

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

7582 County Road 9 & 267 Collingwood Street
Part of Lot 10, Concession 4
Township of Clearview
County of Simcoe
Historic Township of Nottawasaga
Historic County of Simcoe

December 19, 2025
Prepared for: The Proponent
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Related PIF#(s): NA
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 3.22 Ha in size suited within an over all 6.06 Ha legal Property Limit. The Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment report on herein was completed to facilitate the proposed construction of residential units.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retained archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of a 3 m Transect Pedestrian Survey, 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey and 5 m Test Pit Survey was conducted. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment identified no archaeological resources within the Study Area.

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 2 Archaeological 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 did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts, as such, no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area are required.
- Archaeological potential remains on the balance of the Property (see Maps 6 & 7), should site plan changes occur or future development be contemplated further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey is recommended, and should conform to the following:
 - 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

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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.

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Archaeological Resources Reported On Herein (Bordenized & Non-Bordenized)

Resource Name	Borden	Affinity	Type	CHVI	Notes
-	-	-	-	-	-

1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property located at 7582 County Road 9 and 267 Collingwood Street, Part of Lot 10, Concession 4, Township of Clearview, County of Simcoe, Historic Township of Nottawasaga in the Historic County of Simcoe (Map 1).

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

The Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the approximately 3.22 Ha Study Area. Permission was provided to assess the limits of the planned development with an additional 10 m buffer, referred to herein as the Study Area, 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 3.22 Ha in size within the overall 6.06 Ha Property Limit, and is predominantly active agricultural lands with associated serviced agricultural building, manicured lawns, treed areas, scrubland and an extant, occupied and serviced residential structure with associated parking pad and manicured lawn (Map 2 & 3).

The Study Area is situated within the Walkers Creek - Mad River Watershed which drains into the Nottawasaga River (OMNRF 2025).

There is an unnamed watercourse associated with the Mad River adjacent to the Study Area.

The Study Area is situated within the Niagara Escarpment (01) physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The Study Area contains Osprey Loam soils described as glaciofluvial deposits composed of river deposits and delta topset facies in the south and soils described as ice-contact stratified deposits in the north.

2. INDIGENOUS CONTEXT

2.1. Indigenous Peoples Archaeological Context

A search was conducted within the Sites Module of the provincial PastPort System for all registered Indigenous archaeological sites within a 5 km radius of the Study Area. The Sites Module is the online registry of all known and registered archaeological sites and is maintained by the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). This determined that a total of 28 such sites have been registered as of the date noted above.

This baseline review was conducted to place the specific Study Area within the known archaeological landscape of the surrounding area, in specific relation to inferred land use patterns by Indigenous peoples. A 5 km radius was chosen, by the licensee, to sample the registered archaeological landscape in which the Study Area is situated by reviewing sites identified as 'Pre-Contact' and/or 'Indigenous'. It should be noted that low numbers, or an absence of registered archaeological sites, is directly tied to the degree of archaeological survey conducted within the search area. Further, absence or productivity of sites may not accurately reflect the land use patterns of Indigenous peoples within the landscape.

Generally the archaeological understanding of Ontario's history is broken down into 7 periods.

TABLE 1: PERIODS OF ONTARIO

Common Period Name in Ontario	Time Period
Paleo Period	10,000 - 8,000 BCE
Early Archaic Period	8,000 - 6,000 BCE
Middle Archaic Period	6,000 - 2,500 BCE
Late Archaic Period	2,500 - 1,000 BCE
Early Woodland Period	1,000 - 200 BCE
Middle Woodland Period	200 BCE - 600 CE
Late Woodland Period	800 - 1650 CE

The data reviewed within this sample presented evidence of Indigenous landscape interaction from a large range of time periods both Pre-Contact and Post-Contact. 13 sites of the 28 site sample were interpreted within a known cultural period of Ontario. All 13 sites were interpreted as Late Woodland. The lack of other time periods identified in this sample represents a lack of

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information dissemination. Archaic artifacts were reported on in an archaeological assessment within 1 km of the Study Area however, these artifacts were not assigned Borden numbers in the PartPortal system and are thus, not accessible for this kind of research (KHC 2011). Therefore, this lack of information represents a lack of information dissemination and archaeological assessment not a lack of land use during early periods of Ontario's history.

Within the 28 site sample 23 sites were ascribed a specific Cultural Affinity. This is an unusually high rate of reporting. The cultures represented were Petun (n=23), Huron-Wendat (n=1, and Lalonde (n=2). It is crucial to note that while this information gives a better understanding of the cultures who resided on the land, it does not represent the full breadth of cultures and peoples that could have inhabited and utilized the landscape throughout its history.

To infer the nature of interaction with the landscape, sites that implied land use such as occupation and resource procurement were examined. Sites that represented occupation such as Camp / Campsite and Village (n=11). Sites that represented meaningful interaction with the land such as burial amounted to (n=7). The balance of the sites in this sample were of minimal, vague, or no contextual specificity such as findspot, midden, scatter, and unknown. This sample strongly implies that the landscape in which the Study Area is situated was well suited for long term occupation of a variety of Indigenous people.

Altogether, the sample illustrates a need for more testing and dissemination of detailed information regarding land use, culture, and time period contexts. This could include more broadly assigned Borden numbers for artifacts uncovered in contexts where additional assessment is not recommended. More robust access to where cultural materials are uncovered would allow a better understanding of a given landscape's history as a whole.

Additionally, it is known that Indigenous Peoples were present in Southern Ontario from the Paleo period and thus a lack of sites reflecting this lack testing and available archaeological information not a lack of existence. The information available within this sample adequately represents that Indigenous Peoples traversed, inhabited, and utilized this landscape through a wide range of time periods.

