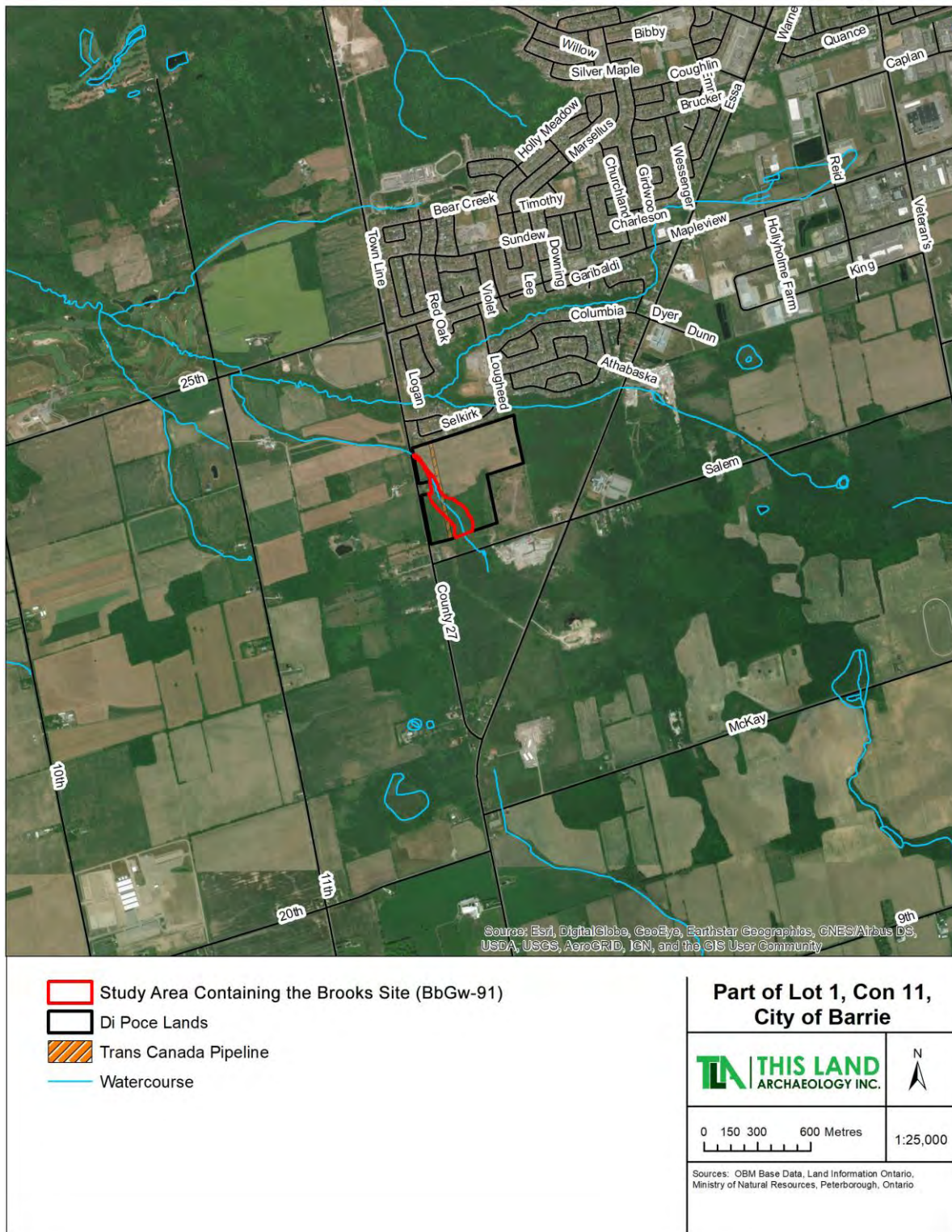


Figure 1: Study Area.

