InnServices Utilities Inc.

Stroud Sewage Pumping Station

Schedule ‘B’ Municipal Class Environmental Assessment

PROJECT FILE REPORT



PREPARED FOR:

InnServices Utilities Inc.

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PROJECT NO. 121031

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Ainley	Primary engineering consultant for the Class EA process.
Alternative	A possible approach to fulfilling the goal and objective of the study or a component of the study.
Class EA	Municipal Class Environmental Assessment, a planning process approved under the EA Act in Ontario for a class or group of municipal undertakings. The process must meet the requirements outlined in the "Municipal Class Environmental Assessment" document (Municipal Engineers Association, October 2000, as amended). The Class EA process involves evaluating the environmental effects of alternative solutions and design concepts to achieve a project objective and goal and includes mandatory requirements for public consultation.
Design Concept	A method of implementing an alternative solution(s).
Dewatering	Removal of water from an area under consideration, usually for construction purposes, or to avoid potential contamination.
EA Act	*Environmental Assessment Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.E.18 (Ontario)
Effluent	Liquid after treatment. Effluent refers to the liquid discharged from a Waste Water Treatment Plant to a receiving water.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process of evaluating the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, taking into account interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health impacts, both beneficial and adverse.
Evaluation Criteria	Criteria applied to assist in identifying the preferred solution(s).
Forcemain	A pressurized pipe used to convey pumped wastewater from a sewage pumping station.
Geotechnical Investigation	Study of the engineering behavior of earth materials such as soil properties, rock characteristics, natural slopes, earthworks and foundations, within the study area
Gravity sewer	A pipe that relies on gravity to convey sewage.
Hydrogeological	Study of the distribution and movement of groundwater in soil or bedrock.
Infiltration/Inflow (I&I)	Rainwater and groundwater that enters a sanitary sewer during wet weather events or due to leakages, etc.
Intensification	A process of development within existing urban areas that are already largely developed. Refers specifically to the redevelopment of lots to increase occupancy.
Local Conservation Authority	A conservation authority is a local, community-based natural resource management agency based in Ontario. Conservation authorities are mandated to develop programs to further the conservation, restoration, development and management of Ontario's natural resources.
LSRCA	Lake Simcoe and Region Conservation Authority
Master Servicing Plan (MSP)	A comprehensive plan to guide long-term development in a particular area that is broad in scope. It focuses on the analysis of a system for the purpose of outlining a framework for use in future individual projects.
MECP	Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, the provincial agency responsible for water, wastewater and waste regulation and

	approvals, and environmental assessments in Ontario.
Official Plan (OP)	An official plan describes upper, lower or single–tier municipal council's policies on how land in a community should be used. It is prepared with input from members in a community and helps to ensure that future planning and development will meet the specific needs of the community.
Preferred Solution	The alternative solution which is the recommended course of action to meet the objective statement based on its performance under the selection criteria.
ROW	Right-of-way applies to lands which have an access right for highways, roads, railways or utilities, such as wastewater conveyance pipes.
Sanitary Sewer	Sewer pipe that conveys sewage to a sewage pumping station or sewage treatment plant. Part of the sewage collection system.
Sanitary Sewer Collection System	The system consists of gravity pipes, manholes, tanks, lift stations, control structures, and forcemains. It is designed to collect wastewater from both residential and non-residential areas and transport the flow to the wastewater treatment plant.
Service Area	The defined area that will receive sewage servicing.
Sewage	The liquid waste products of domestic, industrial, and manufacturing activities directed to the sanitary sewage collection system.
Sewage Pumping Station (SPS)	A facility containing pumps to convey sewage through a forcemain to a higher elevation.
Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)	A plant that treats wastewater to remove solids, contaminants and other undesirable materials before discharging the treated effluent back to the environment.
Study Area	The area under investigation in which construction may take place in order to provide servicing to the Service Area.
Surficial Geology	Surficial geology refers to the study of landforms and the unconsolidated sediments that lie beneath them.
Threatened Species	A species likely to become endangered in Canada if the factors affecting its vulnerability are not reversed.
Trenchless technology	Methods of installing a utility, such as a sewer, without excavating a trench, including directional drilling, microtunneling etc.
Wastewater	See Sewage
Wet Well	The tank of a sewage pumping station where wastewater is collected before pumping.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed the *Innisfil Master Servicing Plan Update* (MSP Update) in 2018 which identified short- and long-term strategies for both water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018) and Official Plan Amendment No. 1. The MSP Update meets the goal to protect the environment and public health. It considers aligned infrastructure projects within the 2018 Transportation Master Plan (TMP) to minimize or avoid potential disruptions to residents. Major rehabilitation and optimization projects are also taken into account in the MSP Update to extend the servicing life of the existing infrastructure.

As part of the MSP Update various alternatives were examined in order to provide servicing to the first phase of the expansion plan of the Innisfil Heights economic district, an area designated as a Strategic Settlement Employment Area. In order to promote, facilitate and maximize the planned expansion of this area, the MSP Update identified that a municipal sanitary sewage collection system is required and the preferred solution to be 'Alternative 6B'. The MSP Update identified "Alternative 6, Option B' as the preferred option (Figure 1). The existing Lakeshore wastewater system servicing Alcona and the surrounding area consists of a network of sanitary sewers, seven sewage pumping stations, and the Lakeshore Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP). Alternative 6B establishes a sanitary collection system connected to the existing Lakeshore wastewater system via Innisfil Beach Road for the first phase of development, projected up to the year 2031. As part of this alternative, several sewage pumping stations were proposed along the sewer route, including the new Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS).

The MSP Update recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations (SPS) to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. Each proposed SPS requires a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessments (MCEA) prior to its construction. The MSP Update categorized the proposed SPS projects by suggested implementation timeline (i.e., within short-term 2019 -2023, mid-term 2024 -2031, and long-term post 2031) and identified the expected triggers for their implementation.

Under Section 18.4 of the MSP Update, Recommended Wastewater Master Servicing Plan, the Stroud SPS and forcemain was suggested for implementation under the long-term timeline. An amendment was sought to implement the Stroud SPS and forcemain in advance of the timeline proposed in the MSP Update. The 'trigger' to begin planning earlier than the expected timeline was the submission of new development proposals in Stroud that would require municipal sewers.

This Class EA focuses on the proposed new Stroud SPS to be located adjacent to Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil. The sewage pumping station will receive flows from the new Stroud development area and direct it to the Lakeshore Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP).

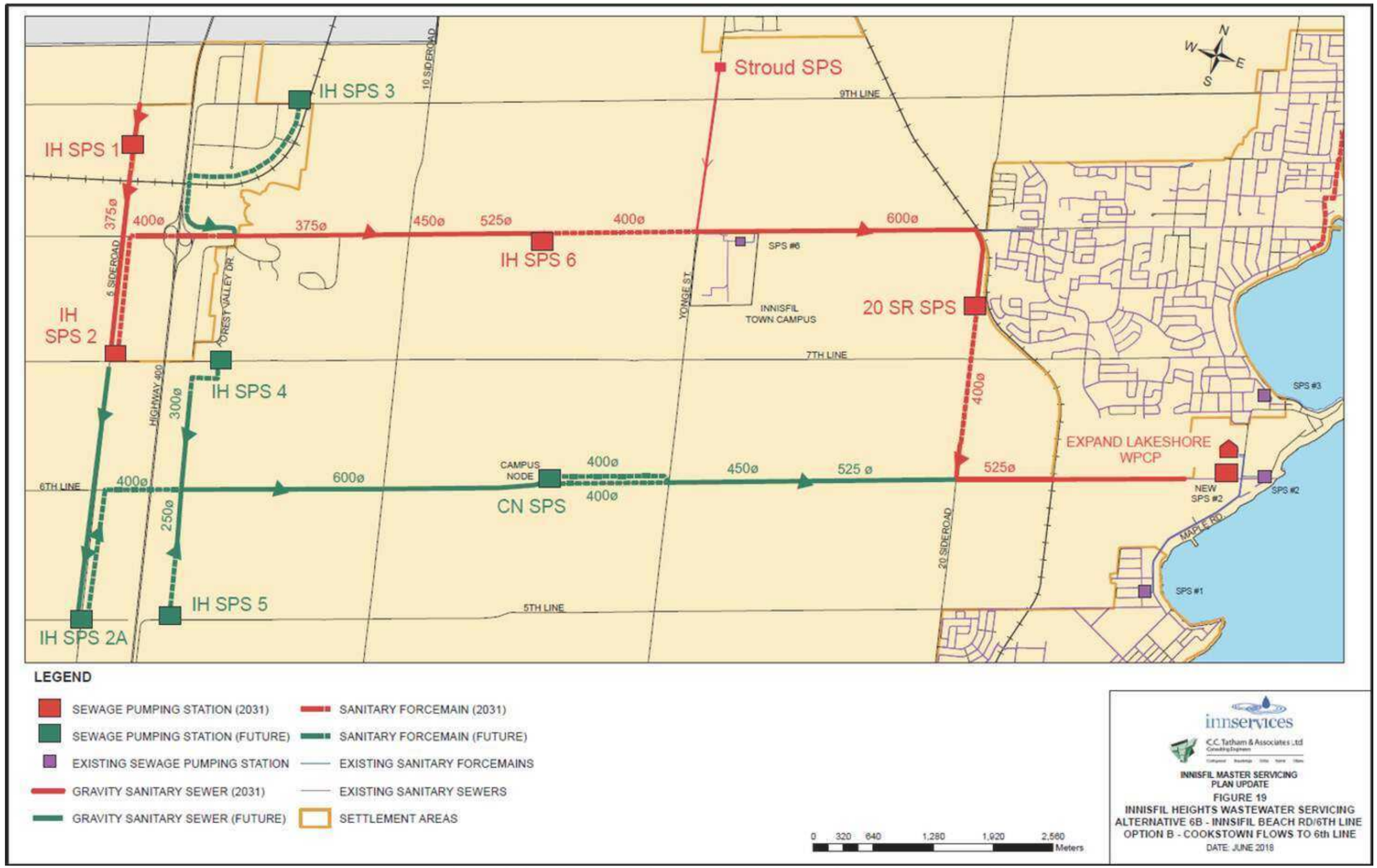


Figure 1 – Stroud SPS and Forcemain Connected to Wastewater Servicing Alternative 6B

1.2 Class Environmental Assessment Process

The Municipal Class Environmental Assessment document (amended 2024) as published by the Municipal Engineers Association outlines a planning process for municipalities to follow so as to complete infrastructure projects in an environmentally responsible manner and in accordance with the *Environmental Assessment Act* (*EA Act*). Based on the scope of the proposed improvements, a Schedule 'B' level of planning was determined to be required. A Schedule 'B' project requires completion of Phases 1 & 2 of the Class EA process as illustrated in Figure 2, which is generally comprised of the following tasks:

PHASES 1 & 2

- Identify the problem/opportunity;
- Issue Notice of Study Commencement
- Inventory the existing environment (physical, natural, social and economic);
- Develop alternative solutions to address the problem/opportunity;
- Evaluate proposed alternative solutions;
- Consult with the public, review agencies, relevant stakeholders;
- Select the Preferred Solution giving consideration to the evaluation and any feedback received through consultation;
- Establish mitigation measures to minimize potential environmental impacts;
- Document the process in a Project File Report (PFR);
- Issue a Notice of Completion followed by a 30-day review period; and
- Address and final comments and conclude the Class EA process.

Consultation is a key component of the Class EA process as it allows members of the public, Indigenous communities, and review agencies opportunity to provide relevant information and feedback for consideration.

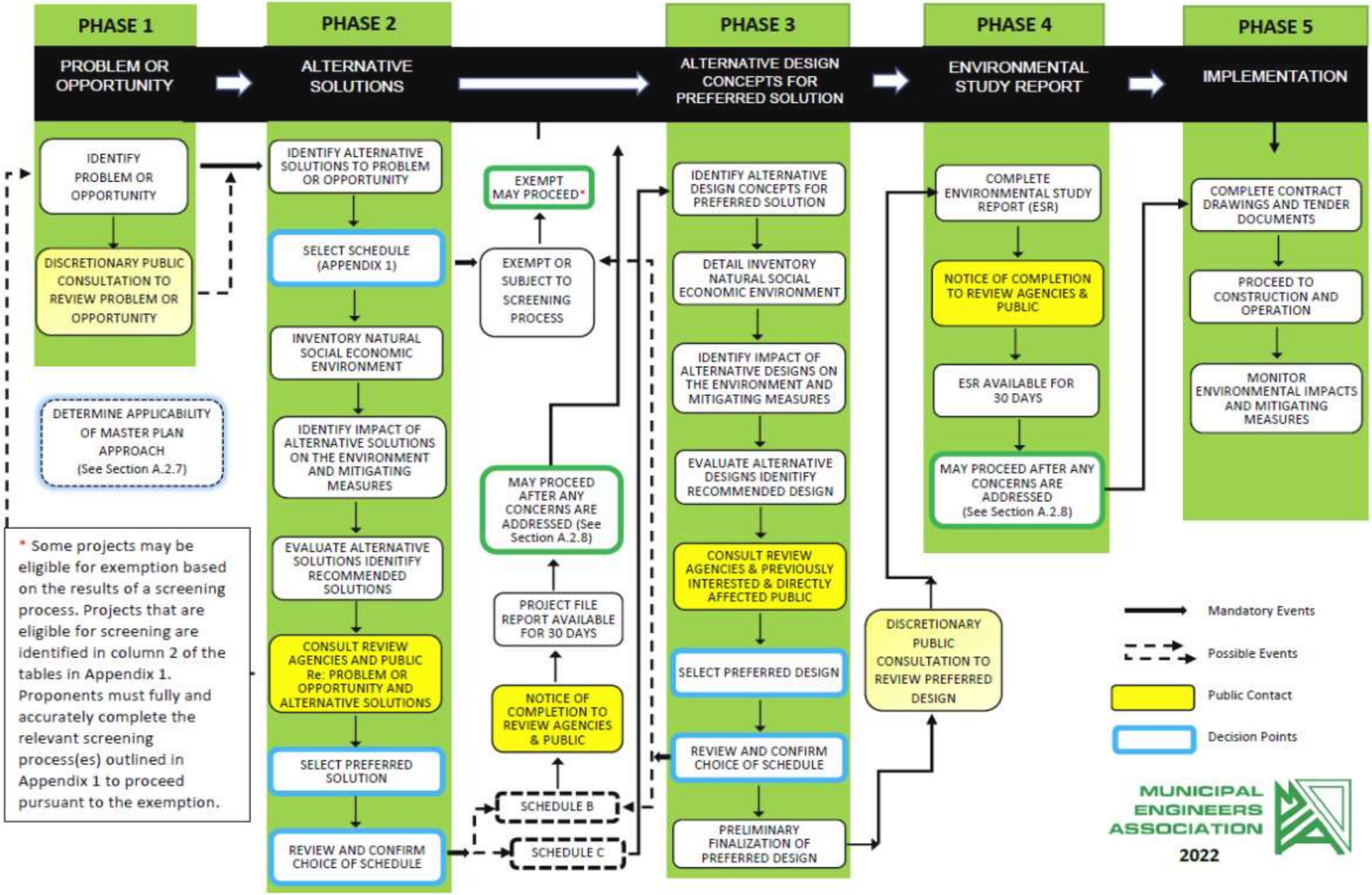


Figure 2 – Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Flow Chart

1.3 Objective of this Report

The objective of this project file report is to document the Class EA, Schedule 'B', planning process for the project. This report identifies the deficiencies affecting the project study area; the Problem/Opportunity Statement to be addressed; the alternative solutions considered; the evaluation of these alternatives to demonstrate the decision-making process leading to the selection of the preferred solution; and the consultation process. Decision-making criteria includes impacts on technical environment, natural environment, cultural and social environment and economic environment.

1.4 Project Team

The project team involved in the completion of this Schedule 'B' Class EA includes the following:

Proponent: InnServices Utilities Inc.

Prime Consultant: Ainley Group

Sub-Consultants: Azimuth Environmental Consultants Limited

Archaeological Service Inc.

GEI Consultants

2. PLANNING POLICY AND THIS CLASS EA

This section provides a brief discussion of various land use planning policies and principles to illustrate the consistency of this project in relation to provincial, regional and municipal planning goals.

2.1 Provincial Policy Statement (2024)

The *Provincial Policy Statement (2024)* provides policy direction relating to land use planning and development in Ontario. Section 3 of the *Planning Act* stipulates that all decisions affecting planning matters are to be consistent with the *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)*. Policies applicable to this project include the following:

- Section 3.1.1 "Infrastructure and public service facilities shall be provided in an efficient manner while accommodating projected needs."
- Section 3.6.2 "Municipal sewage services and municipal water services are the preferred form of servicing for settlement areas to support protection of the environment and minimize potential risks to human health and safety. For clarity, municipal sewage services and municipal water services include both centralized servicing systems and decentralized servicing systems."
- Section 4.1.1 "Natural features and areas shall be protected for the long term."
- Section 4.6.1 "Protected heritage property, which may contain built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes, shall be conserved."

As the current project is following a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment process consideration is being given to the potential to impact the physical, natural, social, and economic environment prior to selection of the preferred solution. Various studies have been completed to obtain a better understanding of the existing conditions of the study area so that impacts can be properly assessed, and appropriate mitigation developed.

2.2 Places to Grow Act (2005)

Under the *Places to Grow Act (2005)*, the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2020) is the Ontario government's initiative to plan for growth and development in a way that supports economic prosperity, protects the environment, and helps communities achieve a high quality of life. A framework for water and wastewater infrastructure investments in the Greater Golden Horseshoe area are provided to optimize existing and future investments to serve growth to the year 2031 and beyond. Population and employment growth for each municipality, including the Town of Innisfil are required to be accommodated through intensification in existing settlement area.

2.3 Safe Drinking Water Act (2002)

The *Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002* (SDWA) and the *Drinking Water System Regulation* (O.Reg. 170/03 as amended) regulate the treatment and distribution of drinking water, including the regulation and control of drinking water systems. Requirements for all the water systems within treatment and testing processes are specified under *the Drinking Water Systems Regulation (O. Reg. 170/03 as amended).*

2.4 Clean Water Act (2006)

The purpose of the *Clean Water Act ,2006 (CWA)* is to provide protection of municipal drinking water at the source and to safeguard human health and the environment. It aims to protect existing and future drinking water sources. The CWA and its regulations ensure that municipal drinking water supplies such as the groundwater wells in Churchill, Stroud and Innisfil Heights, and the surface water intake at the Lakeshore WPCP are protected through prevention by the development of watershed-based source protection plans. The source protection plans identify vulnerable areas within each municipality and provide policies to address existing and future risks to municipal drinking water sources. This project is subject to the South Georgian Bay Lake Simcoe Source Protection Plan (2015, amended June 2021) and is within the Lake Simcoe and Couchiching/Black River Source Protection Area.

2.5 Ontario Water Resources Act (1990)

Under the *Ontario Water Resources Act, 1990 (OWCA),* the construction and operation of wastewater treatment facilities is regulated and controlled in Ontario including the Lake Simcoe basin. Requirements for the planning, design, construction and operations of wastewater systems are specified, along with the requirements that systems must satisfy in order for the province to grant approval for establishing, altering, extending, or replacing wastewater system components.

2.6 Lake Simcoe Protection Act (2008)

The purpose of the *Lake Simcoe Protection Act, 2008 (LSPA)* is to protect and restore the ecological health of the Lake Simcoe watershed, providing a legislative framework for the development of the *Lake Simcoe Protection Plan (LSPP)* and setting out its objectives. Development of the LSPP collaborated with key partners, including Indigenous communities, municipalities, local conservation authorities, agricultural and commercial sectors and residents to set objectives to reduce the discharge of pollutants and the loadings of nutrients to the Lake Simcoe watershed and to the lake. It also sets out policies that prohibit the establishment of new municipal sewage treatment plants in the Lake Simcoe watershed.

2.7 Town of Innisfil Official Plan (2018)

At the municipal level, provincial policy is implemented through the Town of Innisfil Official Plan (OP). "Our Place" Official Plan 2018 guides development of the Town of Innisfil to the year 2031 and provides the vision, goals and policies to plan growth in a responsible and sustainable way while maintaining a sense of community.

A previous released Official Plan Amendment No.1 (OPA No.1) was approved by the County of Simcoe in October 2009, specifying future population and employment growth in the Town of Innisfil. By 2031, the population target is 65,000 and employment target is 32,500.

The Town OP provides a pro-active strategy for adapting to and mitigating climate change by managing both the built and natural environment. This is achieved through the regulation of land use and development patterns, ensuring that they align with the objectives of climate change adaptation and mitigation.

2.8 Town of Innisfil Transportation Master Plan (2018)

A Transportation Master Plan (TMP) is a long-range strategic plan that identifies transportation infrastructure requirements to address existing challenges and support growth. The Town of Innisfil TMP builds upon the Town's OP and serves to advance Innisfil's Community Strategic Plan, Inspiring Innisfil 2020. The 2018 TMP update was taken into consideration in the preparation of the MSP Update to ensure appropriate alignment of the two studies and consideration of the phasing of infrastructure projects to minimize disruptions to residents and business owners.

2.9 Climate Change

The MECP guidance document entitled "Considering Climate Change in the Environmental Assessment Process" provides guidance relating to the Ministry's expectations for considering climate change in the preparation, execution and documentation of EA studies and processes. The Guide is now a part of the Environmental Assessment Program's Guides and Codes of Practice. The environmental assessment of proposed undertakings is to consider how a project might impact climate change and how climate change may impact a project.

The guide outlines two types of climate change effects for consideration. The first is, it discusses the impact a project can exert on climate change, focusing on its potential to mitigate climate change by decreasing carbon emissions and/or preserving natural landscapes that serve as carbon sinks. Secondly, it addresses how climate change affects a project, emphasizing the importance of assessing the project's ability to adapt to climate change impacts.

Climate Change was considered during the course of this Class EA, and mitigation and adaptation measures were incorporated into the evaluation of alterative solutions, as discussed further in Section 3.5 and 10.11 of this report.

3. EXISTING CONDITIONS

3.1 Study Area

The Town of Innisfil is one of sixteen municipalities within the County of Simcoe, located on the western shore of Lake Simcoe. The study area is within Innisfil and is situated on Treaty 18, Williams Treaty Settlement of 2018, Michi Saagiig and Chippewas Nations. It is shared between the Anishinaabe peoples of Beausoleil First Nation, Chippewas of Rama First Nation, and Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation.

The Village of Stroud is centered at the intersection of Yonge Street and 10th Line. The MSP lists the existing population of Stroud at approximately 1,600 people.

The Study Area is defined as the overall area bounded by the east and west side of Yonge Street between Innisfil Beach Road and Stroud on which a new sewage pumping station can be located to best service new development within the settlement boundary of Stroud. (Figure 3).

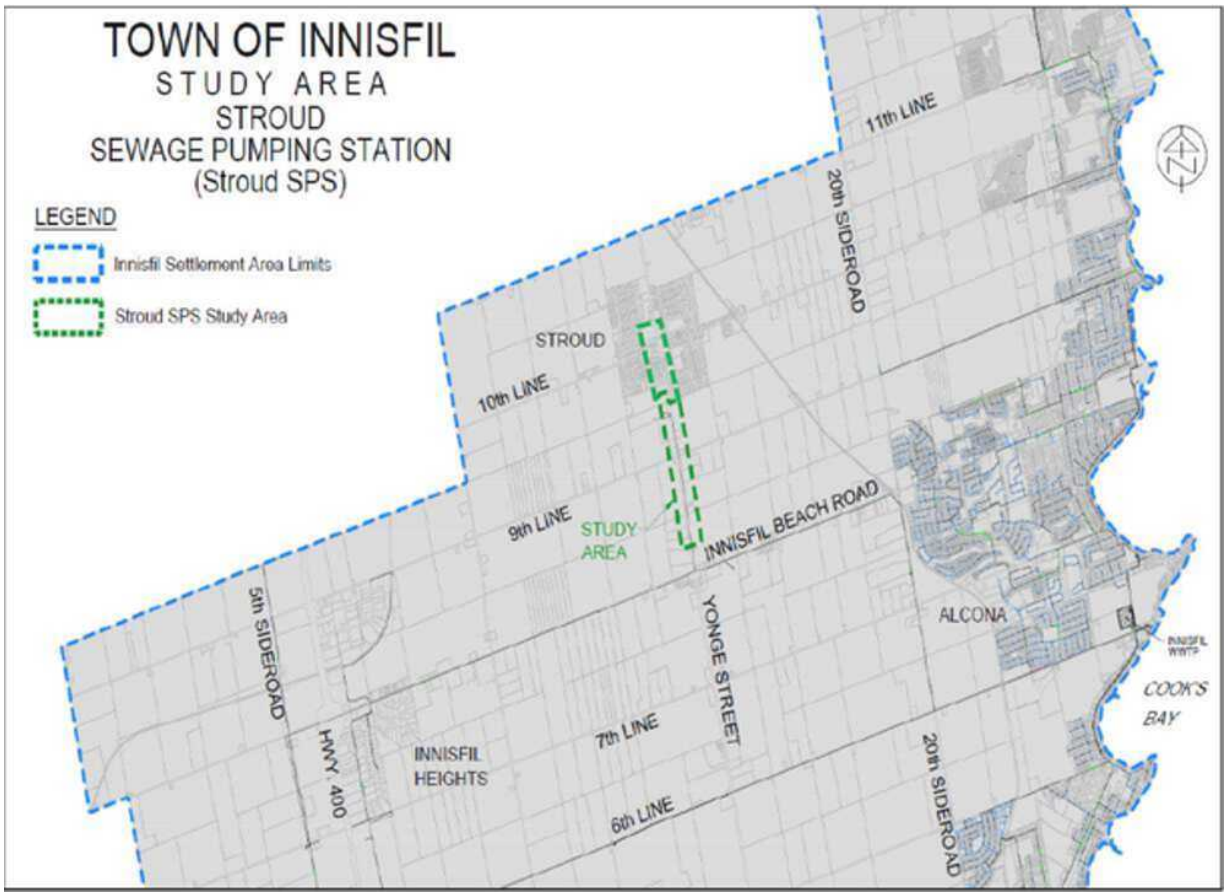


Figure 3 – Stroud SPS Study Area

Stroud is located in the northcentral area of Innisfil. The existing land use within the study area is designated as agricultural, residential and commercial under the Town of Innisfil Official Plan (Figure 4).



Figure 4 – Aerial Map of Study Area

(Source: County of Simcoe Mapping)

Existing properties are currently serviced by septic systems. No municipal wastewater infrastructure exists to service any component of Stroud.

3.2 Technical/Physical Environment

This section describes the characteristics of the study area to provide context and allow for accurate evaluation of potential impacts. Various studies have been completed to determine existing environmental conditions as well as to identify any potential impacts the alternatives solutions pose to the environment within the Study Area

3.2.1 Existing Wastewater Flows

The MSP Update (InnServices Utilities Inc., 2018) reviewed the daily wastewater flows measured at the Lakeshore WPCP from 2007 to 2017 and were reviewed to determine the per capita wastewater generation rates. Considering five years of data from 2013 to 2017 at the Lakeshore WPCP, the average per capita wastewater flow was 334 L/p/day (Litre per person per day). Of this average flow, a portion is considered base domestic flow and the other dry weather infiltration. The dry weather flow averaged 288 L/p/day in the period between 2013 and 2017. The five-year average inflow and infiltration (I/I) contribution was 46 L/p/day. However, contribution of I/I to the average flow was higher in 2017 than in previous years.

Analysis of the peak daily wastewater flow data shows that the per capita peak flow was lower in the period between 2013 and 2017, averaging 716 L/p/day. The estimated wet weather I/I contribution to the peak flow varies: the highest per capita I/I was 560 L/p/day in 2016, less than was estimated based on earlier data.

3.2.2 Existing Wastewater System

The Lakeshore wastewater system consists of a network of sanitary sewers, nine sewage pumping stations, and the Lakeshore WPCP. Current SPS #6 services the Town Campus, including the Town Hall, the Multi Use Recreational Facility (MURF), the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) building and a new private school. Existing SPS #6 with 2 pumps has rated capacity of 10 L/s which can also serve existing and future population in 2031. SPS #7 serves a small area in Alcona North, which means once future development on Spring Street proceeds it will be eliminated.

3.2.3 Projected Wastewater Flows

The Stroud SPS is designed to handle an Average Daily Flow (ADF) of 22.0 L/s, with a peak wet weather flow of 64.1 L/s, as detailed in Appendix A – Stroud SPS Future Flows Memorandum.

The station is proposed to connect to the future sanitary system within the Village of Stroud and may also serve adjacent lands located within the Town of Innisfil's Settlement Boundary. The station is planned to accommodate approximately 700 existing residential units, 18 hectares of existing commercial area, and 1,600 future residential units. While the 2018 and 2023 MSP updates originally envisioned the new SPS to support new growth within the settlement boundary, its scope has expanded to include potential future connections.

Wastewater will be conveyed through a forcemain to the proposed trunk sewer along Innisfil Beach Road. The system is designed to accommodate the area's planned growth while ensuring wastewater infrastructure efficiency during peak flow conditions.

Table 1 provides a summary of the projected flows for the Stroud SPS.

Table 1 – Flow Projection Summary to Stroud SPS

Identification	Designation	Units	Population	Area (Ha)	ADF Estimate (L/s)	Peak Wet Weather Flow Estimate (L/s)
Existing Residential	Residential	700	1,764	-	6.6	19.4
Existing Commercial[1]	Commercial	-	-	18	0.2	0.4
Future Residential	Residential	1,600	4,032	-	15.2	44.3
Total	-	2,300	5,796	18	22.0	64.1

[1] Area provided by Master Servicing Plan project team

3.2.4 Geotechnical and Hydrogeological Conditions

GEI Consultants, on behalf of Ainley Group, completed Geotechnical and Hydrogeological Background Conditions reports that discuss the background site conditions (Figure 5). The investigation is based on a desktop review of previous findings in the area. A copy of the full report is included in Appendix B.



Figure 5 – Surficial Geology Mapping

Glacial Till Deposits:

- The glacial till deposits encountered in the boreholes were generally cohesive and stiff to very stiff. It is expected that glacial till deposits beneath the site will be competent and favourable for the support of buildings, structures, construction and drilling equipment, and for support of shoring wall tie-backs or anchors.
- Glacial till deposits are typically well graded and laboratory testing from the GEI boreholes indicate a relatively high percentage of fines. The glacial till is expected to have a lower permeability, which can significantly reduce water taking rates and potential complications during construction dewatering.
- The lower permeability will reduce the dewatering radius of influence which reduces the potential impacts to nearby surface water features, drinking water wells, or settlement of nearby land.
- An excavation made fully within glacial till has a reduced potential to require a PTTW from the MECP (i.e. less than 400,000 L/day of pumping).
- Cobbles and boulders may be embedded within the deposits. This has a potential to interfere with caisson drill rigs (e.g. for shoring wall installation) or during excavations and would need to be addressed in construction contracts.

- There is a reduced potential for temporary cased holes or drilling mud to install caisson piles for shoring walls or for augered holes for tie-backs.
- Glacial till is considered the most favourable soil type for the SPS construction.

Glaciolacustrine Deposits of Clays and Silts:

- Deposits of clays and silts are expected to be similar to the glacial till in terms of precluding groundwater flow into the excavation, and the benefit this provides during construction as summarized above.
- The deposits will provide similar support of structures, access roads, shoring systems, etc.
- Cobbles and boulders are not expected within the glaciolacustrine deposits.

It appears that sand deposits can be expected underlying the surficial glacial till deposits or clays and silts across the study area, based on the well records and borehole results. Considerations for the sand deposits are as follows:

- The major consideration for the sand deposits is groundwater control and constructability. Depending on the grain size distribution and percentage of fines, higher groundwater flow rates are expected for excavations made into the sands.
- Higher flow rates may require a more robust dewatering system and increases the potential for a PTTW from the MECP. The dewatering radius of influence will also be higher in the sands which has an increased potential to impact nearby surface water features, drinking water wells, or settlement of nearby land.
- There is an increased potential for temporary cased holes or drilling mud to install caisson piles for shoring walls or for augered holes for tie-backs.
- There may be cobble or gravel zones within the sands that can increase the difficulty of excavation or caisson installation for shoring walls.

A preferred location based on geotechnical and hydrogeological considerations is less obvious for the Stroud SPS study area as the subsurface conditions appear to be relatively consistent and there are fewer constraints noted. From the information available, it appears that sand deposits will be encountered underlying surficial clay or glacial till across the study area and similar conditions related to foundation support, excavations, dewatering and construction access are expected.

The vacant farmland between the houses in the southern half of the study area (south of 9th Line and north of Innisfil Beach Road) may be preferrable because there is likely more space to facilitate open cut excavations (reducing costs for design and construction of shoring), there are fewer nearby domestic drinking water wells that could be impacted by construction dewatering, and the southern area has a higher elevation than the northern part of the study area which may improve the chance of a deeper groundwater table (resulting in less dewatering) and better surface drainage for construction access.

The northernmost part of the site may be less preferred due to the nearby residential neighbourhoods and potential for more impacts related to construction vibrations, noise, and settlement from construction dewatering. There is also the tributary that flows west from Yonge Street which could be impacted by dewatering.

3.3 Natural Environment

The Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority (LSRCA) is a local watershed management organization, incorporated under the *Conservation Authorities Act* (1946), regulated under Ontario Regulation 179/06. A portion of the study area is within lands regulated by the LSRCA and a permit may be required for this project.

Azimuth Environmental Consulting, Inc. (Azimuth) on behalf of Ainley Group, completed an Environmental Constraints Analysis of Natural Heritage Features within the study area. Sections 4.3.1 to 4.3.4 provide a summary of the environmental constraints analysis and consideration of potential impacts. A copy of the report is included in Appendix C. The study approach used by Azimuth involved background information research and field surveys from the roadway.

3.3.1 Vegetation and Vegetation Communities

The study area is largely dominated by agricultural and rural residential uses and includes several small natural heritage components including woodlands and meadow habitat. A total of two vegetation communities, Dry-Fresh Mixed Meadow (MEMM3) and Fresh-Moist Poplar Deciduous Forest (FODM8-1), were identified.

The road right of way (ROW) was typically composed of open 'field' habitat composed of opportunistic herbaceous/grass species. Riparian vegetation typically exists in proximity to the mapped watercourse within the study area and within the ROW. Although not considered a Key Natural Heritage Feature (KNHF), many of the rural properties are treed and include hedgerows that border the properties.

No Butternut (threatened) were observed during both surveys conducted on October 1st, 2021, and October 20th, 2021.

3.3.2 Species at Risk

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry's (MNRF) Natural Heritage Information Centre database identifies records for one species listed as provincially Special Concern, Snapping Turtle, and two species listed as Threatened, Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark. The records for Snapping Turtle are likely associated with the wetland habitat found outside of the study area and adjacent lands including the Lover's Creek Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW). The records for Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark are likely associated with the agricultural lands within the area.

The following list only considers species that have a moderate or high possibility of occurring within the study area:

- Barn Swallow (Threatened): Several barns were identified within the study area which could be utilized by Barn Swallow for nesting;
- Bobolink (Threatened): Potential nesting habitat for Bobolink occurs within the agricultural lands of the study area;
- Butternut (Endangered): While no Butternut were identified during 2021 field surveys, potential habitat for this species occurs within the small deciduous forest community in addition to individual trees on rural properties or within hedgerows;
- Eastern Meadowlark (Threatened): Potential habitat for Eastern Meadowlark occurs within the agricultural lands of the study area; and
- Endangered Bats (Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis and Tri-colored Bat): The deciduous forest within the study area provides potential habitat for Endangered bat species.

3.3.3 Watercourses and Fish Habitat

The study area includes one drainage feature on the west side of Yonge Street, that conveys flow westward, ultimately discharging to the main branch of Lover's Creek within the Lover's Creek PSW approximately 2.7 kilometers (km) downstream. In the study area the feature is a straight channel perpendicular to Yonge Street that appears to receive drainage from roadside drainage (there is no defined channel on the east side of Yonge Street). Drainage is in an entrenched, open trapezoidal channel within agricultural lands, and has a narrow herbaceous buffer with minimal cover. This feature is identified as the '8th Line Municipal Drain – Branch B. The feature is managed as a Class 'D' drain, characteristic of permanently flowing water, with potential for sensitive fish species including fall spawning Brook Trout within the catchment. Background information from the Barrie Creeks, Lover's Creek, and Hewitt's Creek Subwatershed Plan Report, indicates that the main Lover's Creek is thermally considered warmwater, however tributaries to the main Lover's Creek have potential to function as coldwater fish habitat.

The drain in the study area is regulated by the LSRCA, and recognized as a watercourse that requires site specific Fisheries Act review for works that have the potential to impact fish habitat. There are no known aquatic SAR known to occur within the Lovers Creek watershed.

3.3.4 Ground water

The Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) Source Protection Information Atlas was reviewed to confirm whether the subject study area is located within a designated vulnerable area. The study area is not classified as a Highly Vulnerable Aquifer, and only a small parcel falls within an Intake Protection Zone 3. This indicates that there is no significant threat to drinking water in these locations, and therefore, no specific policies apply from the South Georgian Bay Lake Simcoe Source Protection Plan.



Figure 6 – Key Natural Heritage Features

3.4 Cultural Environment

Cultural heritage resources include archaeological resources, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

3.4.1 Archaeological Resources

A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) was undertaken under Project Information Form (PIF) P383-0305-2021 in February 2022 by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) for Stroud Pumping Station (located on lot 15 and 16, concession 8 and 9, Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe). This Stage 1 AA includes Alternatives 3, 4A, 4B and 5. A Stage 1 AA consists of a review of geographic, land use and historical information for the property and the relevant surrounding area, a property visit to inspect its current condition and contacting Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) to find out whether, or not, there are any known archaeological sites on or near the property. Its purpose is to identify areas of archaeological potential and further archaeological assessment as necessary. The Stage 1 AA report is included in Appendix E.

Background research determined that there are two previously registered archaeological sites located within 1 kilometre of the Study Area, none of which are located within 50 metres of the study area. Current conditions indicate that parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment by test pit and pedestrian survey at 5m intervals prior to any proposed construction activities. The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance, low and wet conditions, slopes in excess of 20 degrees, or being previously assessed. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment. Further archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands if the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area.

A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment was undertaken under PIF P449-0735-2023 in September, 2024 by ASI (located at 7665 and 7667 Yonge Street, Part of Lot 16, Concession 9, Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe). This Stage 1 & 2 AA includes Alternative 4A and 4B. A Stage 2 AA consists of a survey by the licensed archaeologist to identify any archaeological resources on the property (or study area). The archaeologist will determine whether any archaeological resources found are of sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to requires Stage 3 assessment.

The assessment was conducted as part of the broader Archaeological Assessment completed by Archaeological Services Inc. on behalf of the property owner. The property owner has granted permission for the EA team to use this report for the purposes of the EA. A copy of the full report is included in Appendix F.

This report covers the entire property at 7667 Yonge Street. Based on the proposed SPS location, a Test Pit Survey was conducted at 5-metre intervals. One historical site, known as the Thompson site, dating to the early- to mid-nineteenth century, was identified and will be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment.

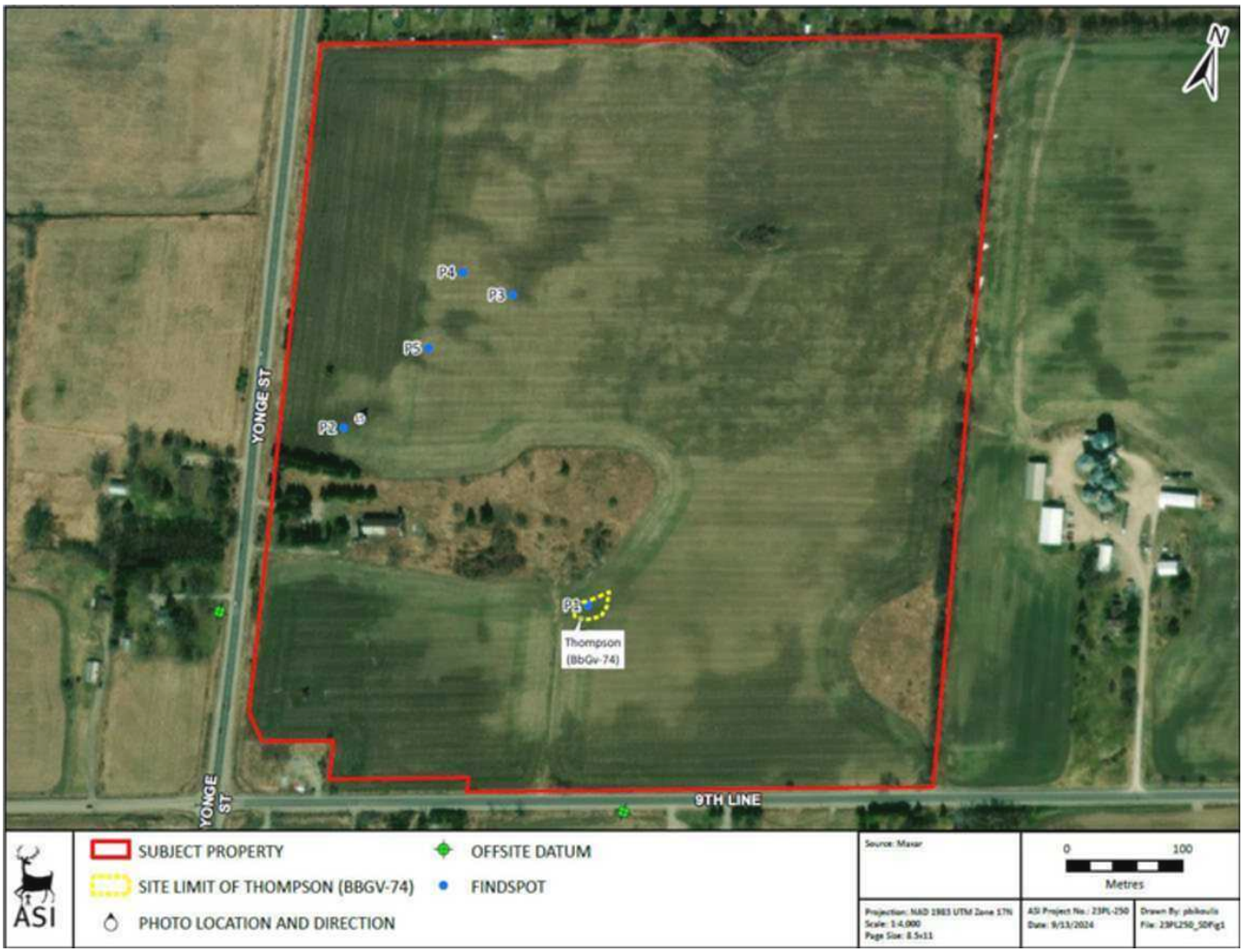


Figure 7 – Detailed Location of Sites and Findspots

3.4.2 Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage landscapes

A Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment was undertaken in December 2021 (revised in April and August 2025) by ASI for Stroud Pumping Station. It includes Alternatives 3, 4A, 4B and 5. The assessment for this report consisted of data collection, background historic research, review of secondary source material and field review. A total of four potential cultural heritage landscapes were identified within the study area. A copy of the full report is included in Appendix G.

Figures 8 provides mapping completed by ASI indicating the presence of heritage resources as described.



Figure 8 – Location of Identified CHLs in the Study Area

(Source: Cultural Heritage Report by Archaeological Services Inc.)

3.5 Climate Change

As per the MECP guidance document referenced in Section 2.9, the project's potential impacts to climate change and how climate change may impact the project were considered. Climate change concerns generally relate to the increased concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which can result in a rise in the global mean surface temperature. Increased temperatures worldwide are creating changes in climate that is resulting in extreme weather events.

The current project is relatively small in scale, as it involves the construction of only one sewage pumping station. The construction footprint is limited, and it extends up to the property line, where it will connect to the future municipal system through the sewage forcemain located in the ROW. Climate change has the potential to result in increased storm events that can lead to flooding. This is a small-scale project and a long-term increased risk to surface flooding is not anticipated; however, the project will increase paved surfaces and therefore, impermeable areas. During the preliminary design stage, we may explore the implementation of Low Impact Development (LID) measures for increased infiltration, which will assist in reducing potential environmental impacts. Stormwater will be managed to control both storm flow maintained at the pre- development level and quality managed to meet requirements.

Mitigation and adaptation measures will be further discussed in Section 10.11.

4. PHASE 1 – PROBLEM/OPPORTUNITY STATEMENT

The purpose of Phase 1 of the Class EA process is to develop a problem/opportunity statement that clearly identifies the issue, challenge, or opportunity that is being reviewed and addressed. The problem/opportunity statement that has been developed for InnServices' New Stroud Pumping Station is as follows:

> *"Identify and develop a preferred solution (location) for the new Stroud Sewage Pumping Station on Yonge Street to meet the future capacity requirements of new development within the settlement boundaries as established in the MSP Update (2020)."*

5. PHASE 2 - PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS

5.1 Preliminary Screening Criteria

As part of Phase 2 of the Class EA process, several alternatives have been developed to address the problem/opportunity statement. A Preliminary Screening was conducted to eliminate alternatives that would not meet the basic criteria below.

- Screening Criteria No. 1 – Does the alternative meet the problem/opportunity statement?
- Screening Criteria No. 2 – Does the alternative meet the minimum technical requirements?
- Screening Criteria No. 3 - Can the alternative be implemented without facing significant impacts that mitigation measures could not address?

5.2 Preliminary Screening of Long List Alternative Solutions

The long list of alternative solutions was evaluated against the screening criteria outlined in Section 5.1. The results of the screening evaluation are presented in Table 2, alternatives carried forward for further consideration are highlighted in light blue.

Table 2 – Ability of Alternatives to Meet Preliminary Screening Criteria

Alternative	Description	Feasibility
A: Do Nothing	No changes from the existing conditions.	Will not solve the problem, as it does not facilitate development stated in the MSP and the Town of Innisfil Official Plan. Not carried forward for further evaluation.
B: Limit Development	Inconsistent with the MSP and Town of Innisfil Official Plan.	Not feasible. This option will not be carried forward for further evaluation.
C: Construction of a New Pumping Station	Will allow for the collection and conveyance of all wastewater generated within the Innisfil Heights economic area to the Water pollution Control Plant (WPCP) and facilitate development consistent with the Town of Innisfil Official Plan.	Six alternative locations have been identified for evaluation.

As part of Phase 2 of the Class EA process, several alternative solutions were developed to address the problem/opportunity statement. The footprint of the SPS is small in comparison to the land parcel of the study area. The full length of the parcel frontage was evaluated to result less inconvenience to the property owner, thorough geotechnical investigation (boreholes results), and elevation changes across the site. Selected land parcels which are along Yonge Street were picked to avoid commercial-used lands, stay away from any nearby structures to the frontage, and specified residential dwelling/parcels, if possible. Five properties have been considered in the review of site alternatives with a total of six alternative locations being considered.

Alternative 1

The site is located near the northwest corner of the intersection of Yonge Street and Victoria Street within the Stroud Settlement Boundary. It is surrounded by residential houses.

Alternative 2

The site is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Yonge Street and Victoria Street within the Stroud Settlement Boundary. The land is currently designated for use as a community centre area.

Alternative 3

The site is located on a parcel of land beyond the Stroud Settlement Boundary. The property is bound by Yonge Street to the east and residential area on the south end of the boundary, with a section designated as 'Rural Commercial" in the Town OP.

Alternative 4A

The site is located on agricultural land between the south end of the Stroud Settlement Boundary and 9th Line. A part of the location falls within areas of groundwater discharge. The frontage of this property is within the LSRCA regulatory limit and is recognized as a watercourse. The land is designated as Agricultural in the Town OP

Alternative 4B

The site is located on the south of the agricultural land situated between the south end of the Stroud Settlement Boundary and 9th Line. The land is designated as Agricultural in the Town OP.

Alternative 5

The site is located on the south of 9th Line along Yonge Street, outside of the Stroud Settlement Boundary. The land is designated as Agricultural in the Town OP.

An overall plan showing each alternative is provided in Figure 9.

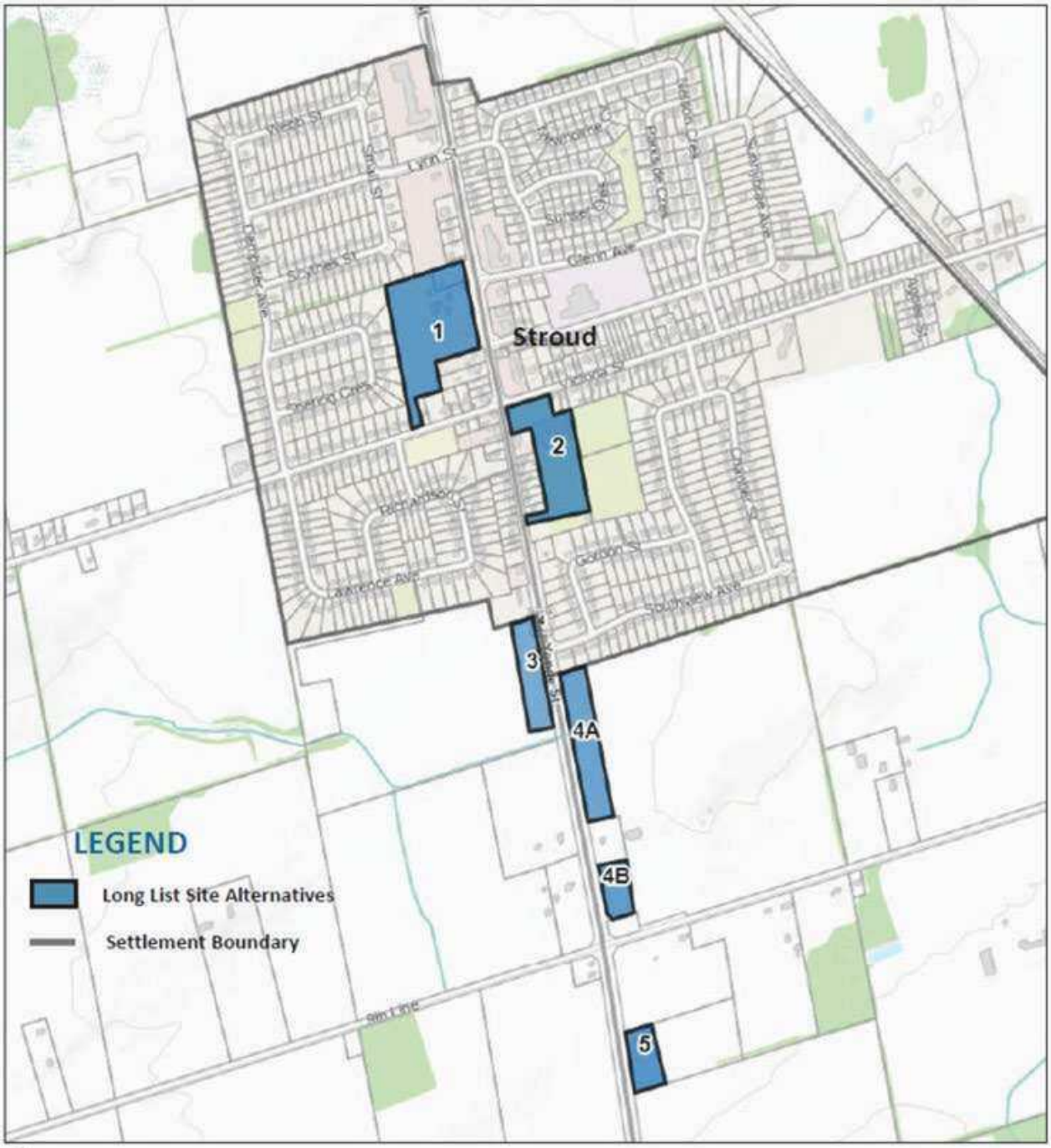


Figure 9 – Preliminary Alternatives (1-5)

5.3 Secondary Screening of Alternative Sites for the Shortlisted Solutions

A preliminary analysis of site alternatives was conducted to evaluate the environmental impacts each alternative might present and the potential for mitigation. Table 3 provides a discussion on the extent to which each site alternative meets the preliminary screening criteria.