TABLE 2: REGISTERED INDIGENOUS SITES WITHIN 5 KM RADIUS OF STUDY AREA

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Woodland, Late	13

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Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Aboriginal, Petun	10
Othercamp/campsite	7
Othercamp/campsite, burial	1
Unknown	1
village	1
Aboriginal, Lalonde, Petun	2
Othercamp/campsite	1
Othercamp/campsite, burial	1
Aboriginal, Huron-Wendat, Petun	1
Othercamp/campsite, burial	1
Post-Contact	11
Euro-Canadian, Petun	6
Othercamp/campsite	5
village	1
Aboriginal, Petun	4
Othercamp/campsite, burial	3
burial	1
(blank)	1
village	1
Other	2
(blank)	2
Othercamp/campsite_	2
Pre-Contact	2
(blank)	2
scatter	2

It should be noted that this list contains site types and designations created in the 20th/21st century and may not accurately reflect the true nature or purpose of the identified sites.

3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CULTURAL HISTORIES

3.1. Chippewas of Rama First Nation

The following Indigenous history was written and provided by The Chippewas of Rama First Nation:

The Chippewas of Rama First Nation are an Anishinaabe (Ojibway) community located at Rama First Nation, ON. Our history began with a great migration from the East Coast of Canada into the Great Lakes region. Throughout a period of several hundred years, our direct ancestors again migrated to the north and eastern shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Our Elders say that we made room in our territory for our allies, the Huron-Wendat Nation, during their times of war with the Haudenosaunee. Following the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat Nation from the region in the mid-1600s, our stories say that we again migrated to our territories in what today is known as Muskoka and Simcoe County. Several major battles with the Haudenosaunee culminated in peace being agreed between the Anishinaabe and the Haudenosaunee, after which the Haudenosaunee agreed to leave the region and remain in southern Ontario. Thus, since the early 18th century, much of central Ontario into the lower parts of northern Ontario has been Anishinaabe territory.

The more recent history of Rama First Nation begins with the creation of the “Coldwater Narrows” reserve, one of the first reserves in Canada. The Crown intended to relocate our ancestors to the Coldwater reserve and ultimately assimilate our ancestors into Euro-Canadian culture. Underlying the attempts to assimilate our ancestors were the plans to take possession of our vast hunting and harvesting territories. Feeling the impacts of increasingly widespread settlement, many of our ancestors moved to the Coldwater reserve in the early 1830s. Our ancestors built homes, mills, and farmsteads along the old portage route which ran through the reserve, connecting Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay (this route is now called “Highway 12”). After a short period of approximately six years, the Crown had a change of plans. Frustrated at our ancestors continued exploiting of hunting territories (spanning roughly from Newmarket to the south, Kawartha Lakes to the east, Meaford to the west, and Lake Nipissing to the north), as well as unsuccessful assimilation attempts, the Crown reneged on the promise of reserve land. Three of our Chiefs, including Chief Yellowhead, went to York under the impression they were signing documents affirming their ownership of land and buildings. The Chiefs were misled, and inadvertently allegedly surrendered the Coldwater reserve back to the Crown.

Our ancestors, then known as the Chippewas of Lakes Simcoe and Huron, were left landless. Earlier treaties, such as Treaty 16 and Treaty 18, had already resulted in nearly 2,000,000 acres being allegedly surrendered to the Crown. The Chippewas made the

decision to split into three groups. The first followed Chief Snake to Snake Island and Georgina Island (today known as the Chippewas of Georgina Island). The second group followed Chief Aissance to Beausoleil Island, and later to Christian Island (Beausoleil First Nation). The third group, led by Chief Yellowhead, moved to the Narrows between Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching and eventually, Rama (Chippewas of Rama First Nation).

A series of purchases, using Rama's own funds, resulted in Yellowhead purchasing approximately 1,600 acres of abandoned farmland in Rama Township. This land makes up the core of the Rama Reserve today, and we have called it home since the early 1840's. Our ancestors began developing our community, clearing fields for farming and building homes. They continued to hunt and harvest in their traditional territories, especially within the Muskoka region, up until the early 1920's. In 1923, the Williams Treaties were signed, surrendering 12,000,000 acres of previously unceded land to the Crown. Once again, our ancestors were misled, and they were informed that in surrendering the land, they gave up their right to access their seasonal traditional hunting and harvesting territories.

With accessing territories difficult, our ancestors turned to other ways to survive. Many men guided tourists around their former family hunting territories in Muskoka, showing them places to fish and hunt. Others worked in lumber camps and mills. Our grandmothers made crafts such as porcupine quill baskets and black ash baskets, and sold them to tourists visiting Simcoe and Muskoka. The children were forced into Indian Day School, and some were taken away to Residential Schools. Church on the reserve began to indoctrinate our ancestors. Our community, along with every other First Nation in Canada, entered a dark period of attempted genocide at the hands of Canada and the Crown. Somehow, our ancestors persevered, and they kept our culture, language, and community alive.

Today, our community has grown into a bustling place, and is home to approximately 1,100 people. We are a proud and progressive First Nations community

3.2. Nation Huronne-Wendat

The following Indigenous history was written and provided by Nation Huronne-Wendat:

As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy,

represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owen Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.

Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.

The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsïo, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.

The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.

(NHW 2024)

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1. Treaty History

The Study Area is located within the limits 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 2023).

4.2. 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 the Regional Municipality of York and to the north by the Trent Severn and The District Municipality of Muskoka. 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 life ways. 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 (MOPBSD 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 industries being lumber, milling, agriculture, and ship building. However, these industries 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 technology, 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.

4.3. Township History

Clearview Township, formally Nattawasaga and Sunnidale townships, is located within Simcoe County at the southern tip of Georgian Bay in the Nottawasaga Valley. It was established on January 1st, 1994 during the reorganization of Simcoe County. The largest of its communities are New Loweel, Nottawa, Village of Creemore, and Town of Stayner (Clearview Township 2023).

Settlement in this area began shortly after the land was surveyed in the early 1830s and consisted mostly of Western Europeans attracted by free land grants. The government offered new settlers chopping work paid for in provisions which was vital to survival as those who farmed had to travel dozens of miles on difficult trails to mill their grain. With so many obstacles, growth in the area was slow with the Township of Sunnidale seeing population decrease in the mid 19th century (Belden & Co 1881). Nottawasaga and Sunnidale both saw settlement booms in the later half the 19th century with the accessibility the Northern and the Hamilton and Northwestern rail lines brought. Agriculture and lumber were the mainstays of the economy at this time and with access to a market these townships finally had the resources and financing to build the milling infrastructure they so desperately needed (Belden & Co 1881).