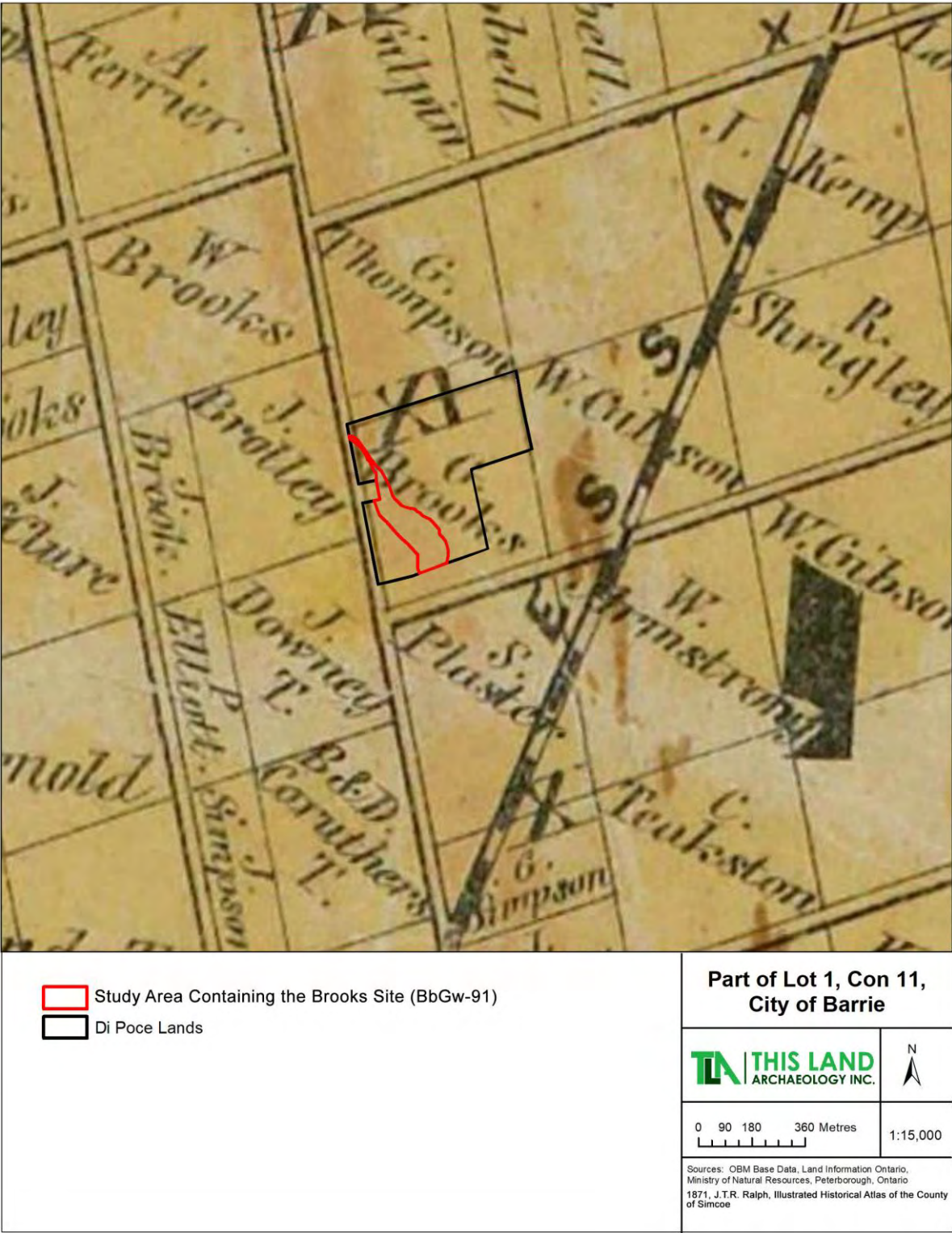


Figure 2: 1871, J.T.R. Ralph, Illustrated Historical Atlas, County of Simcoe.