Table 3 – Secondary Screening of Alternative Sites

Alternative	Discussion on Ability of Alternative to Meet Preliminary Screening Criteria	Carried Forward for Further Evaluation
Alternative 1	This alternative does not meet the problem/opportunity statement. Preliminary analysis indicates that this option does not maximize the number of benefitting users to improve affordability and implementation.	✖
Alternative 2	This alternative does not meet the problem/opportunity statement. Preliminary analysis indicates that this option does not maximize the number of benefitting users to improve affordability and implementation.	✖
Alternative 3	Preliminary analysis indicates that it will be possible to construct the SPS at this site while meeting the minimum technical requirements and without facing major constraints	✓
Alternative 4A	Preliminary analysis indicates that it will be possible to construct the SPS at this site while meeting the minimum technical requirements and without facing major constraints	✓
Alternative 4B	Preliminary analysis indicates that it will be possible to construct the SPS at this site while meeting the minimum technical requirements and without facing major constraints	✓
Alternative 5	Preliminary analysis indicates that it will be possible to construct the SPS at this site while meeting the minimum technical requirements and without facing major constraints	✓

Based on the ability of alternatives to meet the above three preliminary screening criteria, 3, 4A, 4B, and 5 are found to be the alternatives that can be carried forward for further detail evaluation. They are analyzed as possible site locations to construct the SPS with minimum technical requirements and the least potential environmental impacts.

6. DETAILED EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS

6.1 Detailed Evaluation Matrix

Each of the alternatives underwent an evaluation based on their potential impact on the environment of the study area, including physical, natural, cultural, and socio-economic aspects. The results of this evaluation are presented in a table or matrix to present a simplified, visual comparison, as shown in Figure 10.

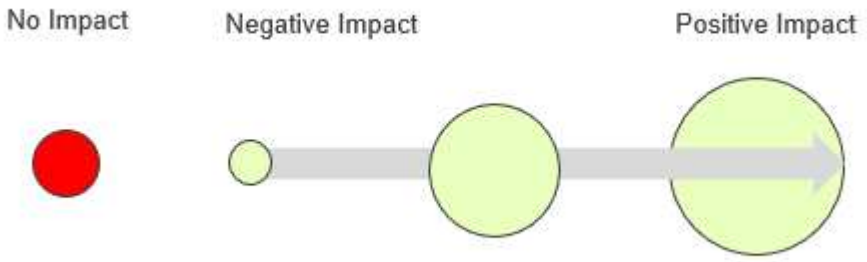


Figure 10 – Evaluation Matrix (Visual Comparison)

An increased number of larger circles indicates that an alternative has increasing positive impacts and fewer negative impacts.

6.2 Detailed Evaluation Criteria

Each alternative solutions were evaluated with respect to their impact on the environment. The completion of the evaluation considered a number of factors, which were separated into evaluation criteria:

- **Physical/Technical Environment:** Suitability of Elevation and Topography, Geotechnical Suitability, Hydrogeological Suitability, Hydraulics, Impacts to Utilities
- **Natural Environment:** Proximity to Key Natural Heritage Features, Terrestrial Vegetation/Wildlife (Including SAR), Surface Water and Fisheries, Groundwater, and Climate Change/Air Quality
- **Cultural and Social Environment:** Cultural Heritage Resources, Aesthetics (Noise, Odour, Visibility), Impacts to Property Owners, and Impacts to Adjacent Business/Commercial Properties
- **Economic Environment:** Operating and Maintenance Costs, Capital costs, and Land Acquisition Costs

6.3 Evaluation Scoring

The evaluation scoring for each alternative is presented in a table to provide a simplified, visual comparison (Table 4). A full discussion on the evaluation of each criteria is found in section 6.4.

Table 4 – Evaluation Matrix for Alternative 3, 4A, 4B and 5

EVALUATION CRITERIA	ALT 3	ALT 4A	ALT 4B	ALT 5	DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT					
Suitability of Elevation and Topography	○	○	◯	◯	All alternatives are at a similar topographic elevation with Alternative 4 being at a slightly lower elevation. Alternative 3 and 4A pose a slight technical disadvantage due to the longest pumping distance. Preliminary layout indicates that there is adequate space for station footprint within each Alternative site.
Geotechnical Suitability	◯	◯	◯	◯	A preliminary desktop review of subsurface conditions shows mainly glacial till deposits and glaciolacustrine deposits of clays and silts. It is expected that the soil types will provide similar benefits in terms of construction.
Hydrogeological Suitability	○	○	◯	◯	Preliminary review shows the preferred location from a hydrogeological consideration is less obvious as the subsurface conditions appear to be relatively consistent and fewer constraints are noted. It is expected that soils will have low permeability which will reduce the dewatering radius of influence and potential impacts to surface water features and groundwater wells, however, further studies are needed to confirm. Construction dewatering in close proximity to the watercourse could cause impacts.
Hydraulics	○	○	◯	◯	Alternatives 4B and 5 allow for lower head and a reduced the pumping distance. These alternatives allow for additional system flexibility.
Impacts to Utilities	○	○	○	○	Overhead hydro is located on the west side of the road making construction access more difficult.
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT					
Proximity to Key Natural Heritage Features	○	○	◯	◯	Alternatives 3 and 4A are in closer proximity to the watercourse and regulated area.
Terrestrial Vegetation/Wildlife (Including SAR)	○	○	○	○	Potential for SAR habitat within the agricultural fields. The MNRF database identifies one species listed two threatened species including the bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark in the greater area. The preferred alternative will be studied further to consider site specific impacts.
Surface Water and Fisheries	○	○	○	○	Alternatives 3 and 4A are in closer proximity to the drainage feature and regulated area. The drain is recognized as a watercourse that requires site specific Fisheries Act review. The watercourse has the potential for sensitive fish species.
Groundwater	○	◯	◯	◯	None of the alternatives are within areas of 'Significant Groundwater Recharge'. Similarly, none of the alternatives are within an area classified as a 'Highly Vulnerable Aquifer'. Alternative 3 is in an area designated as an 'area of groundwater discharge'.
Climate Change /Air Quality	○	○	○	○	All alternatives are similar in air quality and climate change impacts.

EVALUATION CRITERIA	ALT 3	ALT 4A	ALT 4B	ALT 5	DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS
CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT					
Archeological Resources	○	○	○	○	The site alternatives exhibit archaeological potential and further investigation is required to confirm and to develop suitable mitigation measures. Ground disturbance will not occur until all reports have been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.
Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes	●	●	●	○	Site alternatives 3, 4A and 5 have been assessed and no potential impacts to cultural heritage landscapes were identified. Site 4B is adjacent to a 'potential cultural heritage landscape' and would require further mitigation.
Aesthetics (noise, odour, visibility)	◦	◦	○	●	Alternatives 3 and 4A are nearer to more residential homes. Alternative 5 has fewest surrounding homes.
Impacts to Property Owners	○	○	○	◦	All of the Alternatives will impact private property owners, as land acquisition is required. Additional long-term impacts are considered for Alternative 5 regarding loss of agricultural land with less positive benefit.
Impacts to Business/Commercial Properties	○	○	○	◦	All of the Alternatives will have some impact on farming in the small portion of land that will be acquired. Additional long-term impacts are considered for Alternative 5 regarding loss of agricultural land with less positive future benefit, as the other two properties are being considered for future development.
ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT					
Operating and Maintenance Costs	◦	◦	○	●	In general, operation and maintenance costs escalate as pumping distance increases due to the increase in dynamic headlosses and resulting increased energy use and increase in pump size requirements.
Capital Costs	○	○	○	○	The capital costs for the SPS's will be similar under each alternative site location.
Land Acquisition Costs	◦	◦	◦	◦	All site locations will require property acquisition.
TOTAL SCORE					
	4	3	1	2	

6.4 Evaluation Discussion

6.4.1 Technical/Physical Environment Evaluation

a) Suitability of Elevation and Topography

All alternatives share a similar topographic elevation, with Alternative 4A and 4B being marginally lower in elevation. Alternative 3 and 4A present a slight technical disadvantage due to their longer pumping distance from the station to the proposed trunk sewer on Innisfil Beach Road.

b) Geotechnical Suitability

A preliminary desktop review of subsurface conditions indicates the presence of mainly glacial till deposits and glaciolacustrine deposits consisting of clays and silts. It is anticipated that these soil types will offer similar advantages in terms of construction for all four alternatives.

c) Hydrogeological Suitability

The preliminary review from a hydrogeological perspective indicates that the subsurface conditions appear relatively consistent with few constraints noted. Construction dewatering in close proximity to the watercourse could lead to impacts and will need to be carefully assessed. A portion of the Alternative 3 and 4A site locations falls within Intake Protection Zone 3, qualifying these two alternatives for a lower score compared to Alternative 4B and 5.

d) Hydraulics

Alternatives 4B and 5 offer the advantage of lower head and reduced pumping distance, providing additional hydraulic flexibility to adapt to changes in flow rates, pressures, or other hydraulic conditions compared to Alternative 3 and 4A.

e) Utilities Impacts

The presence of overhead hydro on the west side of Yonge Street makes construction access more challenging. Alternative 3, which is situated on the west side of Yonge Street, is particularly affected by this constraint, as it needs to bring hydro over Yonge Street.

6.4.2 Natural Environment Evaluation

a) Proximity to Key Natural Heritage Feature or Regulated Area

Alternatives 3 and 4A are situated in closer proximity to the watercourse and LSRCA regulated area.

b) Terrestrial Vegetation/Wildlife (Including SAR)

The potential for SAR habitat within the agricultural fields is noted. As of the current investigation, all four alternatives are receiving the same score.

c) Surface Water and Fisheries

Alternatives 3 and 4A are situated in closer proximity to the drainage feature and regulated area. The drain is acknowledged as a watercourse, necessitating a site-specific Fisheries Act review. The watercourse has the potential habitat for sensitive fish species.

d) Ground Water

None of the alternatives are within areas of 'Significant Groundwater Recharge'. Similarly, none of the alternatives are within an area classified as a 'Highly Vulnerable Aquifer'. However, Alternative 3 is in an area designated as an 'area of groundwater discharge'.

f) Climate Change and Air Quality

All alternatives exhibit comparable effects on air quality and climate change since they are situated away from residential areas, thereby minimizing direct impacts on nearby residents.

6.4.3 Cultural and Social Environment Evaluation

a) Archaeological Resources

Through the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment it was determined that all four site alternatives show potential for archaeological resources, and additional investigation is necessary to confirm this and develop appropriate mitigation measures. Ground disturbance will not occur until all reports have been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

b) Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Site alternatives 3, 4A, and 4B have been assessed and no potential impacts to cultural heritage landscapes were identified. Site 4B is adjacent to a 'potential cultural heritage landscape' and would require further mitigation.

c) Aesthetics (Noise, Odour, Visibility)

Alternatives 3 and 4A are closer to the south edge of the Stroud Settlement Boundary, where residential homes are situated. In contrast, Alternative 5 has the fewest surrounding homes.

d) Impacts to Property Owners

All of the alternatives will impact private property owners, as land acquisition is required. There are additional long-term impacts considered for Alternative 5, specifically related to the loss of agricultural land with fewer positive benefits.

e) Impacts to Adjacent Business or Commercial Properties

All of the alternatives will have some impact on farming in the small portion of land that will be acquired. There are additional long-term impacts considered for Alternative 5, specifically related to the loss of agricultural land with fewer positive future benefits, as the other two properties are being considered for future development.

6.4.4 Economic Environment

a) Operating and Maintenance Costs

In general, operation and maintenance costs tend to rise as the pumping distance increases, primarily because of the growing dynamic headlosses, which necessitate larger pump sizes. Furthermore, longer forcemains can lead to potential odour issues if the retention time is excessively long. However, dynamic headlosses can be mitigated through appropriate forcemain sizing, and retention time can be reduced through design alternatives such as the use of dual forcemains.

b) Capital Costs

The capital costs for the SPS's are expected to be similar under each alternative site location.

c) Land Acquisition Costs

All of these four site locations are situated outside of the Stroud Settlement Boundary. These sites will require private property acquisition to proceed with the project.

7. CONSULTATION

The Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class EA included an active public consultation program that sought the comments and concerns of the public and other stakeholders. Responses to comments and concerns were provided throughout the project via a number of means, including responses provided by project team members to emails and phone calls, and materials provided to the project contact list and posted on the project website.

A summary of all comments received and responses provided can be found in Table 5. A complete consultation record can be found in Appendix M – Consultation Records. The contact information for all public member comments has been removed.

7.1 Notice of Amendment to MSP

The Notice of Amendment was issued on October 14th, 2021, and comments were requested by November 14th, 2021.

InnServices Utilities Inc. issued an amendment to the Innisfil Master Servicing Plan (MSP) to update the implementation timeline for the Stroud SPS and forcemain project. This project was originally identified in the 2018 MSP with a long-term implementation schedule, targeting construction beyond 2031. However, due to the recent submission of development proposals in the Stroud area that require municipal sewer servicing, the project is now being advanced to align with current servicing needs.

The decision to advance this project is consistent with the MSP's approach, which allows flexibility in implementation based on development triggers. No other components of the preferred servicing solutions outlined in the MSP are affected by this change.

The amendment is not considered a major change and does not require a full update to the 2018 MSP.

A copy of the Notice is provided in Appendix H.

7.2 Notice of Study Commencement

A Notice of Study Commencement was placed in the Innisfil Journal newspaper for the November 25th, December 7th and 9th, 2021 editions and a copy of the notice was also posted on the Town of Innisfil's website. A mail out to area residents adjacent to the project study area, relevant review agencies as well as Indigenous communities and nations was issued on November 25th, 2021 providing notification of the commencement of the project. Copies of the issued letters and notices, as well as the agency mailing list and copies of all comments received and associated responses as a result of the Notice of Study Commencement are included in Appendix I.

MECP staff provided a formal letter dated November 25th, 2021 that acknowledged that the study is following the approved environmental planning process for a Schedule B project under the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The letter had attached "Areas of Interest" document that provides guidance regarding the ministry's interests with respect to the Class EA process. The letter continued to describe the Crown's duty to consult and provided information on Indigenous communities the proponent is required to consult with as they may be potentially affected by the proposed project. Comments were received from the City of Barrie regarding future works and servicing in the City of

Barrie through adjacent lands to the study area. A summary of the comments and responses is also provided in Table 5.

The project team received a letter from Curve Lake First Nation in regard to the proposed Innisfil Heights Sewage Pumping Station. The letter provided information on *Curve Lake First Nation's Consultation and Accommodation Standards.* Ongoing consultation with Curve Lake has occurred throughout the project process and is further described in Section 7.5.1.

7.3 Notice of Public Information Centre

A Notice of Public Information Centre was published on the Town of Innisfil's website and social media accounts in December 2022. The notice was published in the *Innisfil Journal* in the December 8th, 2022 edition.

The PIC virtual presentation material provided information pertaining to the Municipal Class EA Schedule 'B' planning process and its application to the current project. The scopes of the location of the study area were identified as well as a description of the existing conditions. Six (6) Alternatives to address the identified problem/opportunity statement were presented to the public for their review and input. An Evaluation Table was created that summarized the potential impacts associated with each alternative for each site location. Through this evaluation, a preliminary preferred solution was identified although it was noted that the final Preferred Solution would be selected based on continued evaluation and consideration of comments received during the consultation period. The PIC was conducted in the form of a pre-recorded presentation, which was made accessible for review on the Town of Innisfil's website for interested parties.

The project team received comments from the LSRCA. Planning staff from the LSRCA identified that Alternative 4B and 5 sites are not within lands regulated by LSRCA, but portion of the site within Alternative 3 is and a permit would be required for any work at this site.

Appendix J includes a copy of the Notice of the PIC period, and Appendix K contains a copy of the PIC materials.

7.4 Notice of Completion

The Notice of Completion was posted on the Town of Innisfil's and InnServices' websites on May 7th, 2025, to indicate that the Project File Report was available for public review.

In response to the Notice, comments were received from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and the report has been revised accordingly.

A copy of the Notice of Completion is included in Appendix L.

7.5 Consultation with First Nations

Throughout this Class EA, engagement with the following First Nation (FN) has occurred.

- Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation
- Chippewas of Rama First Nation
- Beausoleil First Nation
- Curve Lake First Nation
- Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation

- Hiawatha First Nation
- Alderville First Nation
- Huron-Wendat Nation
- Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO)
- Saugeen First Nation
- Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation
- Saugeen Ojibway Nation (as the consultation contact for Saugeen First Nation and Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation).

Consultation with the above mention communities is required as outlined in the MECP's letter dated December 20th, 2021.

The Notice of Study Commencement was sent to all the above-mentioned FNs on November 25th, 2021, to inform them about the initiation of this EA. The notice outlined the type of project, provided a brief overview, and included the contact information of the project team.

The Huron-Wendat Nation expressed interest in any archaeological studies or fieldwork related to the project. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment report was provided on February 9th, 2022.

Details of the consultation with Curve Lake First Nation (CLFN) are provided in Section 7.4.1.

The Notice of Public Information Center was issued on December 2nd, 2022, to provide details about the availability date of the presentation materials and the link to access it. It also included information on the method and timeline for submitting comments.

Public Information Center was held on December 15th, 2022 and the comment deadline for public closed on December 29th, 2022. The preferred alternative solution was provided after public commenting period.

As part of their development plans, the property owner's engineers conducted archaeological assessments on the site, including a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, and have agreed to share the report for the purposes of the Class EA. The report was provided to the Chippewas of Rama First Nation, the Huron-Wendat Nation, and CLFN on March 4th, 2025, with a follow-up sent on March 19th, 2025. Following the follow-up, the Chippewas of Rama First Nation confirmed that they had no comments based on their review.

The Notice of Completion was issued on May 7th, 2025, to provide details about the availability date of the Project File Report and the link to access it. It also included information on the method and timeline for submitting comments.

As noted, the Notice of Study Commencement and the Notice of Public Information Centre were provided to Alderville First Nation on the respective dates listed above. No responses were received during the EA process indicating a desire to engage or participate. After the Notice of Completion was issued, Alderville First Nation contacted the project team and shared their Consultation Protocol, requesting that a full consultation process be carried out. While the project team fully respects the principles outlined in the protocol, this Class EA has now been completed. Given the timing of Alderville First Nation's request for engagement, it is not feasible to restart a separate consultation process with them. Additionally, the Proponent's current policy does not allow funding dedicated consultation processes.

7.5.1 Consultation with Curve Lake First Nation

Throughout this Class EA, engagement with Curve Lake First Nation (CLFN) has occurred. As previously described, multiple teleconference meetings were held with members of Curve Lake First Nation to discuss the project.

Initial introductory meeting held on January 12th, 2022 – A general overview of this class EA and consultation framework were provided to CLFN. CLFN advised they will review all draft reports and provide feedback and recommendations regarding mitigation plans. By the time of meeting, the progress of background studies was presented to CLFN. Background studies including cultural heritage report, stage 1 archaeological report, environmental constraints report and geotechnical desktop report were submitted to CLFN for review on February 28th, 2022.

Public Information Center was held on December 15th, 2022 and the comment deadline for public closed on December 29th, 2022. The preferred alternative solution was provided after public commenting period.

Consultation meeting held on May 4th, 2022 – CLFN reviewed reports that were provided to date.

Consultation meeting held on June 2nd, 2022 – Reports were reviewed by CLFN. Once the dates of additional field studies are confirmed, Ainley will provide CLFN with the opportunity to join the field review.

CLFN issued a Technical Field Memorandum on September 29th, 2022, addressing the land base and ecology surrounding the proposed SPS and its alternative locations. The memo required the development of an Environmental Monitoring Plan to ensure cultural integrity during and after the construction phase.

Consultation meeting held on November 23rd, 2022 – This meeting was to present the PIC display boards to CLFN to provide opportunities to comment and ask questions.

Consultation meeting held on September 12th, 2023 – Ainley identified the preferred location to CLFN and verified that it is situated at a distance from wetlands or watercourses.

CLFN confirmed on March 5th, 2024 that this EA can proceed to next step (completion stage) if all actions mentioned in previous communications are completed.

7.6 Consultation with Property Owner/Consulting Group

The property located at 7667 Yonge Street, Innisfil, is owned by SanDiego Homes. SCS Consulting Group, as the consulting firm for the Stroud Village Developers Group (including SanDiego Homes), is tasked with offering preliminary comments on the land, while R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited serves as the engineering consulting firm for future development.

After the Public Information Centre (PIC), SCS Consulting Group requested additional details concerning development information in Stroud. Ainley responded by furnishing proposed growth information sourced from the Town of Innisfil. Subsequently, SCS Consulting Group conveyed that SanDiego Homes is keen to engage in further discussions about having the SPS placed on their property.

Subsequently, Ainley issued a letter to SanDiego Homes, notifying them that additional studies are required before determining the location of SPS. Further, R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited, representing SanDiego Homes, initiated contact to discuss their conceptual development plan and

coordinate the location of the SPS along with the necessary further studies for the land. Following a meeting, Ainley presented a rough sketch outlining the approximate site layout based on the conceptual development plan. The property owner has agreed with the proposed site plan.

On January 23rd, 2025, the property owner granted permission to use the Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment report for the purposes of this EA, in order to satisfy the archaeological requirements.

7.7 Summary of Comments

The following Table 5 summarizes all comments received during the EA period. Contact information for all public member comments has been removed.

Table 5 – Comment Summary Table

NO.	RESPONDENT INFORMATION	COMMENTS RECEIVED	RESPONSE / ACTION REQUIRED
PRE CONSULTATION COMMENTS (ALL)			
Notice of Amendment to Town of Innisfil Master Servicing Plan – October 2021			
1.	Mr. Derek Wantuch Town of Innisfil Derek Wantuch dwantuch@innisfil.ca	**Comment received via email October 14, 2021:** "Is this the version that supposed to have the update? Followed the link (more like I had to copy it) and date November 2018 is seen on cover page. Is this the correct document?" **Comment received via email October 14, 2021:** "Thank you. I see that short paragraph describing what is starting now."	**Response provided by InnServices October 14, 2021:** "Yes this is the version from the Town's website. Page 136 (Section 18.4) speaks about the need for the Stroud SPS"
2.	Peter Dorton Senior Project Manager Ministry of Transportation 159 Sir William Hearst Avenue, 7th Floor Toronto, ON M3M 0B7 peter.dorton@ontario.ca	**Comment received via email October 15, 2021:** "The Stroud SPS and forcemain project are beyond MTO's permit control area. MTO review and approvals are not required."	MTO has been removed from the project contact list.
3.	Roger Howard Rice Development Corp 7735 Kennedy Rd. South, Brampton, ON L6W 0B9 roger@ricedevelopment.ca	**Comment received via email October 20, 2021:** "We own commercial property in Stroud and are interested in the proposed advancement of the SPS and forcemain to service the Stroud community. We received the Notice of Amendment but do not see any mention in it of an intended new date as to when services would now be planned. Could you provide further information on the details of the new timing for sanitary services in Stroud. **Comment received via email November 1, 2021:** "I am just following up on my below email of October 20th, 2021 regarding the proposed bump up in timing of the sanitary servicing of Stroud. Could one of you please respond to my inquiry as to the actual timing of the proposed works as the Notice doesn't appear to offer even a range of possible advanced timing." **Comment received via email November 1, 2021:** "Thanks for the update Preya, and for adding us to the mailing list"	**Response provided by Ainley Group November 1, 2021:** "Please find attached, our response to your inquiry about the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class EA. We will add you to the mailing list and send any public updates and notices to you directly as they are released." A copy of the full letter can be found in Appendix M of the Project File Report
4.	Dan Minkin Heritage Planner Heritage Planning Unit MHSTCI Dan.Minkin@ontario.ca	**Comment received via email November 10, 2021:** "Our letter of August 31, 2018, commenting on the final draft of the MSP dated July 13, 2018, noted that there was no discussion of potential impacts to cultural heritage resources, nor reference to any cultural heritage technical studies carried out in support of the project such as an archaeological assessment or cultural heritage evaluation report. With the timeline being advanced for the Stroud SPS, we would appreciate an update on the status of cultural heritage investigations (archaeological assessment and cultural heritage evaluation report, if identified as necessary through screening) for the Stroud SPS specifically and the MSP components generally. As the proposed amendment does not change the physical components of the undertaking, we have no new comments at this time." A copy of the full letter can be found in Appendix M.	**Response provided by Ainley Group November 11, 2021:** "Thank you for your feedback on the amendment related to the Stroud SPS. Archaeological assessments are planned as part of the Schedule B activity needed to identify a preferred location for the SPS. However, we'll send you a formal response that addresses both the archeological and cultural heritage aspects and will send you a copy of any reports generated in this study on either topics."

NO.	RESPONDENT INFORMATION	COMMENTS RECEIVED	RESPONSE / ACTION REQUIRED
5.	Sandra Rizzardo President San Diego Homes	**Comment received via email November 17, 2021:** "We anticipate the SPS being placed in the southwest corner of our property, closer to the intersection of Yonge Street and 9th Line. As for sizing, we are assuming a 40m by 40m block would be sufficient for the SPS and all required buildings. If that needs to be adjusted through the EA process or during detailed design, we have the flexibility to adjust the design. I respectfully request SanDiego Homes, with respect to offering this block to the Town and in lieu of financial compensation for the land, receive a guarantee that this property will be included within the developable limits within a reasonable time period."	**Response to phone call inquiry from Ms. Rizzarda provided by Ainley Group November 16, 2021:** "It was nice speaking to you earlier. As we were discussing, I understand that Sandiego Homes has a piece of land that they would be willing to offer as the location of the Stroud sewage pumping station. That's great and could potentially make for an easier and faster Class EA process. Please find attached the map of development in the Stroud community that Candice Ward sent previously. Can you please indicate the location of the area available and, if you know the approximate size, can you please let us know that as well." **Response provided by Ainley Group November 17, 2021:** Thanks for the information on the land that Sandiego Homes has available for siting the Stroud SPS. At the moment, we are developing a list of possible locations to be evaluated as part of this Class EA. The preferred location will be selected through the evaluation process. At this time, we will include this property as an option for evaluation. If the results of the Class EA show that this is the preferred location then the Town will enter into discussion with Sandiego Homes in terms or agreements associated with use of the land. Ainley is doing the Class EA and is not involved with these agreements, however, I've copied Jenna DeGroote of InnServices, who represents the Town and can more comment on this. You have been added to this Class EA's contact database and will receive any updates and notices as the study progresses. If you have questions at any time, please feel free to email me.
6.	Candice Ward SCS Consulting Group Ltd.	**Comment received via email November 10, 2021:** "Over the last year, Stroud Village Developers Group has been working with the Town of Innisfil and InnServices to cultivate a vision for the Community of Stroud. We are writing on behalf of the Stroud Village Developers Group concerning the proposed Stroud SPS required to service the Community of Stroud. The Stroud Village Developers Group has formalized themselves with the intent to collaborate with the Town of Innisfil and InnServices to advance the timing of the delivery of the external servicing for the Community of Stroud and participate in upfront financing arrangements. A copy of the Land Ownership Figure has been attached for your review. As illustrated in the figure, the ownership of lands is both within and adjacent to the existing settlement boundary where an expansion of the settlement area is required. It is understood that adjustments to the Stroud settlement boundary will occur through the Town's Growth Management Review process in consultation with the County of Simcoe as part of the Municipal Comprehensive Review." The letter continues to outline the understanding of the proposed Stroud SPS and the amended timeline. A copy of the full letter and attachments can be found in Appendix M.	**Response provided by Ainley Group November 22, 2021:** "Thanks for reaching out to the study team. We have added the Stroud Village Developers Group as an interested party to the Class EA and to our mailing list to provide updates directly as we progress with the Stroud SPS Class EA. If you have any questions throughout the study, please feel free to reach out to out again."
7.	[redacted]	**Comment received via email November 12, 2021:** "I'm new to Stroud Innisfil and I read through the expansion of waste water proposals but I couldn't really make out when Stroud would be connected to the sewer. Would you have a rough guess as to when that might be?"	**Response provided by InnServices November 15, 2021:** As per our 2018 Master Servicing Plan, there are currently no plans to service the existing properties within Stroud, however this is something that will be looked at in the 2022 Master Servicing Plan update. At this time, a sewage pumping station is proposed in Stroud to service new developments. The location of the pump station

NO.	RESPONDENT INFORMATION	COMMENTS RECEIVED	RESPONSE / ACTION REQUIRED
			will be determined through our Environmental Assessment Study.
AGENCY COMMENTS			
Notice of Commencement – November 2021			
1.	**Tom Reeve** Senior Project Manager – Water/Wastewater Planning The City of Barrie 705 Tom Reeve Tom.Reeve@barrie.ca	**Comment received via email December 2, 2021:** "Could you add me to the list of contacts for this EA?"	**Response provided by Ainley Group December 7, 2021:** "You have been added to the project contact list. Thank you for your interest." Contact list has been updated.
2.	Chunmei Liu Regional Environmental Planner – Central Region MECP chunmei.liu@ontario.ca	**Comment received via email December 20, 2021:** "The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) acknowledges that the Town of Innisfil (proponent) has indicated that the study is following the approved environmental planning process for a Schedule B project under the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA). The attached "Areas of Interest" document provides guidance regarding the ministry's interests with respect to the Class EA process. Please address all areas of interest in the EA documentation at an appropriate level for the EA study. Proponents who address all the applicable areas of interest can minimize potential delays to the project schedule. Further information is provided at the end of the Areas of Interest document relating to recent changes to the *Environmental Assessment Act* through Bill 197, Covid-19 Economic Recovery Act 2020." The letter continued to describe the Crown's duty to consult and provided information on Indigenous communities the proponent is required to consult with as they may be potentially affected by the proposed project. A copy of the full letter and attachments can be found in Appendix M.	No response is required at this time.
3.	Dan Minkin Heritage Planner Heritage Planning Unit MHSTCI Dan.Minkin@ontario.ca	**Comment received via email December 20, 2021:** "All technical cultural heritage studies and their recommendations are to be addressed and incorporated into EA projects. Please advise MHSTCI whether any technical cultural heritage studies will be completed for this EA project, and provide them to MHSTCI before issuing a Notice of Completion or commencing any work on the site. If screening has identified no known or potential cultural heritage resources, or no impacts to these resources, please include the completed checklists and supporting documentation in the EA report or file" The letter provided details on components of cultural heritage that must be considered as part for the Class EA. A copy of the full letter and attachments can be found in Appendix M.	No response required.
4.	Info Pubs Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) infopubs@sac-isc.gc.ca	**Comment received via email January 13, 2022:** **"**Thank you for contacting Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) and Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC). Please note that in order to support national efforts to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, the Public Enquiries Contact Centre resuming service by phone between 9am and 6pm(EST) only during the COVID-19 pandemic. We are currently experiencing higher call volumes than normal. Also, note that in order to support national efforts to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, many staffs and departments are teleworking to minimize in-person interactions and to promote social distancing. They are prioritizing requests based on their urgency. Your message was redirected to the appropriate department."	No response required.

NO.	RESPONDENT INFORMATION	COMMENTS RECEIVED	RESPONSE / ACTION REQUIRED
Notice of Public Information Centre (PIC) – December 2022			
1.	Taylor Stevenson Infrastructure Permitting Coordinator Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority (LSRCA) T.Stevenson@lsrca.on.ca	**Comment received via email January 10, 2023:** "I apologize for missing the commenting deadline. If it is not too late, the LSRCA prefers Alternatives 4 and 5 since they are not regulated under the CA Act and there are no natural hazards or natural heritage features on those sites. Alternative 3 is partially located within regulatory floodplain based off LSRCA mapping tool (attached). A topographic survey would accurately delineate the floodplain and may demonstrate that the building envelope is outside the regulatory floodplain, at which point we would have no objection to the location."	No response required.
Notice of Completion – May 2025			
1.	Jackson Kaufman Heritage Planner Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) jackson.kaufman@ontario.ca	**Comment received via email June 18, 2025:** "Thank you again for providing the Notice of Completion for the above-referenced project to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. We have finished our review of the Project File Report and have attached our comments. Should you have any questions or require clarification, do not hesitate to reach out."	The report was revised based on comments.
INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY COMMENTS			
Notice of Commencement – November 2021			
1.	Dominic Ste-Marie Huron Wendat Nation Dominic.Sainte-Marie@wendake.ca	**Comment received via email November 26, 2021:** "Thank you for your email. Could you please let us know if any archaeological studies or fieldwork will be necessary as part of this project?"	The report was provided for review.
2.	Kaitlin Hill Lands and Resources Consultation Liaison Curve Lake First Nation Government Services Building 22 Winookeeda Street, Curve Lake, ON K0L 1R0 705.657.8045 ext 222 KaitlinH@curvelake.ca	**Comment received via email December 22, 2021:** "Please find attached a letter from Curve Lake First Nation in regard to the proposed Stroud Sewage Pumping Station project." The letter shared that based on the information that you have provided us with respect to the Proposed Stroud Sewage Pumping Station project, Curve Lake First Nation may require a Special Consultation Framework for this project. Information on this Framework can be found on page 9 of our *Consultation and Accommodation Standards* document. A copy of the full letter and attachments can be found in Appendix M.	**Response provided by Ainley Group December 22, 2021:** "Thank you for the feedback. We have scheduled a meeting with the Curve Lake First Nations on January 12, 2022 to discuss the Class EAs for the five pumping stations proposed for Innisfil and the requirement for a Special Consultation Framework. We hope to address any concerns and implement measures deemed necessary from discussions at that meeting."
Notice of Public Information Centre (PIC) –			
1.	Thomas Turoczi	**Comment received via email December 6, 2022:**	No response required.

NO.	RESPONDENT INFORMATION	COMMENTS RECEIVED	RESPONSE / ACTION REQUIRED
	Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation (MSIFN) tturoczi@scugogfirstnation.com	"Due to capacity issues, MSIFN will not be consulting on this project at this time. However, please continue to provide updates on this and future projects."	
Notice of Completion – May 2025			
1.	Julie Kapyrka Consultation Manager Alderville First Nation jkapyrka@alderville.ca	**Comment received via email May 24, 2025:** "Please direct all future notifications to me. We will be responding more fulsomely in the coming days but may not meet your deadline of June 6." **Comment received via email June 16, 2025:** "Please see attached. Understanding that InnServices does not engage in filing fees – we still do expect the proponent to follow guidelines and direction in this letter from Chief Simpson – and prepare a Notice of Request to Consult with the pertinent information we are seeking. The duty to consult and accommodate still exists and requires correspondence – even if InnServices has no formal process." **Comment received via email June 19, 2025:** "Thank you for your e-mail, however, this is not an appropriate Notice of Request to Consult – as laid out in our Consultation Protocol per the guidance in the correspondence letter from Chief Simpson. Please see pages 11-13 for the required information. Please send us the appropriate requested information. We can then assess the depth and breadth of consultation that may be required here. Please be advised that the PPS 2024 requires early engagement with First Nations regarding planning matters. Please also note that the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) has been recognized in Canada and is now law through the United Nations Declaration Act (UNDA). InnServices would do well to uphold the law and work to create more positive relationships with First Nations treaty rights holders. The Williams Treaties First Nations through the 2018 Settlement have had their harvesting rights re-affirmed in ALL pre-confederation treaties made with the Crown. Communities have rights protected through treaty but also through Section 35 of the Canadian Constitution. Alderville First Nation has a responsibility to understand how projects undertaken by InnServices may impact our harvesting rights. We encourage InnServices to respect Alderville First Nation's Consultation Protocol and provide to us the requested information."	**Response provided by Ainley Group June 3, 2025:** "Thank you for the update – I'll update our contact list. We understand that you'll be responding more fulsomely in the coming days and may not meet the June 6 deadline. That said, in order to plan next steps on our end, could you please provide a rough estimate of when we might expect your comments?" **Response provided by InnServices June 17, 2025:** "Thank you for your email. In response, please accept this email as a "Notice of Request to Consult" for the Stroud SPS EA. I have linked the completed Project File Report and the appendices which include the completed stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments, the Environmental Impact Assessment, and Cultural Heritage Report and a section for Consultation with First Nations. As per the Giving Consult section of the AFN Protocol, this EA and all of the studies have been completed. The location of the proposed SPS as shown in the Project File Report is 7667 Yonge Street in Stroud." **Response provided by Ainley June 27, 2025:** "Please find attached the response letter regarding the requirement to file the "Notice of Request to Consult." Should you have any questions or require further clarification, please don't hesitate to let us know." A copy of the response letter can be found in Appendix M.

NO.	RESPONDENT INFORMATION	COMMENTS RECEIVED	RESPONSE / ACTION REQUIRED
2.	Dillon Bickell Community Consultation Worker, Legal Chippewas of Rama First Nation dillonb@ramafirstnation.ca	**Comment received via email June 4, 2025:** "No comments at this time, thank you for the update. I look forward to future updates on this project."	No response required.
PUBLIC COMMENTS			
Notice of Commencement – November 2021			
1.	Roger Howard Rice Development Corp	**Comment received via email November 25, 2021:** "Is the plan for the new Stroud PS for it to serve all of the existing Stroud community and take all existing development off existing private septic systems by installing a new sanitary collection system on all existing roads or for it only to service new development at the south end of Stroud that would be designed and built based on full municipal services right from the start? If you can provide clarification on this it would be very helpful."	**Response provided by Ainley Group December 21, 2021:** A copy of the full letter and attachments can be found in Appendix M.
2.	[redacted]	**Comment received via email November 25, 2021:** "Perfect, thank you so much."	No response required.
3.	[redacted]	**Comment received via phone call to Ainley December 13, 2021:** "I received a phone call. He's a retired home owner in the Stroud area and had some questions about the timing and location for the Stroud SPS. I advised him that the timeline has been moved forward to about 2024/2025 due to the planned developments happening sooner than originally anticipated. I also told him that the location of the SPS hasn't been selected and we'll be picking and evaluating a few options within the study area shown on the Notice of Commencement. He has two questions that I wasn't able to answer off-hand I told him that we'd look into it and provide him with information. • How large will the SPS building be? • He and his wife have lived in that house for 30 years and they were previously told that there would be no new growth due to concerns about insufficient water supply. Apparently, the Town gets their drinking water from wells and previously didn't think that the water available could support growth from development. This resident wants to know if and how the Town has addressed the water issue. The need for an SPS building is mostly depended on the capacity of the SPS and somewhat on client preferences. Buildings are provided for larger SPSs, but I'm thinking that Stroud will be small enough that the SPS will consist of an underground wetwell with an at-grade control panel installed beside it. Can you please discuss the expected flows for this SPS with Simon and have him tell you if he thinks that there will or won't be a building. If a building is needed, we can discuss a size with Jatin.	**Response provided by Ainley Group January 27, 2022:** "Prior to the holidays you were in contact with the Ainley Group to request for more information about the Stroud sewage pumping station. You had some questions about the timing and location for the Stroud SPS and were advised that the timeline has been moved forward from the dates originally set in the Master Servicing Plan to approximately 2024/2025 due to the planned developments happening sooner than originally anticipated. You had two additional questions that we had to review and respond to as follows: 1. How large will the SPS building be? Presently, the size of the SPS building is undetermined. We will better understand sizing as we continue through the environmental assessment process. The need for a SPS building is mostly dependent on the capacity of the SPS, however, there are other factors such as the size of pumps that are needed, as well as whether or not certain types of equipment are necessary which would require a building. 2. You indicated that you were previously told that there would be no new growth in Stroud due to concerns about insufficient water supply. How has the Town addressed the water supply issue? Planning for the water and wastewater system is reviewed under the Master Servicing Plan (MSP), the latest update was completed in 2018. Stroud is currently serviced by a municipal groundwater system, however, a reliable water supply is needed for existing servicing and to accommodate planned growth. The MSP determined that the preferred water servicing solution for Stroud is to connect to the Lakeshore water system via. a new watermain on

NO.	RESPONDENT INFORMATION	COMMENTS RECEIVED	RESPONSE / ACTION REQUIRED
			Yonge Street connecting to the existing Stroud water reservoir. The existing wells would be decommissioned. (Section 5 of the MSP - https://innisfil.ca/en/my-government/resources/R-Innisfil-MSP-Final-Report-1.pdf) The SPS is intended to service new developments. As per the 2018 MSP, there are no current plans to service the existing residential properties in Stroud, but it is something that will be looked at in the 2022 MSP update."
4.	[redacted]	**Comment received via email January 3, 2022:** "Could you please add my personal e-mail address (the address I'm sending this message from) to the mailing list for the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station EA? Since I live in Stroud, I figure I will want to participate on the resident level rather than the Town employee level."	**Response provided by InnServices January 3, 2022:** "We will add your personal email to our communications list."
Notice of Public Information Centre (PIC) – December 2022			
1.	Catherine Pan Brookfield Properties	**Comment received via email December 21, 2022** "We are supportive of alternative 4B located at 7667 Yonge Street as the preferred location for the Stroud SPS." A copy of the full letter and attachments can be found in Appendix M.	**Response provided by Ainley Group March 24, 2023:** "Thank you for reaching out to the study team. Please find the formal response to your question in the attached letter." A copy of the full letter and attachments can be found in Appendix M.
2.	Candice Ward SCS Consulting Group Ltd.	**Comment received via email January 4, 2023:** "Further to December 15, 2022, PIC No. 01, I am sharing with you the Stroud Village Developers Group's comments. We look forward to hearing back from you. A meeting with the Developers Group might be helpful." A copy of the full letter and attachments can be found in Appendix M.	**Response provided by Ainley Group March 24, 2023:** "Thank you for reaching out to the study team. Please find the formal response to your question in the attached letter." A copy of the full letter and attachments can be found in Appendix M.
3.	Gloria Lai SCS Consulting Group Ltd.	**Comment received via email May 1, 2023:** "Please find attached our responses to your comments." A copy of the full letter and attachments can be found in Appendix M.	**Response provided by Ainley Group March 24, 2023:** "Please find the formal response to your question in the attached letter and feel free to contact us if you have additional questions." A copy of the full letter and attachments can be found in Appendix M.
Notice of Completion – May 2025			
1.	Erich Knechtel SCS Consulting Group Ltd.	**Comment received via email June 6, 2025:** "On behalf of our client, Stroud Village Developers Group, please accept the attached comments regarding the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) for the new Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS)." A copy of the full letter and attachments can be found in Appendix M.	**Response provided by Ainley Group July 21, 2025:** "Please find the formal response to your question in the attached letter, which addresses the correspondence received from you on June 6, 2025. If you have any further questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us." A copy of the full letter and attachments can be found in Appendix M.

8. PREFERRED SOLUTION

8.1 Preferred Site Location

Following the completion of the Public Information Centre and the review of all received comments, the following alternative was selected as the Preferred Solution:

Alternative 4B – Site Location at 7667 Yonge St., Innisfil

The alternative best addresses the need for a new sewage pumping station with limited potential to impact the environment as following aspects:

- Physical Environment: Suitable elevation and topography, as well as hydrogeological and hydraulic conditions, due to its lower elevation placement.
- Environmental Considerations: Minimal impact on local vegetation and wildlife, preserving the ecological integrity of the area.
- Conservation of Cultural Heritage Resources: The location is away from any potential BHRs and CHLs, and therefore requires no further assessment.



Figure 11 – Alternative 4B Location and Approximate SPS Footprint

The anticipated timing for next steps includes; property acquisitions and detailed design to be completed within the year 2025, with construction implemented in 2026.

8.2 Proposed SPS Location

Following the selection of the preferred location, an environmental constraints analysis was conducted at 7667 Yonge Street to identify a suitable placement for the SPS. The final location also considers discussions with the property owner and traffic considerations, aligning with the preliminary development plan proposed by the property owner.

8.2.1 Environmental Constraints Analysis

Azimuth, on behalf of Ainley Group, has completed a scoped Environment Impact Study (EIS) at 7667 Yonge Street.

The analysis concludes that environmental conditions do not pose constraints to the construction of the Stroud SPS. The proposed infrastructure is consistent with the applicable natural heritage policies of the ESA, the County of Simcoe Official Plan, the Town of Innisfil Official Plan, and the Lake Simcoe Protection Plan.

The works are not expected to negatively impact the ecological functions of Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat, and no threatened or endangered species or fish habitat are anticipated to be present.

A copy of the EIS report is included in Appendix D.

8.2.2 Preliminary Site Layout

Figure 12 below illustrate the preliminary layout of the SPS.



Figure 12 – Preliminary Layout of the SPS

9. COST ESTIMATE

Based on the Cost Estimate Classification System (AACE International, 2020), the cost estimate used for the feasibility study is a Class 4 estimate, which considers equipment costs or parametric models, with an expected accuracy range of -30% to +50%.

The cost estimate presented in this Section has been prepared base on the following assumptions:

- Costing of common equipment and construction materials has been based on Ainley's past project experience.
- Structural and architectural cost estimates are based on Ainley's past experience with similar scope projects as detailed Geotechnical investigation is not available at this time.
- A 40% Construction Contingency has been carried. However, considering the size of the project and gaps in information available for existing construction, this may have to be increased. This will be determined at a later design stage.
- A 10% Contractor's Profit has been assumed.
- Costs for Bell/Rogers and other utilities are not included. These costs are unforeseen at this moment and will be paid by the Owner directly.
- No contaminated soils have been assumed on site.
- Estimated construction cost is in 2025 dollars.
- Exclusions:
    - InnServices costs (approvals, SCADA, site investigations, etc.)
    - Engineering Costs
    - Impacts due to inflation and escalation
    - Harmonized Sales Tax (HST)

The total estimated cost for the SPS is $10.9 million.

The SPS will connect to the trunk sewer along Innisfil Beach Road via a forcemain with an approximate length of 1,540m. The estimated cost for the forcemain, including general works, temporary works, removals, restoration, piping and valves, is $5.7 million.

10. MITIGATION

The following sub-sections outline the mitigation measures that are to be included in the development of the detailed design for the implementation of the Preferred Solution. The anticipated approvals and permitting requirements are also described.

10.1 Vegetation

- Vegetation clearing should occur outside of the breeding bird season (generally late April to late July) to prevent nest destruction to comply with the Migratory Birds Convention Act. Winter season, during frozen ground conditions, is the ideal period for tree and vegetation removal if feasible. In the event that tree removal must occur within the breeding bird window a qualified

biologist must screen the area. Clearing in identified nesting areas would be prohibited until such time that it has been confirmed that the young have fledged.

- Where feasible, trees proposed to be retained will be protected by tree protection fencing (TPF), which is to be placed at the dripline or in a location to minimize encroachment into the root zone and protect the trunk. Fencing provides protection from potential damage during construction activities such as the use of machinery near trees and branches, and stockpiling of materials over the root zone. ESC fencing can be combined with TPF.
- A tree compensation ratio of 2:1 is recommended, with planting and restoration efforts focused on rehabilitating natural areas disturbed during construction activities.

10.2 Wetlands

In order to mitigate the potential short and long-term impacts to the wetland complex the following key mitigation and protection measures are proposed for implementation:

- Install environmental protection and erosion control fencing along the limits of the reconstruction area prior to the commencement of construction (includes prior to vegetation removal).
- Prior to work near any type of marsh or removal of marsh vegetation, if construction activities occur within the period of April to July, areas with standing water that may support amphibians are to surveyed by a qualified biologist for the presence of amphibians. If present these are to be relocated to outside of the construction area to suitable habitats.
- Prior to construction works, a qualified ecologist will inspect the work area for the presence of regionally rare plant species (specifically Stiff Marsh Bedstraw and Hoary Sedge) that if present will be transplanted to a suitable location outside the impact zone.
- The Edge Management Plan is to be implemented and the plantings installed as outlined on the Edge Management Plan drawings and details.
- Machinery or equipment will be maintained and refueled within the construction area defined by the ESC measures, and at no time will approach within 30 m of the watercourses or wetland areas.
- Any equipment, stockpiled material or construction material will be stored within the construction area defined by the ESC measures, and in a manner that prevents sediment or deleterious substances from entering any watercourses or wetland areas.
- All work areas are to be effectively isolated from wetland communities and drainage features with appropriate ESC measures in order to ensure that deleterious substances do not enter these areas at any time.

10.3 Groundwater and Surface Water

- To minimize the potential for erosion and off-site transport of sediment into surface water features and the natural environment, the project will implement Best Practices related to erosion and sediment control. ESC measures used by the contractor on all construction should meet guidelines as outlined in Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline for Urban Construction, December 2006 (ESC Guideline), prepared by the Greater Golden Horseshoe Area Conservation Authorities.
- All exposed and newly constructed surfaces should be stabilized using appropriate means in accordance with the characteristics of the exposed soils. These surfaces should be fully

stabilized and re-vegetated with native species as quickly as possible following the completion of the works

- No sediment, sediment-laden water or deleterious substances are to be discharged into watercourses/drainage features at any time. A response plan for spills will be developed before work commences. This plan will be implemented immediately in the event of a sediment release or spill of a deleterious substance and an emergency spill kit will be kept on site.
- All ESC measures are to be inspected daily including after every rainfall, cleaned, maintained and/or adjusted accordingly to ensure sediment does not enter drainage features at any time.
- Any dewatering (if required) is to be filtered to remove sediment prior to discharging to a well vegetated area at least 30 m from a watercourse.
- Given the proximity of wells to the roads, if construction dewatering is required, affected wells in the vicinity will be identified during detailed design and the development of a monitoring program to predict or confirm actual effects during construction and plan for the replacement of such supplies temporarily as needed.
- Any in-water works during culver replacements should be completed in the appropriate construction timing window. The new culvert will be placed at a slight offset so existing culvert remains functional until new culvert is installed.
- To ensure compliance with CTC-SPP Policy SAL-11 regarding the application of road salt, best management practices will be implemented by the Township's Operations Staff.

10.4 Species at Risk

- If a SAR is encountered during construction, all works in the immediate area must cease. The Contract Administrator must contact the MECP at SAROntario@ontario.ca. Harassment to SAR should not occur during construction activities.

10.5 Specific Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

The LSRCA requires that the ESC measures by demonstrated on all relevant plans and/or drawings submitted. Further recommendations for the ESC plan include:

- The ESC measures should remain in place and in good working condition for the duration of the project, until landscaping and sodding has stabilized.
- ESC fencing/measures are to be erected as near to the development as possible.
- ESC measures are to be installed prior to beginning work and are maintained in working order throughout all stages of construction activities.
- That ESC fencing be erected to specifications outlined in Ontario Provincial Standard Drawings (OSPD), being at a minimum, a double row of sediment silt fencing consisting of a non-woven geotextile with straw bales staked in between.