Modern Clearview largely mirrors its 19th century beginnings with construction, agriculture and manufacturing making up the largest portion of in Township work. Clearview also acts as a bedroom community for many workers commuting to nearby cities (Statistics Canada 2016).

4.4. Study Area History

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

Map 5: Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe (Hogg 1871)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 10, Concession 4. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of W. Gross & J. Coupland. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

The Study Area is depicted adjacent to two unnamed roadways.

There are no watercourses noted within or within 300 m of the Study Area.

Map 6: “Map of Nottawasaga Township” (Belden 1881)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 10, Concession 4. The land containing the Study Area is not associated with a specific ownership. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

The Study Area is depicted adjacent to two unnamed roadways.

There are no watercourses noted within or within 300 m of the Study Area.

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

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 571047 N 4909024 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 which would suggest encroachment of archaeological resources into the Study Area.

TABLE 3: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BcHa-9	GROSE	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal, Petun	Othercamp/campsite, burial
BcHa-64	Creemore North part	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	scatter
BcHa-10	HISEY	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian, Petun	Othercamp/campsite
BbHa-7	MELVILLE	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian, Petun	village
BbHa-6	Sidey-Mackay	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal, Petun	village
BbHa-20	Creemore South Part	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	scatter

5.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

A review of Archaeological Assessment reports currently accepted into the provincial register of archaeological reports that have been completed within, directly adjacent too, or detail site excavations within a 50 m buffer of the Study Area resulted in the following accepted reports.

PIF/CIF#: P039-033

Consultant Firm: Kinickinick Heritage Consultants

Report Title: *REVISED (second): A Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment of Lot 10 Concession 4 Nottawasaga Twp. (Geo.) Town of Clearview, County of Simcoe (KHC 2011)*

Executive Summary:

In spring 2004, Ken Swayze, a licenced archaeological consultant, was asked by Jamieson Gourley, of Trow Associates Inc., in Barrie, to prepare a Stage 1&2 archaeological assessment of property on part of lot 10 concession 4 Nottawasaga township in Simcoe County according to OMCL technical guidelines. A Stage 1 assessment is a background review of surficial geology, post-glacial landscape evolution, historical land use and present condition and are view of known heritage resources and previous archaeological research in the vicinity. The objective of Stage 1 is to review the known heritage resources of the vicinity; estimate the archaeological site discovery potential of the property; and plan appropriate field test procedures. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment is a field test to determine the presence or absence of archaeological material, or features, in the property.

The property is located immediately northwest of the village of Creemore in the Town of Clearview. It is rectangular, about 1100 m x 300m, and is characterized by a steep hill with 45 m relief and more than 15% slope in places with a southern aspect. This landform is ice-contact stratified drift, with a glaciofluvial outwash deposit at its base. The south side of the parcel is a hayfield and it was once cultivated land. The hillside is dissected by many rills and mass movement. or ground creep, is apparent This erosion has been on-going since deglaciation but deforestation and cultivation have accelerated the process. The southwest part of the property, for about 40 m north of the residential subdivision, is previously disturbed, part of a former sand pit. On the north side of the property is the small flat top of the landform, a good vantage point on the interfluvies between the Mad River drainage to the south and the Coates Creek drainage to the north.

During the Kildield-Main Algonquin maximum, the strand of the great Lake would have been several metres below the study area, just east of Cashtown Corners, but the outwash plain, on which Creemore is built, was probably a marshy or seasonally wet fringe around the Minesing Embayment. Although the littoral zone associated with the early Holocene lakes in the Huron Basin fell below current elevations the property would have continued to be an attractive vantage point with a sunny aspect. The hillside has moderate potential for archaeological discovery because the ice-contact stratified drift landform, that it is part of, would have been attractive landscape feature to Late Pleistocene and early Holocene hunter-gatherers. The highest potential, however, is on the crest of this landform immediately to the north of the property. The sunny southern aspect of this hill and the ubiquitous presence of lithic raw material in the form of pebbles and cobbles would have made the landform attractive throughout the Archaic hunter-gatherer period.

Thirty three prehistoric lithic artifacts were discovered at 29 locations on the hillside, either in positive test pits or on the surface and another 17 pieces were discovered at 15 places in the ploughed field. No particular site organization is apparent in the distribution pattern, especially on the hillside where objects were found on steep slopes but not on the crests of small knolls. The writer assumes, given the steep slopes, relief, and visible mass movement, that these artifacts have migrated downhill from past cultural activity areas focussed on the hill top and higher slopes. Most of the artifacts have been registered as the BcHa-64:1-40, but five specimens were found in the ploughed field in Borden Block BbHa-20:1-4. The

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specimens can be categorized as: cobble/pebble cores; cobble/pebble modified/used; spa W flake shatter modified/used. The functions of these tools, and the activity they represent, include: scrapers; expedient knives; used; hammerstones; notches, choppers; adze/celt/pick; perforator; cores; abrader; pseudo burin; groover; adze slug. The raw materials used at the site were those that were readily available in the parent material of the landform, namely, pebbles, cobbles, and small boulders. Although quartzite was the most common material, a wide variety of other rock is represented in the collection, including: siliceous sandstone; gneiss; schist; chert; diorite; quartz; red granite; pegmatite; hornfels; and siltstone.

The significance of archaeological sites discovered in the course of Stage 2 assessments can be rated according to eight criteria: Historic Association - none, site is pre-historic. Representativeness - Palaeo-Indian/Early Archaic.

Type/Function - secondary deposits from campsites. Rarity - rarely recognized, rarely collected, but widespread phenomena.

Integrity - poor, all specimens are secondary deposits. Preservation - no organic preservation expected in this context/age. 2

Artifact and feature density - thin artifact density (N=50 over 2700 m), no features observed, or expected.

Human remains - none expected or observed.