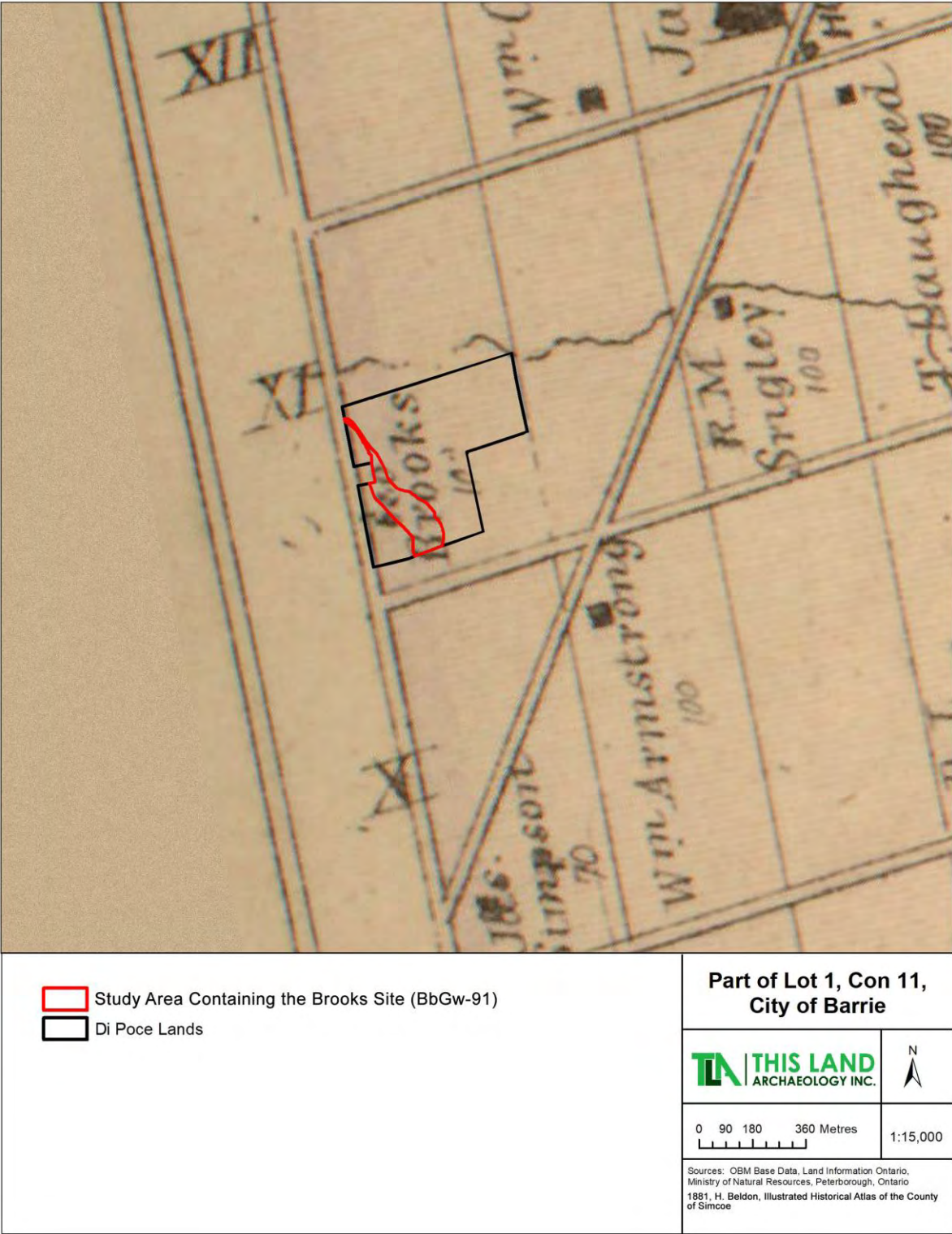


Figure 3: 1881, H. Beldon, Illustrated Historical Atlas, County of York.



Figure 4: Current Land Use.

See supplementary documentation.

Figure 5: Results of Previous Assessments.

See supplementary documentation.

Figure 6A: Results of 2018 Assessment showing the location of the Brooks Site, and permanent reference points.



Figure 6B: Results of 2018 Assessment, Brooks Site not shown.

See supplementary documentation.

Figure 7: Results of 2018 Assessment with positive test pits, Stage 3 units with number of artifacts, datum and five site reference points.

See supplementary documentation.

Figure 8: Stage 4 Extent of Gradall excavation, Feature Locations, Results of previous assessment, 10 m area requiring further Stage 4 Mitigation, and the location and direction of the photographs.

See supplementary documentation.

Figure 9: Stage 4 Results showing the extent of completed Stage 4 excavations; feature locations, protective site buffer, area requiring further Stage 4 mitigation, and close up of Brooks Site protective buffer.



Figure 10: Plan of Features.

See supplementary documentation.

Figure 11: Results of Assessment Overview showing the location of the Brooks Site and Di Poce Site 2 with protective buffers; location of the Di Poce Site 1 which has been fully mitigated; with Conceptual Plan Overlay.



Plate 1: Mechanical topsoil removal.

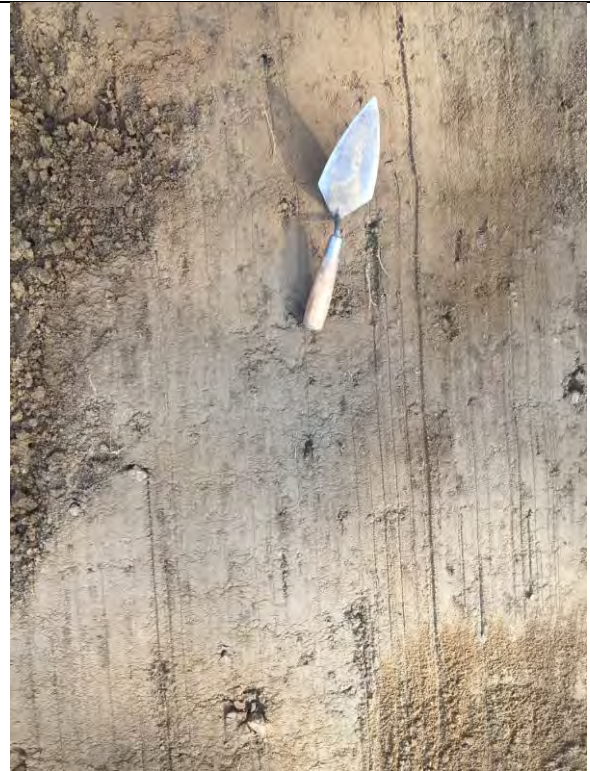


Plate 2: Surface visibility.