10.6 Excess Materials Management

- Activities involving the management of excess soil should be completed in accordance with O. Reg. 406/19 and the MECP's document entitled "Rules for Soil Management and Excess Soil Quality Standards" includes both "Soil Rules" and "Excess Soil Standards" which are incorporated by reference into the excess soil regulation and must be read alongside the regulation.

- All waste generated during construction must be disposed of in accordance with ministry requirements.

10.7 Archaeological Resources

The Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment report (under PIF P449-0735-2023 and included as Appendix F) indicated that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit.

- 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 archaeologist to carry out an archaeological assessment, in compliance with section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O.2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must cease all activities immediately and notify the police or coroner. If the coroner does not suspect foul play in the disposition of the remains, in accordance with Ontario Regulation 30/11, the coroner shall notify the Registrar, Ontario Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement, which administers provision of that Act related to burial sites. In situations where human remains are associated with archaeological resources, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should also be notified (at archaeology@ontario.ca) to ensure that the archaeological site is not subject to unlicensed alterations which would be a contravention of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.

10.8 Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

There is a low potential to impact potential cultural heritage landscapes identified in the Cultural Heritage Report (Appendix G). The following mitigation will assist in avoiding any direct or indirect impacts.

- Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid unintended negative impacts to identified cultural heritage resources. Avoidance measures may include, but are not limited to: erecting temporary fencing, establishing buffer zones, issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid identified cultural heritage resources, etc.
- Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential cultural heritage resources.
- The Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment should be submitted to the Town of Innisfil and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism for review and comment, and any other local heritage stakeholders that may have an interest in this project. The final report should be submitted to the Town of Innisfil for records.

10.9 Utilities and Servicing

The utility companies are aware of this project. Communication will continue to occur in anticipation of utility relocation as part of this project. Existing utilities will be considered during design.

10.10 Property Impacts

The following measures will assist in keeping impacts to a minimum:

- Construction shall utilize measures to minimize impacts to local traffic to the extent feasible and to maintain access during construction.
- Entrances are to be kept open except when construction activities are taking place in front of the entrance.
- Property acquisition is required and discussions with the affected property owners will continue and if feasible the Township will incorporate their suggestions into detailed design.

10.11 Climate Change

10.11.1 Potential Impact and Mitigation Based on Energy Efficiency

As for constructing one (1) sewage pumping station, long-term increased risk to surface flooding is not anticipated. There will be an increase in hydroelectric power requirements to operate the sewage pumping station but the related impacts to climate change are considered to be minimal. Several measures can be considered to improve the energy efficiency of a structure including:

- Select high-performance, energy efficient pumps and optimize pump control
- Use LED lights and motion sensers for lighting

In addition, rating systems targeting at reducing energy usage and meeting climate change targets, such as Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) and Envision, can be taken into consideration to improve the energy efficiency during design, construction, and operation and maintenance.

10.11.2 LEED Green Building Rating System

LEED is an internationally recognized green building certification system and standard for all building types and all building phases, which is developed by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC).

LEED-certified buildings are critical to addressing climate change and meeting environmental, social and governance goals. The system includes a set of rating systems for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of green buildings, homes, and neighborhoods.

To achieve LEED certification, a project earns points by adhering to prerequisites and credits that address carbon, energy, water, waste, transportation, materials, health and indoor environmental quality. Four levels of certification will be assigned to the projects based on the number of points they achieve: Certified (40-49 points), Silver (50-59 points), Gold (60-79 points) and Platinum (80+) points.

10.11.3 Envision Sustainable Rating System

Envision is a sustainability framework and rating system that enables a thorough examination of the sustainability and resiliency of all types of civil infrastructure, which is developed by the Institute for

Sustainable Infrastructure (ISI) in collaboration with the Zofnass Program for Sustainable Infrastructure at Harvard University's Graduate School of Design.

The system is designed to help infrastructure stakeholders implement more sustainable, resilient, and equitable projects. Envision helps communities cut green house gas (GHG) emissions, create good-paying "green" jobs, address environmental justice, and meet climate-change targets.

10.11.4 Climate Change Impact and Mitigation

Climate change has the potential to result in increased storm events that can lead to flooding. Climate change concerns generally relate to the increased concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which can result in a rise in the global mean surface temperature. Increased temperatures worldwide are creating changes in climate that is resulting in extreme weather events. Reasonable risk reduction measures should be investigated at the detailed design stage to manage the additional challenged presented by climate change.

Stormwater management (Minimize the potential of environmental spill)

- Design new sewage pumping station with an elevated peak instantaneous factor
- Emergency power supply system for critical equipment
- Include the provision of site space for snow storage

Increased mean atmospheric temperature

- Equip the facilities with more robust insulation

10.11.5 LID Stormwater Management Measures

Low Impact Development (LID) is an innovative state-of-the-art approach to managing stormwater by controlling and treating precipitation where it falls, as a resource to be managed and protected rather than a waste.

The MECP document entitled "Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Guidance Manual (2022)" provides information on the benefits of managing rain where it falls and snow melts, including performance guidance on controlling natural systems, and the sustainability of communities.

A LID stormwater management system may include many different types and combinations of LID approach or practice to reduce the volume of stormwater runoff or filters the stormwater runoff on its way to the receiver:

- Rainwater harvesting (roof runoff, prefabricated storage unit, cistern)
- Soakaways, infiltration trenched and chambers (infiltration galleries, French drains, dry well)
- Permeable Pavements (pervious concrete, porous asphalt, permeable interlocking concrete pavers, plastic or concrete grid systems, rubberized granular surfaces)

11. PERMITS AND APPROVALS

During detailed design permits and approvals will need to be acquired from the following agencies:

- Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks: During detailed design, the extent and need of the removal will be determined. This would constitute a significant dewatering exercise and a

Permit to Take Water (PTTW) or Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (EASR) registration may be required.

- Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks: MECP will issue Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) for sewage, air and noise, which will delineate the physical extent of the works being approved and the compliance requirements for effluent quality, odour, and noise as well as outlining monitoring and reporting requirements. ECA applications will require completion of the designs and design reports.
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF): MNRF will require application for a permit for any works that affect species at risk, fish or bird habitat, as well as work in or near rivers. Applications will require submission of an Environmental Management Plan that delineates all potential impacts as well as planned mitigations.
- Town of Innisfil: The Town will require application for building permits for any building works including the SPS.
- InnPower: A range of permits and inspection will be required from InnPower involving incoming power, protective systems, and installation compliance.
- Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA): TSSA approval will be required for installation of the diesel generator and any fuel systems.

REFERENCES

InnServices Utilities Inc. (2018). *Innisfil Master Servicing Plan Update.* Innisfil, Ontario

AACE International (2020). *Cost Estimate Classification System – As Applied in Engineering, Procurement, and Construction for the Process Industries*

Appendix A

Stroud SPS Future Flow Technical Memorandum

Innisfil Heights
Schedule 'B' Municipal
Class Environmental Assessment
Stroud Sewage Pumping Station

Technical Memorandum
Future Flows

FINAL

April 2025

Ainley GROUP CONSULTING ENGINEERS PLANNERS

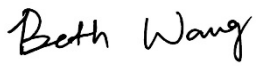
Innisfil Heights
Municipal Class Environmental Assessment

Technical Memorandum
Future Flows

Project No. 121031

Prepared for:
InnServices Utilities Inc.

Prepared By:



Beth Wang, E.I.T.

Reviewed by:



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1.0 Introduction

This Technical Memorandum has been prepared in support of the Innisfil Heights Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA). The 2018 Master Servicing Plan (MSP) identified short- and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of new sewage pumping stations (SPS) to service the Innisfil Heights economic district.

This Technical memorandum is for the proposed new Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) to be located on Yonge Street in the Town of Innisfil, which will receive flows from the Village of Stroud (centered at the intersection of Yonge Street and 10th Line) and direct it to the Lakeshore Wastewater Treatment Plant.

2.0 Objectives

The objectives of this Technical Memorandum are as follows:

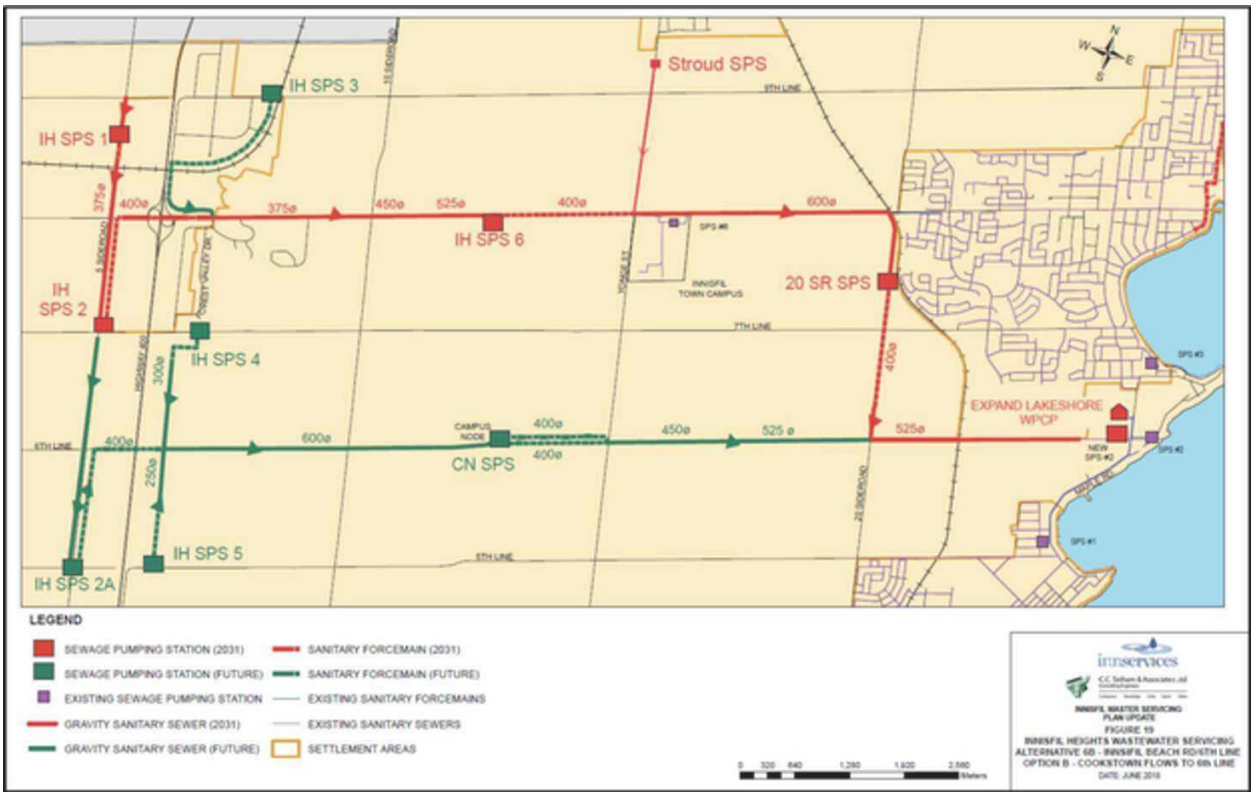
- Review historical documents and provide overview,
- Project future wastewater flows from servicing area to Stroud SPS,
- Assess the quantity of future wastewater flows to proposed truck sewer on Innisfil Beach Road.

3.0 Historical Documents Overview

3.1 Innisfil Master Servicing Plan Update in 2018

As part of the 2018 MSP (completed by C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd.), various alternatives were examined in order to provide servicing for the first phase of the Innisfil Heights economic district expansion, an area designated as a Strategic Settlement Employment Area. In order to promote, facilitate and maximize the planned expansion of this area, the MSP identified that a municipal sanitary sewage collection system is required. The MSP identified "Alternative 6, Option B" as the preferred option. Alternative 6 establishes a sanitary collection system connected to the Lakeshore wastewater system via Innisfil Beach Road and 20th Sideroad for the first phase of development up to year 2031. An amendment was sought to implement the Stroud SPS and forcemain in advance of the timeline proposed in the MSP Update.

Figure 1 below illustrates the sanitary collection system designed to meet future servicing needs as recommended in the MSP, with the Stroud SPS location indicated.



*Map from 2018 Innisfil Master Servicing Plan Upgrade

Figure 1 – Innisfil Heights MSP: Alternative 6B

4.0 Wastewater Flow Design Basis

4.1 Design Assumptions

Table 1 outlines the design criteria used to generate the estimated average daily flow for new residential, commercial and industrial development as well as inflow and infiltration from development in Town of Innisfil.

Table 1 – Design Criteria

Description	Rate
Population Density	2.52 persons per unit
Residential Average Flow (Incl. Average I&I)	325 L/c/d
Residential Peak Domestic Flow	275 L/c/d
Residential Peak Flow (Incl. Peak I&I)	400 L/c/d
Commercial and Industrial Flow (Incl. Average I&I)	10 m3/ha/d
Peak Commercial and Industrial Flow (Incl. Peak I&I)	20 m3/ha/d

4.2 Build-out of Proposed Servicing Area

The build-out of the servicing area for the Stroud SPS is defined as the complete development of the proposed lands to meet both the short- and long-term needs of the Village of Stroud. The Stroud SPS is proposed to connect to the future sanitary system within the settlement boundary to service new growth. As per the 2023 MSP update, only new growth is planned to be connected to the new sanitary system, however the SPS capacity includes existing residential and commercial peak flows for potential future connections.

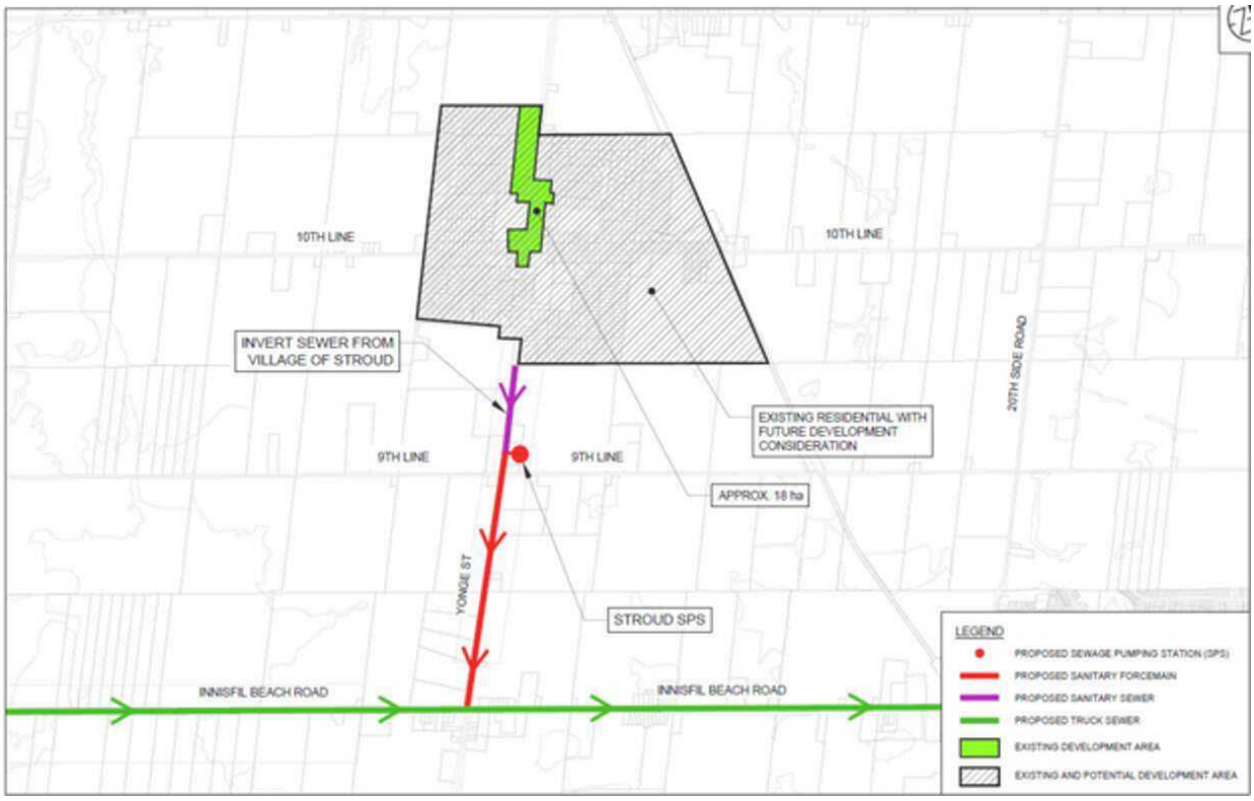


Figure 2 – Planned Development Areas Connected to Stroud SPS

The proposed construction location of Stroud SPS is at the Southwest Corner of 7667 Yonge Street.

Flow contributions from existing residential, future residential, and existing commercial areas are calculated based on the design criteria provided in Table 1 above. The growth areas considered within the analysis are listed in Table 2 and are reflected in Figure 2.

Commercial and Industrial Average Daily Flow (ADF) estimates are calculated on the following basis:

$$ADF = Area * Commercial\ and\ Industrial\ Design\ Flow$$

Commercial and Industrial Peak Wet Weather Flow (PWWF) estimates are calculated on the following basis:

$$PWWF = Area * Peak\ Commercial\ and\ Industrial\ Design\ Flow$$

Residential ADF estimates are calculated on the following basis:

$$ADF = Residence * Residential\ Average\ Flow\ Criteria$$

Residential PWWF estimates are calculated on the following basis:

$$PWWF = Residence * Residential\ Peak\ Domestic\ Flow * Peaking\ Factor + Residence * Residential\ Peak\ Flow\ Criteria$$

Table 2 – Wastewater Flows from Proposed Servicing Area

Identification	Designation	Units	Population	Area (Ha)	ADF Estimate (L/s)	Peak Wet Weather Flow Estimate (L/s)
Existing Residential	Residential	700	1,764	-	6.6	19.4
Existing Commercial*	Commercial	-	-	18	0.2	0.4
Future Residential	Residential	1,600	4,032	-	15.2	44.3
Total	**-**	**2,300**	**5,796**	**18**	**22.0**	**64.1**
*Area provided by Master Servicing Plan project team						

Based on the design criteria provided in Table 2, the total average daily flow of 22.0 L/s and the total peak wet weather flow of 64.1 L/s will flow to the proposed Stroud SPS. Stroud SPS will discharge to the trunk sewer on Innisfil Beach Road.

5.0 Summary

- Stroud SPS will service 700 units of existing residential, 18 hectares of existing commercial area and 1,600 units of future residential.
- The ADF contributes to Stroud SPS is 22.0 L/s and the peak flow is 64.1 L/s.
- SPS capacity will be reviewed during preliminary design to accommodate for potential settlement area expansion.

Appendix B

Geotechnical and Hydrogeological Background Conditions Report

December 16, 2021

Ainley & Associates Limited
550 Welham Road
Barrie, Ontario
L4N 8Z7

Attn: Wendy Smeh, C.E.T., PMP

RE: Geotechnical & Hydrogeological Background Conditions Report
Stroud Sewage Pumping Station
Yonge Street between Southview Avenue and Innisfil Beach Road
Project No. 2103505

GEI Consultants (GEI) was retained by Ainley & Associates Limited (Ainley) to complete geotechnical and hydrogeological reports discussing the background site conditions for five (5) potential Sewage Pumping Stations (SPS) in Innisfil, Ontario. The work is being completed as part of a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment and preliminary design for the Sewage Pumping Stations being carried out by Ainley. Each SPS study area covers a large footprint and the exact SPS locations have not been selected at this time. An overall site plan showing each study area is included in Enclosure 1.

The background reports by GEI review publicly available sources of subsurface information, surficial geology and bedrock mapping, and local experience about nearby soil and groundwater conditions to discuss geotechnical and hydrogeological engineering constraints for each SPS study area. These background reports will help the design team select the best location for the SPS structure within each area. Once the locations are selected, GEI will advance one (1) borehole with a monitoring well installation in each proposed SPS location and provide preliminary geotechnical and hydrogeological design reports.

The current report contains the results of the background review and provides engineering discussion for the Stroud SPS study area, located along Yonge Street between Southview Avenue and 300 metres North of Innisfil Beach Road. The total length of the Stroud study area is approximately 2.0 km and extends about 100 to 150 metres east and west of Yonge Street. A site plan showing the Stroud study area is in Enclosure 1. The background reports for the other SPS study areas are included under separate covers.

1. BACKGROUND REVIEW

The Stroud SPS study area is located along Yonge Street between Southview Avenue and 300 metres North of Innisfil Beach Road. A site plan showing the Stroud study area is in Enclosure 1.

Existing subsurface investigations, geotechnical reports, or hydrogeological reports were not provided by the client for the study area. An overview of the subsurface conditions expected to be encountered on site were established using a range of publicly available information and previous subsurface investigations completed by GEI within the study area, summarized below.

1.1. Physiology and Geology Mapping

Surficial geology mapping from the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) was reviewed and is provided in Enclosure 2. The mapping indicates that approximately the northern 1.25 km of the study area is underlain mainly by glaciolacustrine silt and clay deposits with a small section of cohesionless glacial till. The mapping shows the southern half of the site predominantly consists of cohesionless glacial till.

The study area is within the physiographic region known as the Peterborough Drumlin Field (Chapman and Putnam, 1984) which is dominated by drumlinized till plains.

At depth, the study area is underlain by bedrock of the Lindsay Formation (Simcoe Group), which consists primarily of limestone. Drift thickness mapping from the Ontario Division of Mines (1974) indicates bedrock is deeper than 140 metres below grade in the area.

Geotechnical boreholes available on a database from the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (MENDM) were reviewed. However, no boreholes were found within or around the study area.

1.2. MECP Water Well Records and PTTW Mapping

Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) water well records were reviewed for the site and surrounding area. Numerous well records were found in the area, but 13 representative well records were selected and are included in Enclosure 3 with their locations also shown in Enclosure 3. Eight (8) wells were completed prior to the 1970s, two (2) completed during the 1970s, one (1) during 1985, and two (2) in the 1990s. The wells were constructed for domestic water supply. The stratigraphic descriptions within the MECP well records are typically inaccurate due to the methodology in which they are determined (observations of cuttings and no consistency between descriptions of soil between different drillers). Though this is the case, an overall sense of the stratigraphy can still be determined.

The well records in the northern part of the study area generally encountered silts or clays (which likely also represent glacial till deposits), underlain by silts and sands at depth. Through the middle section of the study area, the well records primarily encountered clays (or glacial till) at grade, underlain by sands and gravels in some locations. A few locations encountered sand and

gravel at grade. In the southern part of the study area, clay was encountered over sand. Unstabilized water levels were noted to be about 5 metres below grade or deeper on the well records. The wells were typically screened at depths of 12 to 20 metres below grade.

The online MECP Permit to Take Water (PTTW) database shows there are no active PTTWs within the study area. The nearest permits are approximately 1.25 km north of the study area located in Stroud, and consist of the following:

- Three (3) PTTWs – Municipal Water Supply from groundwater. Water taking rates range from 398,000 L/day to 1,638,000 L/day.

1.3. Simcoe County Mapping

Online mapping from Simcoe County was reviewed for the study area and selected maps are provided in Enclosure 4.

Simcoe mapping provides 2 metre contour intervals. The northern extent of the study area is near Elev. 262 metres and slopes up to the south to Elev. 280 to 284 metres. A small tributary flows west from Yonge Street in the northern part of the study area, and the tributary is slightly depressed relative to the surrounding grades. No wetland features or other surface water features were noted on the map.

The study area is not located within a Significant Groundwater Recharge Area. The nearest Wellhead Protection Areas are about 0.75 km northeast of the study area and are associated with the Town of Innisfil municipal drinking water wells. There are no Highly Vulnerable Aquifers beneath the study area.

1.4. MTO Boreholes

The Ontario Ministry of Transportation (MTO) Foundation Library online database was searched for any MTO geotechnical reports and boreholes near the study area. The nearest geotechnical reports were located over 5 km west from the study area and are not included in this report.

1.5. GEI Boreholes

GEI completed two (2) projects in or near the study area in 2021 that advanced boreholes below grade. The first project was southwest of the intersections of Yonge Street and Innisfil Beach Road, approximately 0.35 km south of the study area. Geotechnical boreholes were advanced to a maximum depth of 6.4 metres below grade during the investigation and encountered generally dense to very dense sand and silt glacial till. Two of the boreholes encountered wet and very dense sands below the glacial till at 3 to 4.5 metres below grade. Stabilized groundwater levels were measured at 3.5 to 4.5 metres below grade in the monitoring wells.

The second project was completed along County Road 4 (Yonge Street), between Lockhart Road and County Road 89. Two boreholes were advanced to 3.5 metres below grade through Yonge

Street within the study area as part of the previous investigation. One borehole was advanced just south of Southview Avenue and encountered 3.1 metres of granular and earth fill underlain by stiff sandy silt with some clay. Groundwater was measured at 2.6 metres blow grade. The second borehole was advanced between 9th Line and Innisfil Beach Road and encountered very stiff glacial till at 0.8 metres below grade. Groundwater was deeper than 3.5 metres below grade.

2. GEOTECHNICAL AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Preliminary design drawings or other information for the SPS structures are not available. It is expected that the SPS structure will consist of a wet well extending approximately 9 to 10 metres below grade, a small on-grade structure or pump house, and various pipes and manholes.

The following considerations and recommendations are derived from the surficial geology mapping, GEI boreholes, and MECP well records.

- Glacial Till Deposits:
    - The glacial till deposits encountered in the boreholes were generally cohesive and stiff to very stiff. It is expected that glacial till deposits beneath the site will be competent and favourable for the support of buildings, structures, construction and drilling equipment, and for support of shoring wall tie-backs or anchors.
    - Glacial till deposits are typically well graded and laboratory testing from the GEI boreholes indicate a relatively high percentage of fines. The glacial till is expected to have a lower permeability, which can significantly reduce water taking rates and potential complications during construction dewatering.
    - The lower permeability will reduce the dewatering radius of influence which reduces the potential impacts to nearby surface water features, drinking water wells, or settlement of nearby land.
    - An excavation made fully within glacial till has a reduced potential to require a PTTW from the MECP (i.e. less than 400,000 L/day of pumping).
    - Cobbles and boulders may be embedded within the deposits. This has a potential to interfere with caisson drill rigs (e.g. for shoring wall installation) or during excavations and would need to be addressed in construction contracts.
    - There is a reduced potential for temporary cased holes or drilling mud to install caisson piles for shoring walls or for augered holes for tie-backs.
    - Glacial till is considered the most favourable soil type for the SPS construction.
- Glaciolacustrine Deposits of Clays and Silts:
    - Deposits of clays and silts are expected to be similar to the glacial till in terms of precluding groundwater flow into the excavation, and the benefit this provides during construction as summarized above.
    - The deposits will provide similar support of structures, access roads, shoring systems, etc.
    - Cobbles and boulders are not expected within the glaciolacustrine deposits.

It appears that sand deposits can be expected underlying the surficial glacial till deposits or clays and silts across the study area, based on the well records and borehole results. Considerations for the sand deposits are as follows:

- The major consideration for the sand deposits is groundwater control and constructability. Depending on the grain size distribution and percentage of fines, higher groundwater flow rates are expected for excavations made into the sands.
- Higher flow rates may require a more robust dewatering system and increases the potential for a PTTW from the MECP. The dewatering radius of influence will also be higher in the sands which has an increased potential to impact nearby surface water features, drinking water wells, or settlement of nearby land.
- There is an increased potential for temporary cased holes or drilling mud to install caisson piles for shoring walls or for augered holes for tie-backs.
- There may be cobble or gravel zones within the sands that can increase the difficulty of excavation or caisson installation for shoring walls.

A preferred location based on geotechnical and hydrogeological considerations is less obvious for the Stroud SPS study area as the subsurface conditions appear to be relatively consistent and there are fewer constraints noted. From the information available, it appears that sand deposits will be encountered underlying surficial clay or glacial till across the study area and similar conditions related to foundation support, excavations, dewatering and construction access are expected.

The vacant farmland between the houses in the southern half of the study area (south of 9th Line and north of Innisfil Beach Road) may be preferrable because there is likely more space to facilitate open cut excavations (reducing costs for design and construction of shoring), there are fewer nearby domestic drinking water wells that could be impacted by construction dewatering, and the southern area has a higher elevation than the northern part of the study area which may improve the chance of a deeper groundwater table (resulting in less dewatering) and better surface drainage for construction access.

The northernmost part of the site may be less preferred due to the nearby residential neighbourhoods and potential for more impacts related to construction vibrations, noise, and settlement from construction dewatering. There is also the tributary that flows west from Yonge Street which could be impacted by dewatering.

3. CONCLUSION

We trust this information is sufficient for your present purposes. Should you have any questions concerning the above, or can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

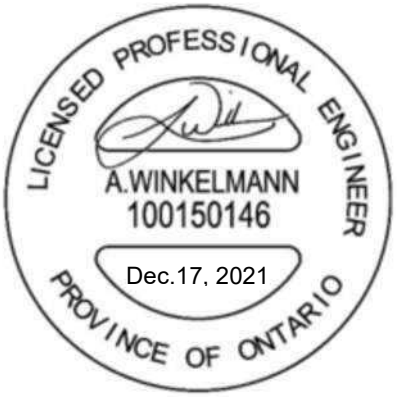
Yours truly,
GEI Consultants

Prepared By:



Russell Wiginton, P.Eng.
Senior Geotechnical Engineer

Reviewed By:



Alexander Winkelmann, P.Eng.
Geotechnical and Earth Sciences Manager

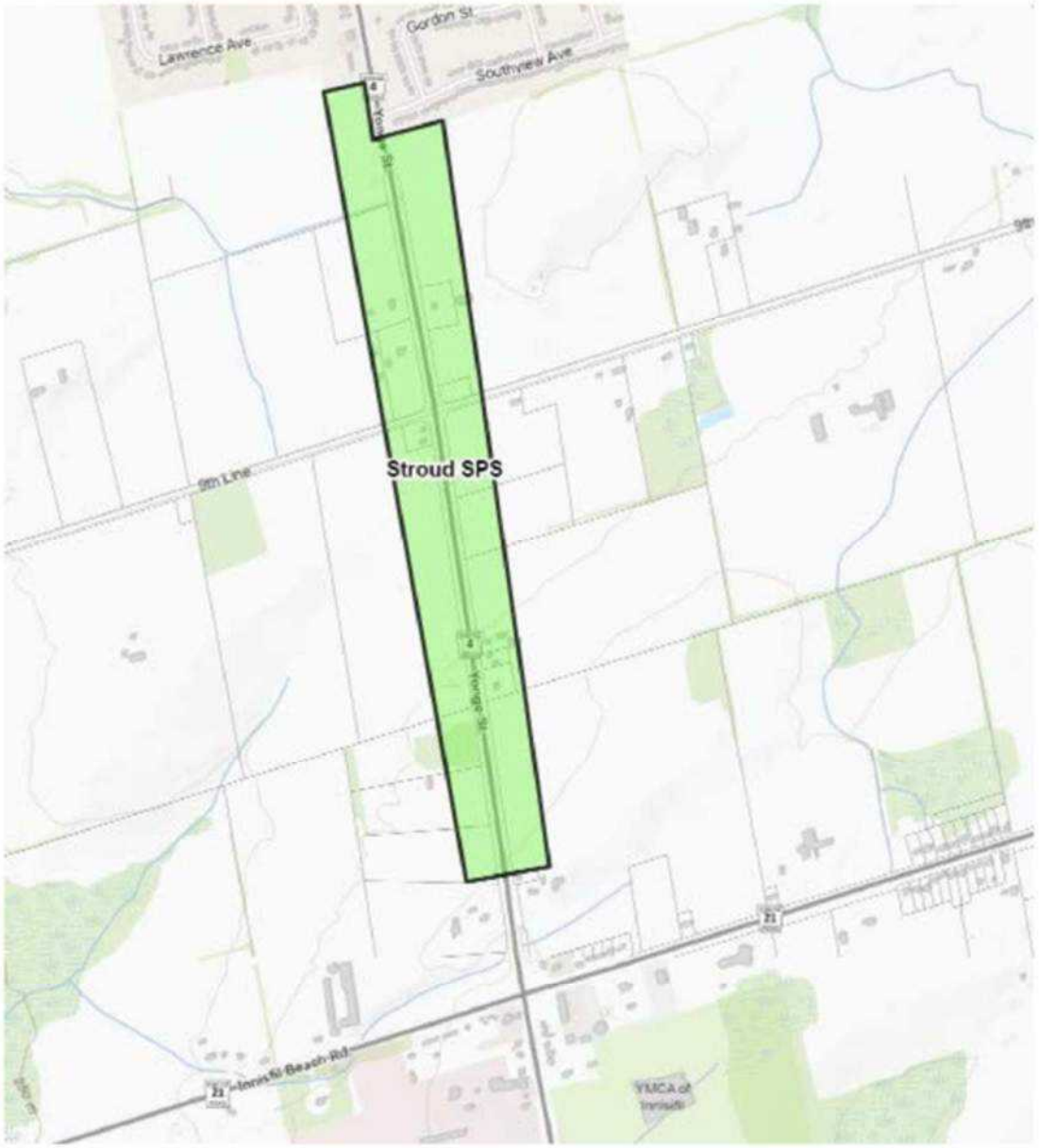
Enclosures (4)

Study Area Locations
Surficial Geology Mapping
MECP Well Record Locations and Well Records
Simcoe County Maps

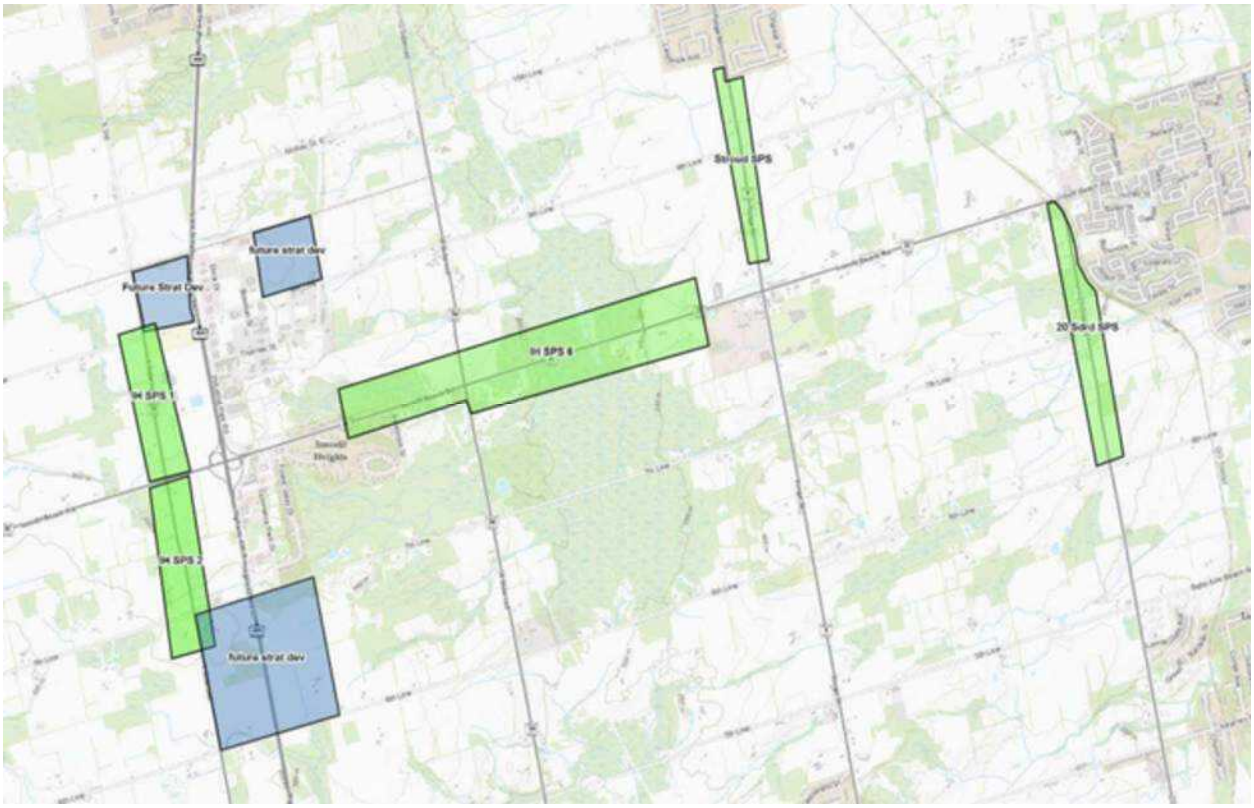
ENCLOSURE 1

Study Area Maps

Stroud SPS


Lawrence Ave
Gordon St
Southview Ave
4
Yonge St
9th Line
Stroud SPS
4
Yonge St
Innisfil Beach Rd
YMCA of

OVERALL PLAN



ENCLOSURE 2

Surficial Geology Mapping


Stroud SPS Study Area
Surficial Geology Mapping
Approx. Stroud
SPS Study Area
4
21
Innisfil
Legend:
Green Hatch - Sandy Silt to Silty Sand Glacial Till
Blue Hatch - Glaciolacustrine Deposits of Clays & Silts
Google Earth
3000 ft

ENCLOSURE 3

MECP Well Record Locations and Well Records


Stroud
Victoria St
5727265
Bramley
5710912
4
5701189
5701200
5701193
5731952
5706181
Approx. Stroud SPS
Study Area
5701140
5701138
5714797
5720734
5705616
5701137
Innisfil
21
4
21
Google Earth
N
4000 ft

Well ID

Well ID Number: 5701137
Well Audit Number:
Well Tag Number:

This table contains information from the original well record and any subsequent updates.

Well Location

Address of Well Location	
Township	INNISFIL TOWNSHIP
Lot	016
Concession	CON 08
County/District/Municipality	SIMCOE
City/Town/Village	
Province	ON
Postal Code	n/a
UTM Coordinates	NAD83 — Zone 17 Easting: 610602.40 Northing: 4906350.00
Municipal Plan and Sublot Number	
Other	

Overburden and Bedrock Materials Interval

General Colour	Most Common Material	Other Materials	General Description	Depth From	Depth To
	LOAM			0 ft	1 ft
	CLAY	MSND		1 ft	35 ft
	MSND			35 ft	36 ft

Annular Space/Abandonment Sealing Record

Depth From	Depth To	Type of Sealant Used (Material and Type)	Volume Placed

Method of Construction & Well Use

Method of Construction	Well Use
Boring	
	Domestic

Status of Well

Water Supply

Construction Record - Casing

Inside Diameter	Open Hole or material	Depth From	Depth To
30 inch	CONCRETE		36 ft

Construction Record - Screen

Outside Diameter	Material	Depth From	Depth To

Well Contractor and Well Technician Information

Well Contractor's Licence Number: 3109

Results of Well Yield Testing

After test of well yield, water was	CLEAR
If pumping discontinued, give reason	
Pump intake set at	
Pumping Rate	1 GPM

Duration of Pumping	
Final water level	
If flowing give rate	
Recommended pump depth	35 ft
Recommended pump rate	1 GPM
Well Production	PUMP
Disinfected?	

Draw Down & Recovery

Draw Down Time(min)	Draw Down Water level	Recovery Time(min)	Recovery Water level
SWL	29 ft		
1		1	
2		2	
3		3	
4		4	
5		5	
10		10	
15		15	
20		20	
25		25	
30		30	
40		40	
45		45	
50		50	
60		60	

Water Details

Water Found at Depth	Kind
35 ft	Fresh

Hole Diameter

Depth From	Depth To	Diameter

Audit Number:

Date Well Completed: August 07, 1964

Date Well Record Received by MOE: December 31, 1964

Well ID

Well ID Number: 5701138
Well Audit Number:
Well Tag Number:

This table contains information from the original well record and any subsequent updates.

Well Location

Address of Well Location	
Township	INNISFIL TOWNSHIP
Lot	016
Concession	CON 08
County/District/Municipality	SIMCOE
City/Town/Village	
Province	ON
Postal Code	n/a
UTM Coordinates	NAD83 — Zone 17 Easting: 610483.40 Northing: 4906880.00
Municipal Plan and Sublot Number	
Other	

Overburden and Bedrock Materials Interval

General Colour	Most Common Material	Other Materials	General Description	Depth From	Depth To
	LOAM			0 ft	1 ft
	CLAY			1 ft	14 ft
	CLAY	MSND	STNS	14 ft	60 ft
	MSND			60 ft	62 ft

Annular Space/Abandonment Sealing Record

Depth From	Depth To	Type of Sealant Used (Material and Type)	Volume Placed

Method of Construction & Well Use

Method of Construction	Well Use
Boring	Domestic

Status of Well

Water Supply

Construction Record - Casing

Inside Diameter	Open Hole or material	Depth From	Depth To
30 inch	CONCRETE		62 ft

Construction Record - Screen

Outside Diameter	Material	Depth From	Depth To

Well Contractor and Well Technician Information

Well Contractor's Licence Number: 3109

Results of Well Yield Testing

After test of well yield, water was	CLEAR
If pumping discontinued, give reason	

Pump intake set at	
Pumping Rate	2 GPM
Duration of Pumping	
Final water level	
If flowing give rate	
Recommended pump depth	60 ft
Recommended pump rate	2 GPM
Well Production	PUMP
Disinfected?	

Draw Down & Recovery

Draw Down Time(min)	Draw Down Water level	Recovery Time(min)	Recovery Water level
SWL	35 ft		
1		1	
2		2	
3		3	
4		4	
5		5	
10		10	
15		15	
20		20	
25		25	
30		30	
40		40	
45		45	
50		50	
60		60	

Water Details

Water Found at Depth	Kind
60 ft	Fresh

Hole Diameter

Depth From	Depth To	Diameter

Audit Number:

Date Well Completed: September 12, 1964

Date Well Record Received by MOE: February 05, 1965

UTM 17 610519 E
Con 15 RU 4 9016743 N
Elev 748 R 160886

The Ontario Water Resources Commission Act

WATER WELL RECORD

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION JUN 2 0 1965 ONTARIO WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION

57 No. 1140

Basin YV
County or District Simcoe
Township, Village, Town or City Innisfil
Con. 8 Lot 16
Date completed 2 (day) Dec (month) 1964 (year)
[redacted] ress RR #2 9th Road D.

Casing and Screen Record

Inside diameter of casing ~~6"~~ 5"
Total length of casing 65
Type of screen slotted 5" pipe 48' to 68 ft
Length of screen
Depth to top of screen
Diameter of finished hole 5"

Pumping Test

Static level 41 ft.
Test-pumping rate 5 G.P.M.
Pumping level 60
Duration of test pumping 2 hr.
Water clear or cloudy at end of test clear
Recommended pumping rate 5 G.P.M.
with pump setting of 55 feet below ground surface

Well Log

Overburden and Bedrock Record	From ft.	To ft.	Water Record: Depth(s) at which water(s) found	Water Record: Kind of water (fresh, salty, sulphur)
Dug well	0	48		
clay with gravel + boulders	48	70	60-68	fresh
blue clay with fine grey sand	70	135		
blue clay	135	183		

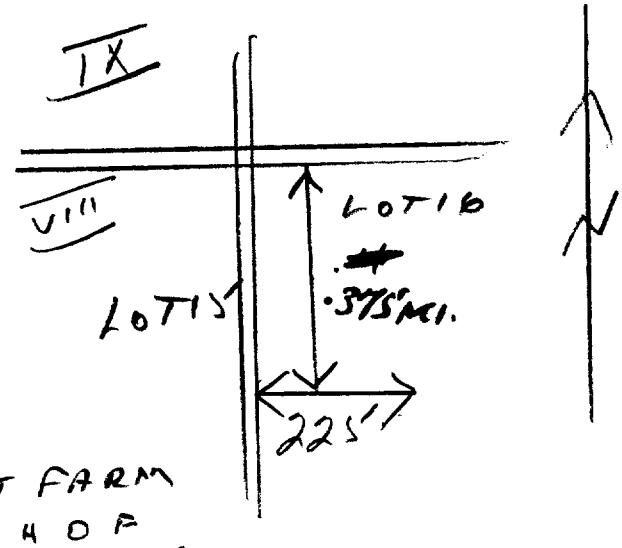
For what purpose(s) is the water to be used? Domestic + stock
Is well on upland, in valley, or on hillside? upland
Drilling or Boring Firm Henry Hammers
Address RR #3 Barrie
Licence Number 1303
Name of Driller or Borer A. L. Hammers
Address RR #5 Barrie
Date Dec. 3/64
Henry Hammers
(Signature of Licensed Drilling or Boring Contractor)

Form 7-15M-60-4138

OWRC COPY

Location of Well

In diagram below show distances of well from road and lot line. Indicate north by arrow.



FIRST FARM SOUTH OF 9TH LINE

C88.38

UTM 17Z 610227E
15R 4901765N
Elev. 05 R 08170
Basin 4Z21 5

The Ontario Water Resources Commission Act, 1957

GROUNDWATER BRANCH
57 No 1189
NOV 2 1960
ONTARIO WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION

WATER WELL RECORD

County or District SIMCOE Township, Village, Town or City INNISFIL
Con IX Lot 15
Date completed 23 (day) AUG (month) 1960 (year)
[redacted] dress

Casing and Screen Record

Inside diameter of casing 6 1/4
Total length of casing 5'-6"
Type of screen JOHNSON SLOT 16
Length of screen 3'
Depth to top of screen 56'
Diameter of finished hole 6 1/4

Pumping Test

Static level 18'
Test-pumping rate 7 G.P.M.
Pumping level 46'
Duration of test pumping 2 HRS.
Water clear or cloudy at end of test CLEAR
Recommended pumping rate 3 G.P.M.
with pumping level of 30'

Well Log

Overburden and Bedrock Record	From ft.	To ft.	Depth(s) at which water(s) found	No. of feet water rises	Kind of water (fresh, salty, sulphur)
TOP SOIL	0	1			
BROWN CLAY	1	17			
BLUE "	17	54			
MED SAND	54	59	56	38	FRESH

Water Record

For what purpose(s) is the water to be used?
HOUSE

Is well on upland, in valley, or on hillside?

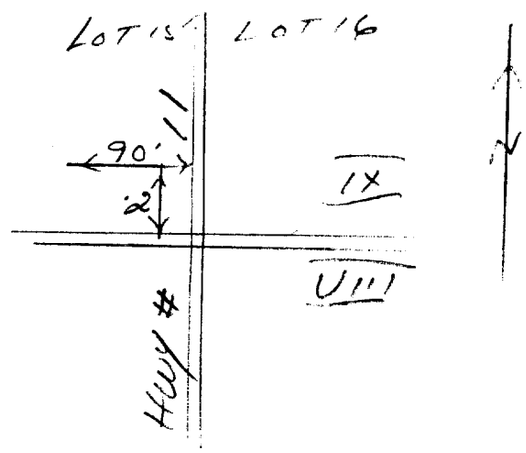
Drilling Firm H. HAMMERS
Address 103 COLLINGTON ST
BARRIE

Licence Number

Name of Driller
Address SAME
Date OCT 25/60
(Signature of Licensed Drilling Contractor)

Location of Well

In diagram below show distances of well from road and lot line. Indicate north by arrow.



CSS.58

(2)

UTM | 17 | Z | 6 | 10 | 21 | 2 | E
| | R | 4 | 07 | 458 | N

Elev. | | R | 07 | 70 |

Basin | 22 | | SIMCOE

County or District

Con. 9 Lot 15

Township, Village, Town or City INNISFIL

Date completed 7 (day) APR. (month) 1965 (year)

Address STROUD ONT

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION
MAY 25 1965
ONTARIO WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION

57 No 1193

The Ontario Water Resources Commission Act

WATER WELL RECORD

Casing and Screen Record

Inside diameter of casing 6"
Total length of casing 40'
Type of screen —
Length of screen —
Depth to top of screen —
Diameter of finished hole 6"

Pumping Test

Static level 25 FT
Test-pumping rate 8 G.P.M.
Pumping level 26 FT
Duration of test pumping 2 HRS
Water clear or cloudy at end of test CLEAR
Recommended pumping rate 6 G.P.M.
with pump setting of 35 FT feet below ground surface

Well Log

Overburden and Bedrock Record	From ft.	To ft.	Water Record: Depth(s) at which water(s) found	Water Record: Kind of water (fresh, salty, sulphur)
DUG WELL	0	30		
SAND GRAVE	30	40	30-40	FRESH
BOULDERS CLAY	40	48		

For what purpose(s) is the water to be used? FARM Chicken farm.

Is well on upland, in valley, or on hillside? UPLAND

Drilling or Boring Firm H HAMMERS

RR #3 BARRIE ONT

Address

Licence Number 1662

Name of Driller or Borer ANDREAS KNIELSEN

Address RR #2 PHELPSTON

Date APR. 7 1965

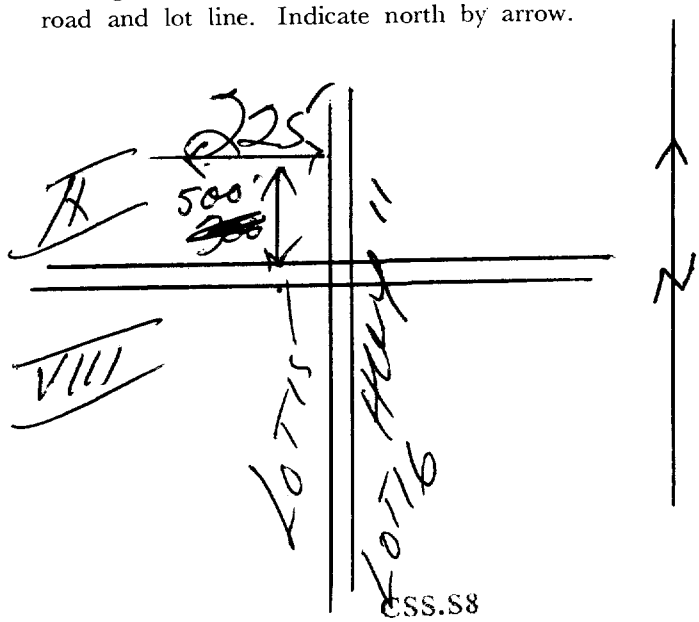
Henry Hammers
(Signature of Licensed Drilling or Boring Contractor)

Form 7 15M-60-4138

OWRC COPY

Location of Well

In diagram below show distances of well from road and lot line. Indicate north by arrow.