The writer concludes that, although the artifact collection is representative of the early postglacial period lithic technology, BcHa-64 & BbHa-20, have low scientific significance, because the artifact distribution is a thin secondary deposit with poor integrity and low archaeological excavation discovery potential. In his opinion the property has been sufficiently assessed and no further work is warranted. Stage 2 assessment is not infallible, and it is possible that deeply buried archaeological deposits or human remains may be disturbed during construction. If the former are discovered the Heritage Operations Unit should be notified immediately (416-314-7123); if human remains are disturbed, the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations should be notified (416-326-8404).

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of the residential development of the legal property to the east of the Study Area. This assessment did not recommend further Archaeological Assessment Survey.

5.3. Archaeological Assessments & Registered Sites Analysis

A review of Archaeological Assessment reports within 50 m of the Study Area, along with registered archaeological sites within 50 m of the Study Area indicates that there are no sites registered within 50 m of the Study Area.

5.4. Cemeteries & Burials

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

5.5. Archaeological Management/Master Plan

The Study Area is situated within limits of the *County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan*. This plan and the associated potential model indicates that the Study Area retains

archaeological potential. This plan was reviewed and had no bearing as to the findings or recommendations of this report (ASI 2019).

5.6. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2021).

5.7. Study Area Archaeological Potential

The Study Area retains the following criteria of indicating archaeological potential:

- Registered archaeological sites within 300 m of the Study Area
- Present or past water sources within 300 m of the Study Area
- Historic transportation routes within 100 m of the Study Area
- The Study Area is situated within a landscape suitable for resource procurement, transit and habitation by both pre and post-contact Indigenous Peoples.

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.

6. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area retains archaeological potential owing to the presence of one or more indicators of archaeological potential. Based on this analysis, it is concluded that a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required of the Study Area.

7. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the completed Stage 1 Analysis & Conclusions the Study Area retains archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey and should conform to the following:

- Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility; the objective being to invert the soil column and ensure the exposed soils has minimal chaff. The use of chisel ploughs, harrow, or tined equipment are not archaeologically acceptable means of field preparation. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A Pedestrian Survey must be undertaken along transects not greater than 5 m.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

- 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

8. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY

8.1. Archaeological Survey Methodology

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the Field Director reviewed the existing Stage 1 Archaeological Assessments analysis and recommendations; all field staff were then briefed on the archaeological potential of the Study Area. The weather conditions encountered during the completed archaeological survey are presented below. At all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather and lighting conditions. The limits of the Study Area were defined in the field by the use of a geo-referenced Study Area overly on a GPS system accurate to 1 m.

TABLE 4: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Directors
Nov-5-2025	11°C, light cloud cover	Keenan (Andrews
Nov-21-2025	5°C, light cloud cover	Andrews	Keenan
Nov-25-2025	6°C, light cloud cover	Irvin (P379)	Bhagowtee

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

The Study Area was found to contain well ploughed and weathered agricultural fields with a minimum soil visibility of 80%. Minor examples of vegetation were present in the sandy soils, and given the overall archaeological potential of the Study Area, the licensee decided that a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey would be the most appropriate (Images 1-6). The Study Area also contained manicured lawns around an extant, served and occupied fieldstone home and associated barn. These areas were subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey (Images 7-11).

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

The Study Area also contained a Low Lying & Wet area mixed with areas of drained soils, this area was subject to a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey (Image 12). The Study Area contained a large natural berm with steel slopes with areas of Low Lying & Wet soils mixed with drained areas. In order to most appropriately survey these areas a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey was conducted and where possible a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey was employed at the bottom of slope (Images 13-21). The top of the berm, being a unique topographic elevated feature was subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey (Images 22 & 23).

No archaeological resources are identified in the completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey.

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
- 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

9. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The completed archaeological assessment resulted in the creation of various documentary records.

TABLE 5: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes	Location
Field Notes: P379-0827-2025	Digital Files	-	IHI Server
Photos: P379-0827-2025	Digital Files	-	IHI Server

10. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment survey, measuring approximately 3.22 Ha in size was subject to a complete archaeological assessment. The Study Area includes the proposed site plan limit and a 10 m buffer along the northern limit. The balance of the legal property retains archaeological potential.

No archaeological resources were identified in the completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

TABLE 6: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 3 m Pedestrian Survey	No Resources	0.77	12.7%
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey	No Resources	1.70	28.1%
Mixed Potential of Steep Slope Terraces I: 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey	No Resources	0.56	9.2%
Low Lying & Wet + Dry: 5m Judgmental Test Pit Survey	No Resources	0.14	2.3%
Low Potential: Extant Structures, Outbuildings etc.	-	0.06	1.0%
Archaeological Potential in balance of Property Limit	Stage 2 AA Recommended	2.83	46.7%
Total		6.06	100

11. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 2 Archaeological 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 did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts, as such, no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area are required.
- Archaeological potential remains on the balance of the Property (see Maps 6 & 7), should site plan changes occur or future development be contemplated further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey is recommended, and should conform to the following:
 - 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

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

- ▶ 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.

12. IMAGES



Image 1: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 2: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 3: Example of pedestrian survey conditions walked at 3 m transects.



Image 4: Example of pedestrian survey conditions walked at 3 m transects.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 5: Example of pedestrian survey conditions walked at 3 m transects.



Image 6: Example of pedestrian survey conditions walked at 3 m transects.



Image 7: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.

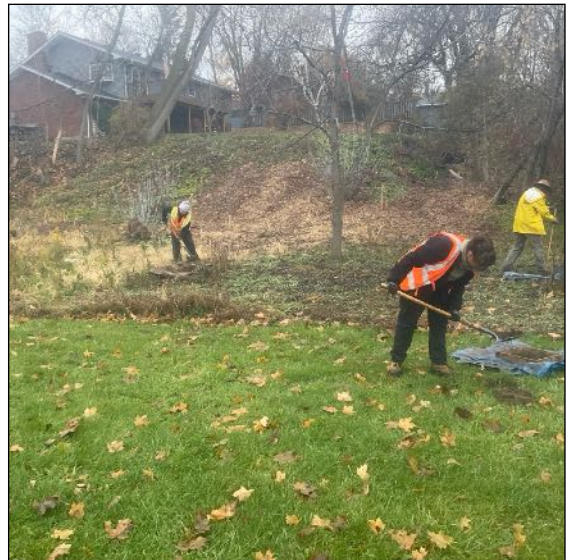


Image 8: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 9: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 10: Field Archaeologist1 conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey within 1 m of extant structure.