Plate 3: Shovel Shining.



Plate 4: Features.

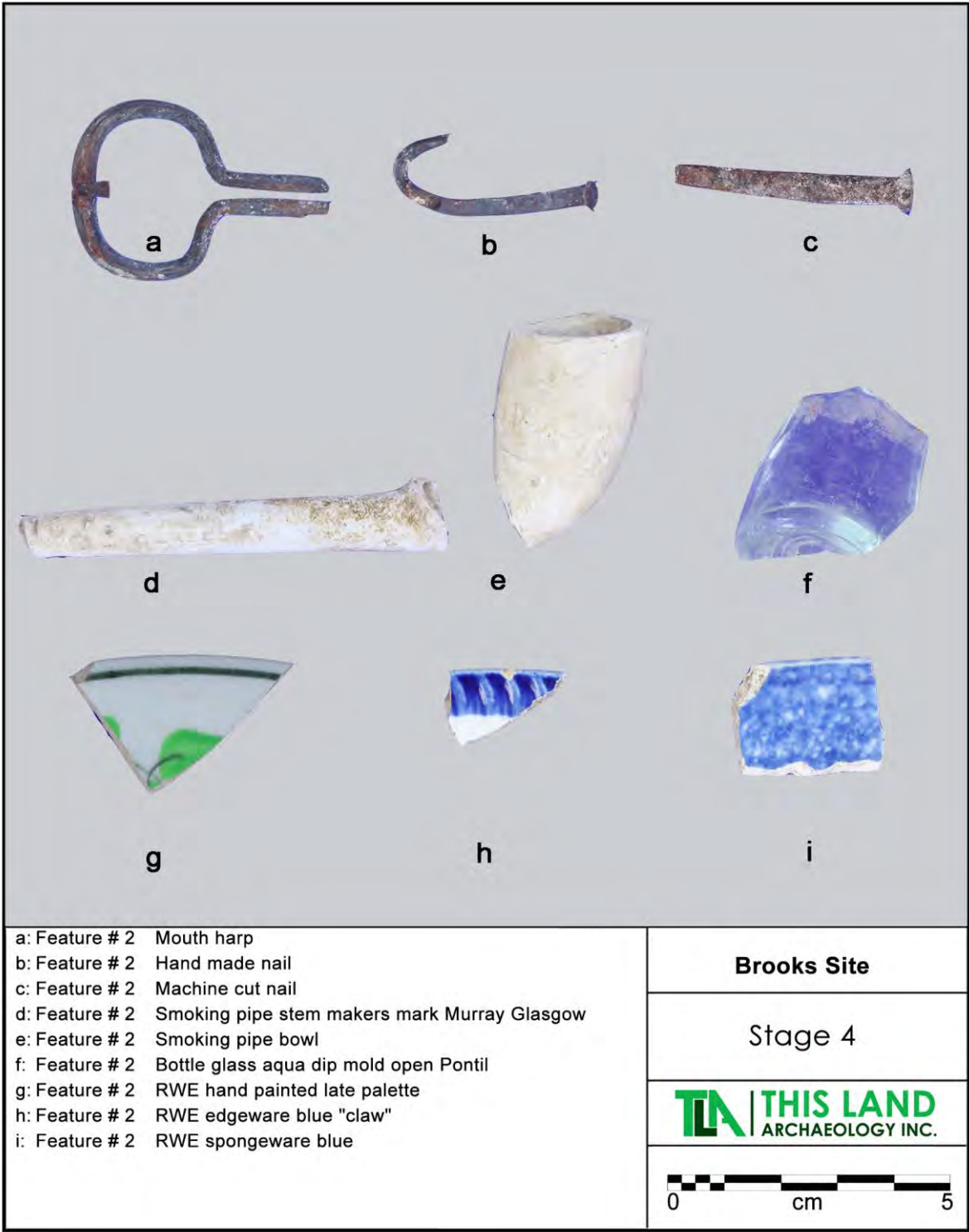


Plate 5: Sample of Artifacts Recovered.