CSS.S8

UTM 17 Z 610349 E
15 R 4907585 N
Elev. 25 R 10875
Basin 2716

ONTARIO

The Water-well Drillers Act, 1954
Department of Mines

57 No 1200

ONTARIO WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION
MAY 15 1959

Water-Well Record

County or Territorial District Simcoe
[redacted]
Township, Village, Town or City Innisfil
Village, Town or City)
Address Stroud
Date completed 12 April /
(day) (month) (year)

Pipe and Casing Record

Casing diameter(s) 6 1/4 inch
Length(s) 13 feet
Type of screen None
Length of screen

Pumping Test

Static level 28
Pumping rate 5 g.p.m.
Pumping level 38
Duration of test 2 hrs

Well Log

Overburden and Bedrock Record	From ft.	To ft.
dug well	0	28
sand	28	34½
blue clay	34½	38
sand & gravel	38	41

Water Record

Depth(s) at which water(s) found	No. of feet water rises	Kind of water (fresh, salty, or sulphur)
41	13	fresh

For what purpose(s) is the water to be used?
Domestic
Is water clear or cloudy? clear
Is well on upland, in valley, or on hillside? upland

Drilling firm Henry Hammarsen
Address 40 Rose St Barrie

Name of Driller Henry Hammarsen
Address 40 Rose St Barrie

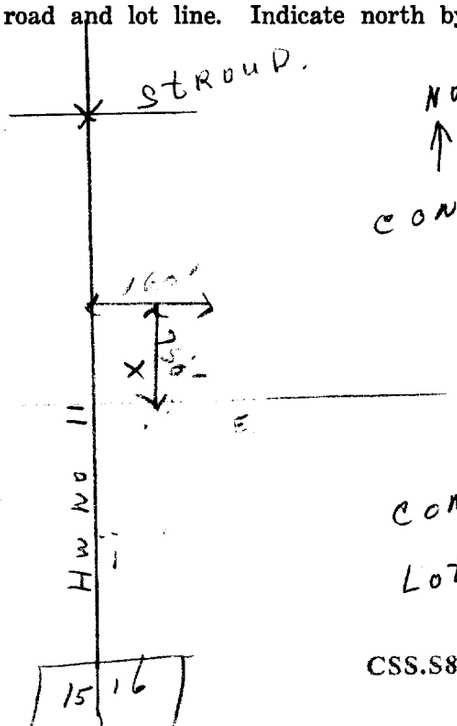
Licence Number 186

I certify that the foregoing statements of fact are true.

Date May 13/59 Henry Hammarsen
Signature of Licensee

Location of Well

In diagram below show distances of well from road and lot line. Indicate north by arrow.



Form 5

CSS.S8

J.B.

3105E

5705616

3 9

The Ontario Water Resources Commission Act

WATER WELL RECORD

County or District Simcoe — Township, Village, Town or City Innisfil

Con. IX Lot 15 — Date completed 26 (day) July (month) 1968 (year)

[redacted] ress. 425 University Ave Toronto 2

Casing and Screen Record

Inside diameter of casing 6¼"

Total length of casing 74'

Type of screen Johnson slot 20

Length of screen 3'

Depth to top of screen 74'

Diameter of finished hole 6¼"

Pumping Test

Static level 35'

Test-pumping rate 9 G.P.M.

Pumping level 75'

Duration of test pumping 3½ hrs

Water clear or cloudy at end of test clearing

Recommended pumping rate 7 G.P.M.

with pump setting of 65' feet below ground surface

Well Log

Overburden and Bedrock Record	From ft.	To ft.	Water Record: Depth(s) at which water(s) found	Water Record: Kind of water (fresh, salty, sulphur)
Top Soil	0	1		
Brown clay & Pebbles	1	17		
Little Brown clay and Gravel	17	74		
Coarse sand To Fine Gravel	74	77	74-77	Fresh

For what purpose(s) is the water to be used? Domestic (house).

Is well on upland, in valley, or on hillside? upland.

Drilling or Boring Firm Henry Hammers

Address RR#3 Barrie, Ont

Licence Number 2985

Name of Driller or Borer John Zuidervld.

Address 101 Worcester St. Barrie

Date August 1/68

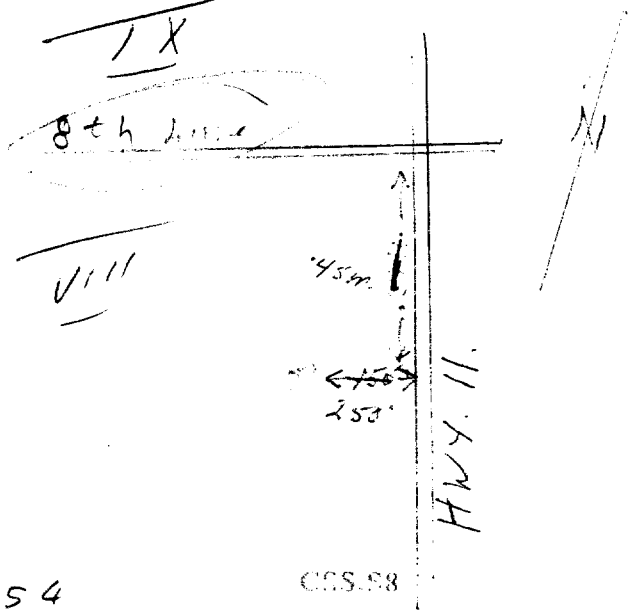
Henry Hammers
(Signature of Licensed Drilling or Boring Contractor)

Form 7 15M-60-4138

OWRC COPY

Location of Well

In diagram below show distances of well from road and lot line. Indicate north by arrow.



54

CCS.58

17 610550
4907350
5 08655
22

Con VIII Lot 16

DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
APR 11 1969
CODED
Water management in Ontario
The Ontario Water Resources Commission Act
ONTARIO WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION

5706181

WATER WELL RECORD

County or District SIMCOE Township, ~~Village, Town or City~~ INNISFILL

Con. 8 Lot 16 Date completed 18 (day) Mar (month) 1969 (year)

[redacted] dress 9 Con Innisfil Ont

Casing and Screen Record

Inside diameter of casing 5"

Total length of casing 39 FEET

Type of screen JOHNSON S.S. SLOT 25

Length of screen 3 FT

Depth to top of screen 37 FEET

Diameter of finished hole 5"

Pumping Test

Static level 1 FOOT

Test-pumping rate 5 G.P.M.

Pumping level 20 FT

Duration of test pumping 1 HR

Water clear or cloudy at end of test CLEAR

Recommended pumping rate 5 G.P.M.

with pump setting of 35 feet below ground surface

Well Log

Overburden and Bedrock Record	From ft.	To ft.	Water Record: Depth(s) at which water(s) found	Water Record: Kind of water (fresh, salty, sulphur)
TOPSOIL	0	2		
CLAY LAYER OF SAND AND STONES	2	23		
CLAY SAND	23	31	31 – 41	FRESH TESTED UNTESTED
SAND FINE TO MED	31	35		
SAND MED TO COARSE	35	41		

For what purpose(s) is the water to be used? HOUSE

Is well on upland, in valley, or on hillside? VALLEY

Drilling or Boring Firm KNELSEN WATER WELLS

R.R. 1

Address BARRIE ONT

Licence Number 3422

Name of Driller or Borer ANDREAS KNELSEN

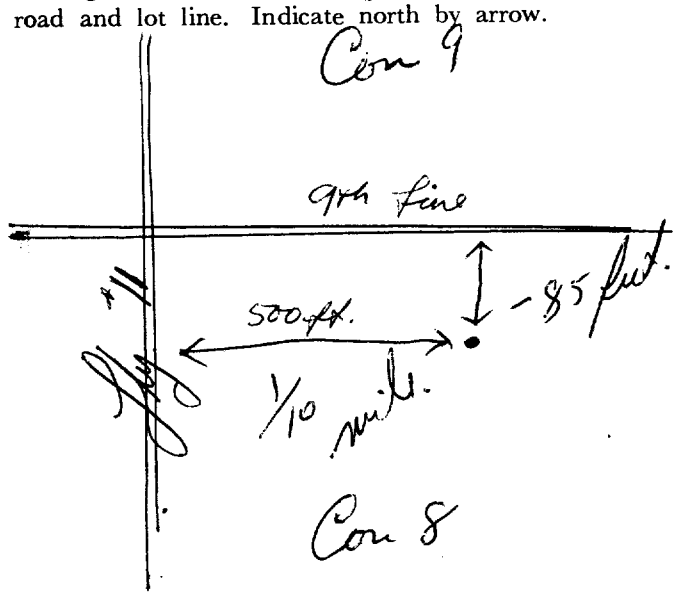
Address SAME

Date Mar 19 69

(Signature of Licensed Drilling or Boring Contractor)

Location of Well

In diagram below show distances of well from road and lot line. Indicate north by arrow.



Form 7
OWRC COPY

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The Ontario Water Resources Act

WATER WELL RECORD

310/5E

Ontario

1. PRINT ONLY IN SPACES PROVIDED
2. CHECK ☒ CORRECT BOX WHERE APPLICABLE

11 | 5710912 | MUNICIP. 57005 | CON. CON | 09

COUNTY OR DISTRICT	TOWNSHIP, BOROUGH, CITY, TOWN, VILLAGE	CON., BLOCK, TRACT, SURVEY, ETC.	LOT
Simcoe	Innisfil	IX	015

OWNER (SURNAME FIRST)	ADDRESS	DATE COMPLETED
Sandycove Acres Ltd.	C/o Kleinfeldt & Assoc. Brampton	DAY 30 MO. July YR. 73

ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING | RC. | ELEVATION | RC. | BASIN CODE | II | III | IV

2 | 5710912 | 17 | 610210 | 4907795 | 4 | 865 | 5 | 23 | OCT 20, 1975 | 82

LOG OF OVERBURDEN AND BEDROCK MATERIALS (SEE INSTRUCTIONS)

GENERAL COLOUR	MOST COMMON MATERIAL	OTHER MATERIALS	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	DEPTH - FEET FROM	DEPTH - FEET TO
	clay w/ streaks of sand & gravel			0	82
	gravel & clay			82	109
	clay w/ layers of fine sand & silt			109	371
	clay, gravel & stones			371	405

OWRC P.7

31 | 0082 | 05 28 11 | 0109 | 11 05 | 0371 | 10 50 80 6 | 0405 | 06 11 12

32 | 1 2 | 10 | 14 15 | 21 | 32 | 43 | 54 | 65 | 75 | 80

41 WATER RECORD

WATER FOUND AT - FEET	KIND OF WATER
10-13	1 ☐ FRESH 3 ☐ SULPHUR 14 / 2 ☐ SALTY 4 ☐ MINERAL
15-18	1 ☐ FRESH 3 ☐ SULPHUR 19 / 2 ☐ SALTY 4 ☐ MINERAL
20-23	1 ☐ FRESH 3 ☐ SULPHUR 24 / 2 ☐ SALTY 4 ☐ MINERAL
25-28	1 ☐ FRESH 3 ☐ SULPHUR 29 / 2 ☐ SALTY 4 ☐ MINERAL
30-33	1 ☐ FRESH 3 ☐ SULPHUR 34 80 / 2 ☐ SALTY 4 ☐ MINERAL

51 CASING & OPEN HOLE RECORD

INSIDE DIAM. INCHES	MATERIAL	WALL THICKNESS INCHES	DEPTH - FEET FROM	DEPTH - FEET TO
10-11	1 ☐ STEEL 12 / 2 ☐ GALVANIZED / 3 ☐ CONCRETE / 4 ☒ OPEN HOLE		0	13-16
5				405
17-18	1 ☐ STEEL 19 / 2 ☐ GALVANIZED / 3 ☐ CONCRETE / 4 ☐ OPEN HOLE			20-23
24-25	1 ☐ STEEL 26 / 2 ☐ GALVANIZED / 3 ☐ CONCRETE / 4 ☐ OPEN HOLE			27-30

SCREEN

SIZE(S) OF OPENING (SLOT NO.) 31-33	DIAMETER INCHES 34-38	LENGTH FEET 39-40
MATERIAL AND TYPE	DEPTH TO TOP OF SCREEN FEET 41-44	80

61 PLUGGING & SEALING RECORD

DEPTH SET AT - FEET FROM	TO	MATERIAL AND TYPE (CEMENT GROUT, LEAD PACKER, ETC.)
0000 10-13	0405 14-17	drill cuttings
18-21	22-25	
26-29	30-33 80	

71 PUMPING TEST

PUMPING TEST METHOD 10	PUMPING RATE 11-14 GPM	DURATION OF PUMPING 15-16 HOURS 17-18 MINS
1 ☐ PUMP 2 ☐ BAILER		

STATIC LEVEL 19-21 FEET	WATER LEVEL END OF PUMPING 22-24 FEET	WATER LEVELS DURING 25: 1 ☐ PUMPING 2 ☐ RECOVERY	15 MINUTES 26-28 FEET	30 MINUTES 29-31 FEET	45 MINUTES 32-34 FEET	60 MINUTES 35-37 FEET

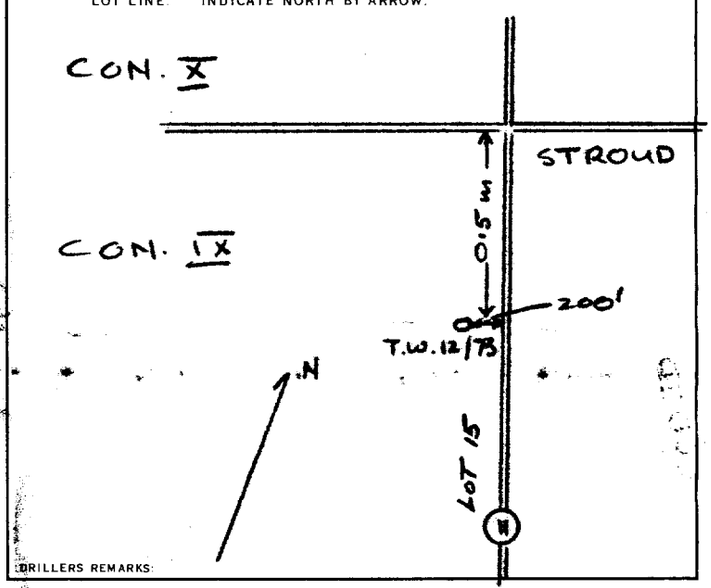
IF FLOWING, GIVE RATE 38-41 GPM	PUMP INTAKE SET AT FEET	WATER AT END OF TEST 42: 1 ☐ CLEAR 2 ☐ CLOUDY

RECOMMENDED PUMP TYPE ☐ SHALLOW ☐ DEEP	RECOMMENDED PUMP SETTING 43-45 FEET	RECOMMENDED PUMPING RATE 46-49 GPM

50-53

LOCATION OF WELL

IN DIAGRAM BELOW SHOW DISTANCES OF WELL FROM ROAD AND LOT LINE. INDICATE NORTH BY ARROW.



DRILLERS REMARKS:

54 FINAL STATUS OF WELL

1 ☐ WATER SUPPLY 2 ☐ OBSERVATION WELL 3 ☒ TEST HOLE 4 ☐ RECHARGE WELL 5 ☒ ABANDONED, INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY 6 ☐ ABANDONED, POOR QUALITY 7 ☐ UNFINISHED

55-56 WATER USE

1 ☐ DOMESTIC 2 ☐ STOCK 3 ☐ IRRIGATION 4 ☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ OTHER 5 ☐ COMMERCIAL 6 ☐ MUNICIPAL 7 ☐ PUBLIC SUPPLY 8 ☐ COOLING OR AIR CONDITIONING 9 ☐ NOT USED

57 METHOD OF DRILLING

1 ☐ CABLE TOOL 2 ☒ ROTARY (CONVENTIONAL) 3 ☐ ROTARY (REVERSE) 4 ☐ ROTARY (AIR) 5 ☐ AIR PERCUSSION 6 ☐ BORING 7 ☐ DIAMOND 8 ☐ JETTING 9 ☐ DRIVING

CONTRACTOR

NAME OF WELL CONTRACTOR	LICENCE NUMBER
Snider Drilling	4816
ADDRESS	
Craighurst	
NAME OF DRILLER OR BORER	LICENCE NUMBER
Dave Burton	
SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR	SUBMISSION DATE DAY MO. YR.
Ralph Snider	

OFFICE USE ONLY

DATA SOURCE 58	CONTRACTOR 59-62	DATE RECEIVED 63-68 80
1	4816	060574
DATE OF INSPECTION	INSPECTOR	
6/12/74		
REMARKS:		

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FORM 7 07-091

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The Ontario Water Resources Act

WATER WELL RECORD

31D/5E

Ontario

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11 | 5714797 | MUNICIP. 57005 | CON. CH | 08

COUNTY OR DISTRICT	TOWNSHIP, BOROUGH, CITY, TOWN, VILLAGE	CON., BLOCK, TRACT, SURVEY, ETC.	LOT
Simcoe	Innisfil	8	015

[redacted] R 2 Stroud

DATE COMPLETED: DAY 08 MO. [illegible] YR. 77

UTM 17 | 0606600 | RC 5 | ELEVATION 0885 | RC 5 | BASIN CODE 23

LOG OF OVERBURDEN AND BEDROCK MATERIALS (SEE INSTRUCTIONS)

GENERAL COLOUR	MOST COMMON MATERIAL	OTHER MATERIALS	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	DEPTH - FEET FROM	DEPTH - FEET TO
	Deepening well				
	50'	to 65'			
	Blue clay			50	58
	Gravel			58	60
	Blue clay			60	65'

31 | 0050 23 | 0058 05 | 0060 11 | 0065 05

32

41 WATER RECORD

WATER FOUND AT - FEET	KIND OF WATER
0058'	1 ☒ FRESH 3 ☐ SULPHUR 2 ☐ SALTY 4 ☐ MINERAL
	1 ☐ FRESH 3 ☐ SULPHUR 2 ☐ SALTY 4 ☐ MINERAL
	1 ☐ FRESH 3 ☐ SULPHUR 2 ☐ SALTY 4 ☐ MINERAL
	1 ☐ FRESH 3 ☐ SULPHUR 2 ☐ SALTY 4 ☐ MINERAL
	1 ☐ FRESH 3 ☐ SULPHUR 2 ☐ SALTY 4 ☐ MINERAL

51 CASING & OPEN HOLE RECORD

INSIDE DIAM INCHES	MATERIAL	WALL THICKNESS INCHES	DEPTH - FEET FROM	DEPTH - FEET TO
24"	1 ☐ STEEL 2 ☐ GALVANIZED 3 ☒ CONCRETE 4 ☐ OPEN HOLE	2½	50	0065 65'
	1 ☐ STEEL 2 ☐ GALVANIZED 3 ☐ CONCRETE 4 ☐ OPEN HOLE			
	1 ☐ STEEL 2 ☐ GALVANIZED 3 ☐ CONCRETE 4 ☐ OPEN HOLE			

SCREEN

SIZE(S) OF OPENING (SLOT NO.)	DIAMETER INCHES	LENGTH FEET

MATERIAL AND TYPE | DEPTH TO TOP OF SCREEN FEET

61 PLUGGING & SEALING RECORD

DEPTH SET AT - FEET FROM	DEPTH SET AT - FEET TO	MATERIAL AND TYPE (CEMENT GROUT LEAD PACKER, ETC.)
3	ton	Granular A.

PUMPING TEST

71 | PUMPING TEST METHOD: 1 ☐ PUMP 2 ☒ BAILER | PUMPING RATE: 0003 GPM | DURATION OF PUMPING: 04 HOURS 00 MINS

STATIC LEVEL	WATER LEVEL END OF PUMPING	WATER LEVELS DURING: 1 ☒ PUMPING 2 ☐ RECOVERY			
		15 MINUTES	30 MINUTES	45 MINUTES	60 MINUTES
050 FEET	058 FEET	058 FEET	058 FEET	058 FEET	058 FEET

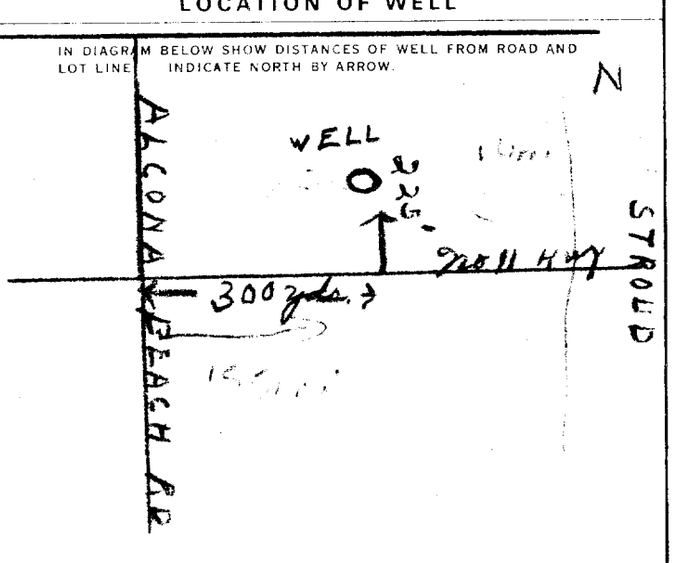
IF FLOWING, GIVE RATE	PUMP INTAKE SET AT	WATER AT END OF TEST
— GPM	— FEET	1 ☒ CLEAR 2 ☐ CLOUDY

RECOMMENDED PUMP TYPE	RECOMMENDED PUMP SETTING	RECOMMENDED PUMPING RATE
☐ SHALLOW ☒ DEEP	063 FEET	0003 GPM

50-53 — — — • — GPM./FT. SPECIFIC CAPACITY

LOCATION OF WELL

IN DIAGRAM BELOW SHOW DISTANCES OF WELL FROM ROAD AND LOT LINE. INDICATE NORTH BY ARROW.



DRILLERS REMARKS: SM

FINAL STATUS OF WELL 1	1 ☒ WATER SUPPLY 2 ☐ OBSERVATION WELL 3 ☐ TEST HOLE 4 ☐ RECHARGE WELL	5 ☐ ABANDONED, INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY 6 ☐ ABANDONED, POOR QUALITY 7 ☐ UNFINISHED
WATER USE 01	1 ☒ DOMESTIC 2 ☐ STOCK 3 ☐ IRRIGATION 4 ☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ OTHER	5 ☐ COMMERCIAL 6 ☐ MUNICIPAL 7 ☐ PUBLIC SUPPLY 8 ☐ COOLING OR AIR CONDITIONING 9 ☐ NOT USED
METHOD OF DRILLING 6	1 ☐ CABLE TOOL 2 ☐ ROTARY (CONVENTIONAL) 3 ☐ ROTARY (REVERSE) 4 ☐ ROTARY (AIR) 5 ☐ AIR PERCUSSION	6 ☒ BORING 7 ☐ DIAMOND 8 ☐ JETTING 9 ☐ DRIVING

CONTRACTOR

NAME OF WELL CONTRACTOR: Lone Star Well Digging | LICENCE NUMBER: 3413

ADDRESS: RR4 Barrie Ontario L4M4S6

NAME OF DRILLER OR BORER: P. Moore | LICENCE NUMBER: 3413

SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR: P. Moore | SUBMISSION DATE: DAY 8 MO. Mar YR. 77

OFFICE USE ONLY

DATA SOURCE 1 | CONTRACTOR 3413 | DATE RECEIVED 07 12 77

DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR | July 78 SI

REMARKS: CSS.58 | P | WI

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Ontario

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WATER WELL RECORD

5720734

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11

COUNTY OR DISTRICT	TOWNSHIP, BOROUGH, CITY, TOWN, VILLAGE	CON., BLOCK, TRACT, SURVEY, ETC.	LOT
SIMCOE	INNISFIL	8 VIT	P-1/15

OWNER (SURNAME FIRST)	ADDRESS	DATE COMPLETED
MORRILLO CONSTRUCTION	RR#2 STROUD	DAY 23 MO 8 YR. 85

21

ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING | RC | ELEVATION | RC | BASIN CODE

LOG OF OVERBURDEN AND BEDROCK MATERIALS (SEE INSTRUCTIONS)

GENERAL COLOUR	MOST COMMON MATERIAL	OTHER MATERIALS	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	DEPTH - FEET FROM	DEPTH - FEET TO
BROWN	TOP-SOIL			0	1
BROWN	SANDY	CLAY		1	21
BROWN	CLAY	STONES		21	26
BROWN	SAND	MOIST		26	50

31

32

41 WATER RECORD

WATER FOUND AT - FEET	KIND OF WATER
26-50	2 SALTY

51 CASING & OPEN HOLE RECORD

INSIDE DIAM INCHES	MATERIAL	WALL THICKNESS INCHES	DEPTH - FEET FROM	DEPTH - FEET TO
36	3 CONCRETE	3	0	50

SCREEN

SIZE(S) OF OPENING (SLOT NO.)	DIAMETER INCHES	LENGTH FEET

MATERIAL AND TYPE: GRAVEL

DEPTH TO TOP OF SCREEN FEET:

61 PLUGGING & SEALING RECORD

DEPTH SET AT - FEET FROM	TO	MATERIAL AND TYPE (CEMENT GROUT, LEAD PACKER, ETC.)

71 PUMPING TEST

PUMPING TEST METHOD	PUMPING RATE	DURATION OF PUMPING
1 ☑ PUMP 2 ☐ BAILER	5 GPM	1 HOURS ___ MINS

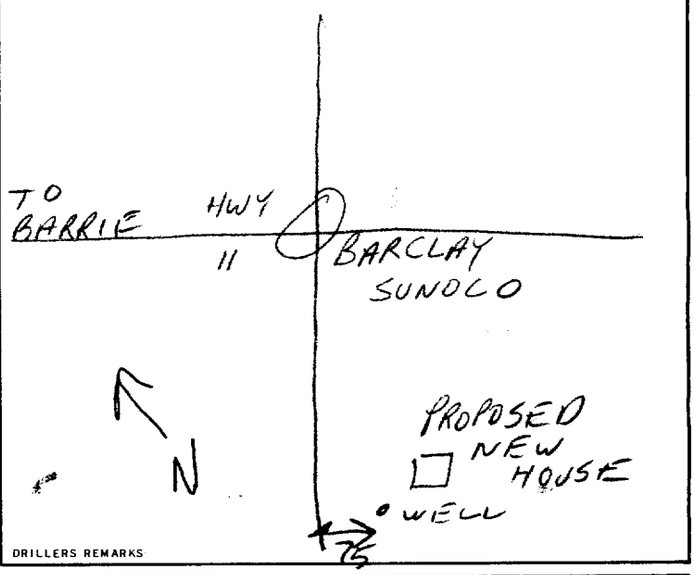
STATIC LEVEL	WATER LEVEL END OF PUMPING	WATER LEVELS DURING	15 MINUTES	30 MINUTES	45 MINUTES	60 MINUTES
26 FEET	FEET	1 ☐ PUMPING 2 ☐ RECOVERY	284 FEET	316 FEET	339 FEET	356 FEET

IF FLOWING, GIVE RATE	PUMP INTAKE SET AT	WATER AT END OF TEST
GPM	FEET	1 ☑ CLEAR 2 ☐ CLOUDY

RECOMMENDED PUMP TYPE	RECOMMENDED PUMP SETTING	RECOMMENDED PUMPING RATE
☐ SHALLOW ☑ DEEP	45 FEET	3-4 GPM

LOCATION OF WELL

IN DIAGRAM BELOW SHOW DISTANCES OF WELL FROM ROAD AND LOT LINE. INDICATE NORTH BY ARROW.



DRILLERS REMARKS

FINAL STATUS OF WELL

1 ☑ WATER SUPPLY 2 ☐ OBSERVATION WELL 3 ☐ TEST HOLE 4 ☐ RECHARGE WELL 5 ☐ ABANDONED, INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY 6 ☐ ABANDONED, POOR QUALITY 7 ☐ UNFINISHED

WATER USE

1 ☑ DOMESTIC 2 ☐ STOCK 3 ☐ IRRIGATION 4 ☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ OTHER 5 ☐ COMMERCIAL 6 ☐ MUNICIPAL 7 ☐ PUBLIC SUPPLY 8 ☐ COOLING OR AIR CONDITIONING 9 ☐ NOT USED

METHOD OF DRILLING

1 ☐ CABLE TOOL 2 ☐ ROTARY (CONVENTIONAL) 3 ☐ ROTARY (REVERSE) 4 ☐ ROTARY (AIR) 5 ☐ AIR PERCUSSION 6 ☑ BORING 7 ☐ DIAMOND 8 ☐ JETTING 9 ☐ DRIVING

CONTRACTOR

NAME OF WELL CONTRACTOR	LICENCE NUMBER
Johnson & Bath	3030
ADDRESS: RR#1, Mt. Pleasant	
NAME OF DRILLER OR BORER: J. Bath	LICENCE NUMBER
SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR: J. Bath	SUBMISSION DATE: DAY ___ MO. ___ YR. ___

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DATA SOURCE	CONTRACTOR	DATE RECEIVED
		010686

DATE OF INSPECTION | INSPECTOR

REMARKS: CSS.ES

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Ontario

The Ontario Water Resources Act

WATER WELL RECORD

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11 — 5727265 — MUNICIP 57005 — CON. CON — 09

COUNTY OR DISTRICT: [redacted] — TOWNSHIP, BOROUGH, CITY, TOWN, VILLAGE: INNISFIL — (COH) BLOCK, TRACT, SURVEY, ETC: 9 — LOT: 27

233 YONGE ST — STROUD — DATE COMPLETED: DAY 16 MO 08 YR 90

21 — M — RC — ELEVATION — RC — BASIN CODE

LOG OF OVERBURDEN AND BEDROCK MATERIALS (SEE INSTRUCTIONS)

GENERAL COLOUR	MOST COMMON MATERIAL	OTHER MATERIALS	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	DEPTH - FEET FROM	DEPTH - FEET TO
GREY	SILT	SAND	FILL	0	5
BROWN	SILT	SAND GRAVEL	COMPACTED	5	25
BROWN	GRAVEL	SAND	LOOSE	25	45
GREY	CLAY	—	DENSE	45	47
YELLOW	SAND	—	FINE TO MED. LOOSE	47	60

31

32

41 WATER RECORD

WATER FOUND AT - FEET	KIND OF WATER
59	1 ☑ FRESH 2 ☐ SALTY 3 ☐ SULPHUR 4 ☐ MINERALS 6 ☐ GAS
	1 ☐ FRESH 2 ☐ SALTY 3 ☐ SULPHUR 4 ☐ MINERALS 6 ☐ GAS
	1 ☐ FRESH 2 ☐ SALTY 3 ☐ SULPHUR 4 ☐ MINERALS 6 ☐ GAS
	1 ☐ FRESH 2 ☐ SALTY 3 ☐ SULPHUR 4 ☐ MINERALS 6 ☐ GAS
	1 ☐ FRESH 2 ☐ SALTY 3 ☐ SULPHUR 4 ☐ MINERALS 6 ☐ GAS

51 CASING & OPEN HOLE RECORD

INSIDE DIAM INCHES	MATERIAL	WALL THICKNESS INCHES	DEPTH - FEET FROM	DEPTH - FEET TO
6 1/4	1 ☑ STEEL 2 ☐ GALVANIZED 3 ☐ CONCRETE 4 ☐ OPEN HOLE 5 ☐ PLASTIC	.188	+2	53
	1 ☐ STEEL 2 ☐ GALVANIZED 3 ☐ CONCRETE 4 ☐ OPEN HOLE 5 ☐ PLASTIC			
	1 ☐ STEEL 2 ☐ GALVANIZED 3 ☐ CONCRETE 4 ☐ OPEN HOLE 5 ☐ PLASTIC			

SCREEN

SIZE(S) OF OPENING (SLOT NO.)	DIAMETER INCHES	LENGTH FEET
10	6	4

MATERIAL AND TYPE: STAINLESS — DEPTH TO TOP OF SCREEN: 55 FEET

61 PLUGGING & SEALING RECORD

DEPTH SET AT - FEET FROM	DEPTH SET AT - FEET TO	MATERIAL AND TYPE (CEMENT GROUT, LEAD PACKER, ETC.)
51	55	4" PACKER & 5" DROP PIPE

71 PUMPING TEST

PUMPING TEST METHOD: 1 ☐ PUMP 2 ☐ BAILER — AIR — PUMPING RATE: 40+ GPM — DURATION OF PUMPING: 2 HOURS ___ MINS

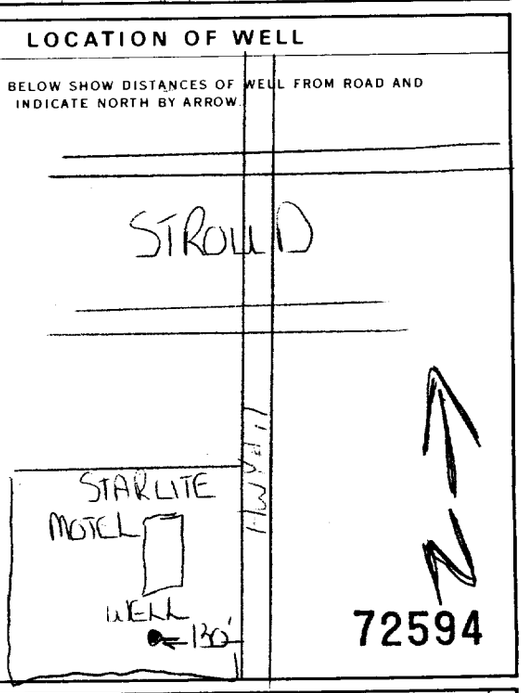
STATIC LEVEL	WATER LEVEL END OF PUMPING	WATER LEVELS DURING: 1 ☐ PUMPING 2 ☐ RECOVERY			
		IS MINUTES	30 MINUTES	45 MINUTES	60 MINUTES
+1 FEET	53 FEET	53 FEET	53 FEET	53 FEET	53 FEET

IF FLOWING, GIVE RATE: ___ GPM — PUMP INTAKE SET AT: ___ FEET — WATER AT END OF TEST: 1 ☑ CLEAR 2 ☐ CLOUDY

RECOMMENDED PUMP TYPE: ☐ SHALLOW ☑ DEEP — RECOMMENDED PUMP SETTING: 20 FEET — RECOMMENDED PUMPING RATE: 15 GPM

LOCATION OF WELL

IN DIAGRAM BELOW SHOW DISTANCES OF WELL FROM ROAD AND LOT LINE. INDICATE NORTH BY ARROW.



DRILLERS REMARKS

FINAL STATUS OF WELL

1 ☑ WATER SUPPLY 2 ☐ OBSERVATION WELL 3 ☐ TEST HOLE 4 ☐ RECHARGE WELL 5 ☐ ABANDONED, INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY 6 ☐ ABANDONED, POOR QUALITY 7 ☐ UNFINISHED ☐ DEWATERING

WATER USE

1 ☑ DOMESTIC 2 ☐ STOCK 3 ☐ IRRIGATION 4 ☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ OTHER 5 ☑ COMMERCIAL 6 ☐ MUNICIPAL 7 ☐ PUBLIC SUPPLY 8 ☐ COOLING OR AIR CONDITIONING 9 ☐ NOT USED

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION

1 ☑ CABLE TOOL 2 ☐ ROTARY (CONVENTIONAL) 3 ☐ ROTARY (REVERSE) 4 ☐ ROTARY (AIR) 5 ☐ AIR PERCUSSION 6 ☐ BORING 7 ☐ DIAMOND 8 ☐ JETTING 9 ☐ DRIVING ☐ DIGGING ☐ OTHER

CONTRACTOR

NAME OF WELL CONTRACTOR: K & B WELL DRILLING LTD — WELL CONTRACTOR'S LICENCE NUMBER: 4645

ADDRESS: RR#2 BEETON LOG 1A0

NAME OF WELL TECHNICIAN: CARL M. OMER — WELL TECHNICIAN'S LICENCE NUMBER: 0028

SIGNATURE OF TECHNICIAN/CONTRACTOR: [signature] — SUBMISSION DATE: DAY 22 MO 08 YR 90

OFFICE USE ONLY

DATA SOURCE — CONTRACTOR: 4645 — DATE RECEIVED: SEP 19 1990

DATE OF INSPECTION — INSPECTOR

REMARKS: CSS.ES

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Ministry of Environment and Energy
Ontario

The Ontario Water Resources Act
WATER WELL RECORD

Print only in spaces provided.
Mark correct box with a checkmark, where applicable.

11 5731952 Municipality 57005 Con. CON 09

Formerly Innisfil Twp.

County or District	Township/Borough/City/Town/Village	Con block tract survey, etc.	Lot
[redacted]	Innisfil Stroud	IX	16

Address: 7835 Yonge St, Stroud, On.

Date completed: 18 day 10 month 95 year

Northing RC Elevation RC Basin Code i ii iii iv

LOG OF OVERBURDEN AND BEDROCK MATERIALS (see instructions)

General colour	Most common material	Other materials	General description	Depth – feet From	Depth – feet To
dark	top soil			0	1/2
brown	clay &	sand, stones		1/2	21
grey	silt	clay, sand, boulders		21	35
yellow	sand	silt		35	50
"	sand		fine to medium	50	54

41 WATER RECORD

Water found at – feet	Kind of water
50 to 54	1 [x] Fresh 2 [ ] Salty 3 [ ] Sulphur 4 [ ] Minerals 6 [ ] Gas
	1 [ ] Fresh 2 [ ] Salty 3 [ ] Sulphur 4 [ ] Minerals 6 [ ] Gas
	1 [ ] Fresh 2 [ ] Salty 3 [ ] Sulphur 4 [ ] Minerals 6 [ ] Gas
	1 [ ] Fresh 2 [ ] Salty 3 [ ] Sulphur 4 [ ] Minerals 6 [ ] Gas
	1 [ ] Fresh 2 [ ] Salty 3 [ ] Sulphur 4 [ ] Minerals 6 [ ] Gas

51 CASING & OPEN HOLE RECORD

Inside diam inches	Material	Wall thickness inches	Depth – feet From	Depth – feet To
6 1/4	1 [x] Steel 2 [ ] Galvanized 3 [ ] Concrete 4 [ ] Open hole 5 [ ] Plastic	.188	+1 1/2	51
	1 [ ] Steel 2 [ ] Galvanized 3 [ ] Concrete 4 [ ] Open hole 5 [ ] Plastic			
	1 [ ] Steel 2 [ ] Galvanized 3 [ ] Concrete 4 [ ] Open hole 5 [ ] Plastic			

SCREEN

Sizes of opening (Slot No.)	Diameter	Length
12	6 inches	3 feet

Material and type: stainless steel

Depth at top of screen: 51 feet

61 PLUGGING & SEALING RECORD

[ ] Annular space [ ] Abandonment

Depth set at – feet From	Depth set at – feet To	Material and type (Cement grout, bentonite, etc.)
0	10	clay + bentonite chips
10	20	bentonite chips & clay

71 PUMPING TEST

Pumping test method: 1 [ ] Pump 2 [x] Bailer

Pumping rate: 20 GPM

Duration of pumping: 1 Hours 0 Mins

Static level	Water level end of pumping	Water levels during: 1 [ ] Pumping 2 [x] Recovery			
		15 minutes	30 minutes	45 minutes	60 minutes
6 1/2 feet	45 feet	7 feet	6 1/2 feet	6 1/2 feet	6 1/2 feet

If flowing give rate: GPM

Pump intake set at: feet

Water at end of test: [x] Clear [ ] Cloudy

Recommended pump type: [x] Shallow [ ] Deep

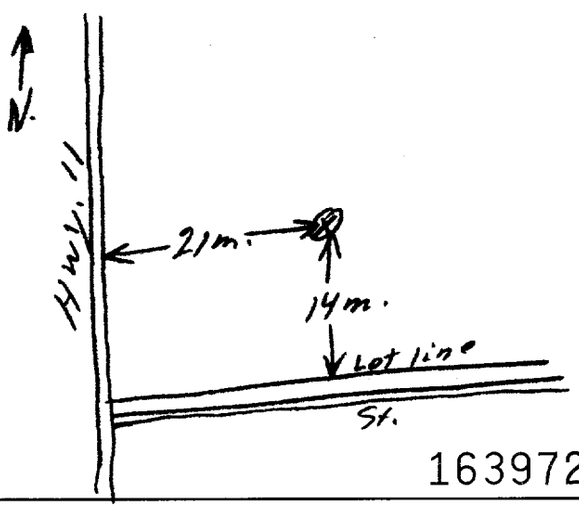
Recommended pump setting: 25 feet

Recommended pump rate: 10 GPM

LOCATION OF WELL

In diagram below show distances of well from road and lot line.
Indicate north by arrow.

Plan M35 Lot 31



163972

FINAL STATUS OF WELL

1 [x] Water supply 2 [ ] Observation well 3 [ ] Test hole 4 [ ] Recharge well 5 [ ] Abandoned, insufficient supply 6 [ ] Abandoned, poor quality 7 [ ] Abandoned (Other) 8 [ ] Dewatering 9 [ ] Unfinished 10 [ ] Replacement well

WATER USE

1 [x] Domestic 2 [ ] Stock 3 [ ] Irrigation 4 [ ] Industrial 5 [ ] Commercial 6 [ ] Municipal 7 [ ] Public supply 8 [ ] Cooling & air conditioning 9 [ ] Not used 10 [ ] Other

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION

1 [x] Cable tool 2 [ ] Rotary (conventional) 3 [ ] Rotary (reverse) 4 [ ] Rotary (air) 5 [ ] Air percussion 6 [ ] Boring 7 [ ] Diamond 8 [ ] Jetting 9 [ ] Driving 10 [ ] Digging 11 [ ] Other

Name of Well Contractor: Al Hammers Well Drilling Inc. | Well Contractor's Licence No.: 2513

Address: 737 Essa Rd, Barrie, On.

Name of Well Technician: A. Hammers | Well Technician's Licence No.: 20229

Signature of Technician/Contractor: A. Hammers | Submission date: day 13 mo 11 yr 95

MINISTRY USE ONLY

Data source | Contractor: 2513 | Date received: NOV 16 1995

Date of inspection | Inspector

Remarks: CSS.ES

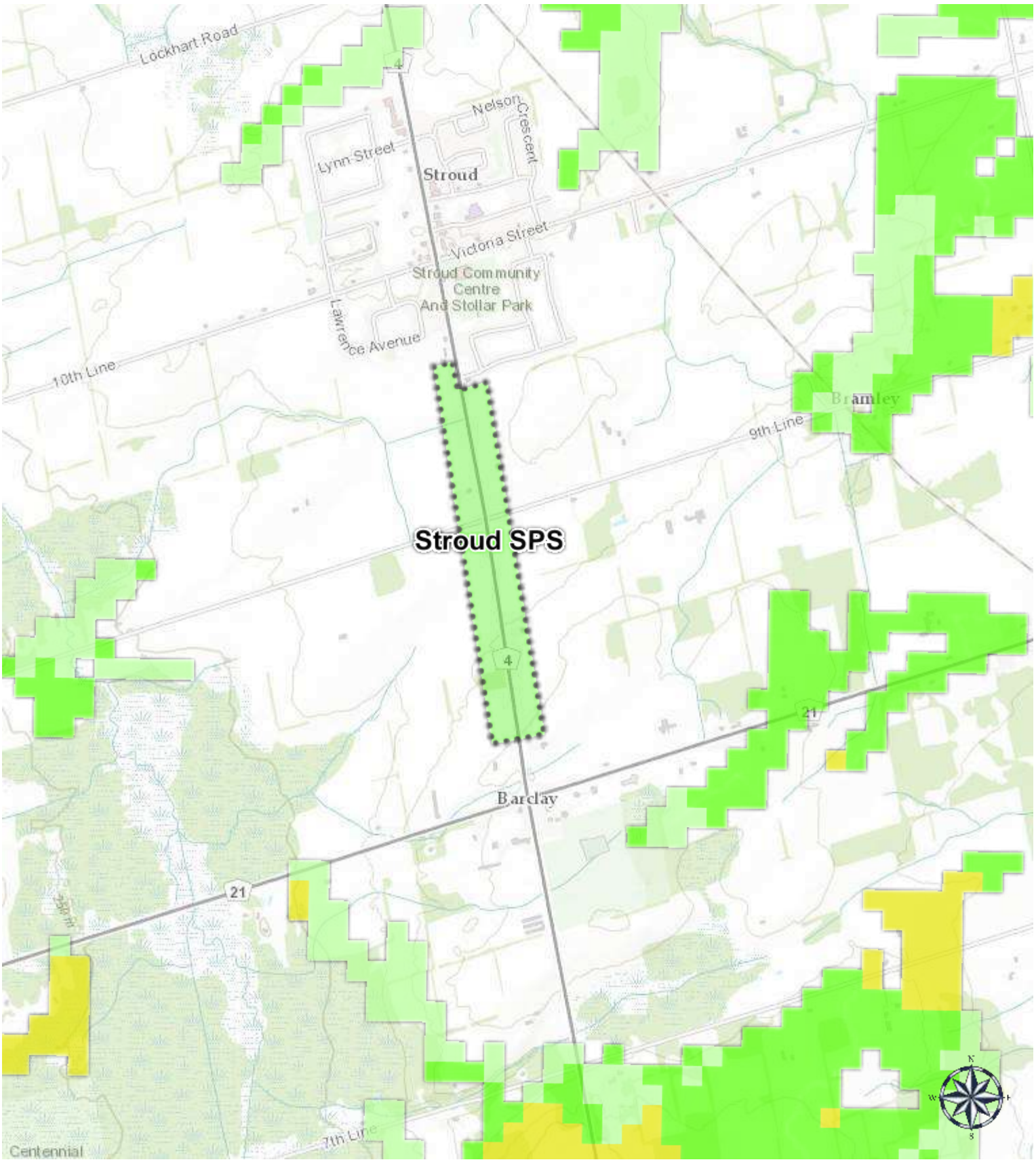
0506 (07/94) Front Form 9

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ENCLOSURE 4

Simcoe County Maps

GRA



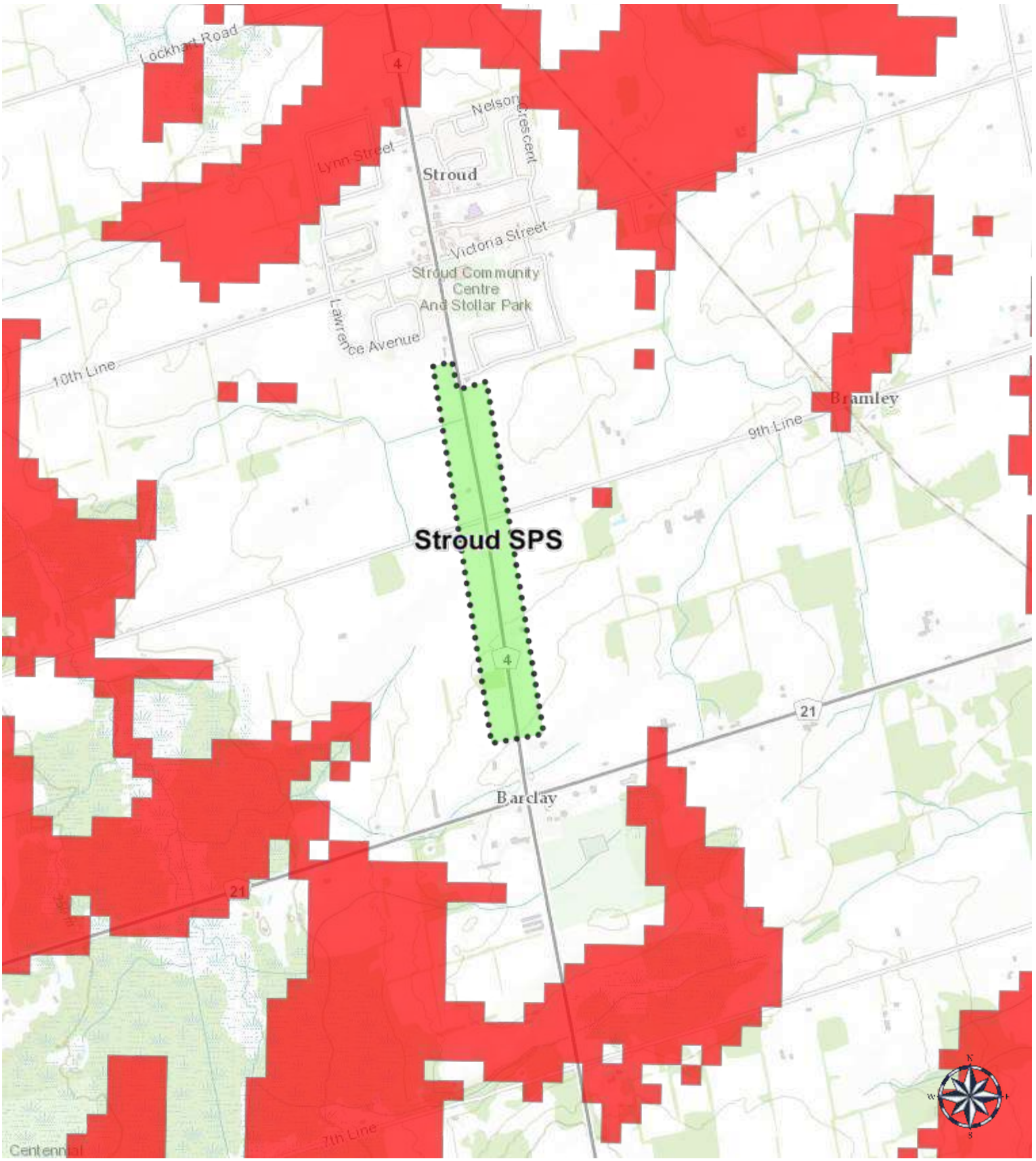
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0 500 1000 1500m

1 : 36,112

Nov 29, 2021

HVA



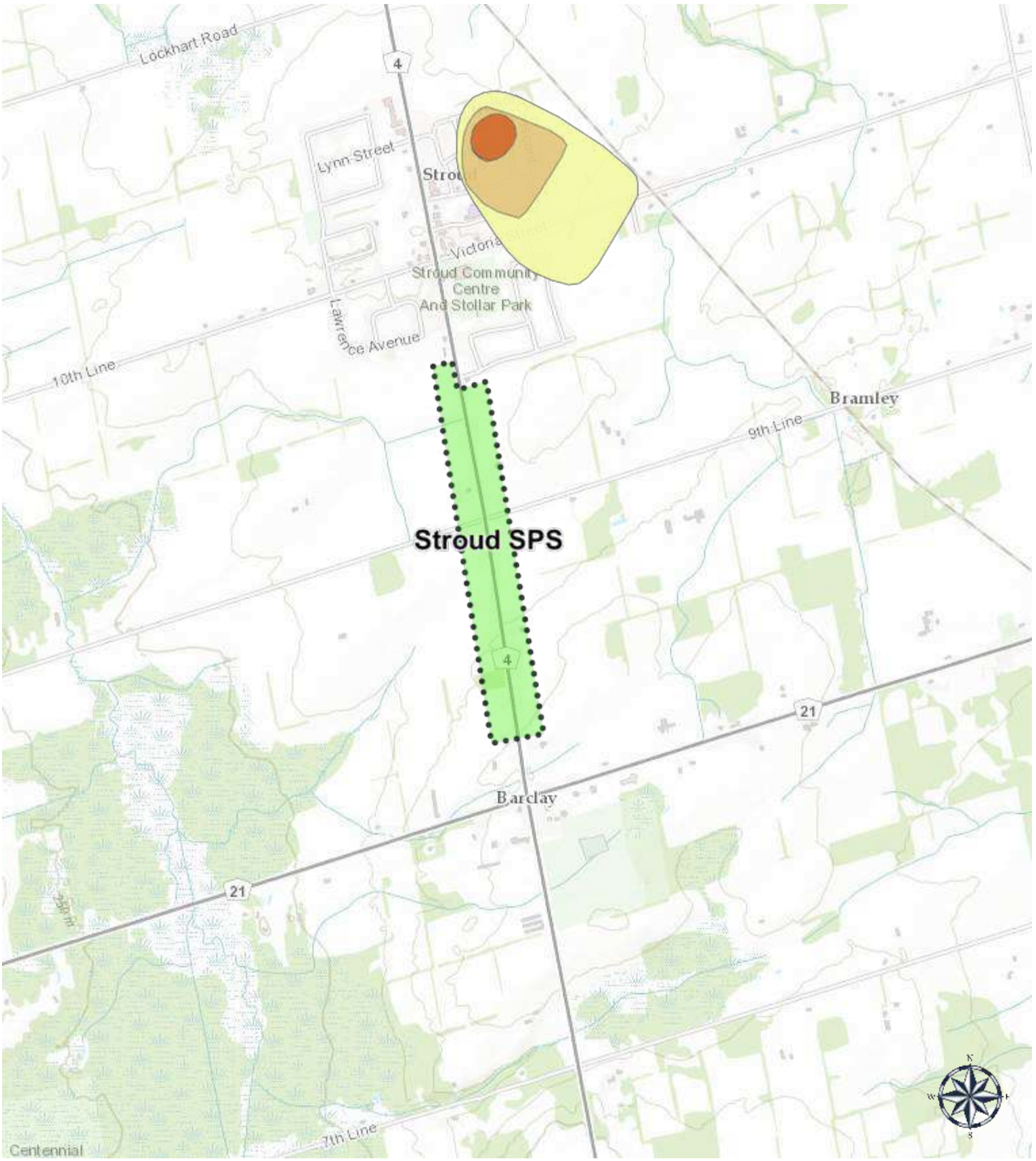
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0 500 1000 1500m

1 : 36,112

Nov 29, 2021

Wellhead Protection Area



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0 500 1000 1500m

1 : 36,112

Nov 29, 2021

Appendix C

Environmental Constraints Analysis of Natural Heritage Features

AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.