Image 11: Extant fieldstone home within the Study Area.



Image 12: Study Area subject to a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey; mixed areas of Low Lying & Wet soils and dry soils.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 13: Study Area subject to a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey; areas of Low Lying & Wet soils, Steep Slope and dry soils.



Image 14: Sample of soil visibility with minor crop growth.



Image 15: Study Area subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 16: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 17: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 18: Example of steep slope.



Image 19: Top of slope.



Image 20: Example of steep slope.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 21: Field Archaeologists demonstrating extreme slope.



Image 22: Top of slope, area subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 23: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey at the top of slope.



Image 24: Clay soils encountered during 5 m Judgmental Transect Test Pit Survey in Low Lying and Wet / Dry soils area.



Image 25: Example of Test Pit.



Image 26: Example of Test Pit.

13. 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.

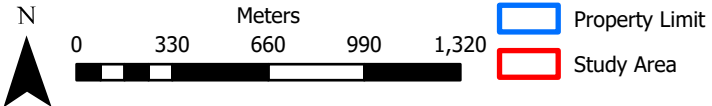
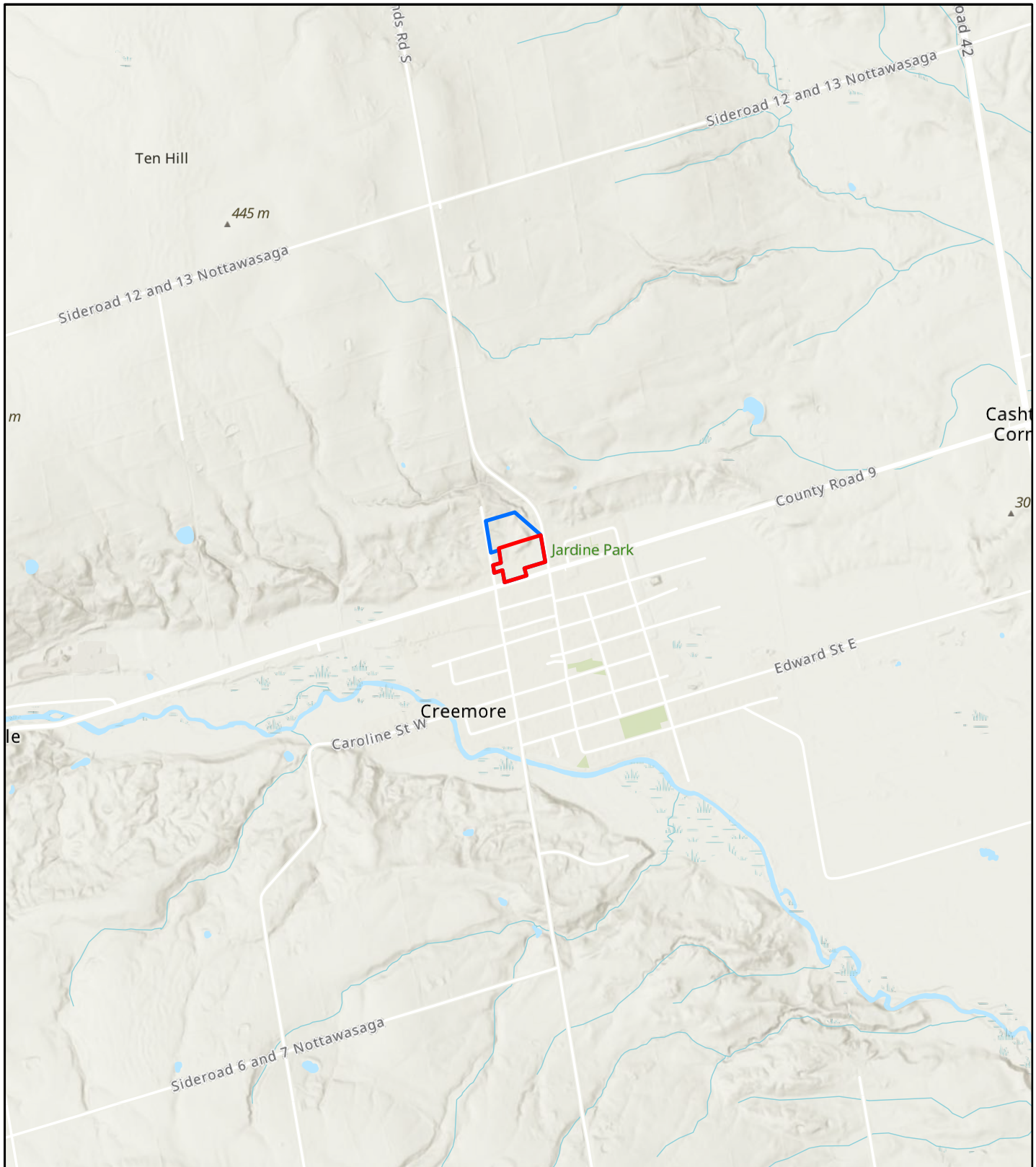
It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed 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 Archaeological 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.