Environmental Assessments & Approvals

November 2, 2021 AEC21-242

Ainley Group
195 County Court Blvd., Suite 300
Brampton ON
L6W 4P7

Re: **Environmental Constraints Analysis of Natural Heritage Features**
Innisfil Heights Sewage Pumping Station 6
Town of Innisfil

Dear Mr. Ewan:

Azimuth Environmental Consulting, Inc. (Azimuth) was retained to provide an Environmental Constraints Analysis (ECA) of the potential natural heritage constraints which would require consideration in the evaluation of potential locations for the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station 6 (Stroud SPS) as part of the Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA). Potential locations for the Stroud SPS are being explored as part of the MCEA within the identified study area as provided by Ainley Group (Ainley) and depicted in Figures 1-3. Preliminary constraints are presented in this ECA, as they relate to Key Natural Heritage Features (KNHFs), as defined by Provincial Planning Policy (2020). KNHFs may include woodlands, wetlands, valleylands, Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH), fish habitat, and habitat for Species at Risk (SAR) protected under Ontario's *Endangered Species Act*, 2007 (ESA).

The ECA includes a summary of recommendations to be considered for future stages of the project including recommendations for additional environmental field study and evaluation, depending upon the ultimate proposed location for Stroud SPS.

Information provided herein will ultimately be included in an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) report once design details are known, and all stages of development are understood in order to adequately identify mitigation requirements for natural heritage protection, and permitting requirements from the regulatory agencies.

1.0 STUDY APPROACH

Prior to undertaking field studies, an initial classification of habitats was undertaken using recent air photo imagery for an area encompassing the study area and adjacent lands (*i.e.* lands within approximately 120 metres (m)). Field surveys were completed by Azimuth ecologists on October 1st and 20th 2021. Environmental features mapping (Figure 2d; attached) illustrates information derived from a combination of desktop mapping resources and field conclusions. The high level field assessment for this ECA was restricted to a 'windshield' survey from within the road right-of-way (ROW). Detailed environmental investigations were not undertaken as part of the ECA. Vegetation units were generally classified using Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario (ELC) protocols and illustrated in Figure 2d.

2.0 SUMMARY OF NATURAL HERITAGE CONDITIONS

2.1 Vegetation and Vegetation Communities

The study area is largely dominated by agricultural and rural residential uses and includes several small natural heritage components including woodlands and meadow habitat. A total of two vegetation communities, Dry-Fresh Mixed Meadow (MEMM3) and Fresh-Moist Poplar Deciduous Forest (FODM8-1), were identified by Azimuth in 2021 (Figure 2d).

The ROW was typically composed of open 'field' habitat composed of opportunistic herbaceous/grass species.

Riparian vegetation typically exists in proximity to the mapped watercourse within the study area and within the ROW (*i.e.* where roadside drainage exists) (Figure 2d).

Although not considered a KNHF, many of the rural properties are treed and include hedgerows that border the properties.

There were no Butternut (Threatened) observed during both surveys.

2.2 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry's (MNRF) NHIC database identifies records for one species listed as provincially Special Concern, Snapping Turtle, and two species listed as Threatened, Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark. The records for Snapping Turtle are likely associated with the wetland habitat found outside of the study area and adjacent lands including the Lover's Creek Provincially Significant Wetland

(PSW). The records for Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark are likely associated with the agricultural lands within the area.

2.3 Watercourses and Fish Habitat

The study area includes one drainage feature on the west side of Yonge Street, that conveys flow westward (Figure 2d), ultimately discharging to the main branch of Lover's Creek within the Lover's Creek PSW approximately 2.7 kilometers (km) downstream. In the study area the feature is a straight channel perpendicular to Yonge Street that appears to receive drainage from roadside drainage (there is no defined channel on the east side of Yonge Street). Drainage is in an entrenched, open trapezoidal channel within agricultural lands, and has a narrow herbaceous buffer with minimal cover. This feature is identified as the '8th Line Municipal Drain – Branch B (Town of Innisfil, 2016), as shown on Figure 2d. The feature is managed as a Class 'D' drain (OMAFRA, 2017), characteristic of permanently flowing water, with potential for sensitive fish species including fall spawning Brook Trout within the catchment. Background information from the Barrie Creeks, Lover's Creek, and Hewitt's Creek Subwatershed Plan Report (Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority (LSRCA), 2012), indicates that the main Lover's Creek is thermally considered warmwater, however tributaries to the main Lover's Creek have potential to function as coldwater fish habitat.

The drain in the study area is regulated by the LSRCA as shown on Figure 3d, and recognized as a watercourse that requires site specific *Fisheries Act* review for works that have the potential to impact fish habitat (DFO, 2017).

There are no known aquatic SAR known to occur within the Lovers Creek watershed (LSRCA, 2007; DFO, 2019).

3.0 SUMMARY OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Azimuth has identified several KNHF within the study area based on a review of site conditions. Preliminary Environmental Constraints mapping for the study area is presented in Figure 3d.

3.1 Woodlands

Woodland habitat (FODM8-1) has been identified within the study area (Figure 3d). The FODM8-1 is roughly 1.5ha in size. The Lake Simcoe Protection Plan (2009) indicates that woodlands should be at least 10ha in size to be considered significant and the Natural Heritage Reference Manual (2010) indicates that where tree cover is between 15-30%,

woodlands at least 20ha in size should be considered significant. This woodland is too small and therefore would not be considered significant as per provincial standards.

3.2 Watercourses

They study area includes a Class D municipal drain which functions as a watercourse with potential for fish habitat.

3.3 Significant Wildlife Habitat

Detailed studies are required to confirm the presence/absence of SWH. Typically, SWH functions are associated with other KNHF such as woodlands and wetlands but would require further assessment to confirm. However, in this situation, SWH may be associated with the open agricultural lands that have the potential to be utilized by grassland birds.

3.4 Species at Risk

The following list only considers species that have a moderate or high possibility of occurring within the study area:

- Barn Swallow (Threatened)
    - Several barns were identified within the study area (Figure 2d) which could be utilized by Barn Swallow for nesting;
- Bobolink (Threatened)
    - Potential nesting habitat for Bobolink occurs within the agricultural lands of the study area;
- Butternut (Endangered)
    - While no Butternut were identified during 2021 field surveys, potential habitat for this species occurs within the small deciduous forest community in addition to individual trees on rural properties or within hedgerows;
- Eastern Meadowlark (Threatened)
    - Potential habitat for Eastern Meadowlark occurs within the agricultural lands of the study area; and
- Endangered Bats (Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis and Tri-colored Bat)
    - The deciduous forest within the study area provides potential habitat for Endangered bat species.

As illustrated on Figures 2d and 3d, the agricultural lands that may provide habitat for SAR, as discussed above. Potential marginal habitat for SAR bats may be present within the small woodland.

4.0 CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Aquatic Considerations

Drainage on the west side of Yonge Street is considered a watercourse protected under the Federal *Fisheries Act*. Any proposal to alter site conditions in water or within lands regulated by the LSRCA (Figure 3d) requires site specific fisheries evaluation of project activities to confirm potential impacts, and mitigation requirements prior to development. Mitigation planning should include best management practices for works around waterbodies, and use of Fisheries and Oceans Canada's (DFO)'s Standards and Interim Codes of Practice where applicable. Land development with potential for impacts to watercourses requires review in accordance with DFO's 'Projects Near Water', acknowledging DFO's permit process for municipal drains (DFO, 2017). Fisheries timing restrictions governed by MNRF are expected to apply for all work around watercourses, to protect fish (either in the study area or downstream) during sensitive spawning periods.

4.2 LSRCA Regulated Lands

The study area contains lands that are regulated by the LSRCA as per Ontario Regulation 179/06, therefore LSRCA consultation is required prior to site alteration in regulated lands.

4.3 Potential Additional Surveys

The need for additional in-season surveys will depend on the proposed location(s) of the Stroud SPS. The following additional surveys may be recommended:

- Detailed summer vegetation (late June-August) inventory to further characterize the limits and extent of vegetation communities within the footprint of the Stroud SPS. This survey will include a screening for SAR flora including a comprehensive search for Butternut trees.
- Complete breeding bird surveys in June to confirm the presence/absence of diurnal birds. The number of surveys required will depend on the habitat.
- Should construction of the Stroud SPS be proposed within woodland habitat, a general survey screened for presence of "snag" trees with potential to provide refuge and maternity roosting habitat for bat species listed as Endangered under the ESA (Little Brown Myotis, Nothern Myotis, and Tri-colored Bat) may be required.
- Obtain up-to-date SAR information from Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) to determine if any additional SAR need to be considered within the assessment and/or if any SAR have been confirmed within the study area.

- Determine from MECP if additional species specific surveys are recommended relating to potential SAR habitat. If not, confirm mitigation measures that should be implemented to avoid incidental impact to SAR (*i.e.* exclusion fencing, timing restrictions for tree clearing).
- Complete an aquatic habitat assessment to confirm potential for fish use in the study area, and classify fish habitat as 'direct' (fish occur), 'seasonal direct' (fish can access the study area seasonally or under elevated water levels), or 'indirect' (no fish occur but drainage discharges to fish that occur downstream). Confirmation of fish use combined with information on channel characteristics and flow frequency would dictate fish habitat sensitivity for approvals.

Subsequent to the completion of the recommended studies, detailed mitigation measures would be outlined in an EIS.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on our initial assessment several KNHF have been identified within the study area including:

- Watercourse – municipal drain (fish habitat);
- Potential SAR and/or SAR habitat; and
- Potential SWH.

Based on the identified features and functions, it is recommended that siting of the Stroud SPS occur outside/away from of the identified watercourse and LSRCA regulated lands (Figure 3d) to mitigate potential impacts to fish and aquatic resources, as well as outside of potential SAR habitat in the study area. Mitigation in the form of timing restrictions for vegetation removals may be required should the Stroud SPS be proposed within grassland bird SAR habitat (*i.e.* non-row crop agricultural lands) and/or should tree removals be required.

As highlighted in Section 4.3, additional studies will likely be required once the proposed location for the Stroud SPS is known. The need for specific studies can be recommended once this information is available and should be confirmed in consultation with LSRCA.

Should you have any additional questions or concerns, or wish to discuss further please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,
AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.

Lisa Moran, B.Sc.Env.
Terrestrial Ecologist

Sara Murphy, B.Sc.
Senior Aquatic Ecologist/Partner

Attach: Figure 1, Figure 2d, Figure 3d

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LOCKHART ROAD
VETERANS DRIVE
SALEM ROAD
HIGHWAY 400 NORTH
10TH LINE
10 SIDEROAD
9TH LINE
20 SIDEROAD
STROUD SEWAGE PUMPING STATION
MCKAY STREET EAST
MCKAY ROAD WEST
YONGE STREET
INNISFIL BEACH ROAD
20 SIDEROAD SEWAGE PUMPING STATION
CRAL DRIVE
BOWMAN STREET
THOMAS STREET
CLIFFORD COURT
INNISFIL HEIGHTS SEWAGE PUMPING STATION #1
INDUSTRIAL PARK ROAD
INNISFIL HEIGHTS SEWAGE PUMPING STATION #6
7TH LINE
6TH LINE
5TH LINE
WINISBROOK STREET
HIGHWAY 400 SOUTH
5 SIDEROAD
COMMERCE PARK DRIVE
FOREST VALLEY DRIVE
INNISFIL HEIGHTS SEWAGE PUMPING STATION #2
BELLE AIRE BEACH ROAD

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HORIZONTAL SCALE 1: 30000

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Plotted by: ALIU on October 6, 2021 at 5:14pm
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AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.
Environmental Assessments & Approvals

LEGEND:

INNSERVICES UTILITIES INC.
FIVE SEWAGE PUMPING STATIONS
INNISFIL, ON

PUMPING STATION LOCATIONS

DATE ISSUED:	*SEPTEMBER 2021*	Figure No. 1
CREATED BY:	*A.L.*	
PROJECT NO.:	*21-242*	
REFERENCE:	*SIMCOE COUNTY*	



LEGEND:

- STUDY AREA
- EXISTING WATERCOURSE (ONTARIO MNR, 2020)

ELC VEGETATION COMMUNITIES:

MEMM3	DRY-FRESH MIXED MEADOW ECOSITE
FODM8-1	FRESH-MOIST POPLAR DECIDUOUS FOREST TYPE



KEY MAP

0 150 300

HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:6000

AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.
Environmental Assessments & Approvals

ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES
STROUD PUMPING STATION

INNSERVICES UTILITIES INC.
FIVE SEWAGE PUMPING STATIONS

DATE ISSUED:	*SEPTEMBER 2021*	Figure No.
CREATED BY:	*A.L.*	2D
PROJECT NO.:	*21-242*	
REFERENCE:	*SIMCOE COUNTY*	

Plotted by: ALU on November 1, 2021 at 2:00pm
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SOUTHVIEW AVENUE

BARN

BARN

YONGE STREET

BARN

9TH LINE

LEGEND:

- STUDY AREA
- WATERCOURSE (ONTARIO MNR, 2020)
- MUNICIPAL DRAIN CLASS 'D' (OMAFRA, 2017)
- MNFR UNEVALUATED WETLAND (ONTARIO MNR, 2020)
- LOVER'S CREEK PROVINCIALLY SIGNIFICANT WETLAND (ONTARIO MNR, 2020)
- REGULATORY LIMIT (LSRCA, 2021)
- NON-SIGNIFICANT WOODLAND



KEY MAP

0 150 300

HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:6000

AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.
Environmental Assessments & Approvals

PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS STROUD PUMPING STATION

INNSERVICES UTILITIES INC.
FIVE SEWAGE PUMPING STATIONS

DATE ISSUED:	SEPTEMBER 2021	Figure No.
CREATED BY:	A.L.	3D
PROJECT NO.:	21-242	
REFERENCE:	SIMCOE COUNTY	

Plotted by: ALU on November 1, 2021 at 2:03pm
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Appendix D

Scoped Environmental Impact Study Report

AZIMUTH

- Environmental Approvals
- Fisheries & Aquatic Ecology
- Terrestrial & Wetland Ecology
- Environmental Engineering
- Hydrogeology & Contaminant Hydrogeology
- Arborist Services
- Environmental Site Assessment
- Species at Risk
- Project Management
- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Water and Wastewater Engineering
- Environmental Site Inspection / Construction Monitoring



Scoped Environmental Impact Study

7667 Yonge Street

Town of Innisfil

InnServices Utilities Inc.

Prepared for the Ainley Group

AEC Project No. 21-242 April 2025

AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.

Environmental Assessments & Approvals

April 23, 2025 AEC 21-242

Ainley Group
280 Pretty River Parkway
Collingwood ON
L9Y 4J5

Attention: Wendy Smeh, C.E.T., PMP, Project Manager

Re: **Scoped Environmental Impact Study, InnServices Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud), 7667 Yonge St., Town of Innisfil**

Dear Wendy Smeh,

Azimuth Environmental Consulting, Inc. (Azimuth) is pleased to provide a Scoped Environmental Impact Study (EIS) for the Innisfil Heights Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) building in the Town of Innisfil. The EIS represents a continuation of study from the Environmental Constraints Analysis (ECA) completed for the Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) in 2021.

Should you have any questions or require additional information please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Regards,
AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.

L. Moran

Lisa Moran, B.Sc.Env.
Senior Ecologist

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Azimuth Environmental Consulting, Inc. (Azimuth) was retained by the Ainley Group to undertake a Scoped Environmental Impact Study (EIS) for the Innisfil - Stroud Sewage Pumping Stroud (Stroud SPS) located at 7667 Yonge Street in the Town of Innisfil (the "Town"), County of Simcoe (the "County"). A map illustrating the location of the proposed Stroud SPS building in its regional context is shown on Figure 1.

As background, InnServices Utilities Inc. (InnServices) completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the Town of Innisfil and its anticipated growth. The MSP recommended the construction of four (4) new SPS. Each proposed SPS requires a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA) prior to construction. InnServices has retained the Ainley Group to complete the Schedule B Class EA. This EIS will form a component of the EA in accordance with the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Document (2000).

Azimuth completed an Environmental Constraints Analysis (ECA) for a larger study area (in which the Stroud SPS was being considered) in November 2021 to identify candidate Key Natural Heritage Features (KNHFs) present that should be avoided when considering potential locations for the Stroud SPS. This EIS represents a continuation of the ECA, to assess the potential impacts associated with Stroud SPS on KNHFs at its proposed location as presented in Figure 1. The EIS includes a review of background information, in combination with results of a detailed field program completed in 2021 and 2023 to confirm natural heritage features and functions. This EIS also examines potential for Species at Risk (SAR) protected under Ontario's *Endangered Species Act,* 2007 (*ESA*), and potential for negative impacts to natural heritage features with recommendations for avoidance and mitigation where required.

For the purposes of this EIS, the study area comprises the proposed footprint of the Stroud SPS and adjacent lands (within approximately 120m) as depicted on Figures 1-2. The EIS does not assess any external connections beyond the footprint of the Stroud SPS. Natural features in the overall planning area beyond the defined study area limits are discussed where applicable throughout the report.

2.0 PLANNING AND POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 County of Simcoe

Section 4.7 of the County of Simcoe's Official Plan (OP) provides direction to lower-tier municipalities with respect to Infrastructure: Sewage and Water.

For those lands within the Lake Simcoe Protection Plan – Watershed Boundary, as shown on Schedule 5.1 Land Use Designations, section 3.13 of this Plan also applies. The study area is within the Lake Simcoe watershed.

Policies related to the Lake Simcoe Protection Plan are discussed in Section 2.3 below.

The County of Simcoe Official Plan identifies the study area as Agricultural. There are no County Greenlands identified within the study area (Appendix A).

2.2 Town of Innisfil

The footprint of the Stroud SPS is within an area designated as Agricultural Area as per Schedule B Land Use. There are no Key Natural Heritage Features & Key Hydrologic Features mapped within the study area (Appendix A).

2.3 Lake Simcoe Protection Plan

The study area is not located within a Settlement Area and is within the Lake Simcoe Watershed. Therefore, applicable provision of the Lake Simcoe Protection Plan (LSPP) are relevant to the proposed works. Relevant Natural Heritage policies of the LSPP are highlighted below, although other policies may be applicable, specific to sewage infrastructure.

Key Natural Heritage Features of the LSPP include wetlands, significant woodlands, significant valleylands and natural areas abutting Lake Simcoe. Key hydrologic features are wetlands, permanent and intermittent streams and lakes other than Lake Simcoe (Section 6.21 and 6.22).

As per Section 6.23-DP, development or site alteration is not permitted within a key natural heritage feature, a key hydrologic feature and within a related vegetation protection zone, except in relation to (g) infrastructure, but only if the need for the project has been demonstrated through an Environmental Assessment or other similar environmental approval and there is no reasonable alternative.

2.4 Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority

The study area is located within the jurisdiction of the LSRCA. The study area does not include any lands subject to O. Reg. 41/24 – "Prohibited Activities, Exemptions and Permit" by the LSRCA (Appendix B). Therefore, LSRCA approvals in the form of a permit are not anticipated to be required.

2.5 Endangered Species Act, 2007

Ontario's *ESA* provides regulatory protection to Endangered and Threatened species prohibiting harassment, harm and/or killing of individuals and destruction of their habitats. Habitat is broadly characterized within the ESA as the area prescribed by a regulation as the habitat of the species or an area on which the species depends, directly or indirectly, to carry on its life processes including reproduction, rearing of young, hibernation, migration or feeding.

The various schedules of the *ESA* included under *O. Reg. 230/08* identify SAR in Ontario. These include species listed as Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern. As noted above, only species listed as Endangered and Threatened receive protection from harm and destruction to habitat on which they depend.

3.0 STUDY APPROACH

3.1 Field Program Summary

Azimuth attended the property in 2021 and 2023 to carry out an assessment of the natural features within the study area. Field surveys were completed by Azimuth ecologists on the following dates:

- October 1 and 20, 2021 – site characterization for preparation of a Preliminary Environmental Constraints Memorandum (Azimuth, 2021)
- June 20 and 28, 2023 – Completion of dawn breeding bird surveys (Lisa Moran, Azimuth Terrestrial Ecologist)
- July 27, 2023 – Vegetation assessment of the property (Jordan Wrobel, Azimuth Terrestrial Ecologist)

Prior to undertaking the field study an initial classification of habitats was undertaken using recent air photo imagery for an area encompassing the study area in conjunction with a review of available background mapping.

Vegetation boundaries were checked in the field and delineated as illustrated in Figure 2. Vegetation community types were classified using the Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario: First Approximation (ELC; Lee *et al*., 1998, updated 2008).

A SAR screening was undertaken for the scope of this assignment that compares the habitat requirements of species with potential to occur in the overall planning area with habitat types that occur on the property. The screening was based on air photo interpretation combined with onsite evaluation of habitats within the study area.

3.1.1 Breeding Bird Surveys

Two dawn breeding bird surveys were conducted within the study area on June 20 and 28, 2023 guided by point count methodology presented in Appendix D of the OBBA Guide for Participants (2001). All surveys were conducted no earlier than one half hour before sunrise and were completed prior to 10:00a.m. Surveys were completed under suitable weather conditions (*i.e.* no precipitation and light winds (Beaufort wind scale ≤3)), with an observation period of 10 minutes carried out at the point count station shown on Figure 2.

3.2 Background Information

A review of background documents provided information on site characteristics, habitat, wildlife, fisheries, rare species and communities, and general cultural/historic aspects of the study area. This included a review of the following:

- MNR's Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC; MNR, 2025);
    - Make-A-Map: Natural Heritage Areas application;
- Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario (OBBA; Cadman *et al*., 2007);
- Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (2020);
- MECP's Species at Risk Ontario list (2025);
- Atlas of the Mammals of Ontario (Dobbyn, 1994).
- LSRCA regulation limit mapping (2024);
- Aerial photographs available for the study area (Google Earth, VuMap);
- County of Simcoe interactive mapping (2025);
- County of Simcoe Official Plan (2023); and
- Town of Innisfil Official Plan (2018).

4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The study area includes active agricultural lands with opportunistic meadow species associated with the road right-of-way. A rural residential property resides to the north of the Stroud SPS footprint and a disturbed meadow community to the south. Agricultural lands and rural properties exist to the west of Yonge Street and south of 9th Line.

4.1 Vegetation and Vegetation Communities

A field survey was undertaken to evaluate vegetation community types including representative plant species compositions on July 27, 2023. The site visit was undertaken by a qualified Terrestrial Ecologist with knowledge of rare, Threatened, and Endangered plant species with potential to occur in the area.

There are no elements of occurrence (EO_ID) within the study area for provincially Endangered or Threatened, or provincially rare vegetation species according to the MNR NHIC database. A detailed survey was undertaken to identify Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) and Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) trees; however, none were observed along the east side of Yonge Street in proximity to the Stroud SPS footprint or within the agricultural lands.

No plant species considered Endangered or Threatened were identified during the site investigation. Further, no provincially rare species were observed during the field program. None of the vegetation communities or species documented are of federal or provincial conservation concern (MNR, 2025).

Vegetation communities within the study area were determined in accordance with the ELC system and illustrated on Figure 2. Vegetation communities identified within the study area are associated with the adjacent lands only and include:

- MEMM3: Dry-Fresh Mixed Meadow Ecosite: Disturbed meadow community composed of a variety of goldenrods (*Solidago sp*.), New England Aster (*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*), Common Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) and grasses.

The footprint of the proposed IH SPS6 is within active agricultural lands (*i.e.* row crops). The land that abuts the active agricultural lands, associated with the road right-of-way, is composed of typical 'ditch habitat' largely dominated by Cattail (*Typha sp*.) with Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), Riverbank Grape (*Vitis riparia*), Canada Goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) and Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), among others.

4.2 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

Direct and indirect observations of wildlife (*i.e.* tracks, scat, fur) were collected as a matter of course during Azimuth's site investigations. Apart from the breeding birds, no additional wildlife was observed during Azimuth's field investigations.

4.2.1 Breeding Bird Surveys

A total of eight (8) bird species were recorded during dawn breeding bird surveys, all of which are typical of open field/agricultural land (Table 1).

4.3 Species at Risk

A screening for SAR occurred within the planning area based on potentially suitable habitat features identified during the site investigation (Table 2). The SAR assessment fully considers SAR with potential to occur within the overall planning area. Based on this assessment in combination with vegetation communities and other environmental features observed during the site investigation, the following species are considered below in this report:

- **Threatened and Endangered:** None
- **Special Concern:** Barn Swallow

4.4 Wetlands

There is no wetland within the study area based on background sources (Appendix A and B) and verified during the site investigation.

4.5 Woodlands

There is no woodland within the study area based on background sources (Appendix A and B) and verified during the site investigation.

4.6 Valleylands

There are no valleyland features within the study area according standards presented in the NHRM and LSPP Technical Definition of Significant Valleyland (MNRF, 2015), principally due to the lack of permanent or intermittent watercourses that constitute a defining component of a valleyland feature. No portion of the study area fulfills the well-defined valley morphology and landform prominence required to be considered Candidate Significant Valleyland.

4.7 Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat

An assessment of the potential for Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH) within study area was conducted using the criteria outlined within the Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (OMNR, 2000) and the accompanying the Ecoregion 6E Criteria Schedules (MNRF, 2015). The following Candidate SWH types were determined to be present, or have potential to be present within the study area based on the results of the field program:

- Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species (Barn Swallow)

4.8 Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest

There are no Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest located within the study area according to municipal or provincial mapping resources (Appendix A and B).

4.9 Watercourses and Fish Habitat

There are no watercourses or fish habitat within the study area (Appendix A and B).

5.0 KEY NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURES SUMMARY

The results of Azimuth's site investigation combined with review of background information indicate the potential for the following candidate KNHFs within the study area:

- Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat
    - Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species (Barn Swallow)

6.0 PROPOSED WORKS

The build-out of the servicing area for the Stroud SPS is defined as the complete development of the proposed lands to meet the short- and long-term needs of the settlement boundary to service new growth. The Stroud SPS is proposed to connect to the future sanitary system within the Village of Stroud, with potential future connections to adjacent lands within the Town of Innisfil Settlement Boundary.

The Stroud SPS is expected to accommodate a total average daily flow of 22.0 L/s and a total peak wet weather flow of 64.1 L/s, which will discharge to the proposed trunk sewer on Innisfil Beach Road and further discharging into Lakeshore Water Pollution Control Plant.

7.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This impact assessment is prepared with regards to the construction footprint of the proposed Stroud SPS, as described above and illustrated in Figure 2.

7.1 Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat

There is no potentially suitable habitat for Barn Swallow within the footprint of the Stroud SPS. Potentially suitable habitat for the species may occur within the study area (*i.e.* within 120m) due to the presence of rural residential properties and associated outbuildings. There will be no removal of structures on adjacent lands as a result of the proposed works, therefore, there

will be no negative impact to potential Barn Swallow nesting habitat. Furthermore, there is no expectation that the proposed works will impair foraging habitat for the species.

8.0 MITIGATION

8.1 Species at Risk

It should be noted that the absence of a protected species within the study area does not indicate that they will never occur within the area. Given the dynamic character of the natural environment, there is a constant variation in habitat use. Care should be taken in the interpretation of presence of species of concern including those listed under the *ESA*. Changes to policy, or the natural environment, could result in shifts, removal, or addition of new areas to the list of areas currently considered SAR habitat. This report is intended as a point in time assessment of the potential to impact SAR; not to provide long term "clearance" for SAR. While there is no expectation that the assessment should change significantly, it is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that they are not in contravention of the *ESA* at the time that site works are undertaken. A review of the assessment provided in this report by a qualified person should be sufficient to provide appropriate advice at the time of the onset of future site works.

8.2 Migratory Birds

Activities involving the removal of vegetation should be restricted from occurring during the breeding season. Migratory birds, nests, and eggs are protected by the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, 1994 (MBCA) and the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act,* 1997 (FWCA). Environment Canada outlines dates when activities in any region have potential to impact nests at the Environment Canada Website. In Zones C1 and C2 vegetation clearing should be avoided between **April 1 through August 31** of any given year. If work requires that vegetation clearing is required between these dates screening by an ecologist with knowledge of bird species present in the area could be undertaken to ensure that the vegetation has been confirmed to be free of nests prior to clearing.

8.3 Sediment and Erosion Controls

As indicated above, diligent application of sediment and erosion controls (ESCs) is required for all construction activities to minimize the extent of accidental or unavoidable impacts to adjacent areas. Prior to the commencement of site works, silt fencing should be applied around the work area and routine inspection/maintenance of the silt fencing should occur throughout construction. It is recommended that ESCs be maintained until vegetation is re-established post-construction.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based upon our analysis, it is concluded that the environmental conditions are not limiting to the construction of the Stroud SPS through incorporation of the environmental protection measures described in Section 8 of this report.

At this time, our findings are summarized as follows:

- The proposed infrastructure works are consistent with the applicable natural heritage policies of the *ESA*, County of Simcoe Official Plan, Town of Innisfil Official Plan, and the Lake Simcoe Protection Plan.

- The proposed works are not expected to negatively impact the ecological functions of Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat outlined in Section 5.

- No Threatened or Endangered species or fish habitat are expected to occur within the study area.

10.0 REFERENCES

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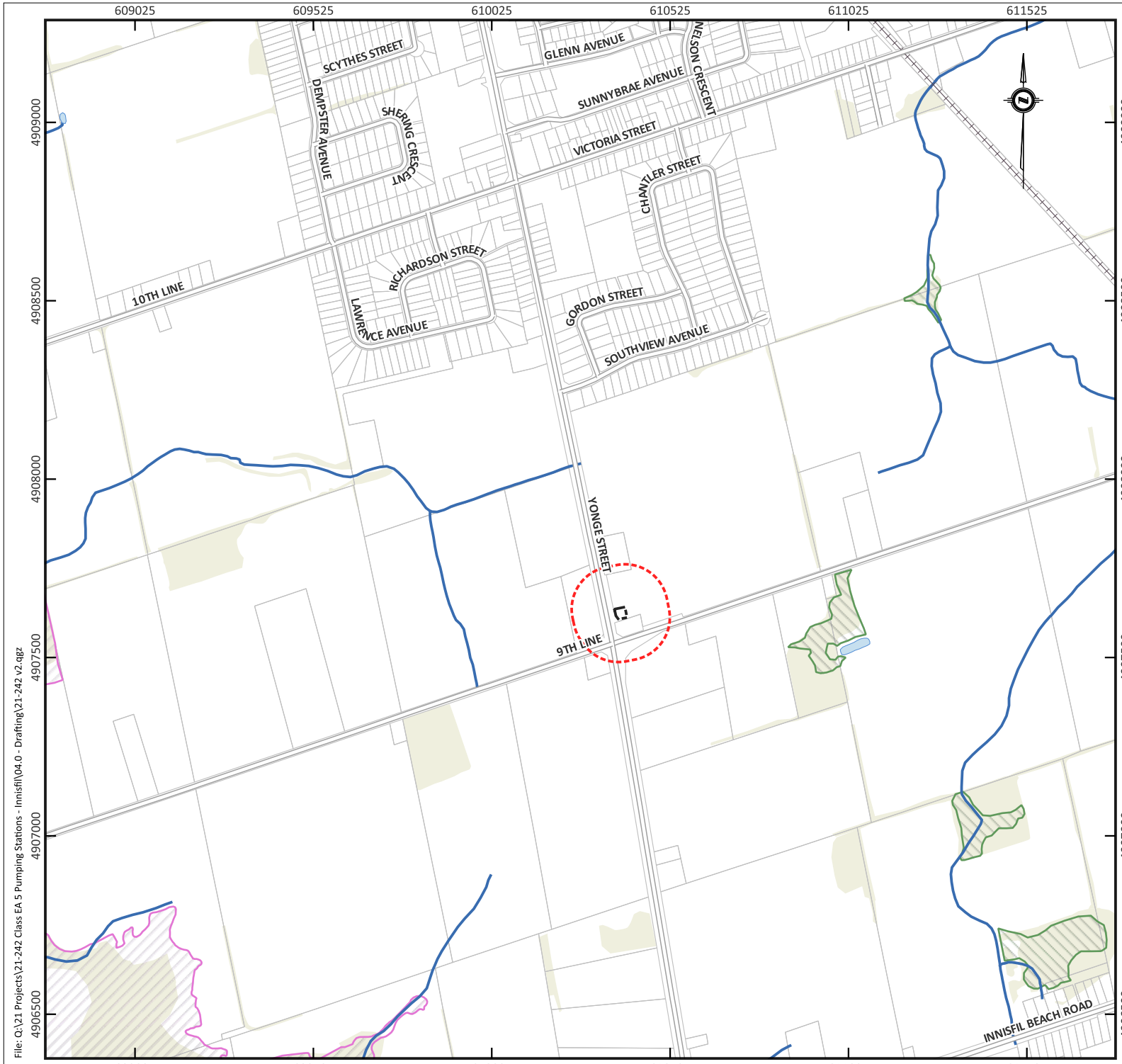
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LEGEND

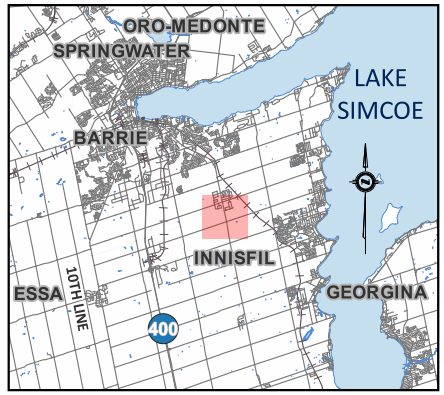
- 120m Radius Study Area (IH SPS Stroud)
- Approximate Location Inn Services Sewage Pumping Station - Stroud
- Waterbody
- Mapped Watercourse
- Unevaluated Wetland
- Provincially Significant Wetland
- Rail
- Wooded Area
- Road

NOTES

1. Watercourse, Waterbody, Wetland, Woodland and ANSI layers are derived from MNRF GIS data, retrieved December 2022.
2. The metric grid displayed on the map corresponds to NAD83 / UTM zone 17N (EPSG:26917).

REGIONAL MAP

SCALE 1:500000



0 0.25 0.5 0.75

KILOMETERS

AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS & APPROVALS

SITE LOCATION

INN SERVICES PUMPING STATION - STROUD
INNISFIL, ON

DATE ISSUED:	JANUARY 2025
CREATED BY:	A.L.
PROJECT NO.:	21-242
BASE MAP:	MNRF

Figure No. 1

File: Q:\21 Projects\21-242 Class EA 5 Pumping Stations - Innisfil\04.0 - Drafting\21-242 v2.qgz



LEGEND:

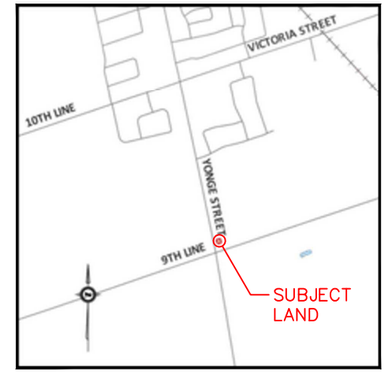
- PROPOSED LOCATION OF STROUD SPS
- 120m RADIUS STUDY AREA
- DRAINAGE FEATURE

ELC UPLAND COMMUNITIES:

MEMM3 DRY–FRESH MIXED MEADOW

DAWN BREEDING BIRD SURVEY STATION

LOCATION PLAN



0 31.25 62.5

HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:1250

AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS & APPROVALS

ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES & PROPOSED STROUD SPS

INN SERVICES PUMPING STATION - STROUD
INNISFIL, ON

DATE ISSUED:	*JANUARY 2025*	Figure No.
CREATED BY:	*A.L.*	2
PROJECT NO.:	*21-242*	
REFERENCE:	*SIMCOE COUNTY*	

Plotted by: ALIU on January 13, 2025 at 11:15am
File: Q:\21 Projects\21-242 Class EA 5 Pumping Stations – Innisfil\04.0 – Drafting\21-242_IH_SPS_Stroud.dwg Layout: 2 ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES & PROPOSED STROUD SPS Plotscale: 1

Table 1: Breeding Bird Summary, EIS Stroud Sewage Pumping Station, Town of Innisfil

			Location[1,2]			Conservation Rankings[3]				
FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	1		Adjacent Lands	GRANK	SRANK	ESA	SARA	TRACK
			Visit 1	*Visit 2*						
Fringillidae	*Spinus tristis*	American Goldfinch	S	S		G5	S5			N
Hirundinidae	*Hirundo rustica*	Barn Swallow	FORAGE	FORAGE		G5	S4B	SC		Y
Icteridae	*Agelaius phoeniceus*	Red-winged Blackbird			T	G5	S5			N
Icteridae	*Quiscalus quiscula*	Common Grackle	FO	FO		G5	S5			N
Passerellidae	*Melospiza melodia*	Song Sparrow		S		G5	S5			N
Passerellidae	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	Savannah Sparrow	S	S		G5	S5B,S3N			N
Passerellidae	*Spizella passerina*	Chipping Sparrow	S			G5	S5B,S3N			N
Turdidae	*Turdus migratorius*	American Robin	FO			G5	S5			N

[1] Visit 1: June 20, 2023, Observer: L.Moran, Temperature 14°C, Cloud Cover 5% , Wind: B1, Precipitation: Nil, Search Time 06:49 to 06:59; Visit 2: June 28, 2023, Observer: L.Moran, Temperature 14°C, Cloud Cover 100% , Wind: B3, Precipitation: Nil, Search Time 08:44 to 08:54

[2] Breeding Bird Evidence Codes: X - Species observed, C - Call heard, FO - Flyover (Species presence); H - Species observed in its breeding season in suitable nesting habitat, S - Singing male (Possible Breeding); P - Pair observed , T - Territorial behaviour, A - Agitated behaviour or anxiety calls of adult, V - Visiting a probably nest site, N - Nest building or excavation of nest hole (Probable Breeding); DD - Distraction display or injury feigning, NU - Used Nest or egg shells, FY - Recently fledged young, AE - Adult leaving or entering nest sites, FS - Adult carrying fecal sac, CF - Adult carrying food for young, NE - Nest containing eggs, NY - Nest with young seen or heard (Confirmed Breeding).

[3] Conservation Rankings: From Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Natural Heritage Information Centre (https://www.ontario.ca/page/natural-heritage-information-centre)

Common Name	Species Name	ESA	SARA	Key Habitats Used By Species[1]	Assessment
Bank Swallow	*Riparia riparia*	THR	THR	Nests in burrows excavated in natural and human-made settings with vertical sand and silt faces. Commonly found in sand or gravel pits, road cuts, lakeshore bluffs, and along riverbanks (COSEWIC, 2013a). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	No potentially suitable habitat for the species within the study area. Not documented during Azimuth's dawn breeding bird surveys.
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	SC	THR	Ledges and walls of man-made structures such as buildings, barns, boathouses, garages, culverts and bridges. (COSEWIC, 2011a). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	Barn Swallow was observed foragings during dawn breeding bird surveys. Potentially suitable structures is present within the study area that could provide suitable nesting habitat for the species.
Black Ash	*Fraxinus nigra*	END	No Status	Facultative wetland tree species frequently found in floodplain forests, swamps, seepage areas, shoreline margins and fens. Occupied sites are generally seasonally-flooded (COSEWIC, 2018a). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	No Black Ash observed during Azimuth's field investigations.
Bobolink	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	THR	THR	Nests primarily in forage crops (*e.g.* hayfields and pastures) dominated by a variety of species such as clover, Timothy, Kentucky Bluegrass, tall grass, and broadleaved plants. abandoned fields dominated by tall grasses. Does not generally occupy fields of row crops or short-grass prairie. Sensitive to habitat size and has lower reproductive success in small habitat fragments (COSEWIC, 2010). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	No potentially suitable habitat within the Stroud SPS footprint (i.e. row crop). Meadow habitat on adjacent lands is disturbed and/or likely too small to provide suitable habitat for the species. No Bobolink were observed during Azimuth's dawn breeding bird surveys.
Butternut	*Juglans cinerea*	END	END	Commonly found in riparian habitats, but is also found in rich, moist, well-drained loams, and well-drained gravels. Butternut is intolerant of shade (COSEWIC, 2017). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	No Butternut observed during Azimuth's field investigations.
Chimney Swift	*Chaetura pelagica*	THR	THR	Nests primarily in chimneys though some populations (*i.e* . in rural northern areas) may nest in cavity trees (COSEWIC, 2018b). Recent changes in chimney design may be a significant factor in recent declines in numbers (Cadman *et al* ., 2007). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	No potentially suitable habitat for the species within the study area. It is expected that the chimneys within the study area are capped sufficiently to preclude entry of wildlife. Not documented during Azimuth's dawn breeding bird surveys.
Common Nighthawk	*Chordeiles minor*	SC	THR	Open habitats including sand dunes, beaches recently logged/burned over areas, forest clearings, short grass prairies, pastures, open forests, bogs, marshes, lakeshores, gravel roads, mine tailings, quarries, and other open relatively clear areas (COSEWIC, 2018c). ESA Protection: N/A	No potentially suitable habitat for the species within the study area.
Eastern Meadowlark	*Sturnella magna*	THR	THR	Most common in grassland, pastures, savannahs, as well as anthropogenic grassland habitats, including hayfields, weedy meadows, young orchards, golf courses, restored surface mines, *etc* . (COSEWIC, 2011). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	No potentially suitable habitat within the Stroud SPS footprint (i.e. row crop). Meadow habitat on adjacent lands is disturbed and/or likely too small to provide suitable habitat for the species. No Eastern Meadowlark were observed during Azimuth's dawn breeding bird surveys.
Eastern Wood-pewee	*Contopus virens*	SC	SC	Mostly in mature and intermediate-age deciduous and mixed forests having an open understory. It is often associated with forests dominated by Sugar Maple and oak. Usually associated with forest clearings and edges within the vicinity of its nest (COSEWIC, 2012a). ESA Protection: N/A	There is no woodland within the study area. No Eastern Wood-pewee were documented during Azimuth's dawn breeding bird sureys.
Grasshopper Sparrow *pratensis* subspecies	*Ammodramus savannarum pratensis*	SC	SC	Typically breeds in large human-created grasslands (≥5 ha), such as pastures and hayfields, and natural prairies, such as alvars, characterized by well-drained, often poor soil dominated by low, sparse perennial herbaceous vegetation (COSEWIC, 2013b). ESA Protection: N/A	No potentially suitable habitat within the Stroud SPS footprint (i.e. row crop). Meadow habitat on adjacent lands is disturbed and/or likely too small to provide suitable habitat for the species. No Grasshopper Sparrow were observed during Azimuth's dawn breeding bird surveys.
Little Brown Myotis	*Myotis lucifugus*	END	END	Forests and regularly aging human structures as maternity roost sites. Regularly associated with attics of older buildings and barns for summer maternity roost colonies. Overwintering sites are characteristically mines or caves (MNRF, 2014) (COSEWIC, 2013c). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	There is no woodland within the study area. Structures within the study area appear to be well maintained and/or do not provide suitable roosting habitat for bats. The barn that is partially within the study area is located on the west side of Yonge Street and could provide potential habitat for SAR bats, however, due to its proximity to the proposed works, it will not be considered further within the Impact Assessment. No overwintering habitat is present within the study area.
Monarch	*Danaus plexippus*	SC	SC	Breeding habitat is confined to sites where milkweeds, the sole food of caterpillars, grow. Milkweeds grow in a variety of environments, including meadows in farmlands, along roadsides and in ditches, open wetlands, dry sandy areas, short and tall grass prairie, river banks, irrigation ditches, arid valleys, and south-facing hills (COSEWIC, 2016). ESA Protection: N/A	There was not an abundance of Common Milkweed documented within the roadside vegetation. No Monarch were observed during Azimuth's field investigations.
Northern Myotis	*Myotis septentrionalis*	END	END	Maternity roost sites are generally located within deciduous and mixed forests and focused in snags including loose bark and cavities of trees. Overwintering sites are characteristically mines or caves (COSEWIC, 2013c). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	There is no woodland within the study area. No overwintering habitat. No potentially suitable habitat for the species.
Red-headed Woodpecker	*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*	END	END	Occurs in open deciduous forests, particularly those dominated by oak and beech, groves of dead trees, floodplain forests, orchards, cemeteries, savannas and savanna-like grasslands. (COSEWIC, 2018d). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection.	There is no woodland within the study area. Species was not documented during Azimuth's dawn breeding bird surveys.
Snapping Turtle	*Chelydra serpentina*	SC	SC	Habitat is characterized by slow-moving water with a soft mud bottom and dense aquatic vegetation. Often located in ponds, sloughs, shallow bays or river edges and slow streams, or areas combining several of these wetland habitats (COSEWIC, 2008). ESA Protection: N/A	There is no wetland within the study area. No potentially suitable habitat for Snapping Turtle.
Tri-colored Bat	*Perimyotis subflavus*	END	END	Maternity roost sites include forests and modified landscapes (barns or human-made structures). Overwintering sites include mines and caves (COSEWIC, 2013c). ESA Protection: Species and general habitat protection	There is no woodland within the study area. Structures within the study area appear to be well maintained and/or do not provide suitable roosting habitat for bats. The barn that is partially within the study area is located on the west side of Yonge Street and could provide potential habitat for SAR bats, however, due to its proximity to the proposed works, it will not be considered further within the Impact Assessment. No overwintering habitat is present within the study area.
Wood Thrush	*Hylocichla mustelina*	SC	THR	Found in moist, deciduous hardwood or mixed stands, often previously disturbed, with a dense deciduous undergrowth and with tall trees for singing perches (COSEWIC, 2012b). ESA Protection: N/A	There is no woodland within the study area. No Wood Thrush were documented during Azimuth's dawn breeding bird surveys.

[1] Habitat as outlined within the MNR's Species at Risk in Ontario website files (https://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/species-risk-ontario-list), or Species Specific COSEWIC Reports referenced in this document.

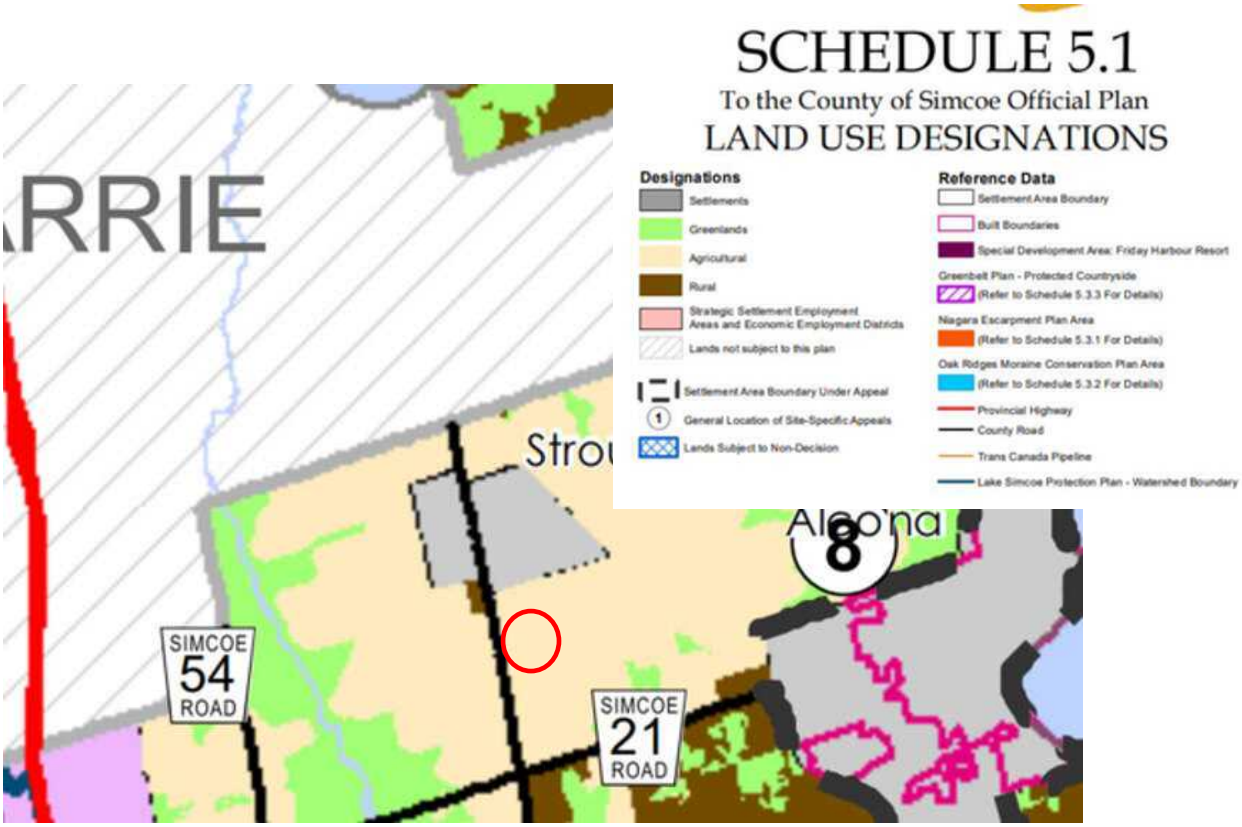
Species at Risk in Ontario List
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COSEWIC. 2012a. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Eastern Wood-pewee *Contopus virens* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. x + 39 pp.
COSEWIC. 2012b. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. ix + 46 pp.
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COSEWIC. 2013b. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Grasshopper Sparrow pratensis subspecies *Ammodramus savannarum pratensis* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. ix + 36 pp.
COSEWIC. 2013c. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Little Brown Myotis *Myotis lucifugus* , Northern Myotis *Myotis septentrionalis* and Tri-colored Bat *Perimyotis subfalvus* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xxiv + 93 pp.
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COSEWIC. 2018b. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagic* a in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 49 pp.
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APPENDICES

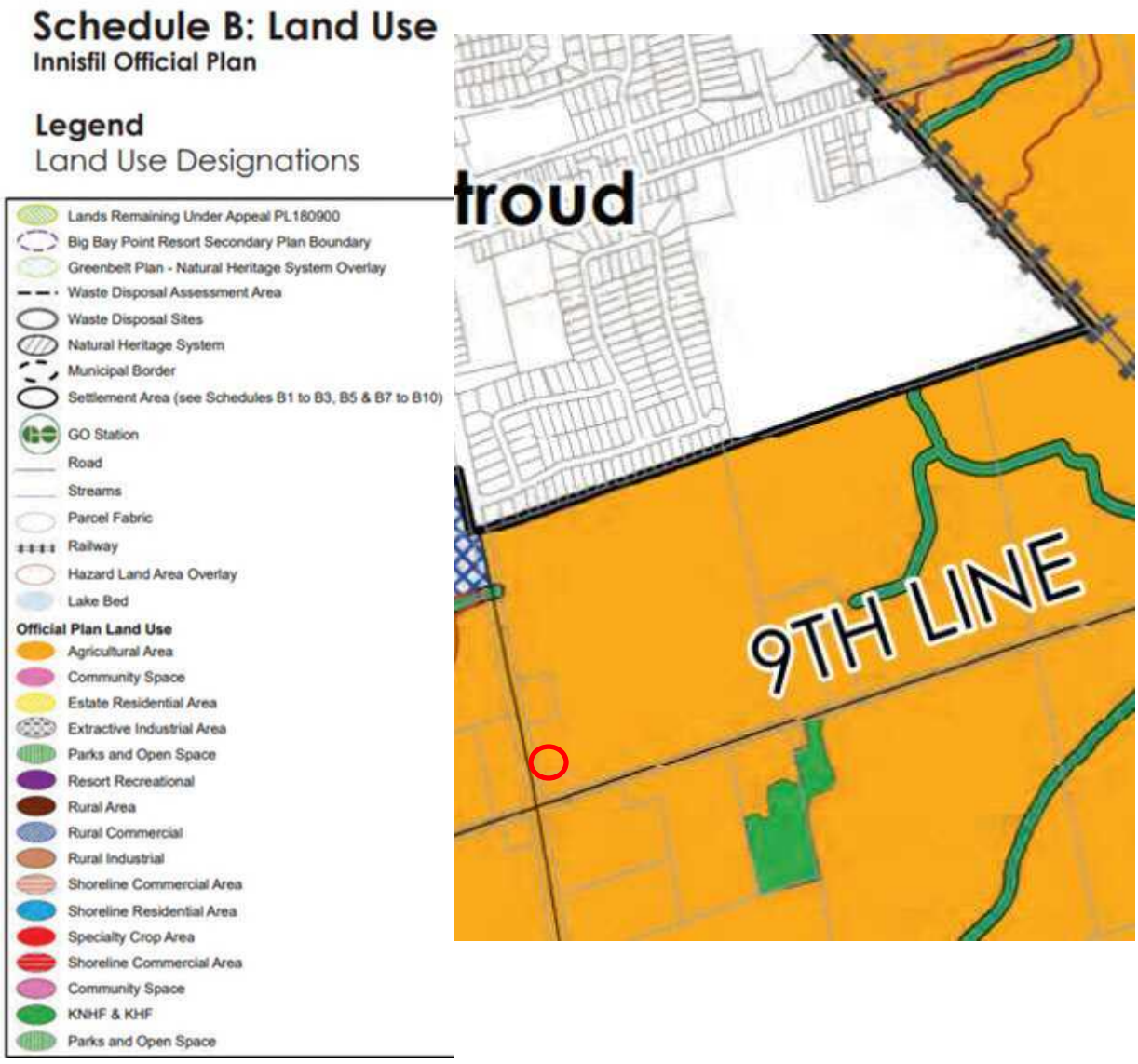
Appendix A: Natural Heritage Policy Information
Appendix B: Background Information

APPENDIX A

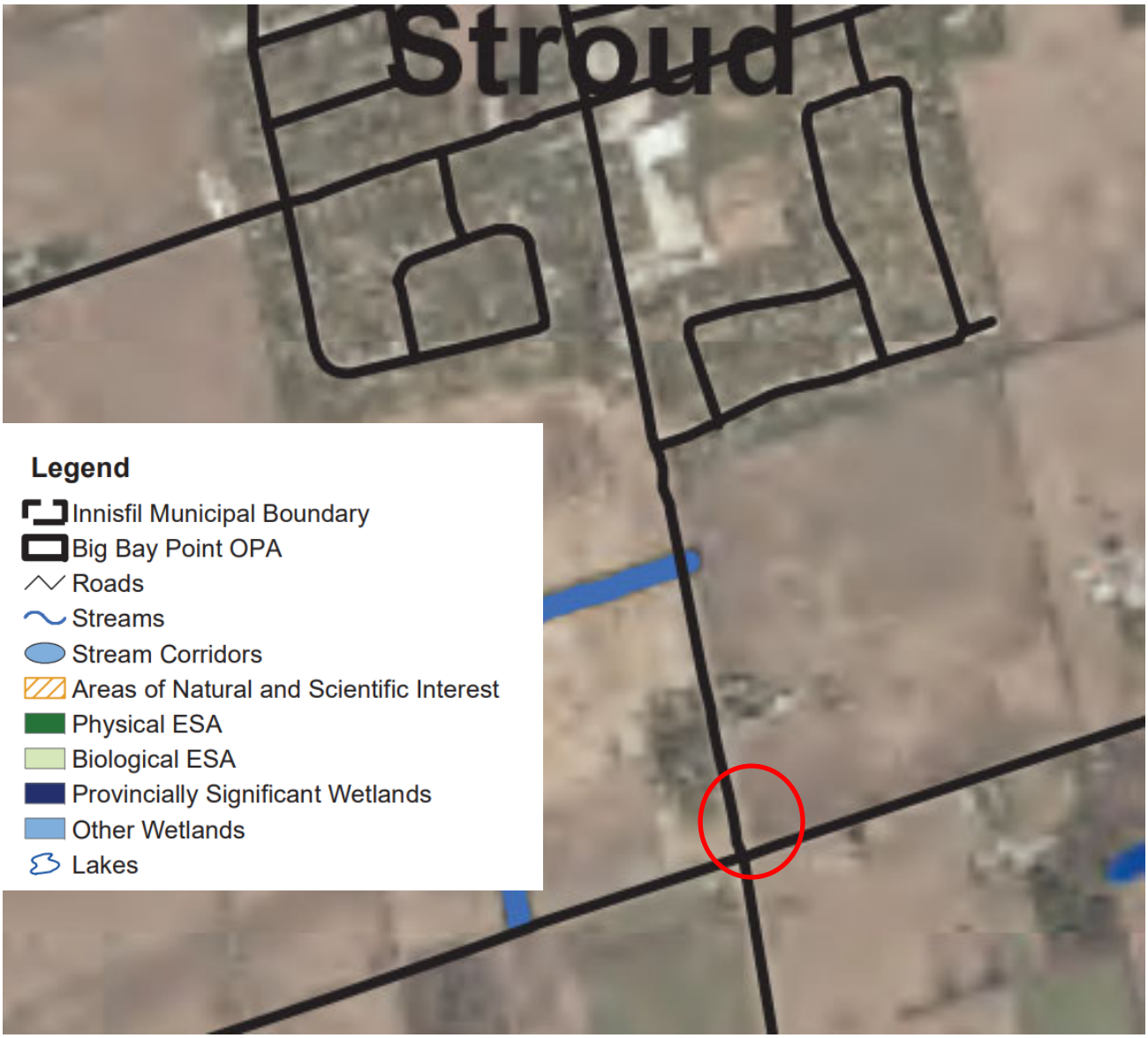
Natural Heritage Policy Information



Appendix A: Excerpt from the County of Simcoe's Official Plan Schedule 5.1: Land Use Designations
(Note: Approximate study are contained within red circle drawn on map)



Appendix A: Excerpt from the Town of Innisfil's Official Plan Schedule B: Land Use (Note: Approximate study area located within red circle drawn on map)



Appendix A: Excerpt from the Town of Innisfil's Official Plan Appendix 9: Natural Areas (Note: Study area contained within red circle drawn on map)



Appendix A: Excerpt from the Town of Innisfil's Official Plan Appendix 10: Natural Areas (Note: Study area contained within red circle drawn on map)

APPENDIX B

Background Information

Lake Simcoe Region conservation authority

Stroud SPS - 7667 Yonge St, Town of Innisfil



Features

- LSRCA Watershed Boundary
- Watercourse
- Regulation Limit
- Address Labels
- Road Labels
- Assessment Parcel
- Roads
  - Hwy 400 Series
  - Highway, Arterials
  - Local Road
- Railway

Printed On:
12/16/2024

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere

Mapped By:

This product was produced by the Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority and some information depicted on this map may have been compiled from various sources. While every effort has been made to accurately depict the information, data/mapping errors may exist. This map has been produced for illustrative purposes from an interactive web mapping site. LSRCA GIS Services DRAFT printed 2024. © LAKE SIMCOE REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY, 2024. All Rights Reserved. The following data sets of Assessment Parcel, Roads, Upper & Lower Tier Municipalities, Wetlands are © Kings Printer for Ontario. Reproduced with Permission, 2024. The Current Regulation Limit and Boundary data sets are derived products from several datasets. Orthophotography 2002, 2005, 2007-2009, 2011-2024, © First Base Solutions, Inc.

Scale 1: 3,521

Meters

179 0 89 179

Ministry of Natural Resources

Make-a-Map: Natural Heritage Areas

Stroud SPS

Map created:12/16/2024



Legend

- Assessment Parcel
- NHIC 1 Km Grid
- ANSI
- Earth Science Provincially Significant/sciences de la terre d'importance provinciale
- Earth Science Regionally Significant/sciences de la terre d'importance régionale
- Life Science Provincially Significant/sciences de la vie d'importance provinciale
- Life Science Regionally Significant/sciences de la vie d'importance régionale
- Evaluated Wetland
- Provincially Significant/considérée d'importance provinciale
- Non-Provincially Significant/non considérée d'importance provinciale
- Unevaluated Wetland
- Woodland
- Conservation Reserve
- Provincial Park
- Natural Heritage System

0.2 0 0.08 0.2 Kilometres

Absence of a feature in the map does not mean they do not exist in this area.



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Appendix E

Stage 1 Archaeological Report

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Stroud Sewage Pumping Station
(Lot 15 and 16, Concession 8 and 9, Former Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe)
Town of Innisfil, Simcoe County

Original Report

Prepared for:

Ainley Group

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Archaeological Licence: P383 (Williams)

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Ainley Group, on behalf of the Town of Innisfil, to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Municipal Class Environmental Assessment project. The Environmental Assessment is part of the Innisfil Master Servicing Plan update which identifies various alternatives to provide servicing to the Innisfil Heights economic district, an area designated as a Strategic Settlement Employment Area. The Master Servicing Plan identified Yonge Street as one of the proposed sewage pumping stations identified along this sewer route.

The Stage 1 background study determined that there are two previously registered archaeological sites located within one kilometre of the Study Area, none of which are within 50 metres. The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 assessment.

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1 Parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit and pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate. Stage 2 is required prior to any proposed construction activities on these lands;

2 The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance, low and wet conditions, slopes in excess of 20 degrees, or being previously assessed. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,

3 Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.



Project Personnel

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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Ainley Group, on behalf of the Town of Innisfil, to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Municipal Class Environmental Assessment project. The Environmental Assessment is part of the Innisfil Master Servicing Plan update which identifies various alternatives to provide servicing to the Innisfil Heights economic district, an area designated as a Strategic Settlement Employment Area. The Master Servicing Plan identified Yonge Street as one of the proposed sewage pumping stations identified along this sewer route. The Stage 1 Study Area is on the east and west side of Yonge Street (County Road 4) between Victoria Street and Innisfil Beach Road (Figure 1).

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, 1990, as amended in 2019) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G), administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI 2011).

1.1 Development Context

All work has been undertaken as required by the *Environmental Assessment Act, RSO* (Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O., 1990 as amended 2020) and regulations made under the Act, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. This project is being conducted in accordance with the Municipal Engineers' Association document *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* (Municipal Class Environmental Assessment, 2000, as amended 2015).

The *County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan* (ASI, 2019) was also consulted.

Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment and property inspection was granted by Ainley Group on September 2, 2021.

1.1.1 Treaties and Traditional Territories

The Nottawasaga Purchase (Treaty 18)

The Study Area is within the Nottawasaga Purchase (Treaty 18), a provisional agreement sometimes called the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty, signed on October 17, 1818, by representatives of the Government of Upper Canada and the Anishinaabe (Ministry of Indigenous Affairs, 2020; Williams Treaties First Nations, 2021). Treaty 18 encompassed 1,592,000 acres of land between the District of London in the west, Lake Huron in the north, the west limit of the Penetanguishine Purchase (1815) in the east, and the west shore of Lake Simcoe, Cook's Bay, and the Holland River in the northwest. In exchange for the land, the Crown agreed to pay an annual sum of £1200 in goods at the "Montreal price" (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016; Ministry of Indigenous Affairs, 2020). The Nottawasaga Purchase territory includes the present-day communities of Wasaga, Bradford, and Collingwood.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.) (Ferris 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 B.P., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive

exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990; Ellis et al. 2009; Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). By 1,500 B.P. there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 B.P. - it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch and Williamson 2013:13–15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabek ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson 1990:317). By 1300-1450 C.E., this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). By the mid-sixteenth century these small villages had coalesced into larger communities (Birch et al. 2021). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed.

By 1600 C.E., the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. By the 1690s however, the Anishinaabeg were the only communities with a permanent presence in southern Ontario. From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there was no interruption to Anishinaabeg control and use of southern Ontario.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

Historically, the Study Area is located in the Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe in parts of Lots 15 and 16, Concessions 8 and 9.

The S & G stipulate that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries are considered to have archaeological potential. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those that are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be located in proximity to water. The development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading

posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006).

Township of Innisfil

The Township of Innisfil was surveyed in 1820 and the first settlement began that year. The township was named after the poetical name for Ireland, Innisfail, by its early settlers. Growth was slow during the first ten years of the township and the first sawmill was not erected until the 1830s and in 1835 a grist mill was constructed. Early settlement focused around Kempenfeldt Bay and the southwestern area of the township was not settled until after 1840. By 1843, the first school was constructed and the following year the Innisfil Methodist Congregation built the first church. The first census of the township recorded a population of only 762 inhabitants, by 1850, the township had a population of 1,807.

Following the connection of the Northern Railway in 1853, the township became an important shipping hub for the lumber industry of central Ontario (Mika & Mika, 1981). With the arrival of the railway a number of communities developed and prospered, Allandale, Lefroy, and Craigvale all boasted stations. On the western border of the township, Thorton was a stop for the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway. The community of St. Paul's was established at the corner of Penetanguishene Road (Yonge Street) and Mapleview Drive, and was centered around St. Paul's Anglican Church (established 1851) and a schoolhouse as depicted on the 1879 Illustrated Historical Atlas (Belden, 1881). The small community consisted of a cluster of houses and would have been along the main path of anyone travelling between Toronto and Georgian Bay along Penetanguishene Road. Other early post office communities included Bramley, Cherry Creek, Fennell, Holly, Innisfil, Killyleagh, Beaumont, Painswick, and Stroud. Today, Innisfil attracts large numbers of tourists and cottagers in the summertime who travel from Toronto via Highway 400 and Highway 11, the northern extension of Yonge Street. This extension travels the length of the township and

was built in the late seventeenth century by Colonel John Graves Simcoe from York (Toronto) to Lake Simcoe (Mika & Mika, 1981).

Stroud

The first post office in the historical community of Stroud was opened in May 1873, with Thomas Webb appointed to serve as postmaster. The village was first named "Victoria." It is related that the present name was selected by William Carruthers Little, an MP who represented Simcoe between 1867 and 1881, after a place in Gloucestershire, England (Rayburn 1997). One of the first homes was constructed by John Lawrence in Stroud in 1840 and on his property a wooden Methodist church was built in 1852. A new brick church was erected by the congregation in 1864 and the former building was used as a Sunday school. A fire burned both buildings in 1905. Since 1925, the present church has been known as St. James United and was started a year after the fire. The Presbyterian church in Stroud dates to 1909. An early storekeeper in Stroud was John Chantler and, in his store, the first library was housed. The library received its first donations of books from the members of the Stroud's Women's Institute in 1912 (Mika & Mika, 1983).

Innisfil

The first post office of the historical crossroads community of Innisfil was opened in February 1841, with Benjamin Ross appointed to serve as postmaster. An alternate name for the village during the early 1870s appears to have been "Victoria." The name of the office was changed to Barclay in February 1906, this was during the tenure of George Barclay who had served as postmaster since 1876. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 150 inhabitants (Crossby, 1873); (ASI, 2019).

1.2.3 Map Review

The 1871 *Map of the County of Simcoe* (Hogg, 1871) and the 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe* (Belden, 1881) were examined to determine the presence of historical features within the Study Area during the nineteenth century (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

The Study Area is shown to be within a rural agricultural context in the nineteenth century. The 1871 *Map* illustrates that the properties along present-day Yonge Street were large plots of land (Figure 2). The western portion of the Study Area is on land once owned by J. Richardson, J. Robins, Gd. Merric. T and B. Ross. Landowners on the eastern portion of the Study Area were J. Dyer, B. Ross, W. McConkey and J. Smith. No structures are illustrated within the Study Area on this map. The settlement of Victoria, which features a post office and schoolhouse, is illustrated north of the Study Area at the intersection of Yonge Street and 10th Line. Directly south of the Study Area the Innisfil Post Office is identified on the northwest corner of what is now Innisfil Beach Road.

The 1881 *Atlas* (Figure 3) shows three structures illustrated within the Study Area, which suggests the establishment of farmsteads. John Robins is identified as owning the northwest lot while R.M. McConkey is shown as the owner of the southeast lot. The intersection of present-day Yonge Street and Victoria Street is the settlement of Stroud/Victoria. Innisfil Beach Road is illustrated in its current location to the south of the Study Area. The Northern Railway is depicted in a northwest-southeast orientation to the northeast of the Study Area.

1928 and 1986 topographic maps from Barrie (Figure 4 and Figure 5) were also examined to determine the presence of historical features within the Study Area (Department of National Defence, 1928) (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1986).

The 1928 topographic map illustrates additional structures located sporadically along Yonge Street within the Study Area (Figure 4). The community of Stroud has experienced modest growth and features densely developed commercial structures at the intersection of Yonge Street (labelled as Penetang Road) and 10th Line. The rail line running beyond the northwest corner of the Study Area is labeled “Canadian National Railway” indicating a change in ownership. The 1986 topographic map shows Stroud is now a densely developed community as well as the intersection at Innisfil Beach Road and Yonge Street (identified as Barclay on the map).

1.2.4 Aerial and Orthoimagery Review

Aerial photography from 1954 indicates a continued rural agricultural land use within the Study Area (Figure 6). Several farmsteads are visible in the approximate location of the structures illustrated in 1928, surrounded by agricultural fields. The community of Stroud is depicted as a crossroads community with some additional development observed since the early twentieth century.

A review of available Google satellite imagery from 2004 to 2019 shows no significant land alterations within the Study Area during this time frame.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the Study Area, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions. Three sources of information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research: the site record forms for registered sites available online from the MHSTCI through "Ontario's Past Portal"; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

1.3.1 Current Land Use and Field Conditions

The Study Area consists of a portion of Yonge Street located between Southview Road in the north and Innisfil Beach Road in the south, and includes the roadway's intersection with 9th Line. The Study Area can generally be described as rural, with areas of agricultural land use. Yonge Street is a north-south running roadway that features one lane of traffic in each direction with gravel shoulders throughout most of the Study Area. Residences in the settlement of Stroud are located to the north of the Study Area, and residences and a gas station are located at the intersection with Innisfil Beach Road to the south. Yonge Street widens to the north of Innisfil Beach Road and at 9th Line and features additional turn lanes. The intersection of Yonge Street and Innisfil Beach Road south of the Study Area is the crossroads community of Barclay, and is in a rural context with some residential and commercial land uses.

The intersection of 9th Line and Yonge Street in the central portion of the Study Area is in a rural agricultural context, with 9th Line carrying one lane of east-west traffic and featuring gravel shoulders and shallow ditches.

1.3.2 Geography

In addition to the known archaeological sites, the state of the natural environment is a helpful indicator of archaeological potential. Accordingly, a description of the physiography and soils are briefly discussed for the Study Area.

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

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Ontario since 5,000 BP (Karrow & Warner, 1990, p. Figure 2.16), proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal

plants (migratory routes, spawning areas) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (S & G, Section 1.3.1).

The Study Area is situated within the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). The Peterborough Drumlin Field extends from Simcoe County east to Hastings County and is generally characterized by rolling till plains overlying limestone bedrock and contains over 3,000 drumlins (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). The drumlins are composed of highly calcareous till but there are local differences in composition. The till plains of the regions were formed during the retreat of the Lake Ontario ice lobe of the Laurentide glacier. Till is produced from the advance of continental glacial ice in which soil and rock is carried forward by the ice, mixed and milled, producing a heterogeneous soil (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). The rolling topography of the Study Area is representative of the drumlin and till formations of this physiographic region. The agricultural history of the area can be connected to the till plains formed through glacial movement.

The surficial geology of the eastern portion of the Study Area consists of stone poor, carbonate derived silty to sandy till, while the west side has these same features as well as massive, well laminated patches (Figure 7).

Soil types within the Study Area consist of Bondhead, a light grey, calcareous and non-calcareous sandy loam till with good drainage, Smithfield, a calcareous, lacustrine, varved silt loam and clay with imperfect drainage and Dundonald, outwash sand underlain by grey calcareous loam or sandy loam with good drainage (Figure 8).

All the lands within the Lake Simcoe watershed ultimately drain into Lake Simcoe, via one of the tributary rivers. The Barrie Creeks, Lovers Creek, and Hewitt's Creek subwatersheds are three of the 18 subwatersheds that make up the Lake Simcoe watershed. All three drain into Kempenfelt Bay, a western arm of Lake Simcoe, which is approximately 37.8 kilometres squared in size, or about 5.5 percent of Lake Simcoe. The Lovers Creek subwatershed is 59.9 kilometres squared in area and comprises 2.3 percent of the Lake Simcoe watershed. Lovers Creek is the only named stream within the Lovers Creek subwatershed. It begins in the southern part of the subwatershed, where the headwater portions are channelized, and

flows north towards Lake Simcoe. The majority of the subwatershed is within the Town of Innisfil (Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority, 2012).

1.3.3 Previously Registered Archaeological Sites

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west, and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area under review is located in Borden block *BbGv.*

According to the OASD, two previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area, none of which are located within 50 metres (MHSTCI, 2021). A summary of the sites is provided below in Table 1.

Table 1: Registered Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site type	Researcher
BbGv-16	Poltree	Woodland, Late	Campsite	Warrick, 1986
BbGv-18	Blubettle	Woodland, Late	Campsite, cabin	Warrick, 1986

1.3.4 Previous Archaeological Assessments

According to the background research, no previous reports detail fieldwork within 50 metres of the Study Area.

2.0 Field Methods

A Stage 1 property inspection must adhere to the S & G, Section 1.2, Standards 1-6, which are discussed below. The entire property and its periphery must be inspected. The inspection may be either systematic or random. Coverage must be sufficient to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential. The inspection must be conducted when weather conditions permit good visibility of land features. Natural landforms and watercourses are to be confirmed if previously identified. Additional features such as elevated topography, relic water channels, glacial shorelines, well-drained soils within heavy soils and slightly elevated areas within low and wet areas should be identified and documented, if present. Features affecting assessment strategies should be identified and documented such as woodlots, bogs or other permanently wet areas, areas of steeper grade than indicated on topographic mapping, areas of overgrown vegetation, areas of heavy soil, and recent land disturbance such as grading, fill deposits and vegetation clearing. The inspection should also identify and document structures and built features that will affect assessment strategies, such as heritage structures or landscapes, cairns, monuments or plaques, and cemeteries.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment property inspection was conducted under the field direction of Blake Williams (P383) of ASI, on November 15th, 2021, in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions and to evaluate and map archaeological potential of the Study Area. It was a systematic visual inspection from public right-of-ways only and did not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources. Fieldwork was conducted when weather conditions were deemed clear with good visibility (partly cloudy with seasonal temperatures), per S & G Section 1.2., Standard 2. Field observations are compiled onto the existing conditions of the Study Area in Section 8.0 (Figures 10 and 11) and associated photographic plates are presented in Section 7.0 (Images 1-14).

3.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The historical and archaeological contexts have been analyzed to help determine the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Results of the analysis of the Study Area property inspection and background research are presented in Section 3.1.

3.1 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1, lists criteria that are indicative of archaeological potential. The Study Area meets the following criteria indicative of archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites (See Table 1);
- Water sources: primary, secondary, or past water source (Lovers Creek);
- Early historic transportation routes (Yonge Street);
- Proximity to early settlements (Stroud/Innisfil); and
- Well-drained soils (Bondhead loam, Dundonald sandy loam)

According to the S & G, Section 1.4 Standard 1e, no areas within a property containing locations listed or designated by a municipality can be recommended for exemption from further assessment unless the area can be documented as disturbed. The Municipal Heritage Register was consulted and there are no properties within the Study Area that are Listed or Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

Four potential Cultural Heritage Landscapes were identified in ASI's associated Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Municipal Class Environmental Assessment, 2022.

The *County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan* (ASI, 2019) was also consulted and the whole Study Area is identified as having archaeological potential.

These criteria are indicative of potential for the identification of archaeological resources, depending on soil conditions and the degree to which soils have been subject to deep disturbance.

The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential. These areas will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any construction activities. According to the S & G Section 2.1.1, pedestrian survey is required in actively or recently cultivated fields (Images 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14; Figures 10-11: areas highlighted in orange). According to the S & G Section 2.1.2, test pit survey is required on terrain where ploughing is not viable, such as wooded areas, properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged, overgrown farmland with heavy brush or rocky pasture, and narrow linear corridors up to 10 metres wide (Images 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; Figures 10-11: areas highlighted in green).

The remainder of the Study Area has been subjected to deep soil disturbance events due to construction of Yonge Street and structures and laneways built on private properties. According to the S & G Section 1.3.2 these areas do not retain archaeological potential (Images 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12; Figures 10-11: areas highlighted in yellow) and do not require further survey.

3.2 Conclusions

The Stage 1 background study and property inspection determined places in the Study Area that require Stage 2 assessment.

4.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1 Parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit and/or pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate. Stage 2 is required prior to any proposed construction activities on these lands;

2 The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,

3 Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.

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

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of MHSTCI approval has been received.

5.0 Legislation Compliance Advice

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation, and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the

Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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7.0 Images

7.1 Field Photography



Image 1: West of Yonge Street; agricultural field, requires Stage 2 pedestrian survey.



Image 2: West of Yonge Street; agricultural field requires Stage 2 assessment beyond disturbed road right-of-way.



Image 3: East of Yonge Street; agricultural field beyond disturbed road right-of-way requires Stage 2 assessment.



Image 4: Yonge Street facing north; disturbed road right-of-way, no potential.



Image 5: Modern residential lawn east of Yonge Street; disturbed, no potential.



Image 6: Northern part of Yonge Street and 9th line intersection; disturbed, no potential.



Image 7: Yonge Street and 9th line intersection; Agricultural field beyond disturbed road right-of-way requires Stage 2 assessment.



Image 8: North of 9th line road; disturbed residential driveway and utilities; no potential.



Image 9: Yonge Street and 9th line intersection facing north; disturbed road right-of-way with utilities, no potential.



Image 10: South of 9th Line road; garden, requires Stage 2 test pit survey.



Image 11: Yonge Street facing north; Lawn to the east of disturbed road right-of-way requires Stage 2 test pit survey.



Image 12: Yonge Street facing north; disturbed road pit survey, no potential.



Image 13: Yonge Street facing north; area beyond disturbed road right-of-way requires Stage 2 survey.



Image 14: Facing northeast; area beyond disturbed road right-of-way requires Stage 2 survey.

8.0 Maps

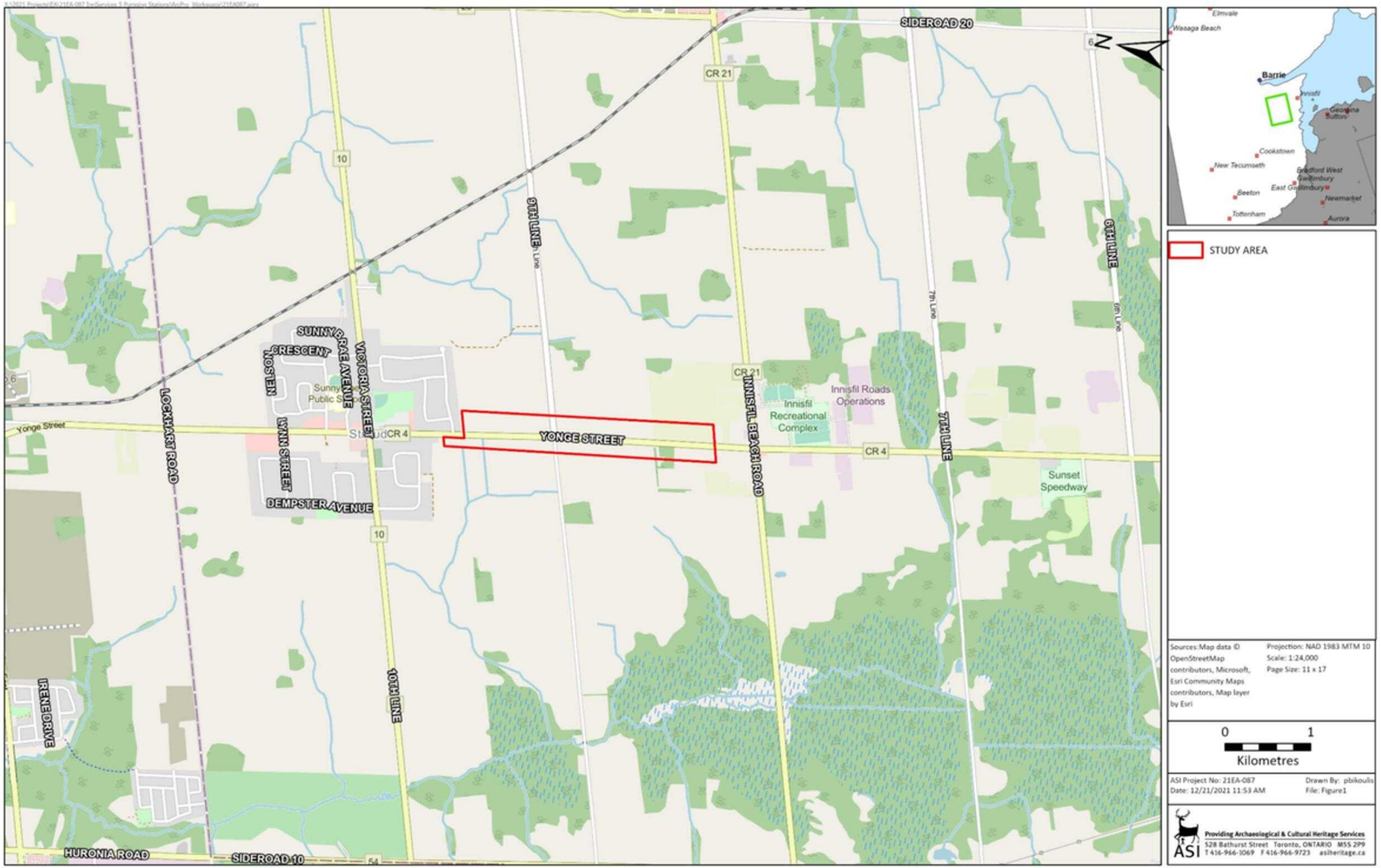


Figure 1: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Study Area



Figure 2: The Study Area overlaid on the 1871 Hoggs Map of the County of Simcoe (Base Map:(Hogg, 1871).

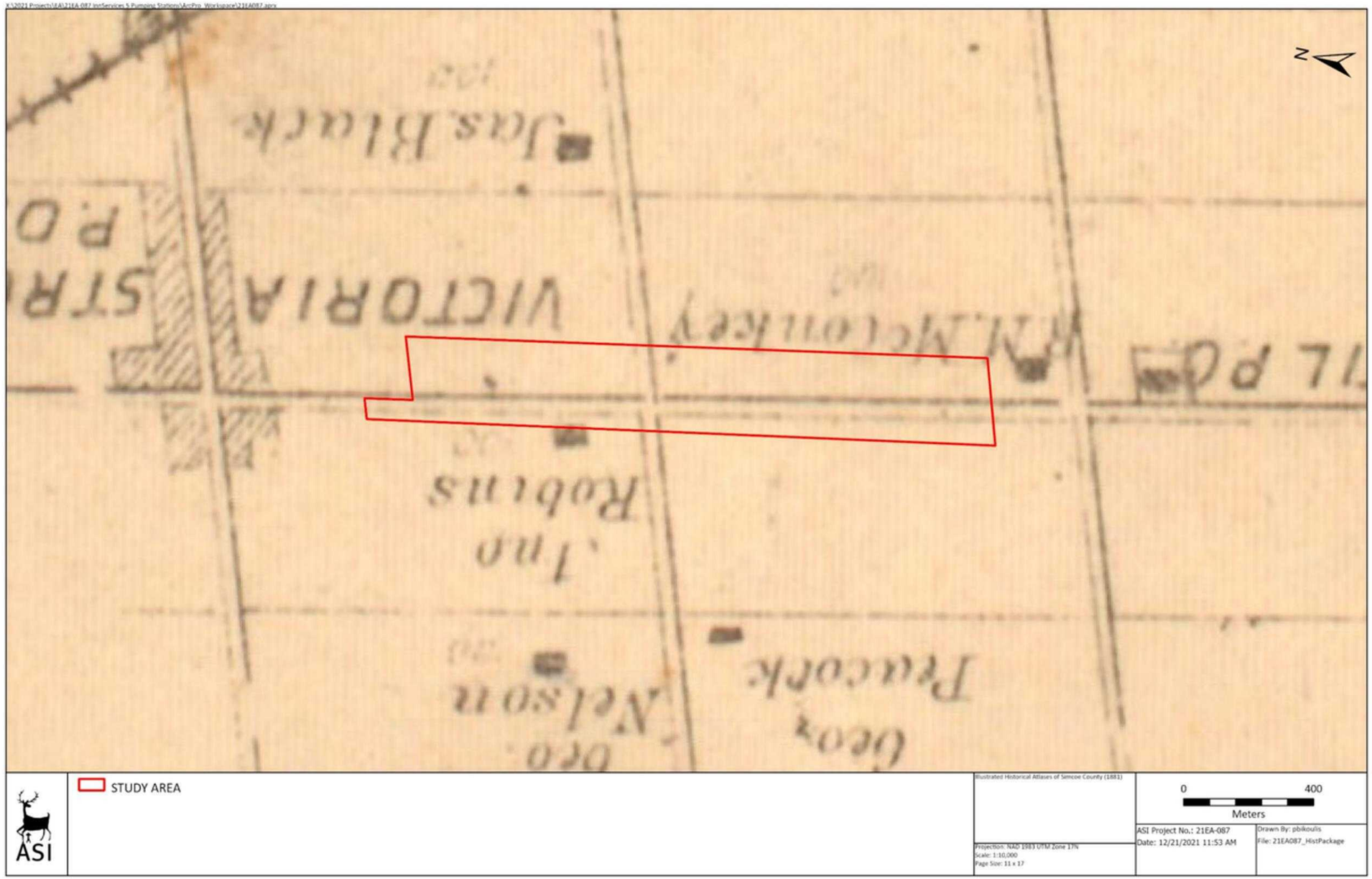


Figure 3: The Study Area overlaid on the 1881 Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe (Base Map: (Belden, 1881).

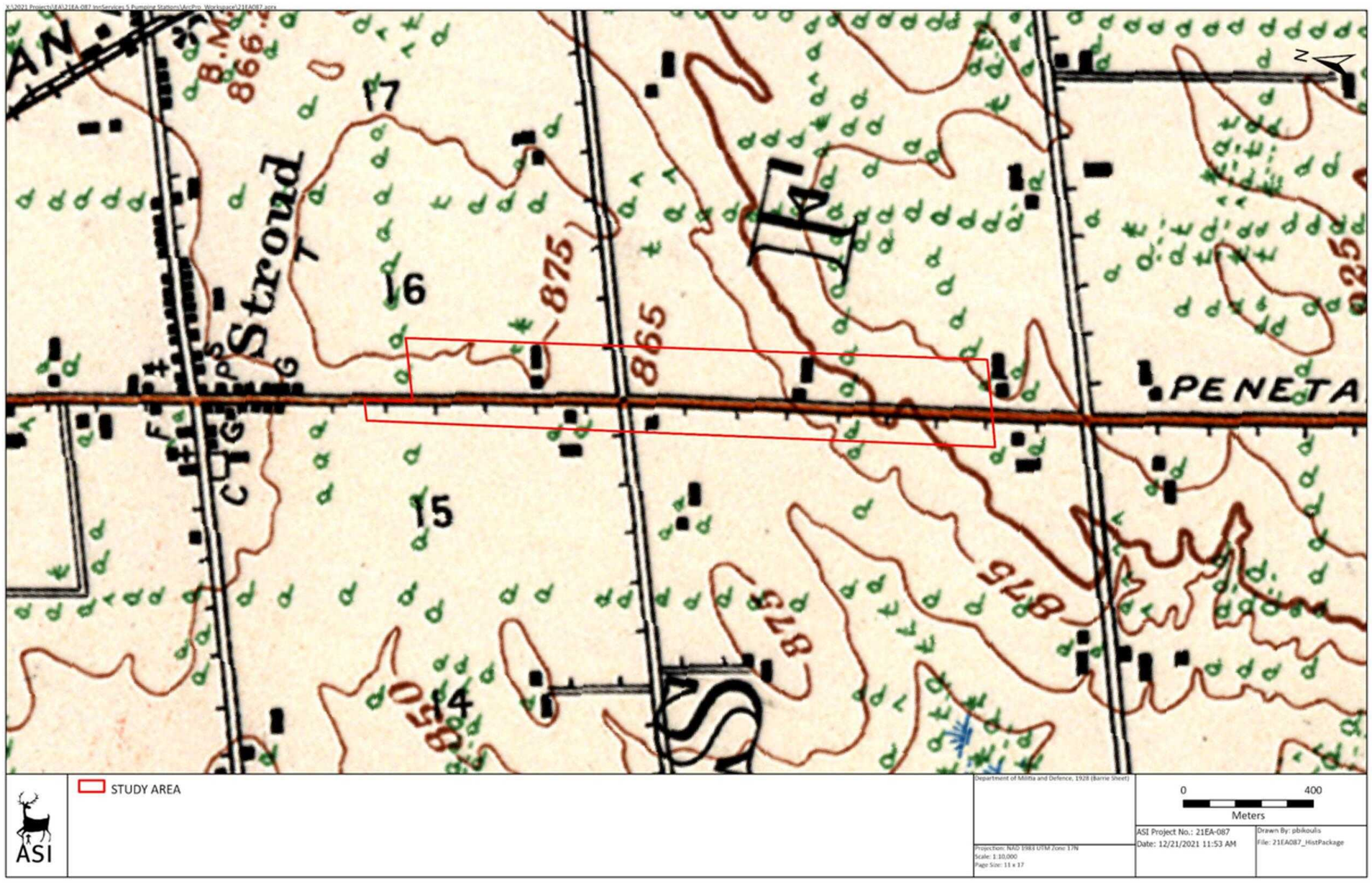


Figure 4: The Study Area overlaid on the 1928 topographic map of Barrie (Department of National Defence, 1928).

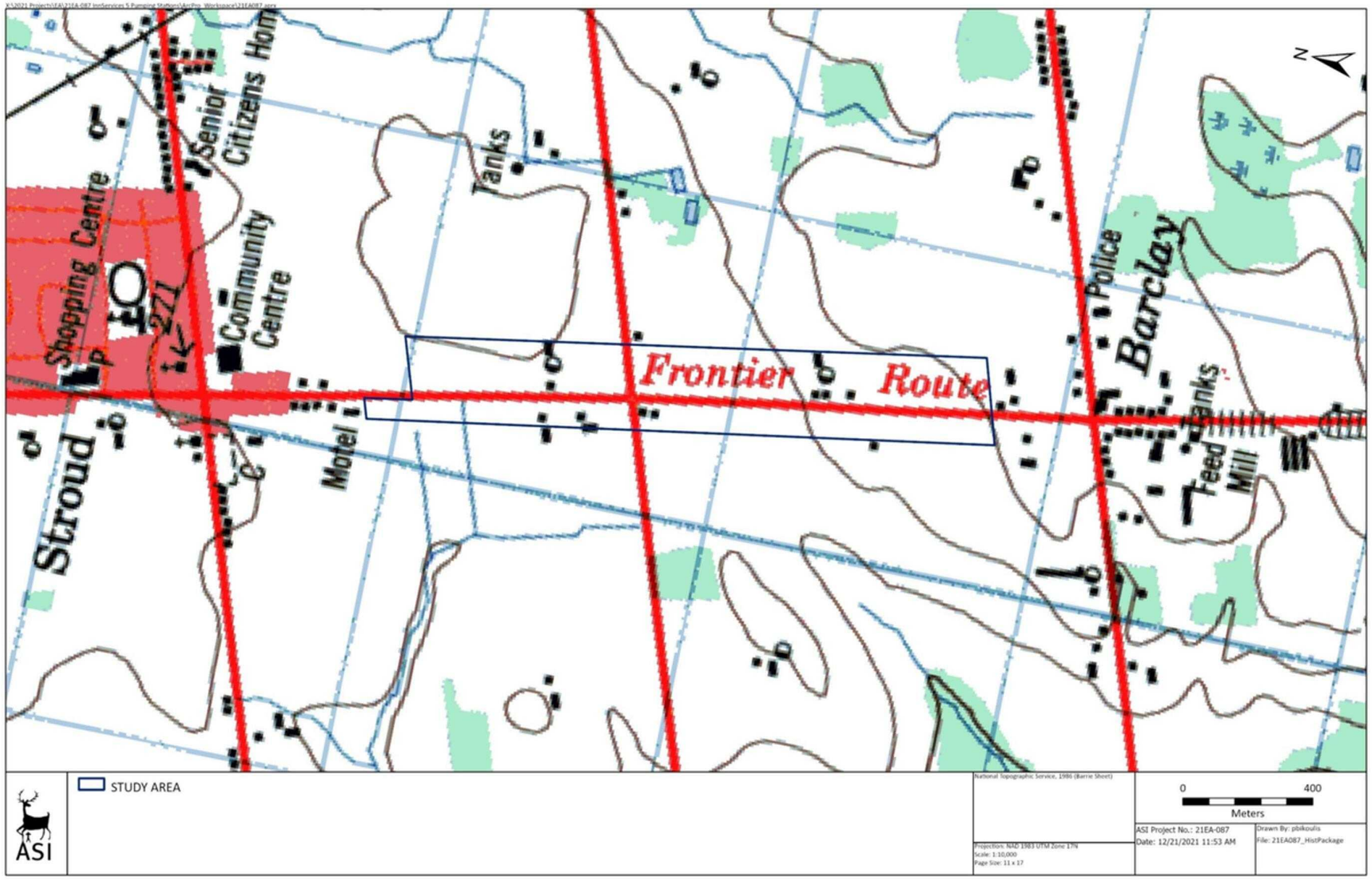


Figure 5: The Study Area overlaid on the 1986 topographic map of Barrie (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1986).

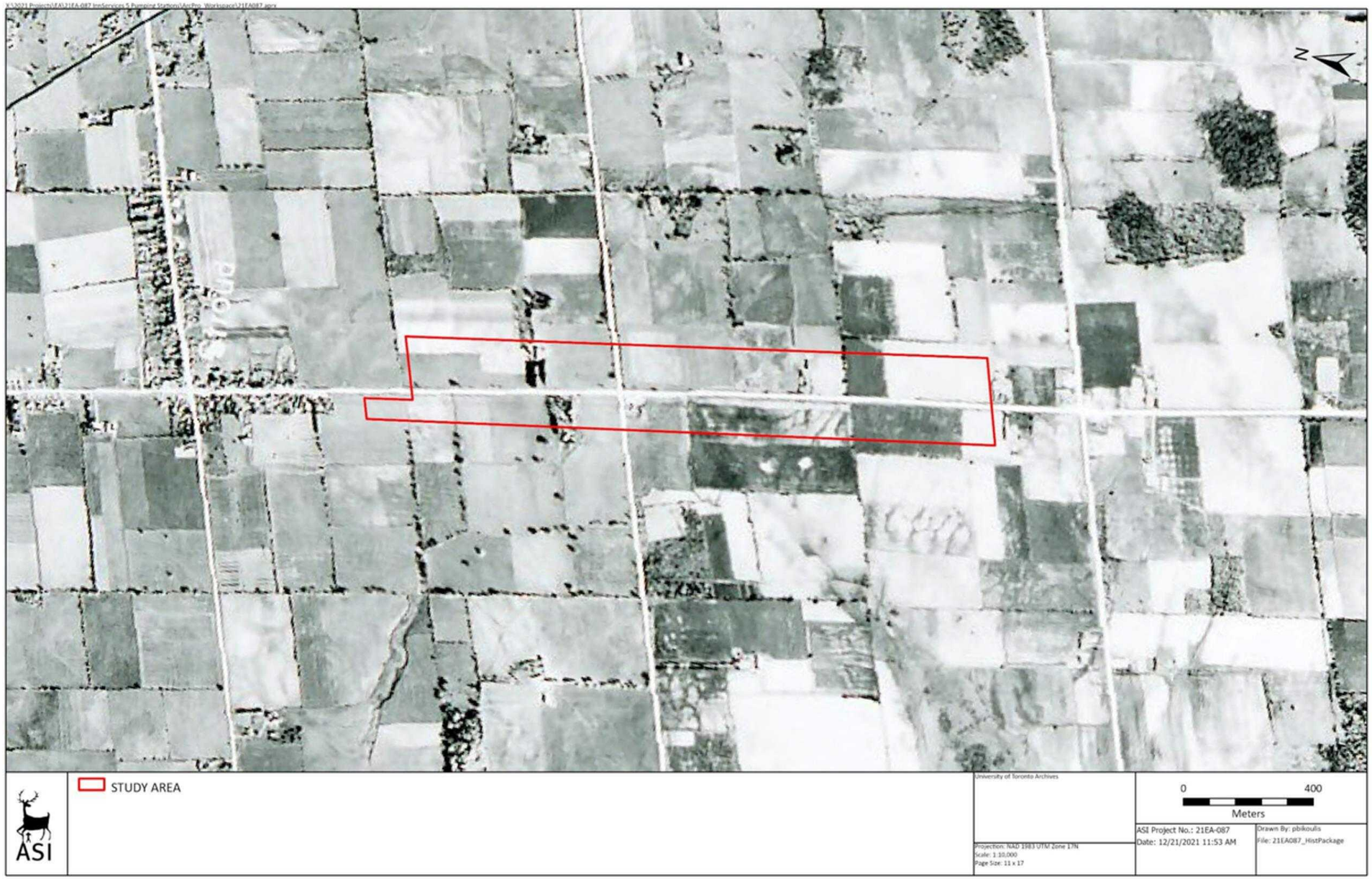


Figure 6**: The Study Area overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph of Innisfil (Base Map: (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954).**

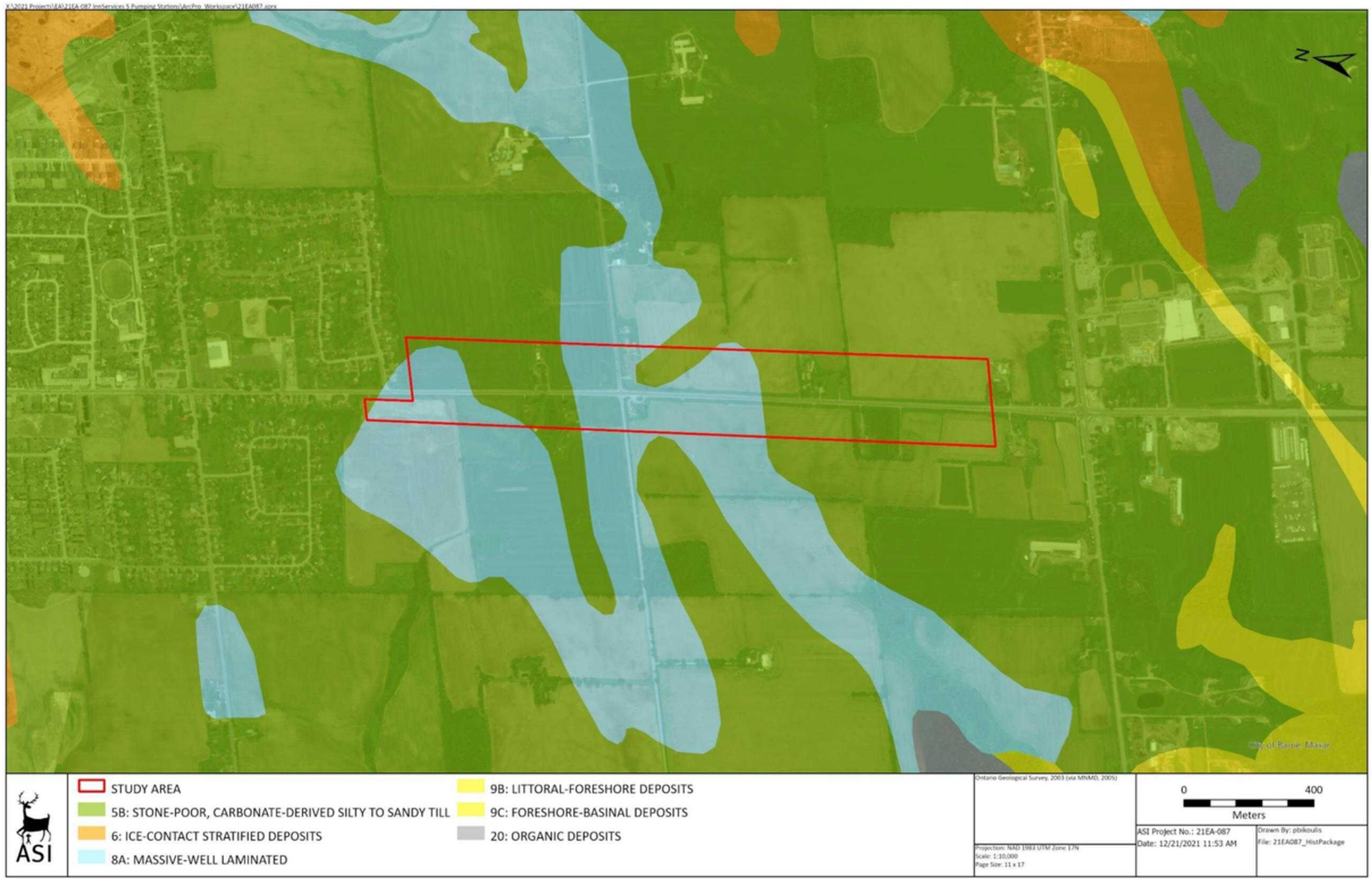


Figure 7: Study Area – Surficial Geology

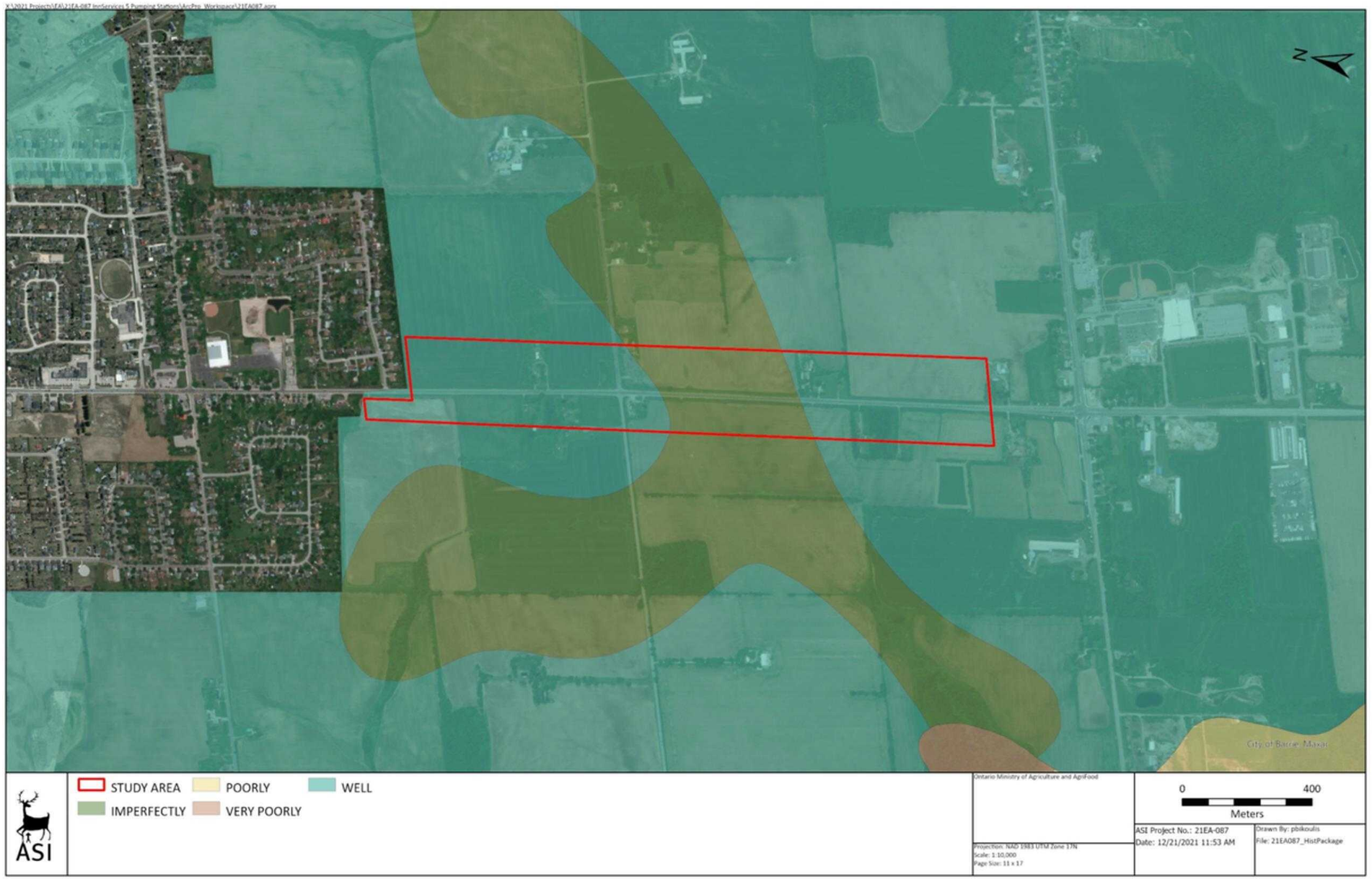


Figure 8: Study Area - Soil Drainage



Figure 9: Archaeological Existing Conditions (from the County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan (ASI, 2019).