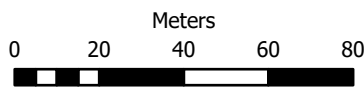
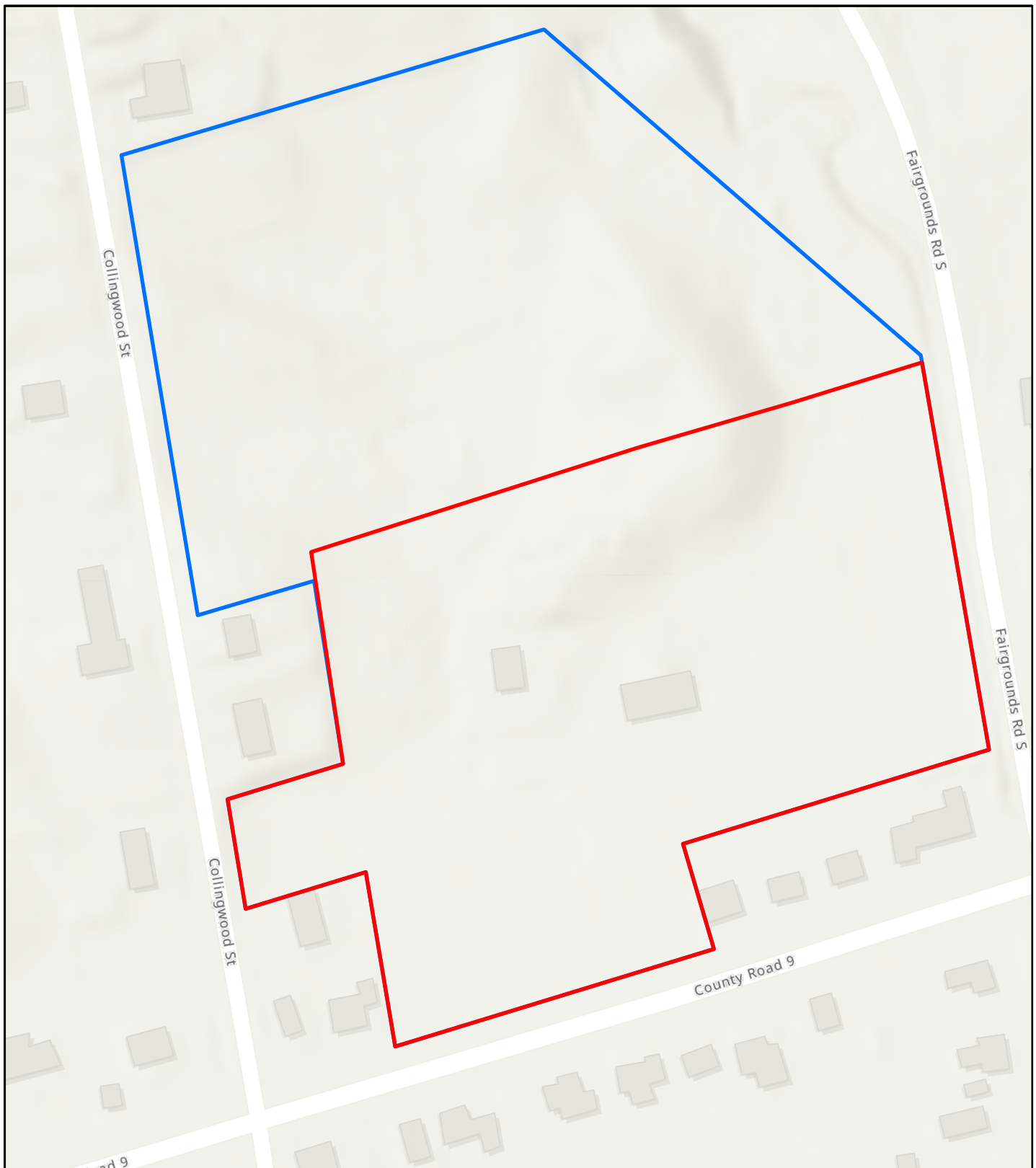
The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Service.



14. MAPS



Source: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA

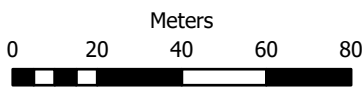
Map 1: Study Area Location





-  Property Limit
-  Study Area

Source: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, Vantor, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA,

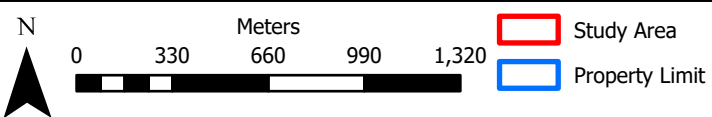
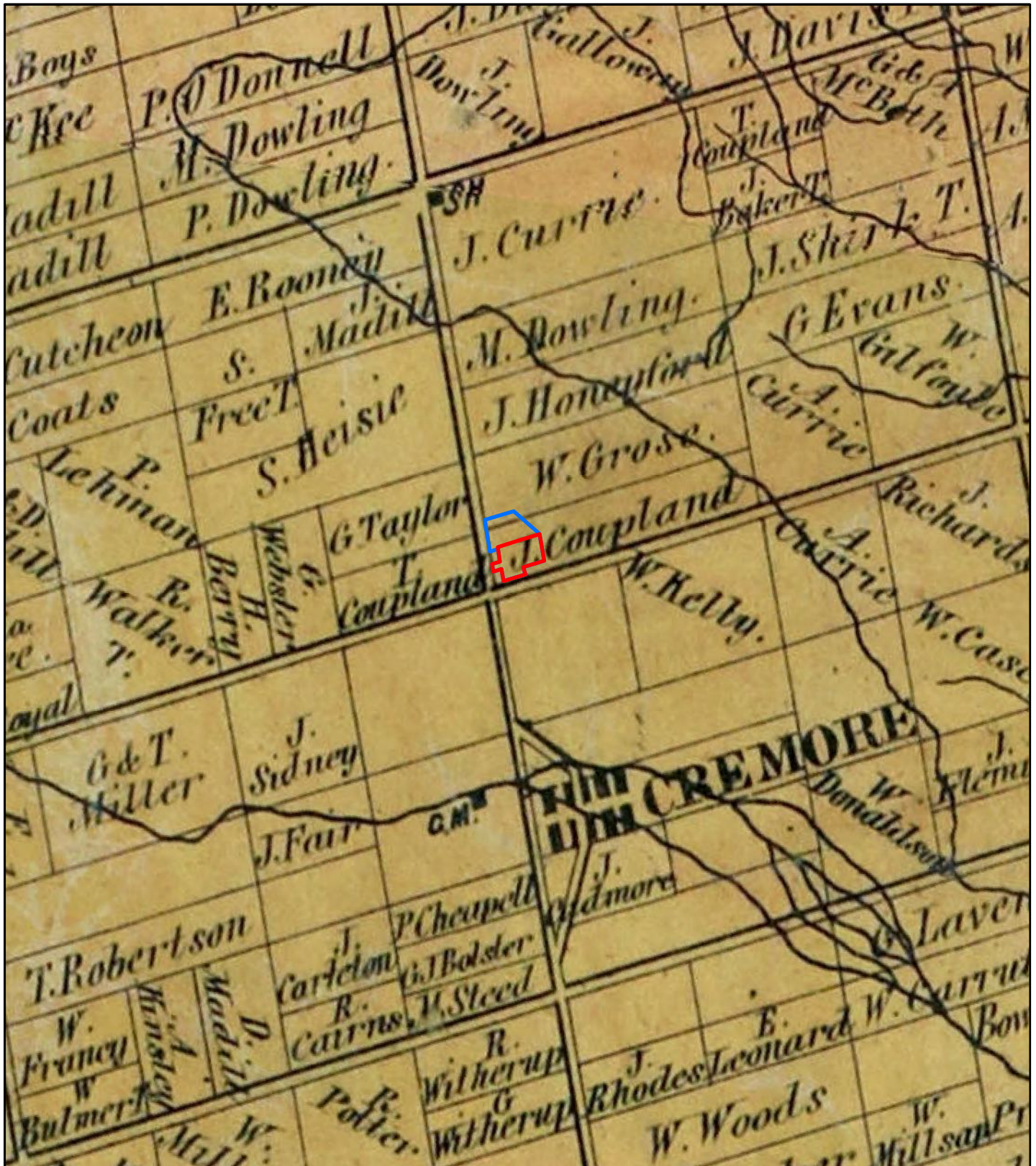
Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