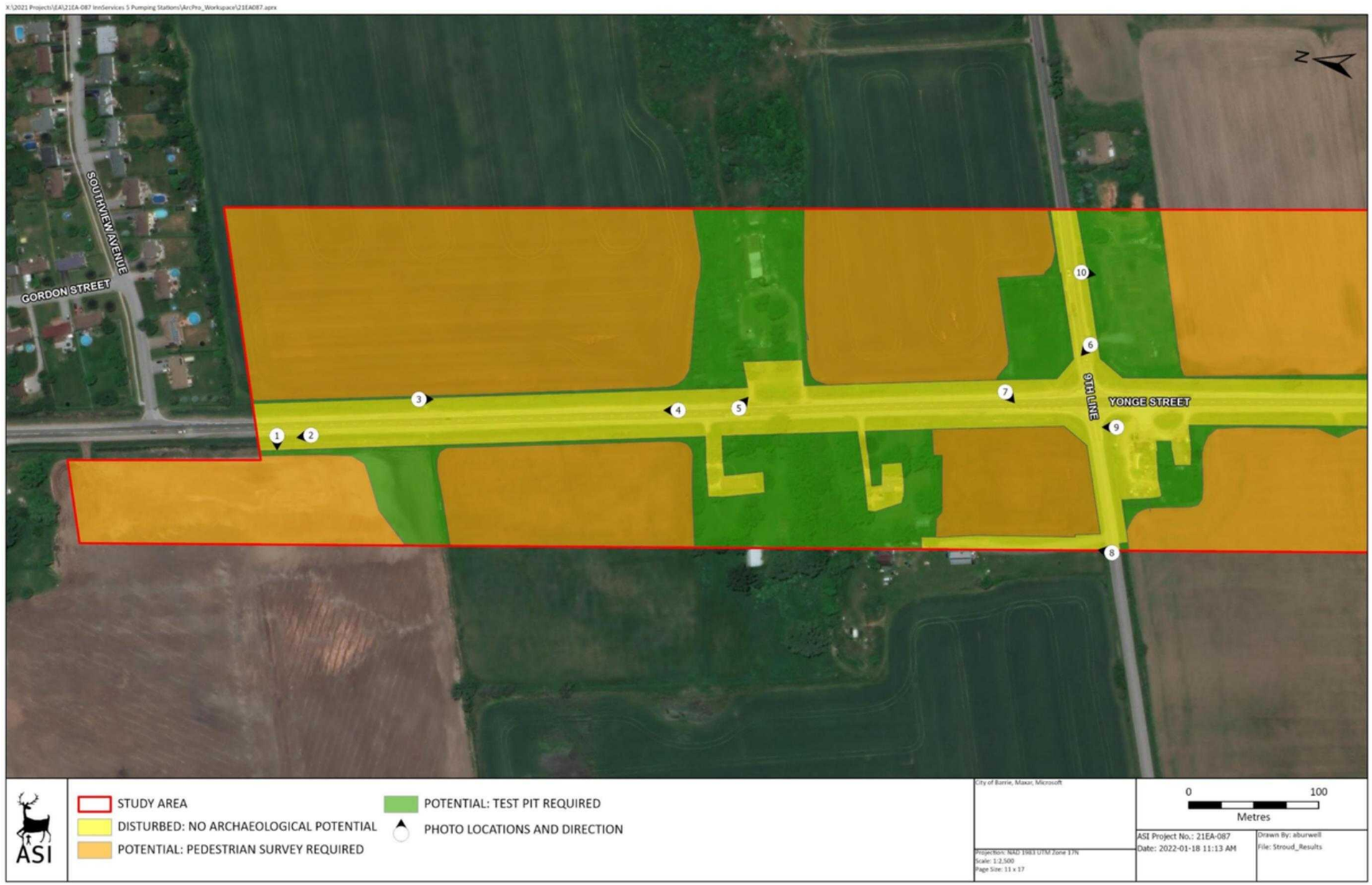


Figure 10: Stage 1 Results for Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Sheet 1



Figure 11: Stage 1 Results for Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Sheet

Appendix F

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 7665 and 7667 Yonge Street, Part of Lot 16, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, now in the Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe

Original Report

Prepared for:

SanDiego Homes Inc.

P.O. Box 10039 Alcona Beach

Innisfil, ON L9S 4Y7

Archaeological Licence: P449 (Bhardwaj)

Project Information Form P449-0735-2023

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 23PL-250

19 September 2024



Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by SanDiego Homes Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 7665 and 7667 Yonge Street, part of Lot 16, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, now in the Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe. The subject property is approximately 38 hectares.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends and a review of aerial imagery. The general guidance of the *County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2019) was also considered. This research indicated that there was potential for encountering both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites within the subject property.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on August 9-11, 2023, and June 11, 12, 14, 17, 2024, by means of a combined pedestrian and test pit survey. During the assessment, a total of five non-diagnostic Indigenous findspots and one Euro-Canadian historical site was documented.

Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the five Indigenous findspots, none of these locations exhibit cultural heritage value or interest and may be considered free of any further archaeological assessment.

The historical Thompson (BbGv-74) site dates to the early- to mid-nineteenth-century. It is therefore recommended that this site be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment in order to fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposit, in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

ASI

Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager**: Jennifer Ley, Honours, Bachelor of Arts (R376), Lead Archaeologist, Manager, Planning Assessment Division
- **Project Manager**: Emily Fitzpatrick, Master of Arts (R1092), Associate Archaeologist, Project Manager, Planning Assessment Division
- **Project Director**: Robb Bhardwaj, Master of Arts (P449), Associate Archaeologist, Project Manager, Planning Assessment Division
- **Project Administrator**: Lauren Vince, Honours Bachelor of Arts (R1235), Archaeologist, Project Administrator, Planning Assessment Division
- **Field Director:** Marc DiBenedetto, Honours Bachelor of Arts (R1374), Archaeologist, Field Director, Planning Assessment Division; Poorya Kashani, Doctor of Philosophy (P1133), Associate Archaeologist, Field Director, Planning Assessment Division
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- **Land Use History:** Brian Narhi, Master of Arts, Historian, Planning Assessment Division
- **Artifact Processing:** Savannah Parent Eastwood, Honours Bachelor of Arts, Archaeologist, Laboratory Technician, Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations Division
- **Lithic Analysis:** Debbie Steiss, Master of Arts (P049), Senior Associate
- **Historical Artifact Analysis:** Kaitlyn McMullen, Honours Bachelor of Arts, Archaeologist, Laboratory Technician and Equipment Coordinator, Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations Division
- **Artifact Photography:** Kaitlyn McMullen; Deborah Steiss
- **Report Preparation**: Sarah-Jane Leipert, Doctor of Philosophy, Archaeologist, Technical Writer, Planning Assessment Division; Dana Millson, Doctor of Philosophy, Archaeologist, Technical Writer, Planning Assessment Division

- **Graphics**: Peter Bikoulis, Doctor of Philosophy, Archaeologist, Geomatics Specialist, Operations Division; Andrew Clish, Bachelor of Environmental Science (P046), Senior Archaeologist, Geographic Information System Technician and Equipment Coordinator, Operations Division; Jonas Fernandez, Master of Science (R281), Lead Archaeologist, Manager, Geomatics, Operations Division; Robin Latour, Master of Letters, Geomatics Specialist, Operations Division
- **Report Reviewers**: Emily Fitzpatrick; Jennifer Ley; Eva MacDonald, Master of Science (P125), Senior Archaeologist, Manager, Historical Archaeology, Mitigation Division

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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by SanDiego Homes Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 7665 and 7667 Yonge Street, Part of Lot 16, Concession 9, in the Geographic Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, now in the Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 38 hectares.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Jennifer Ley (R376), the project management of Emily Fitzpatrick (R1092), and the project direction of Robb Bhardwaj (P449) under Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (hereafter, "the Ministry") Project Information Form P449-0735-2023. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed prior to development approvals, as required by the Town of Innisfil and the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture [now the Ministry], 1990) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (hereafter, "the *Standards*") (Ministry of Tourism and Culture [now the Ministry], 2011).

The work carried out for this assessment was also guided by *The County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2019). which provides further refinement regarding potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics that affect archaeological potential.

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on July 4, 2023. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to fieldwork.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and settlement history, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the

current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the subject property. This is followed by a review of historical Euro-Canadian settlement trends.

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier by approximately 11,000 years Before Common Era (B.C.E.). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 8000 B.C.E., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 8000-3500 B.C.E., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites that would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produced the earliest evidence of heavy woodworking tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production, and indication of prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 6000 B.C.E.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, which suggests extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 2500-1000 B.C.E., which demonstrates increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Brown, 1995; Ellis *et alia*, 1990).

Between 1000-500 B.C.E., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period began around 500 B.C.E. and exchange and interaction networks broadened at this time (Spence *et alia*, 1990:136, 138). By end of the first millennium B.C.E., evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence *et alia*, 1990:155, 164). By the year 500 in the Common Era (C.E.), there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario. Although it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet, there is phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 300 B.C.E., indicating that similar analyses conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same

period could result in the same evidence here (Birch and Williamson, 2013:13-15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1000 C.E., lifeways became more similar to those described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 C.E., the communal site was replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still the norm (Williamson, 1990:317). By 1300-1450 C.E., this episodic dispersal waned, and populations began to occupy sites throughout the year (Dodd *et alia*, 1990:343). Within the Toronto area, these communities represent the ancestors of the Huron-Wendat. From 1450-1649 C.E., this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson, 2013). The ancestral Huron-Wendat on the north shore of Lake Ontario gradually began to move northward during this period. Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By 1600 C.E., the Wendat were the northernmost of the Iroquoians, inhabiting the area between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay known historically as Wendake and forming a confederation of individual nations.

By 1600 C.E., the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, devastating epidemics and the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Attawandaron and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat from Southern Ontario. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. By the 1690s, however, the Anishinaabeg were the only communities with a permanent presence in southern Ontario. From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there was no interruption to Anishinaabeg control and use of southern Ontario.

The ethnohistoric record of historic Wendake (northern Simcoe County) suggests that initial Huron-Wendat alliance building and confederacy formation occurred during the mid-fifteenth century, some 200 years before the arrival of Europeans (Thwaites, 1896:16:227). Attignawantan (Bear) and Attigneenongnahac (Cord) were the original co-founders of the Wendat confederacy, since both had been resident in Wendake for at least 200 years (Thwaites, 1896:16:227-229). Settled by the mid-fourteenth century, Attignwantan villages were located in western Wendake and across the Penetang Peninsula, while Attigneenongnahac villages were clustered to the southeast. Later additions to the confederacy were Arendahronon (Rock), who moved into Wendake *circa* 1590, and Tahontaenrat (Deer), which joined *circa* 1610.

Due to the extensive surveys of Simcoe County by Gary Warrick, Jamie Hunter, and Richard Sutton, among others, clusters of late thirteenth- and fourteenth-century sites have been found on upland locations to the west of Kempenfeldt Bay.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

The Nottawasaga Purchase (Treaty 18)

The subject property is within the Nottawasaga Purchase (Treaty 18), a provisional agreement sometimes called the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty, signed on October 17, 1818, by representatives of the Government of Upper Canada and the Anishinaabe (Ministry of Indigenous Affairs, 2020; Williams Treaties First Nations, 2021). Treaty 18 encompassed 1,592,000 acres of land between the District of London in the west, Lake Huron in the north, the west limit of the Penetanguishine Purchase (1815) in the east, and the west shore of Lake Simcoe, Cook's Bay, and the Holland River in the northwest. In exchange for the land, the Crown agreed to pay an annual sum of £1200 in goods at the "Montreal price" (Ministry of Indigenous Affairs, 2020). The Nottawasaga Purchase territory includes the present-day communities of Innisfil, Wasaga, Bradford, and Collingwood.

Simcoe County

The area within what is now Simcoe County was inhabited by the ancestral Huron-Wendat at the time of European contact. European goods reached the area before 1600, and Recollet and Jesuit missionaries arrived soon after. Sainte Marie was established in 1639 as a Jesuit mission to the Huron-Wendat and became the first European settlement in Upper Canada before the mission was abandoned in 1649 (Mika and Mika, 1983:340).

After the Province of Upper Canada was created by an Act of British Parliament in 1791, the judicial and administrative needs at the local government level were served by the Home District. The Home District was composed of geographical counties within which townships were surveyed for colonial settlement, land grants were registered, militias formed, and elections were held. Simcoe County was added to the Home District in 1798, before Treaty 18 was signed, and existed only for the purpose of military enlistment if needed (Hunter, 1909:235).

As the size of Upper Canada expanded through the acquisition of Indigenous land, and the population grew through immigration, new districts were added, and old districts were renamed, expanded, or subdivided. The first townships in Simcoe County to be surveyed after Treaty 18 was signed included West Gwillimbury (1819), Tecumseth (1820), and Innisfil (1820), thus the boundary of Simcoe County was redefined in 1821 (Mika and Mika, 1983:394).

A new Simcoe District was created by the Upper Canada legislature in 1837 to serve the residents of Simcoe County and a courthouse and jail were constructed in Barrie in the 1840s. After the colonial government in Canada was reorganized and the district system was abolished in 1849, the duties of the counties were expanded to include those of the former districts. Simcoe County assumed its new status as a municipality in 1850 and Barrie was named the county seat (Mika and Mika, 1983:394). At this time, Simcoe County included townships now included as part of Grey and Dufferin Counties, and the unorganized territory that would become the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts. In 1881, the borders of Simcoe County were again redefined and the present townships of Tiny, Tay, Matchedash, Flos, Medonte, Orillia, Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, Vespra, Oro,

Tosorontio, Essa, Innisfil, Adjala, Tecumseth, and West Gwillimbury were contained within (Mika and Mika, 1983:394-398).

Early Euro-Canadian settlement was made by the children of United Empire Loyalists, who were entitled to 100 acres of land. Many of the other early settlers were from Great Britain and Ireland. Among the earliest of them were the Scottish "Selkirk" settlers of 1815 (Mika and Mika, 1983:394-398). Land grants of 100 acres were also made available for Black settlers who served during the War of 1812, the majority of which settled in Oro and Flos townships (French, 1978:10-18; Hunter, 1909). By 1861, the total population of Simcoe County numbered 44,720 inhabitants (Library and Archives Canada, 1861).

Township of Innisfil

The Township of Innisfil was surveyed in 1820, and the first settlement began that same year. The name "Innisfil" is derived from an archaic name for Ireland, derived from "Innisfail" or "Innis Vail." An early provincial *Gazetteer,* published in 1805, noted that the land "westward" between the mouth of the Holland River and Kempenfeldt Bay contained "oak plains," where the local inhabitants "cultivate corn, and on the east is a tract of land of excellent quality."

Growth was slow during the initial years of the township. The first sawmill was not erected until the 1830s, and in 1835 a grist mill was constructed. Early settlement focused around Kempenfeldt Bay; the southwestern area of the township was not settled until after 1840. By 1843, the first school was constructed and the following year the Innisfil Methodist Congregation built the first church. The first census of the township recorded a population of only 762 inhabitants, and by 1850, the township had a population of 1,807 (Boulton, 1805:46; Gardiner, 1899:227; Mika and Mika, 1981; Ramsay, 2017; Town of Innisfil, 2006).

The Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company was incorporated in 1844, renamed in 1850 to the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Union Railroad Company. Under this new name, the first northbound railway line was completed in 1853, connecting Toronto to Newmarket, and from there through Lefroy and Allandale, to Collingwood on Georgian Bay. A branch line between Lefroy and the

Lake Simcoe waterfront in Belle Ewart was completed one year later. Following the connection of the Northern Railway in 1853, Innisfil became an important shipping hub for the lumber industry of central Ontario (Mika and Mika, 1981:347-349).

With the arrival of the railways, several communities developed and prospered, including Allandale, Lefroy, and Craigvale, which all boasted stations. On the western border of the township, Thorton was a stop for the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway. Other early post office communities included Bramley, Cherry Creek, Fennell, Holly, Innisfil, Killyleagh, Beaumont, Painswick, and Stroud. Today, Innisfil attracts large numbers of tourists and cottagers in the summertime who travel from Toronto via Highway 400 and Yonge Street along an extension of the road that travels the length of the township.

Community of Stroud

The community of Stroud is located at the crossroads of Victoria Street and Yonge Street (Highway 4), southeast of the City of Barrie. The first settler was John Lawrence, who built a house in 1840 (Mika and Mika, 1983:461; Scott, 1997:210). The first store opened a decade later, and a Methodist Church was constructed on Lawrence's farm in 1852. In 1860, the S.S. Number 10 schoolhouse was opened (Barrie Today, 2021), and by 1864, a brick church had been built, with the earlier wood frame structure reused for Sunday School classes. By the late nineteenth century, the settlement had grown to a village. Although the village had first been called Victoria, when a post office was established in 1873 it was renamed to Stroud after the birthplace of local Member of Parliament W.C. Little, because there were already three other post offices called Victoria (Mika and Mika, 1983:461; Rayburn, 1997:333; Scott, 1997:210; Barrie Today, 2021).

One of the earliest storekeepers in Stroud was John Chandler, who created the community' first library in his store in 1912. In 1923, a new brick school replaced the original schoolhouse, and in 1925, after the destruction of the church and Sunday School by fire, St. James United church was erected (Mika and Mika, 1983:461). By the mid-twentieth century, Stroud had a population of 700, and included three churches, a restaurant and motel, a post office, fire hall, police station, and several small businesses (Barrie Today, 2021).

Lot 16, Concession 9

The "Township Papers" for Innisfil show that this 200-acre (80.94-hectare) lot was originally set aside by the Upper Canadian government for use as a Clergy Reserve. The lot was first granted to a prospective settler named John McConkey, who appears to have been the son of Thomas McConkey of Innisfil. Thomas McConkey had been granted another lot (Lot 16, Concession 3) on behalf of his son in 1830, which they had improved; therefore, on April 23, 1831, John McConkey wrote to the Crown lands department and requested that his name be removed from their books so that Lot 16, Concession 9 could be granted to some other settler. Two days later, on April 25, 1831, John Thompson applied to the government to purchase this lot. During the next several years, Thompson and his son, John Thompson, Junior, cleared and improved the property. They were named as the occupants of the lot in the 1837 City of Toronto and the Home District Commercial Directory and Register. On July 1, 1843, Thompson paid the various fees for the land (purchase price, survey fees), which amounted to £129.19.8. John Thompson "the elder" patented the lot on September 4, 1843 (Anonymous, no date[a]:1427-1432; Walton, 1837:95).

Little biographical information could be located for the various members of the Thompson family. A tombstone in St. James' United Cemetery in Stroud, near the subject property, commemorates "John Thompson, Sen.," who died Feb. 5, 1864, aged 78.

In December 1843, Thompson severed his property and sold the north half of the lot (100-acres or 40.47 hectares) to John Dyer of Innisfil for £114.11.8. This was a shrewd transaction on Thompson's part, because the money realized from the sale nearly paid for his entire cash outlay to purchase the property. He was left with the southerly 100-acres, which ended up costing him a mere £15.8.0, far less than what the property was worth. Dyer then subdivided part of his land at the northwest corner of the lot into building lots, and he sold the first ¼-acre (0.101 hectare) lot in November 1852, marking the beginnings of the development of Stroud (Anonymous, no date[b]:#5074, 11486).

In March 1854, John Thompson sold the remaining southern half (100 acres) of Lot 16 to Henry Thompson of Innisfil for £200. At the time of the purchase, Henry

Thompson granted a lease to John and Lucy Thompson for the southwest 30 acres (12.14 hectare). In July of that same year, Thompson mortgaged his property in favour of John Rogers of West Gwillimbury for £294.2.4. In the spring of 1859, Rogers assigned (transferred) this mortgage to Thomas David McConkey. Payments under the mortgage must have fallen into default, since the amount assigned is shown in the abstract index as £379.3.2 (Anonymous, no date[b]:#13746, 14441, 17029, 26575).

In April 1859, a deed poll was issued by Benjamin Walker Smith, the Sheriff of Simcoe County in favour of John Alexander of Barrie. This document was the equivalent of a transfer under "power of sale," and it cut out any interest that the Thompson family held in the land (Anonymous, no date[b]: #27057). Three weeks later, in late April 1859, Alexander flipped the property to Benjamin Ross of Innisfil for $200. On the same day, Ross mortgaged the land for $4,000 in favour of Thomas David McConkey. In March 1865, the widow Lucinda Thompson executed a "release of dower", which removed that cloud from the title to the land (Anonymous, no date[b]:#27036, 27037, 27057, 39788).

Benjamin Leaper Ross (August 16, 1822-March 16, 1904) was a native of Thistleton, Yorkshire, and the son of Benjamin and Mary Ann Foster (Blythe) Ross. He emigrated to Upper Canada with his family *circa* 1828-1829. Benjamin Ross Senior (1789-1876) resided nearby on Lot 15, Concession 8. A sister, Jane Ross (1829-1892) was married to Robert McConkey. Benjamin L. Ross resided on the south half of the lot, where he farmed. Ross was married in mid-March 1861 to Eliza Ann Haughton (October 15, 1842), a native of Quebec and the daughter of Edward and Margaret Haughton. They raised a family of at least four daughters who were born between 1865 and 1880. The family belonged to the Church of England (Anonymous, no date[c]:70; Library and Archives Canada, 1861, 1871, 1891, 1901; McEvoy and Company, 1866:32, 35).

The 1861 census data suggests that the Ross farm was worked by John Dyer, who owned and lived on the north half of the lot. Fifty-two acres (21.04 hectares) were under crop, 15 acres (6.07 hectares) was pasture, and 30 acres (12.14 hectares) was "wild" or "wooded." The farm was assessed at $3,200 in 1860, with an additional $100 in farm implements and equipment. Twenty acres (8 hectares)

was planted in spring wheat (500 bushels), 4 acres (1.6 hectares) in peas (100 bushels), 14 acres (5.7 hectares) in oats (300 bushels), 3 acres (1.2 hectares) in potatoes (300 bushels), and 1 acre (0.4 hectare) in turnips (100 bushels). Dyer cut eight tons of hay in 1860. Unfortunately, the agricultural census is defective; the remainder of the schedule, which listed livestock and additional farm produce, is missing (Library and Archives Canada, 1861).

The 1861 personal census for Innisfil shows that John Dyer (born *circa* 1796) was a native of England and a farmer. He and his wife Hannah (born *circa* 1804) resided in a one-storey log house that was built on the north half of Lot 16, Concession 9. His brothers lived across the road in Concession 10 in single-storey log houses. They either belonged to the Church of England or were adherents of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The agricultural census does not enumerate any residents in the south half of the lot (Library and Archives Canada, 1861).

The 1871 agricultural census for Innisfil shows that Benjamin Ross was the owner and occupant of the south half of Lot 16, Concession 9. He owned 100 acres (40.47 hectares) upon which was situated a house and three barns/sheds. The chattels included three carriages/sleighs, two wagons, two ploughs, one reaper, and one fanning mill. Ninety acres (36.42 hectares) were “improved” and under cultivation. This included 18 acres (7.28 hectares) in pasture and two acres (0.8094 hectare) of garden/orchard. An additional two acres was listed as “salt or dyked marsh” land. The farm contained 32 acres (12.95 hectares) of spring wheat (200 bushels), 0.5 acres (0.202 hectare) of potatoes (80 bushels), and 6 acres (2.42 hectares) of land where 12 tons of hay had been cut. Other crops were simply listed by the number of bushels harvested: fall wheat (100 bushels), barley (40), oats (250), peas (150), and corn (10). Twenty cords of firewood were cut on this land. The farm livestock included: horses (3), milch cows (3), “horned cattle” (5), sheep (12), and pigs (6). Additional farm produce included: barrels of cured beef, mutton, and pork, butter 300 pounds (136 kilograms), and wool 68 pounds or 30.84 kilograms (Library and Archives Canada, 1871).

In November 1888, Benjamin Ross transferred title to the south half of Lot 16 to J.T. Sproule of Barrie, who, on the same day, flipped it to Benjamin’s wife, Eliza Ross (Anonymous, no date[b]:#5142, 5143).

In January 1893, Ross sold this land to Robert James McConkey of Innisfil for $5,250 (Anonymous, no date[b]:#5144). McConkey (September 15, 1865-November 15, 1942) was a native of Innisfil and the son of Robert and Hannah (Smith) McConkey. His father was an Irish farmer who emigrated to Upper Canada around 1837, and his mother was a native of Scarborough. Records show that Robert James farmed the south half of the lot and that he was an unmarried man and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He remained owner of the property until his death (Library and Archives Canada, 1871; 1881; 1901; 1911; 1931).

Summary

In summary, Lot 16, Concession 9 was originally a Clergy Reserve that had been granted to John McConkey in 1830, but he renounced his interest in the land in April 1831. At that point, a settler named John Thompson, Senior applied for a grant for this lot. Records show that he and his son John occupied this property and improved it, which would have included the construction of a dwelling, and he was able to purchase the land from the Crown Lands Department in July 1843. He obtained the Crown patent a few months later in September of that year. Thompson severed the lot and sold the north half to John Dyer, while the south half of the lot then passed through the hands of his sons, Henry and John Thompson, Junior. The property was mortgaged, but later sold under “power of sale” to John Alexander, the Crown Lands Agent at Barrie, in 1859. Alexander sold the land to Benjamin L. Ross that same year, who owned this property until 1893. The agricultural census data showed that the Ross farm contained a house and three ancillary structures (barns/sheds). Ross grew a variety of crops on his land (cereals, root crops and other vegetables), and he raised livestock (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs). It is interesting to note that the farm contained an area that was described as a “dyked marsh.” The farm was then owned by a bachelor farmer named Robert J. McConkey until his death in 1942.

1.2.3 Review of Map Sources

A review of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century mapping was completed to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within or adjacent to the subject property. Historical map sources are used to

reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape by cross-referencing points between the various sources and then georeferencing them in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property from historical mapping sources. The results can be imprecise (or even contradictory) because sources of error, such as the vagaries of map production, differences in scale or resolution, and distortions caused by the reproduction of the sources, introduce error into the process. The impacts of this error are dependent on the size of the feature in question, the constancy of reference points on mapping, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both are depicted on historical mapping.

In addition, not all settlement features were depicted systematically in the compilation of these historical map sources, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regards to the level of detail provided. Thus, not every feature of interest from the perspective of archaeological resource management would have been within the scope of these sources.

On the Hogg's 1871 *Map of the County of Simcoe* (Hogg, 1871) the subject property is shown to be subdivided into two parcels owned by B. Ross in the west and C. Ross in the east, however this does not align with the land use history which indicates B. Ross owned the south half of Lot 16, Concession 9 from 1859-1888 (Figure 2). There are no settlement features or watercourses illustrated within the subject property limits, but it is important to note that with the exception of some schoolhouses, post offices and mills, individual features such as homesteads, churches or cemeteries are not often shown on this map. The property is bounded by settlement roads along the west (Yonge Street) and south (Ninth Line). The village of Victoria (Stroud), including a schoolhouse and post office, is indicated approximately 500 metres north of the property. A railway corridor passes northeast of the property, with a station indicated at Bramley (east of the property on Ninth Line).

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Figure 3 illustrates the subject property located on the 1928 *Barrie Topographic Map* (Department of National Defence, 1928). Land features

such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots, and elevation are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping, along with roads and structure locations. The subject property is illustrated on the 875-foot (267-metre) elevation contour on an area of land that slopes southwest. Rows of trees are illustrated along the north and east limits of the subject property. Ninth Line and Yonge Street, both on the telegraph line, bound the property to the south and west, respectively. A house and barn are illustrated in the centre-west of the subject property. The Village of Stroud is now shown to begin approximately 300 metres north of the property, where two garages, a foundry, a post office, school, cemetery, and church are indicated, as well as several residences.

1.2.4 Review of Twentieth-Century Aerial Imagery

In order to further understand the previous land use on the subject property, aerial imagery spanning from 1954 and 1989 was reviewed (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954; County of Simcoe, 2022) (Figure 4).

In 1954 imagery, the subject property is comprised of nine cultivated fields surrounding a farm complex, which consists of a house, barn, and laneway to Yonge Street surrounded by trees in the centre-east. There is a second farm complex, comprised of a house, a barn, and outbuildings, approximately 120 metres east of the property fronting Ninth Line.

Aerial imagery from 1989 indicates that the laneway was redirected to bend north at the barn and to follow the limits of the northern cultivated fields, and an area of scrub spanned between the barn to the end of the lane. A residential subdivision is now shown on the intersection of Yonge Street and Victoria Avenue, with a subdivision immediately adjacent to the north side of the subject property.

1.3 Archaeological Context

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

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

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

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

No archaeological sites have been registered within an approximate one-kilometre radius of the subject property (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2024; accessed April 18, 2024). The paucity of documented archaeological sites in the general vicinity of the property is likely related to the lack of archaeological investigation of the area prior to the implementation of systematic archaeological assessments under provincial legislation, as well as the rural agricultural setting of the area. It does not necessarily reflect the intensity of Indigenous settlement or land use prior to Euro-Canadian colonization, nor the absence of early Euro-Canadian settlement, and thus should not be taken as an indicator of any lack of Indigenous or Euro-Canadian land use or occupation.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, it was determined that three archaeological assessments are known to have been completed within 50 metres of the subject property limits.

Within the Subject Property

In 2022, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of a proposed sewage pumping station (Archaeological Services Inc.,

2022a; Project Information Form: P383-0239-2020). The study area included the east and west side of Yonge Street (County Road 4) between Victoria Street and Innisfil Beach Road, incorporating approximately 9.59 hectares (25 percent) of west side of the current subject property. The report concluded that portions of the study area retained archaeological potential, including the majority of the portion overlapping the current subject property. As such, the report recommended a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for all areas of archaeological potential.

In 2022, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment in advance of the proposed widening of County Road 4, under Project Information Form: P383-0303-2021 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2022b). The study corridor comprised 13.8 kilometres, from County Road 89 (Shore Acres Drive) to the Barrie City Limits (Lockhart Road) and incorporated a narrow linear section of the current subject property, on the east side. The report concluded that portions of the study area retained archaeological potential, including the majority of the portion overlapping the current subject property. As such, the report recommended a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for all areas of archaeological potential.

Within 50 Metres of the Subject Property

In 2020, AMICK Consultants Limited completed a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of a 39-hectare parcel in the north part of Lots 17 and 18, Concession 9 under Project Information Form: P058-1848-2020 (AMICK Consultants Limited, 2020), immediately northeast of the current subject property. The combined test pit and pedestrian survey was carried out at five-metre intervals, during which no archaeological resources were encountered. No further work was recommended for this property.

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is located on the drumlinized till plains of the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic region. The Peterborough Drumlin Field extends from Simcoe County east to Hastings County and is generally characterized by rolling till plains overlying limestone bedrock, as well as numerous drumlins and eskers

(Chapman and Putnam, 1984:169-172). The region is approximately 4,532 square kilometres and contains over 3,000 drumlins in addition to many other drumlinoid hills and surface flutings (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). The drumlins are composed of highly calcareous till but there are local differences in composition. The till plains of the regions were formed during the retreat of the Lake Ontario ice lobe of the Laurentide glacier, and they indicate directionality of glacial advance and retreat. Till is produced from the advance of continental glacial ice. Soil and rock is carried forward by the ice, mixed and milled, producing a heterogeneous soil which is characteristic of glaciations (Chapman and Putnam, 1984).

In a more recent study (MacDonald, 2002), this area has been classified as the eastern lobe of the Innisfil Uplands, which comprises a gently to moderately rolling till plain extending from Kempenfeldt Bay in the north to the Holland River in the south, and westward from Cook's Bay to the Nottawasaga River. Newmarket and Kettleby tills are the primary surface deposits, with secondary deposits of outwash sand and glaciolacustrine silt and clay.

The surficial geology of the majority of the subject property consists of stone-poor, sandy silt to silty sand-textured till on Paleozoic terrain (Ontario Geological Survey, 2018). The northwest corner and southwest portions of the subject property are overlain with fine-textured glaciolacustrine deposits of silt and clay, minor sand and gravel that is massive to well-laminated. Three areas of moraine (ribbed or Rogen moraine) are located to the east of the subject property.

The subject property is within the Lovers Creek subwatershed (Figure 1) (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2020), part of the larger Lake Simcoe watershed. The Lake Simcoe Watershed consists of 18 major river systems and drains an area of approximately 3,400 square kilometres, from the Oro Moraine in the north to the Oak Ridges Moraine in the south, ultimately draining into Lake Huron to the west. Lake Simcoe supports a diverse aquatic ecosystem, home to over 50 different species of fish (Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority, no date). The watershed consists of varied environments, 13 percent consists of wetlands, another 13 percent consisting of forested area, 36 percent agricultural

land, and 8 percent urban land (Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority, no date). Lake Simcoe is also part of the larger Trent-Severn waterway.

A tributary of Lovers Creek begins approximately 20 metres west of the subject property on the opposite side of Yonge Street and flows north to empty into Lake Simcoe. A tributary of Hewitt's Creek begins approximately 222 metres east of the subject property, which also flows north to drain into Lake Simcoe.

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The Stage 2 field assessment, conducted on August 9-11, 2023, and June 11, 12, 14, and 17, 2024, was initiated with a review of the physical features of the subject property. The property is approximately 38 hectares, comprising cultivated fields throughout the majority of the property (Figure 5). A farm complex, consisting of a house and barn, is situated in the centre-west of the property surrounded by scrub dotted with trees, connected to Yonge Street by a driveway and to Ninth Line by a narrow secondary access lane. The subject property is bounded by Ninth Line to the south, Yonge Street to the west, a residential subdivision to the north, and cultivated fields and a farm complex to the east.

1.3.5 Review of Archaeological Potential

The *Standards*, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that primary water sources (such as, lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps), as well as ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, and cobble beaches) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Geographic characteristics also indicate archaeological potential and include distinct topographic features and soils.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential.

Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most used variables for predictive modelling of site location.

The generic distance to water potential model has been refined for the *County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2019). According to the modelling criteria, undisturbed lands within 250 metres of major rivers and their tributaries, in addition to the Lake Simcoe shoreline has potential for the presence of Indigenous archaeological sites. This 250-metre potential zone is also extended to the lands above glacial lake strands, while 200 metre buffers are applied to the lands below glacial lake strands. Archaeological potential buffers are also applied within 100 metres of documented Indigenous sites and within 200 metres of villages.

Other geographic characteristics can indicate pre-contact archaeological potential, including elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places for Indigenous populations, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by Indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential.

For the post-contact period, Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards* stipulates that those areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage plaques. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historical landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible

archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

The majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads, which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps, are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early historical transportation route are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The *County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan* considers a similar suite of criteria or indicators (Archaeological Services Inc., 2019). There is potential for historical sites within 100 metres of registered or designated historical sites, cemeteries and features illustrated on historical maps. There is also potential within 100 metres of settlement roads and within 50 metres of early railways.

The subject property is approximately 20 metres east of Lovers Creek and bound by early settlement roads to the west (Yonge Street) and south (Ninth Line). Historically, two acres of the property were classified as a dyked marsh, and despite the mapping showing no structures, the land use history does indicate the property was occupied in the nineteenth century. As such, there is potential for the presence of archaeological resources remaining *in situ* on the subject property, depending on the degree of subsequent land alteration.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Poorya Kashani (P1133) on August 9-11, 2023, and Marc DiBenedetto (R1374) on June 11, 12, 14, and 17, 2024 and was carried out in accordance with the *Standards*. The

weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Images 1-14, 16-22; Figures 6 and 7; Image 15; Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1). Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System unit using World Geodetic System 1984.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review in order to identify areas of no archaeological potential. During this review, approximately 1.5 percent of the subject property was found to be previously disturbed (Figure 6). The areas of disturbance include the structural footprints of the house and barn (Images 1-5), a gravel driveway surrounding the house in the west of the property (Images 6-9), as well as the foundations of demolished barns and outbuildings (Images 10-11), and a large artificial berm/stockpile (Image 12), all within the farm complex portion of the property. In accordance with the *Standards*, Section 2.1, Standard 2b, these areas of deep and extensive land disturbance are considered to have no archaeological potential.

2.2 Pedestrian Survey

Approximately 88 percent of the subject property consisted of agricultural land that was assessed by means of a pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals (Images 13-14; Figure 7). It should be noted that a narrow, four-metre-wide access lane in the south of the property was ploughed on either side and fit within the survey intervals.

In accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards*, the fields were ploughed and allowed to weather appropriately prior to survey, and ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure but did not extend beyond the depth of previous ploughing. Ground surface visibility conditions were excellent at well over 80 percent and the soils consisted of sandy loam.

2.2.1 Intensified Pedestrian Survey

During the course of the pedestrian survey, both Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian artifacts were encountered (Supplementary Documentation: Figures 1 and 2). In accordance with the *Standards*, Section 2.1.1, Standard 7, when archaeological material was encountered, an intensified pedestrian survey at one-metre transects was conducted at a radius of 20-metres around all surface artifacts (Image 15; Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1).

2.3 Test Pit Survey

The balance of the subject property, approximately 10.5 percent, comprised lawns, areas of scrub dotted with trees surrounding the farm complex, as well as areas of scrub on the southeast and northeast boundaries of the property, and a small, circular area in the north part of the property (Figure 7). In accordance with the *Standards*, Section 2.1.2, areas with closed surface visibility were assessed by means of a test pit survey at intervals of five metres and increased to 10 metres upon encountering disturbance (the *Standards,* Section 2.1.8). Test pits were hand excavated stratigraphically at least five centimetres into the subsoil and all soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery (Images 16-18). Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated within one metre of all structures and/or disturbances where possible. Upon completion, all test pits were backfilled.

Intact test pit soil profiles (approximately 7.2 percent of the property) were encountered north of the house and barns, in the southeast and northeast corners of the property, and the small area of scrub in the north. These areas were surveyed at five-metre intervals. Test pit soil profiles in these areas consisted of approximately 25 centimetres of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam A-horizon, overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand B-horizon (Image 19).

Disturbed test pit soil profiles were encountered in approximately 3.3 percent of the property, in the areas surrounding the house and in the south of the farm complex. Test pits in these areas were placed at 10-metre intervals where

disturbance was identified. In the area surrounding the farmhouse in the central-west part of the subject property, test pit soil profiles consisted of approximately 50 centimetres of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam landscape fill, overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand subsoil (Image 20).

In the south of farm complex, south of the existing barn, test pits contained approximately 40 centimetres of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam landscape fill, overlying a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand and gravel construction fill to the limit of excavation (120 centimetres below grade) (Image 21).

The eastern part of the farm complex, consisting of scrub vegetation and trees, contained test pit soil profiles of approximately 40 centimetres of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam, overlying various construction fill layers of sand and gravel to the limit of excavation (120 centimetres below grade) (Image 22).

3.0 Record of Finds

During the course of the Stage 2 field assessment, five isolated Indigenous findspots and one Euro-Canadian site were documented during the pedestrian survey of the ploughed fields.

All observed lithic artifacts were collected, and each artifact was recorded according to provenience. None of the isolated Indigenous findspots meet the requirements for registry in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as outlined by the *Standards*, Section 7.12, Standard 1, due to their low density and non-diagnostic character.

All observed artifacts were collected from the Euro-Canadian historical site and retained for analysis. The limits of the historical site were recorded, and the site has been registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as BbGv-74, in accordance with the *Standards*, Section 7.12.

3.1 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other legitimate interest groups.

Table 1 provides an inventory and location of the documentary and material record for the project in accordance with the *Standards*, Sections 6.7 and 7.8.2.3.

Table 1: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, and Geographic Positioning System Logs.	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON, M5S 2P9	Hard copy notes stored in Archaeological Services Inc. project folder 23PL-250; Geographic Positioning System and digital information stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers.
Field Photography (Digital)	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON, M5S 2P9	Stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers.
Research, Analysis and Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON, M5S 2P9	Digital files stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers.

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Artifacts	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON, M5S 2P9	All artifacts collected stored by class and provenience. Artifacts stored in 12.7-centimetre x 20.32-centimetre plastic bags and further separated into 5.08-centimetre x 7.62-centimetre plastic bags. All material housed in a standard banker's box (width 30-centimetre, depth 38-centimetre, height 25 centimetre). Artifact assemblage stored in one box labeled: 23PL-250 7665-7667 Yonge Street, Innisfil Stage 1-2

Geographic Positioning System coordinates for all surface artifacts were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System unit using World Geodetic System 1984. No correction was used for the coordinates, and conditions (such as clear skies or tree cover) were optimal for recording accuracy. Detailed site mapping and Geographic Positioning System coordinates are provided in the Supplementary Documentation associated with this project.

3.2 Indigenous Locations

A pre-contact Indigenous site is distinguished from an isolated find by either the quantity of material encountered (three or more artifacts) or by the presence of a diagnostic artifact (for example, a projectile point). Whenever artifacts were encountered, a unique field designation (P-number) was assigned. In total, five P-numbers were assigned in the field (P1-P5). All findspots were located more than 20 metres from each other (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1).

3.2.1 Indigenous Findspots

A total of five isolated, non-diagnostic Indigenous findspots were documented across the subject property (see Supplementary Documentation: Figures 1 and 2). Findspot P1 was documented in the southwestern part of the property, to the south of the farm complex and yard. Findspots P2, P3, P4, and P5 are all located in the northwestern part of the property. All findspots consisted of a single non-diagnostic isolated lithic. A full catalogue of all findspot material is presented in Appendix A and the artifacts are displayed in Section 8.0 (Image 23).

Findspot P1 consists of a single secondary retouch flake of Onondaga chert that displays thermal alteration. Findspots P2, P3, and P4 each comprise a single flake fragment of Onondaga chert; the fragment from Findspot P3 displays dorsal lateral retouch. Findspot P5 comprises a flake fragment of indeterminate chert type with a whitish patina.

3.3 Historical Location

An historical site is evaluated based on the quantity of the material encountered (more than 20 artifacts) and the presence of diagnostic artifacts pre-dating 1900. Historical artifacts are dated by both the material from which they are made and by the type of decoration and/or motif they feature.

Table 2 provides a summary of the date ranges of nineteenth-century artifacts in Ontario.

Table 2: Nineteenth Century Artifact Date Ranges in Ontario

Artifact Type	Before 1830	1830-1845	1845-1870	1870-1890	After 1890
Nails	Wrought	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Wire
Ceramic Wares	Pearlware Creamware	Refined White Earthenware (RWE)	Refined White Earthenware (RWE) Ironstone introduced	Ironstone common	Semi-porcelain introduced
Edge	Blue and Green scalloped	Mostly blue scalloped	Blue straight	Not common	Not common
Painted	All Blue or Early Palette	Late Palette	Late Palette	Not common	Not common
Sponged	Not found	Rare	Common	Becomes rare	Rare
Printed	Blue only	Blue, brown, black, red, purple or green	Blue, brown, black	Blue and browns	Many colours; over glaze

Artifact Type	Before 1830	1830-1845	1845-1870	1870-1890	After 1890
Nails	Wrought	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Machine Cut popular in 1880's	Wire
Flow	Not found	Not found	Popular	Not common	Revival of Flow
Yelloware	Not found	Introduced in 1840's	Present	Present	Present
Guns	Flintlocks: Percussion invented in 1807	Percussion; Flintlocks in decline	Percussion; rise of cartridge in 1860s	Cartridge	Cartridge
Glass Bottles: Bases	Pontil mark	Pontil mark	Pontil mark in cline	No pontil mark	No pontil mark
Glass Bottles: Manufacture	Cup mould, two-piece open mold, and	Cup mould, two-piece open mold, and three-piece mold	Cup mould, two-piece open mold, and three-piece mold	Seam from base to lip	Seam from base onto lip and over lip

Artifact Type	Before 1830	1830-1845	1845-1870	1870-1890	After 1890
Nails	Wrought three-piece mold	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Wire
Glass Bottles: Finish					"Crown" finish; threaded lips common
Other					U.S. McKinley tariff act of 1891 requires country of origin to be marked on goods.

3.3.1 Thompson Site (BbGv-74)

The Thompson site (BbGv-74) was documented in the south of the subject property and measures approximately 29 metres north-south by 27 metres east-west (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 2). All observed artifacts were collected for analysis.

A modified *Classification System for Historical Collections* (Canadian Parks Service, 1992) was used to organize the artifacts recovered from the site. Four classes are represented in the sample: architectural, kitchen/food-related, personal, and indeterminate artifacts (Table 3). Detailed historical artifact catalogues can be found in Appendices B-1 and B-2. A sample of the recovered artifacts is displayed in Section 8.0 (Images 24-26).

Table 3: Thompson (BbGv-74) Historical Artifacts by Functional Class

Artifact Type	Class Totals
Window glass	6
Architectural Class Total	***6***
Container, liquor	1
Tableware	52
Teaware	17
Kitchen/Food Class Total	***70***
Button	1
Smoking Pipe	2
Personal Artifacts Class Total	***3***
Container, Unidentified	1
Indeterminate Class Total	***1***
Artifact Totals	80

Kitchen/Food-related Class

The kitchen/food-related class (Image 24) artifacts (*n*=70) are related to the consumption, preparation, service, and storage of food and beverages. The sample is dominated by the ceramics (*n*=69) (Table 4), which includes tableware (*n*=52) and teaware (*n*=17) (Appendix B; Image 24).

Table 4: Thompson (BbGv-74) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware and Motif

Ceramic Ware and Motif	Ceramic Totals
Pearlware, Edgeware general	2
Pearlware, Edgeware embossed design	1
Pearlware, Hand painted monochrome blue	5
Pearlware, undecorated	8
Pearlware Total	**16**
Refined white earthenware, Hand painted Late Palette	8
Refined white earthenware, Moulded general	1
Refined white earthenware, Spongeware	4
Refined white earthenware, Transfer print general	13
Refined white earthenware, Transfer print sheet pattern	5

Ceramic Ware and Motif	Ceramic Totals
Refined white earthenware, Undecorated	19
Refined white earthenware, Unidentified	1
Refined white earthenware Total	***51***
Yellow Ware, Undecorated	1
Yellow Ware Total	***1***
Unidentifiable, Edgeware, Embossed Design	1
Unidentifiable Total	***1***
Ceramic Artifact Totals	**69**

Ceramics are a useful tool for dating archaeological sites because of the historical progression of types in industrial-era ceramic production.

The ceramic ware type with the earliest established date of availability in Ontario in the assemblage is Pearlware (*n*=16). Pearlware was introduced by Wedgwood in 1779 as an alternative to creamware (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987) and was available in Ontario from 1780-1835, with a peak in popularity at the turn of the nineteenth century (Kenyon, 1995). Pearlware has an off-white clay body with a lead glaze tinted blue, which is most evident in places where the glaze pools, such as footrings.

In this assemblage, three sherds of pearlware feature an embossed edgewear motif. Catalogue #13 displays impressed curved lines and blue motif on the top of the rim, which was produced between 1802-1832, and Catalogue #14 is decorated with feathered blue strokes and an embossed grape motif, which was made between 1823-1835 (Miller *et alia*, 2000: Table 1). Five pearlware sherds

in the assemblage feature a hand painted (monochrome blue) motif (*circa* 1780-1835).