-  Property Limit
-  Study Area

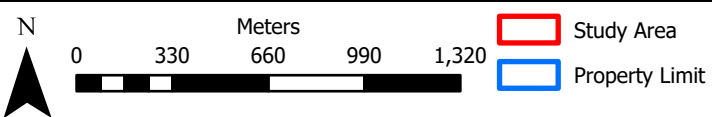
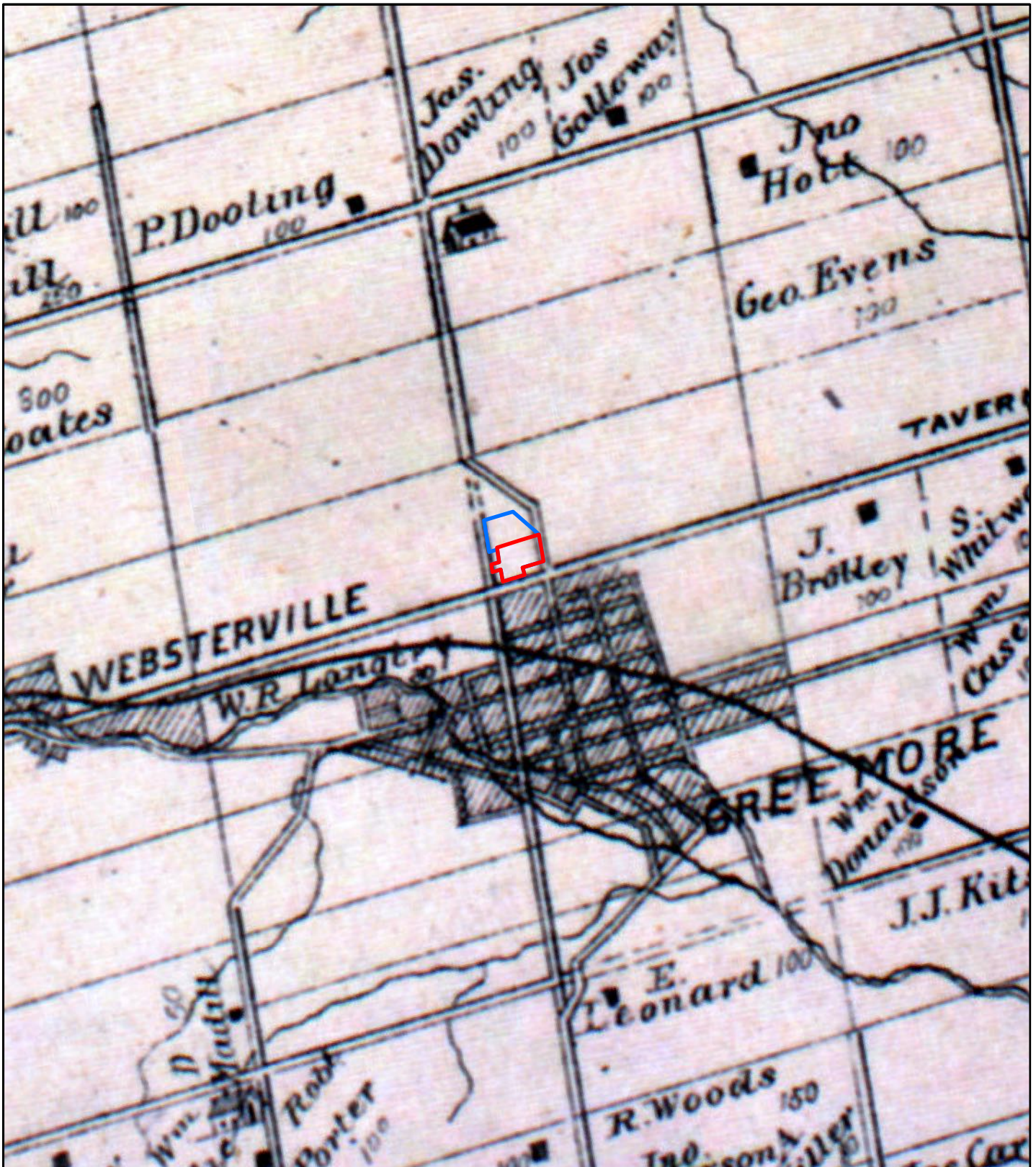
Source: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



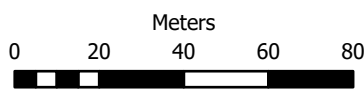
Source: Hogg 1871

Map 4: Study Area Atop 1871 Map



Source: Beldon 1881

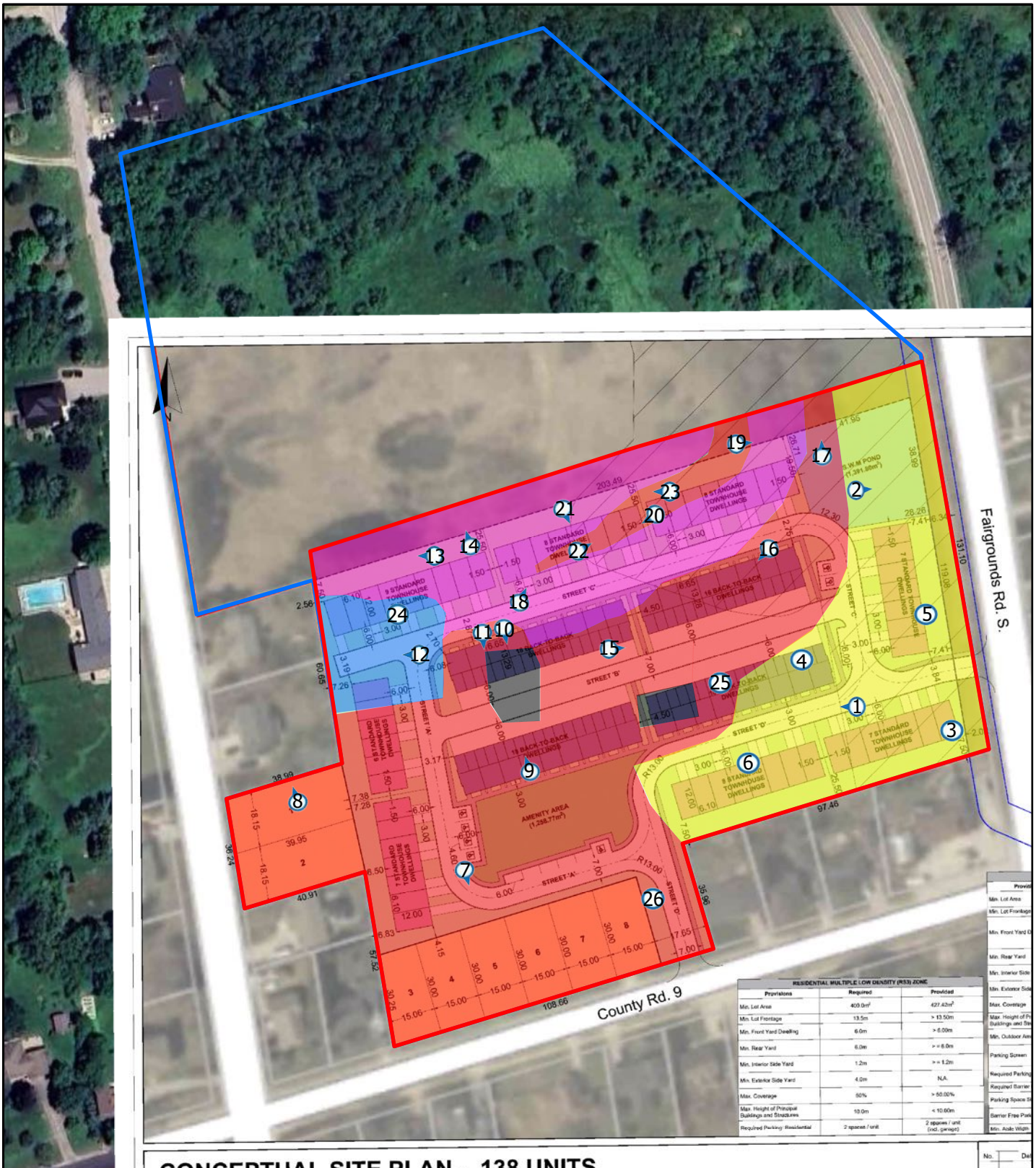
Map 5: Study Area Atop 1881 Map



- Property Limit
- Study Area
- 3m Pedestrian Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources Identified
- 5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources Identified
- 5m Judgmental Test Pit Survey: Steep Slope, Terraces
- Low Potential: Disturbed via Extant Structures, Roads etc.
- 5m Judgmental Test Pit Survey: Low Lying & Wet Lands & Dry
- Photo # & Direction

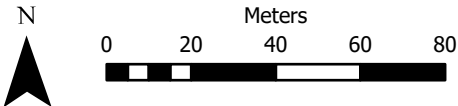
Source: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA

Map 6: Stage 2 Results of Assessment



RESIDENTIAL MULTIPLE LOW DENSITY (RMLD) ZONE		
Provisions	Required	Provided
Min. Lot Area	400 sqm	427.42sqm
Min. Lot Frontage	13.5m	> 13.50m
Min. Front Yard Dwelling	6.0m	> 6.00m
Min. Rear Yard	6.0m	> 6.0m
Min. Interior Side Yard	1.2m	> 1.2m
Min. Exterior Side Yard	4.0m	N.A.
Max. Coverage	50%	> 50.00%
Max. Height of Principal Buildings and Structures	10.0m	> 10.00m
Required Parking Residential	2 spaces / unit (incl. garage)	

CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN - 138 UNITS



- Property Limit
- Study Area
- 3m Pedestrian Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources Identified
- 5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources Identified
- 5m Judgmental Test Pit Survey: Steep Slope, Terraces
- Low Potential: Disturbed via Extant Structures, Roads etc.
- 5m Judgmental Test Pit Survey: Low Lying & Wet Lands & Dry
- Photo # & Direction

Source: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA

Map 7: Stage 2 Results of Assessment atop Site Plan

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