The ceramic ware type most represented in the assemblage is refined white earthenware (R.W.E.) (*n*=51). R.W.E is believed to have evolved from pearlware, when potters started to decrease the amount of cobalt they were adding to the glaze and added it instead to the ceramic paste formula to create a whiter appearance (G. L. Miller, 1980). The body is harder than creamware or pearlware, and is nearly white and very dense with a clear lead glaze (G. L. Miller, 1991). R.W.E. came into common use in Ontario in the 1830s, replacing earlier wares such as creamware and pearlware (Kenyon, 1995). R.W.E. grew in popularity during the mid-nineteenth century (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987:120) since many different underglaze colours looked better on its white-bodied ceramic than they did on the earlier pearlware.

Decorative motifs present in the R.W.E. assemblage include hand painted (late palette) (*n*=8), with floral motifs in red, green and blue. The hand painted (late palette) motif can be dated in Ontario to *circa* 1830-1870 (Kenyon, 1995). The R.W.E. assemblage also includes a moulded general (*n*=1) motif, and spongeware (*n*=4) in blue. In Ontario, sponged teawares typically are found on sites dating to *circa* 1843-1875 (Kenyon, 1995:12). The most prevalent motif in the R.W.E. assemblage is transfer print (*n*=18). Transfer print motifs were first used in the late eighteenth century and remained popular through the twentieth century. Earlier examples were usually printed in blue tones, and other colours, such as light blue, red, black, and brown became popular in the middle of the nineteenth century (Kenyon, 1995). The assemblage features transfer print (general) in blue (n=7), black (*n*=4), and brown (*n*=2), and, as well as transfer print (sheet pattern) in a blue floral (*n*=2).

A single sherd of undecorated yellow ware was also recovered. Yellow ware has a hard, dense, yellow-to-buff coloured body with a clear, lead glaze (G. L. Miller, 1991). It was first manufactured in the United Kingdom in the late eighteenth century with North American production beginning shortly thereafter and continuing until the mid-twentieth century (Samford, 2014:43). Yellow ware was available in Ontario *circa* 1830-1920.

The kitchen/food-related class also includes one fragment of dark olive-green liquor bottle glass (Catalogue #30).

Architectural Class

The architectural class of artifacts is represented by six fragments of aqua-coloured window glass (Catalogue #32) (Appendix B-2, Image 25). The presence of windows in a log house signified that an important improvement had been made to the homesteader's cabin. Windows could be placed in log, mud, sod, or timber-framed homes and were often moved from old to new structures.

No nails or other architectural artifacts were recovered from the surface scatter.

Personal Class

The personal artifacts class includes two fragments of white ball clay smoking pipe and one cuprous metal button (Appendix B-2, Image 26). Neither of the white ball clay pipe fragments feature a maker's mark indicating place of origin or manufacturer. Catalogue #33 is a fragment of a stem with one side highly exfoliated. Catalogue #34 is a pipe bowl fragment with an exterior edge featuring a circular impressed motif. The cuprous button is a flat disc type 14.7 millimetres in diameter and impressed on the dorsal surface around the outer edge with "_ELLE/GILT/9190/_" (Catalogue #35). Gilded buttons were often stamped with slogans indicating their quality and were particularly popular in the first half of the nineteenth century (Ferris, 1986).

Indeterminate Class

The indeterminate class is represented by a single fragment of colourless container glass, with no visible seams and of indeterminate manufacture type (Catalogue #31) (Appendix B-2, Image 25).

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by SanDiego Homes Inc. to complete a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 7665 and 7667 Yonge Street, Part of Lot 16, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, now

in the Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe. The subject property is approximately 38 hectares.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends and a review of aerial imagery. The general guidance of the *County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2019) was also considered. This research indicated that there was potential for encountering both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites within the subject property.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on August 9-11, 2023, and June 11, 12, 14 and 17, 2024, by means of a combined pedestrian and test pit survey in all areas of archaeological potential. During the course of the survey, five isolated Indigenous findspots (P1-P5) and the historical Euro-Canadian Thompson (BbGv-74) site were encountered.

4.1 Indigenous Locations

Due to the proximity of the subject property relative to Lovers Creek and the presence of a dyked marsh noted in the historical records, evidence of pre-contact Indigenous activity within the subject property was possible. Five dispersed, non-diagnostic findspots were encountered within the subject property. Their presence in this area is likely evidence of past travel through this area for hunting, resource procurement, or other loss events *en route* to other destinations.

Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the findspots, it is likely they were the product of ephemeral activity and/or casual loss, rather than locations of prolonged occupation or activity. As such, none of the findspots meet the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest outlined in the *Standards,* Section 2.2, Standard 1.

4.2 Thompson Site (BbGv-74)

The Thompson site (BbGv-74) was documented south of the existing farm complex within the south half of Lot 16, Concession 9, in the former Township of Innisfil.

The land use history indicates that Lot 16, Concession 9 was initially part of a Clergy Reserve that had been granted to John McConkey in 1830, who renounced interest in the land in April 1831, at which point John Thompson, Senior, applied for a grant for Lot 16. Historical records indicate that both John Thompson and his son, John Thompson Junior, occupied this property and improved it, which would have included the construction of a dwelling; both father and son were named occupants in 1837. Thompson Senior eventually purchased the land from the Crown Lands Department in July 1843 and obtained the Crown patent in September 1843. The south half of Lot 16, including the subject property, passed to Thompson's sons, Henry and John Junior. The property was eventually mortgaged, and later sold under "power of sale" in 1859, passing to the Ross family who owned it from 1859 to 1893.

The Thompson site (BbGv-74) artifact assemblage consists of 80 artifacts collected from the surface of the ploughed field, ranging in date from the early- to mid-nineteenth century. Dateable ceramic artifacts in the assemblage include pearlware (*n*=16), popular in Ontario from the turn of the nineteenth century to the 1830s, R.W.E. (*n*=51) displaying a variety of hand painted, transfer print, and spongeware motifs, which came into common use in the 1830s in Ontario and grew in popularity until the mid-nineteenth century, and yellow ware (*n*=1), which was introduced in the 1840s. The architectural class contains six fragments of window glass, which suggests the presence of a structure, and the personal class includes an early nineteenth century gilt button and two fragments of smoking pipes.

Given the early- to mid-nineteenth-century date range of the artifact assemblage, the Thompson site (BbGv-74) appears to correspond with the Thompson family's occupation of the property from 1831-1859. In accordance

with the *Standards*, Section 2.2, Standard 1c, the site meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest.

5.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of Indigenous findspots P1, P2, P3, P4, and P5, these locations do not exhibit cultural heritage value or interest and may be considered free of any further archaeological concern.

2. The Thompson site (BbGv-74) is considered to be an archaeological resource of cultural heritage value or interest for which a Stage 4 recommendation will be required. As such, it is recommended that the site first be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment in order to more fully identify the character, extent and significance of the archaeological deposits, in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists,* Section 3.2.2 and Table 3.1, Standards 3 and 4*.*

    a) The Stage 3 assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a Global Positioning System unit. As the site was initially documented during pedestrian survey within a ploughed context, a controlled surface collection must be conducted within the ploughed field to precisely define the nature and extent of the site. This work will require that this portion of the site area be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for a least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing this work. The location of each artifact must be mapped with the aid of a tape measure and transit, and a surface map produced for the site.
    b) A series of one-metre-square test units must then be excavated across the site area at 10-metre intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 40 percent of the total number of units excavated on the

grid must be strategically excavated throughout the site area, around units of high artifact counts, or in other significant areas of the site. The test units must be excavated five centimetres into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil must be troweled, and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

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

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism approval has been received.

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other legitimate interest groups.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Archaeological Services Inc. advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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, preservation, and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the subject property of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards 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 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.

- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar, Funeral, Burial, Ministry of Public and Business Services Delivery also is immediately notified.

- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act

and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

7.0 Bibliography and Sources

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8.0 Images



Image 1: View of the front of the house in the west of the subject property (2023).



Image 2: View of the back of the house in the west of the subject property (2023)



Image 3: View of the west side of the barn within the farm complex (2023).



Image 4: View of the north side of the barn within the farm complex (2023).



Image 5: View of the east side of the barn within the farm complex (2023).



Image 6: View of the driveway north of the farmhouse in the west of the subject property (2023).



Image 7: View of the driveway along the west limit of the subject property (2023).



Image 8: View of the driveway along the south side of the farm complex in the west of the subject property (2023).



Image 9: View of the driveway area along the north of the farm complex in the west of the subject property (2023).



Image 10: View of an outbuilding within the north part of the farm complex (2023).



Image 11: View of demolished structure within the farm complex (2023).



Image 12: View of artificial berm east of the barn within the farm complex (2023).



Image 13: View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey in the southwest of the subject property (2024).



Image 14: View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey in the north of the subject property (2024).



Image 15: Field crew conducting intensified pedestrian survey (2024).



Image 16: View of field crew conducting test pit survey in the areas of maintained lawn in the west of the subject property (2023).



Image 17: View of field crew conducting test pit survey in the areas of scrub in the southeast of the subject property (2023).



Image 18: View of field crew conducting test pit survey in the north of the subject property (2023).



Image 19: View of typical intact test pit soil profile (2023).



Image 20: View of disturbed test pit soil profile surrounding the farmhouse in the west of the subject property (2023). Note large rock protruding from the side of the test pit.



Image 21: View of disturbed test pit soil profile south of the barn within the farm complex (2023).



Image 22: View of disturbed test pit soil profile east of the farm complex (2023).



Image 23: Lithic artifacts from Findspots P1, P2, P3, P5 and P5.



Image 24: Sample of ceramics from the Thompson site (BbGv-74).



Image 25: Sample of glass artifacts from the Thompson site (BbGv-74).

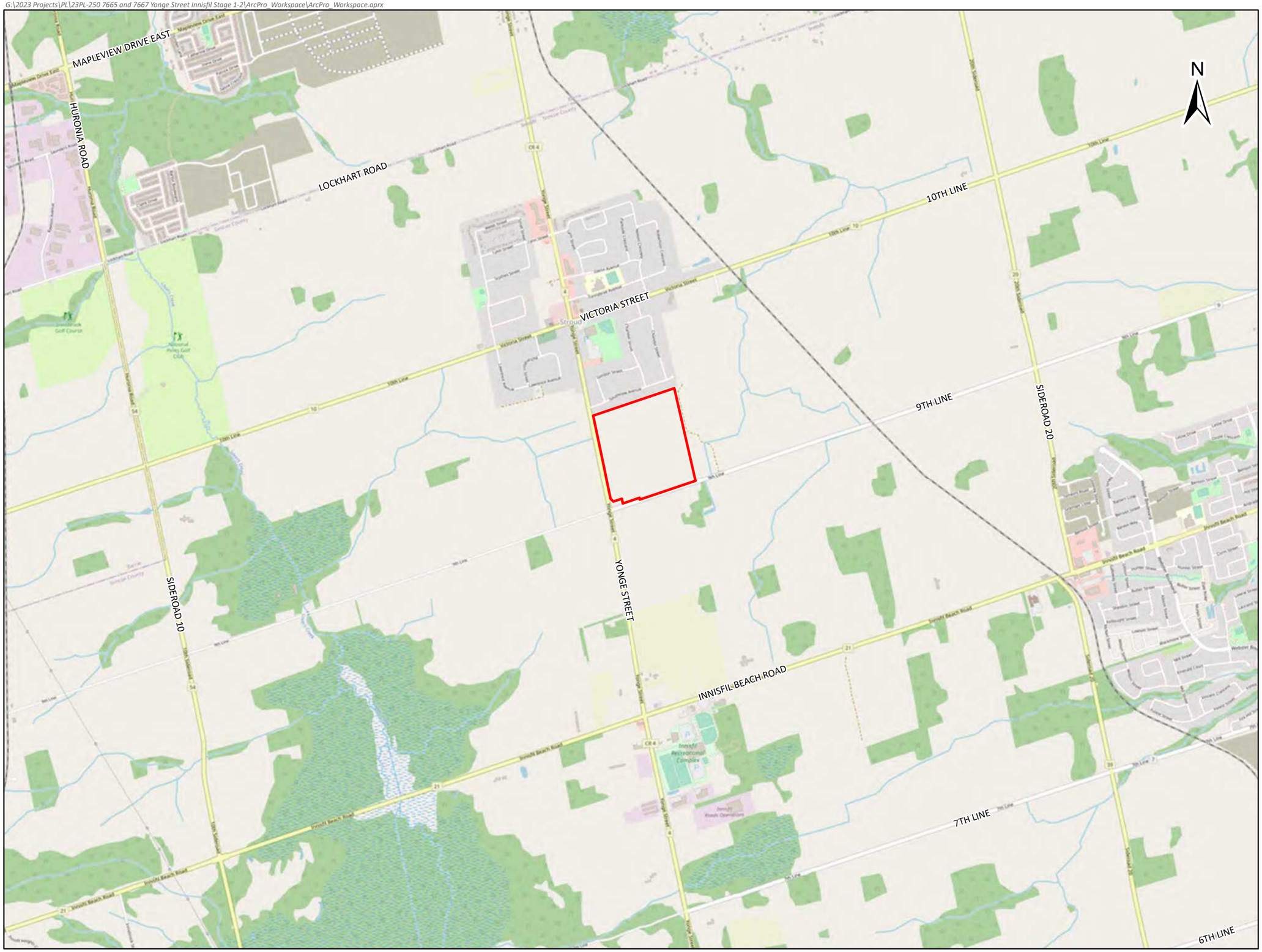


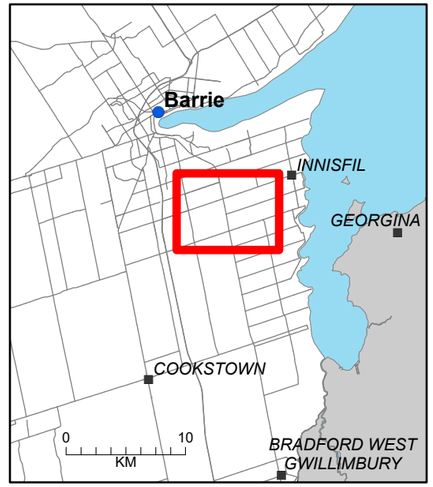
Image 26: Personal artifacts from the Thompson site (BbGv-74).

9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.

G:\2023 Projects\PL\23PL-250 7665 and 7667 Yonge Street Innisfil Stage 1-2\ArcPro_Workspace\ArcPro_Workspace.aprx





SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:
Open Street Map

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Scale: 1:500,000

Page Size: 11 x 17

0 1
Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 23PL-250
DATE: 7/20/2023

DRAWN BY: A.C.
FILE: ArcPro_Workspace

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property

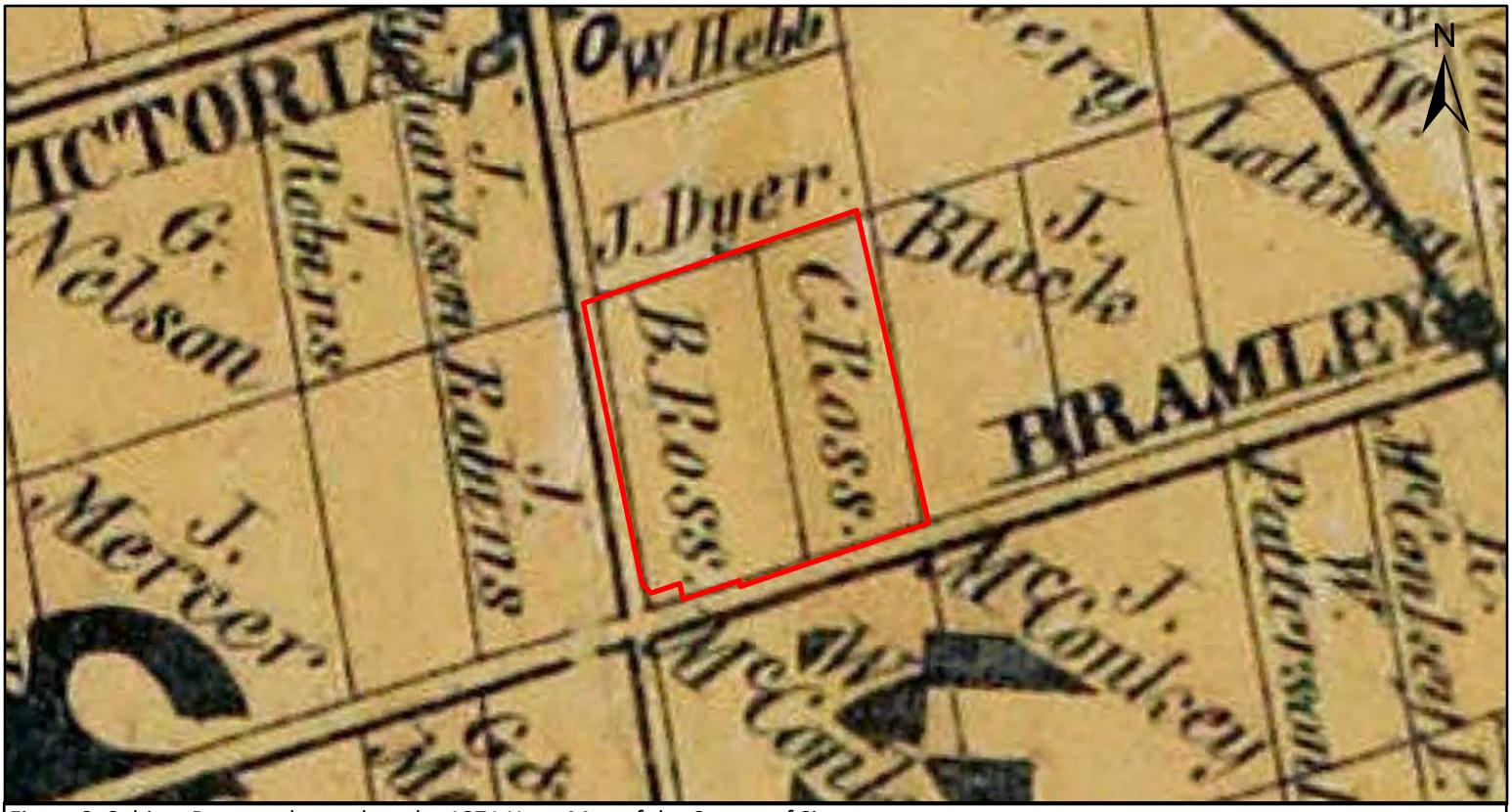


Figure 2: Subject Property located on the 1871 Hogg Map of the County of Simcoe

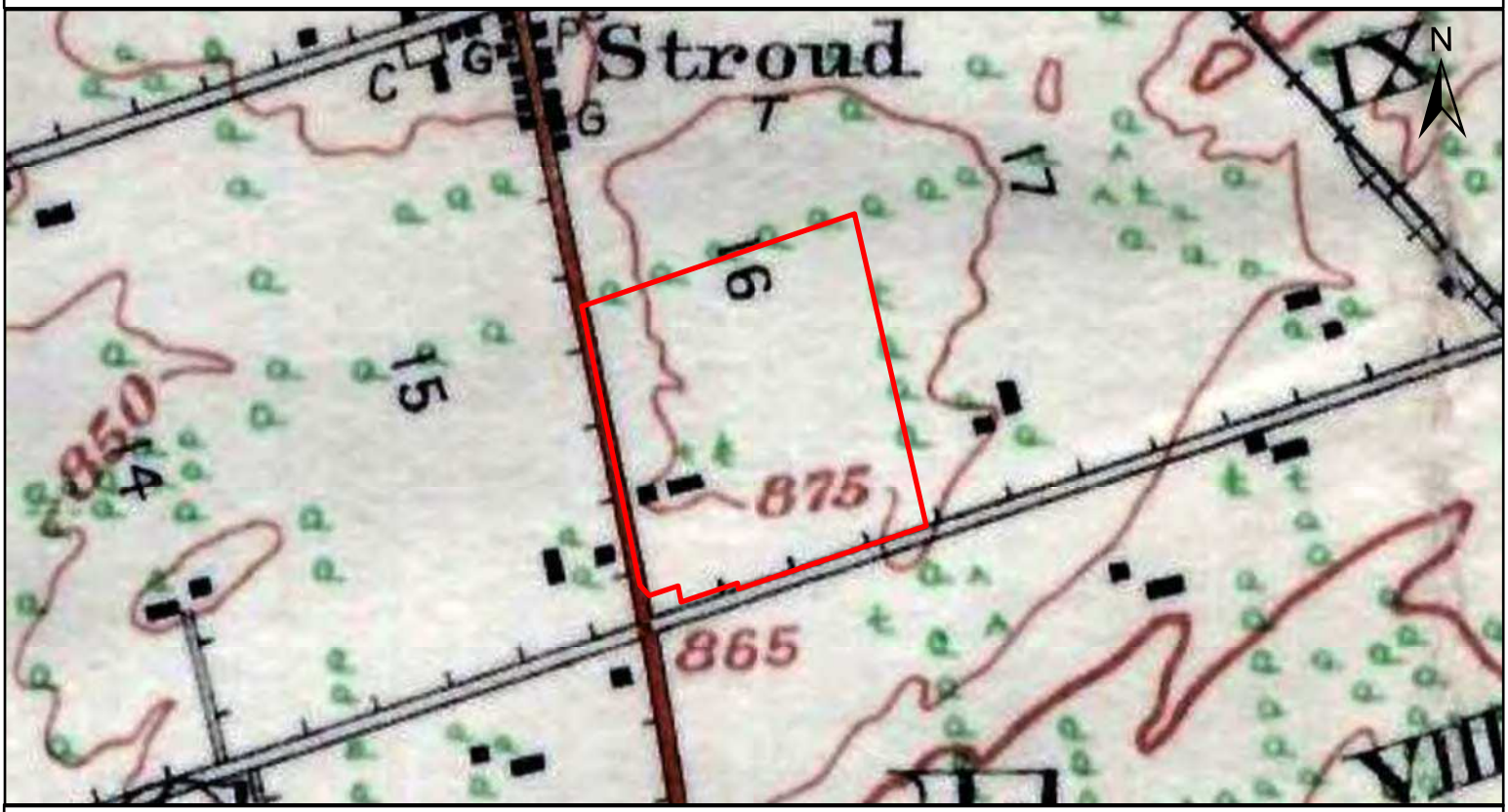


Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1928 Barrie Topographic Map

	SUBJECT PROPERTY	Source: Hogg Map of the County of Simcoe, 1871 DMD Topographic map, Barrie Sheet, 1928	0 250 Metres	
		Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:15,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	ASI Project No.: 23PL-250 Date: 7/17/2023	Drawn By: jfernandez File: 23PL250_Fig2_3

G:\2023 Projects\PL\23PL-250 7665 and 7667 Yonge Street Innisfil Stage 1-2\ArcPro_Workspace\ArcPro_Workspace.aprx



1954



1989

ASI

SUBJECT PROPERTY

Source:
Simcoe Open Data GIS portal

0 320
Metres

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:10,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

ASI Project No.: 23PL-250
Date: 1/17/2024

Drawn By: jfernandez
File: 23PL250_Fig4_Hist_v2

Figure 4: Subject Property located on Twentieth Century Aerial Imagery

G:\2023 Projects\PL\23PL-250 7665 and 7667 Yonge Street Innisfil Stage 1-2\ArcPro_Workspace\ArcPro_Workspace.aprx



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Source:
Simcoe Open Data GIS portal

0 100
Metres

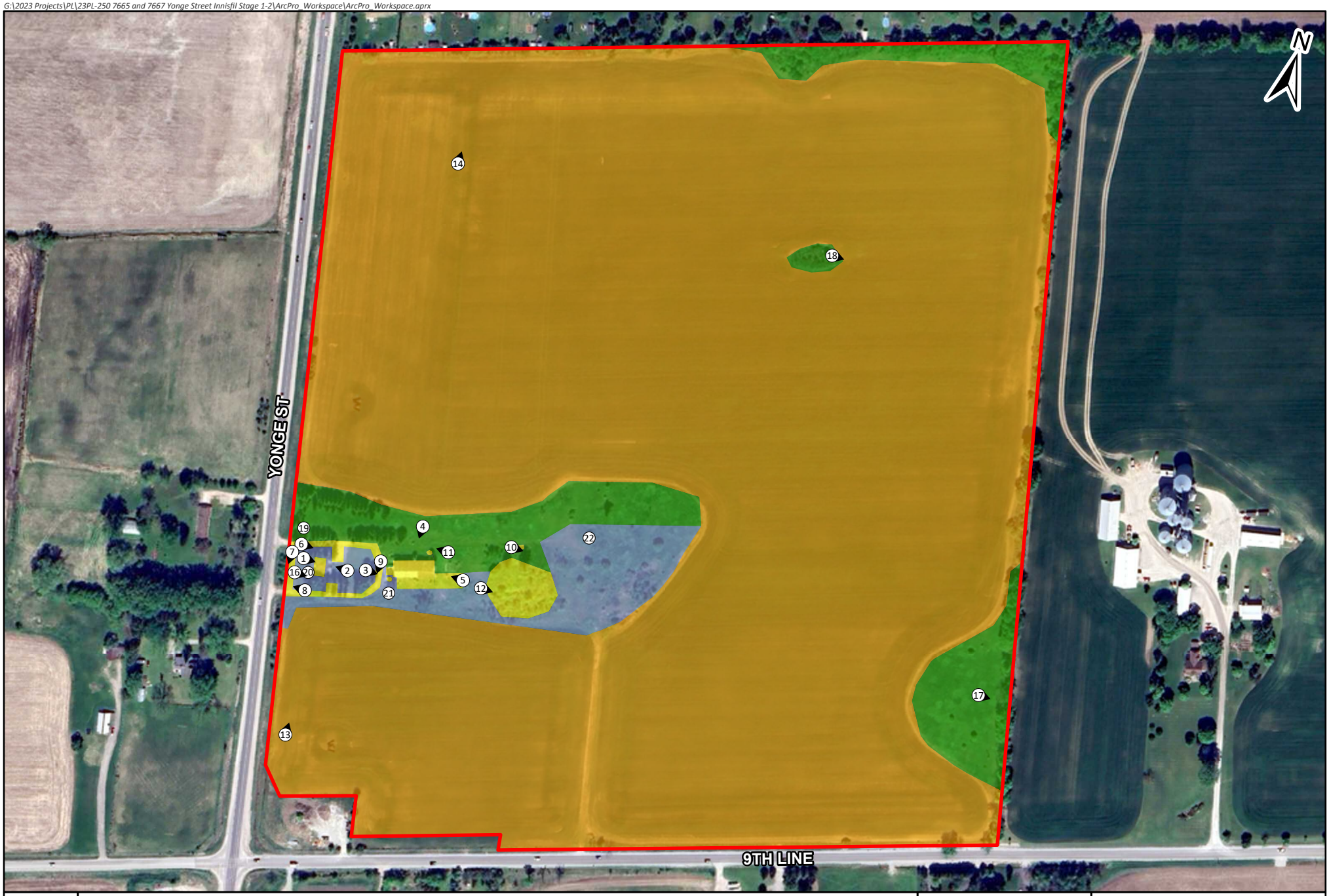
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:5,000
Page Size: 8.5x11

ASI Project No.: 23PL-250
Date: 7/17/2023

Drawn By: jfernandez
File:
23PL250_fig6_existing

Figure 5: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property

G:\2023 Projects\PL\23PL-250 7665 and 7667 Yonge Street Innisfil Stage 1-2\ArcPro_Workspace\ArcPro_Workspace.aprx



ASI

- SUBJECT PROPERTY
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- TEST PIT PHOTO
- AREA OF NO POTENTIAL - DISTURBED
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY (5 METRES)
- TEST PIT SURVEY (10 METRES)
- TEST PIT SURVEY (5 METRES)

Source: Google Earth (2023)

0 100
Metres

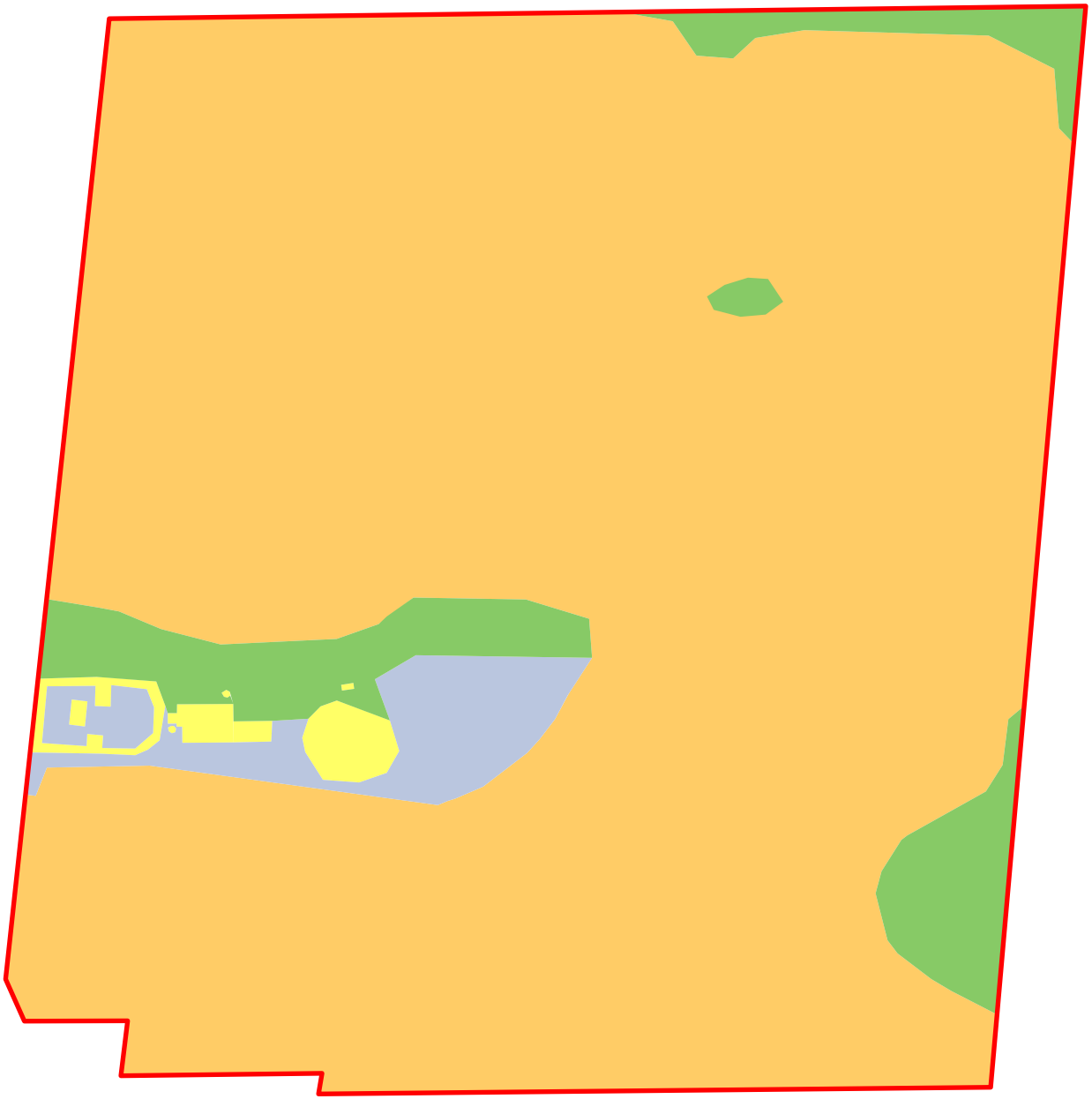
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:4,000
Page Size: 8.5x11

ASI Project No.: 23PL-250
Date: 9/16/2024

Drawn By: pbikoulis
File: 23PL250_Fig7_Stg2

Figure 6: Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Results

G:\2023 Projects\PL\23PL-250 7665 and 7667 Yonge Street Innisfil Stage 1-2\ArcPro_Workspace\ArcPro_Workspace.aprx



N

ASI

SUBJECT PROPERTY

AREA OF NO POTENTIAL - DISTURBED

PEDESTRIAN SURVEY (5 METRES)

TEST PIT SURVEY (10 METRES)

TEST PIT SURVEY (5 METRES)

Source:

0 100

Metres

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:4,000
Page Size: 8.5x11

ASI Project No.: 23PL-250
Date: 9/16/2024

Drawn By: pbikoulis
File: 23PL250_Fig8_Stg2

Figure 7: Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Results on Survey Map

Appendix A: Stage 2 Flaked Lithic Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
P1						
1	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
Total : 1 artifact						
P2						
1	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P3						
1	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	dorsal lateral utilization/ retouch
Total : 1 artifact						
P4						
1	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P5						
1	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Flake Fragment	Indeterminate	translucent material with a whitish patina- may be chalcedony? Or Huronian chert?
Total : 1 artifact						
Grand Total : 5 artifacts						

Appendix B-1 - Thompson (BbGv-74) Site Stage 2 Ceramic Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
1	6	Surface		Pearlware	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
2	1	Surface		Pearlware	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Brink
3	12	Surface		RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	One very burnt sherd; Portion: Body
4	1	Surface		Pearlware	Undecorated	Flatware	Footrim; Portion: Footring
5	6	Surface		RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Four footrims, one rounded footring, and one sherd where the footring has broken off; Portion: Footring
6	1	Surface		RWE	Moulded - General	Flatware	Rim is scalloped. Interior mostly exfoliated and exterior is entirely exfoliated; Portion: Rim
7	1	Surface		Yellow Ware	Undecorated	Hollowware	Exterior is undecorated and the interior is exfoliated. Footring broken off; Portion: Footring
8	4	Surface		Pearlware	Hand Painted - Monochrome Blue	Saucer	Floral motif on interior of three sherds. Interior of fourth has a handpainted motif similar to a lightbulb. Exteriors are undecorated or exfoliated. Tiny sherds; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
9	1	Surface		Pearlware	Hand Painted - Monochrome Blue	Saucer	Edge of unidentifiable motif on mostly exfoliated interior. Exterior is undecorated and also mostly exfoliated. Rounded footring. Tiny sherd; Portion: Footring; Colour: Blue
10	3	Surface		RWE	Spongeware	Teas	Blue sponge motif on one side of each sherd. Other side is either exfoliated or undecorated. Sherds too tiny to ID; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
11	1	Surface		RWE	Spongeware	Teacup	Solid sponge motif on exterior. Interior rim has a thin blue band painted; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
12	1	Surface		Unidentifiable	Edgeware - Embossed Design	Flatware	Tiny sherd with exfoliated exterior. Interior has an embossed motif that is likely foliage. Rim is scalloped but the sherd is too small to tell if it is evenly so; Portion: Rim; Colour: Green
13	2	Surface		Pearlware	Edgeware - General	Flatware	Two sherds have impressed curved lines. Three sherds have exfoliated interiors but the typical blue motif is on top of the rim. Two sherds have feathered blue on the interior. All are scalloped but not evenly. Exteriors exfoliated or undecorated; Portion:
14	1	Surface		Pearlware	Edgeware - Embossed Design	Flatware	Exterior is exfoliated. Interior has feathered blue strokes and an embossed grape motif; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue

Appendix B-1 - Thompson (BbGv-74) Site Stage 2 Ceramic Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
15	1	Surface		RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Saucer	Interior rim has thin red band. Exterior is undecorated; Portion: Rim; Colour: Red
16	1	Surface		RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Teas	Top of rim is painted blue. One side has the edge of a green foliage motif. Other side is exfoliated; Portion: Rim; Colours: Blue; Green
17	2	Surface		RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Saucer	One sherd has a red floral motif on the mostly exfoliated interior. Other sherd has a very thin black line and an unidentifiable blue motif along one edge of mostly exfoliated interior. Exteriors for both are mostly exfoliated and undecorated; Portion: Bo
18	4	Surface		RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Teas	Tiny sherds. Interior of one is red, other is green foliage, another is blue floral with thin green stems, and the last has a thin black line with a bit of red and green. Exteriors exfoliated or undecorated; Portion: Body; True
19	4	Surface		RWE	Transfer Print - General	Hollowware	Interiors/exteriors of two sherds have a foliage/floral pattern. Third sherd has foliage pattern on exterior and hints of a pattern on the mostly exfoliated interior. Fourth sherd has a stippled pattern on the concave exterior and an exfoliated interior;
20	2	Surface		RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	One sherd has an unidentifiable pattern on the mostly exfoliated interior. Mostly exfoliated interior of burnt sherd has a fragment of a building and some foliage. Exteriors for both are undecorated; Portion: Body; Colour: Brown
21	2	Surface		RWE	Transfer Print - Sheet Pattern	Flatware	One rim and one body sherd that mend. Interiors have floral sheet pattern. Exteriors are exfoliated. Rim too destroyed to ID; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
22	3	Surface		RWE	Transfer Print - Sheet Pattern	Flatware	Blue floral pattern on interior of all sherds. Exteriors undecorated; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
23	1	Surface		RWE	Transfer Print - General	Hollowware	Interior is mostly exfoliated but has a pattern of tightly clustered small circles. The exterior has a shrub pattern; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
24	1	Surface		RWE	Transfer Print - General	Plate - Muffin	Exterior is exfoliated and interior mostly is. Interior brim has repeating diamond pattern below a fish roe band; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue

Appendix B-1 - Thompson (BbGv-74) Site Stage 2 Ceramic Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
25	5	Surface		RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Exteriors exfoliated. Interior of two are different floral patterns. Interior of 3rd is repeating diamonds. 4th has a fish and dot pattern. The fifth is unidentifiable; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
26	1	Surface		RWE	Undecorated	Hollowware	Rim is absent but internal lid gallery is present. Exterior is exfoliated and so is most of the interior; Portion: Rim
27	1	Surface		RWE	Unidentified	Flatware	Interior is exfoliated and footring is broken off. Tiny bits of blue on edge of broken rim but not enough to ID; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue

Grand Total : 69 artifacts

Appendix B-2 - Thompson (BbGv-74) Site Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
30	1	Surface		Container - Liquor	Glass	No visible seams or scars.; Colour: Dark Olive Green; Manufacture: Mouth Blown
31	1	Surface		Container - Unidentified	Glass	No visible seams.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Indeterminate
32	6	Surface		Window Glass	Glass	Colour: Aqua; Manufacture: Indeterminate
33	1	Surface		Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay	Small piece with no impressions or embossing. One side is very exfoliated/broken.
34	1	Surface		Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay	Fragment of the bowl. Exterior has the edge of what was likely a circular impressed motif with a further design inside.
35	1	Surface		Button	Metal - Cuprous	Back of button has impressed letters around outer edge "_ELLE/GILT/9190/_".; Flat Disc; Metal - Cuprous; Diameter: 14.7 mm

Grand Total : 11 artifacts

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 7665 and 7667 Yonge Street, Part of Lot 16, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, now in the Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe

Supplementary Documentation: Detailed Site Location Information

Prepared for:

SanDiego Homes Inc.

P.O. Box 10039 Alcona Beach

Innisfil, ON L9S 4Y7

Archaeological Licence: P449 (Bhardwaj)

Project Information Form P449-0735-2023

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 23PL-250

19 September 2024



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Table 2: Thompson (BbGv-74) Site Coordinates 3

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Figure 2: Detailed Location of the Thompson (BbGv-74) Site 5

1.0 Detailed Locations

Universal Transverse Mercator Grid Zone: 17T

Datum: World Geodetic System 1984

Method of Correction: n/a

Global Positioning System readings were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System receiver with sub-metre accuracy. At the time of recording, the conditions were optimal.

Table 1: Findspot Coordinates

Location	Coordinates (Easting, northing)	Coordinate Type	Elevation (above sea level)
P1	610614, 4907798	Findspot	270 metres
P2	610366, 4907879	Findspot	266 metres
P3	610469, 4908033	Findspot	268 metres
P4	610422, 4908038	Findspot	270 metres
P5	610414, 4907958	Findspot	269 metres
Hydro Pole	610698, 4907638	Off-site datum	265 metres
Hydro pole	610313, 4907694	Off-site datum	265 metres

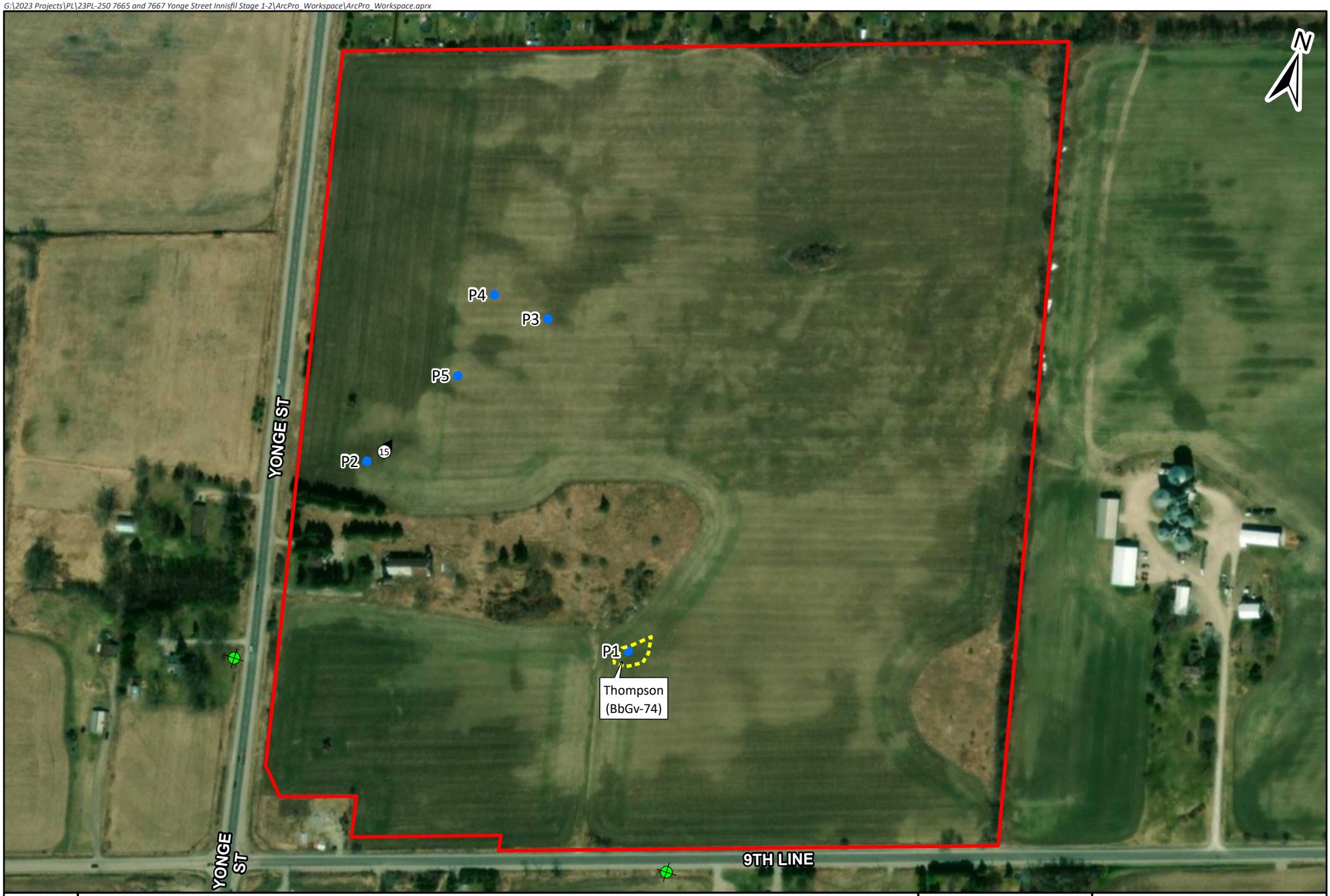
Table 2: Thompson (BbGv-74) Site Coordinates

Location	Coordinates (Easting, northing)	Coordinate Type	Elevation (above sea level)
Thompson (BbGv-74) site	610628, 4907815	North limit	269 metres
	610630, 4907802	East limit	268 metres
	610605, 4907786	West limit	269 metres
	610615, 4907785	South limit	268 metres
	610619, 4907797	Site Centre	269 metres

2.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment maps and site locations.

G:\2023 Projects\PL\23PL-250 7665 and 7667 Yonge Street Innisfil Stage 1-2\ArcPro_Workspace\ArcPro_Workspace.aprx



ASI

SUBJECT PROPERTY

SITE LIMIT OF THOMPSON (BBGV-74)

PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION

OFFSITE DATUM

FINDSPOT

Source: Maxar

0 100

Metres

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:4,000
Page Size: 8.5x11

ASI Project No.: 23PL-250
Date: 9/13/2024

Drawn By: pbikoulis
File: 23PL250_SDFig1

Figure 1: Detailed Location of Sites and Findspots



Figure 2: Detailed Location of the Thompson (BbGv-74) Site

Appendix G

Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Condition and Preliminary Impact Assessment

Cultural Heritage Report:
Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment

Stroud Sewage Pumping Station
Municipal Class Environmental Assessment

Town of Innisfil
Simcoe County, Ontario

Final Report

Prepared for:

Ainley Group
280 Pretty River Parkway
Collingwood, ON L9Y 4J5
T 705-445-3451

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 21CH-080

December 2021 (Revised April and August 2025)



Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Ainley Group, on behalf of InnServices Utilities Inc., to conduct a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment as part of the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Stroud S.P.S.). The Environmental Assessment is part of the Innisfil Master Servicing Plan (M.S.P.) update which identifies various alternatives to provide servicing to the Innisfil Heights economic district, an area designated as a Strategic Settlement Employment Area. The M.S.P. identified a sanitary collection system connected to the Lakeshore wastewater system via Innisfil Beach Road for the first phase of development. Stroud S.P.S. is one of the proposed sewage pumping stations identified along this sewer route. The project study area consists of several properties located on the east and west sides of Yonge Street, between Southview Avenue and Innisfil Beach Road.

The purpose of this report is to present an inventory of known and potential built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) and cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s), identify existing conditions of the project study area, provide a preliminary impact assessment, and propose appropriate mitigation measures. An interim draft submission including the Existing Conditions component of the assessment was prepared in December 2021 and was updated in April 2025 to include the Preliminary Impact Assessment when a preferred location of the proposed sewage pumping station had been chosen.

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, indicate a study area with an Indigenous history spanning several millennia and a Euro-Canadian rural land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. A review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there are no previously identified features of cultural heritage value within the Stroud S.P.S. study area. Four potential C.H.L.s were identified during the fieldwork.

No direct or indirect adverse impacts are anticipated for any of these C.H.L.s in the proposed undertaking. Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid unintended negative impacts to identified C.H.L.s. Avoidance measures may include, but are not limited to: erecting temporary fencing, establishing buffer zones, issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid identified C.H.L.s, etc.

2. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.

3. This Cultural Heritage Report should be submitted by the proponent to the Town of Innisfil and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism for review and comment, and any other local heritage stakeholders that may have an interest in this project. The final report should be submitted to the Town of Innisfil for their records.

Report Accessibility Features

This report has been formatted to meet the Information and Communications Standards under the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act*, 2005 (A.O.D.A.). Features of this report which enhance accessibility include: headings, font size and colour, alternative text provided for images, and the use of periods within acronyms. Given this is a technical report, there may be instances where additional accommodation is required in order for readers to access the report's information. If additional accommodation is required, please contact Annie Veilleux, Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division at Archaeological Services Inc., by email at aveilleux@asiheritage.ca or by phone 416-966-1069 ext. 255.

Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager**: Lindsay Graves, M.A., C.A.H.P., Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Manager – Infrastructure, Cultural Heritage
- **Project Coordinator:** Katrina Thach, B.A. (Hon), Assistant Manager - Infrastructure
- **Project Manager**: John Sleath, M.A., Cultural Heritage Specialist, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage
- **Field Review**: Meredith Stewart, M.A., M.S.c., C.A.H.P., Cultural Heritage Specialist, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage
- **Report Production**: John Sleath and Meredith Stewart
- **Graphics Production**: Peter Bikoulis, PhD., Archaeologist, GIS Technician - Operations
- **Report Reviewer(s)**: Kirstyn Allam, B.A. (Hon), Advanced Dipl. Applied Museum Studies, Cultural Heritage Analyst, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage, Lindsay Graves, and John Sleath

Qualified Persons Involved in the Project

Lindsay Graves, M.A., C.A.H.P.
Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Manager – Infrastructure, Cultural Heritage

The Senior Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Report is **Lindsay Graves** (M.A., Heritage Conservation), Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist and Manager of Infrastructure in the Cultural Heritage Practice Area. She was responsible for: overall project scoping and approach; development and confirmation of technical findings and study recommendations; application of relevant standards, guidelines and regulations; and implementation of quality control procedures. Lindsay is academically trained in the fields of heritage conservation, cultural anthropology, archaeology, and collections management and has over 15 years of experience in the field of cultural heritage resource management. This work has focused on the assessment, evaluation, and protection of above ground cultural heritage resources. Lindsay has extensive experience undertaking archival research, heritage survey work, heritage evaluation and heritage impact assessment. She has also contributed to cultural heritage landscape studies and heritage conservation plans, led heritage commemoration and interpretive programs, and worked collaboratively with multidisciplinary teams to sensitively plan interventions at historic sites/places. In addition, she is a leader in the completion of heritage studies required to fulfill Class Environmental Assessment processes and has served as Project Manager for over 100 heritage assessments during her time at A.S.I. Lindsay is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

John Sleath, M.A.
Cultural Heritage Specialist, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage

The Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Report is **John Sleath** (M.A.), who is a Cultural Heritage Specialist and Project Manager within the Cultural Heritage Practice Area with A.S.I. He was responsible for the day-to-day management activities, including scoping of research activities and site surveys and drafting of study findings and recommendations. John has worked in a variety of contexts within the field of cultural heritage resource management for the past 15 years,

as an archaeologist and as a cultural heritage professional. An exposure to both land-based and underwater archaeology and above ground cultural heritage assessments has provided John with a holistic understanding of heritage in a variety of contexts. In 2015 John began working in the Cultural Heritage Practice Area researching and preparing a multitude of cultural heritage assessment reports and for which he was responsible for a variety of tasks including: completing archival research, investigating built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes, report preparation, historical map regression, and municipal consultation. Since 2018 John has been a project manager responsible for a variety of tasks required for successful project completion. This work has allowed John to engage with stakeholders from the public and private sector, as well as representatives from local municipal planning departments, museums, and Indigenous communities. John has conducted hundreds of cultural heritage assessments across Ontario, with a focus on transit and rail corridor infrastructure including bridges and culverts.

Meredith Stewart, M.A., M.S.c., C.A.H.P.
Cultural Heritage Specialist, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage

The report writer for this report is **Meredith Stewart** (M.A., Art History, M.S.c., Historic Preservation), who is a Cultural Heritage Specialist and Project Manager within the Cultural Heritage Practice Area. She was responsible for preparing and contributing research and technical reporting as well as conducting the field survey. Meredith's work as a cultural heritage professional has focused on historical research, large-area studies, and survey work. Meredith holds a M.A. in Art History from Carleton University, where she focused on architectural history and the built environment, and graduated with a M.S.c. in Historic Preservation from the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. Meredith utilizes her knowledge of architectural history and building materials in the identification and evaluation of heritage buildings and structures. Meredith is member in good standing of C.A.H.P.

Glossary

Built Heritage Resource (B.H.R.)
Definition: "…a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community" (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024a, p. 40).

Cultural Heritage Landscape (C.H.L.)
Definition: "…a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association"(Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024a, p. 41).

Known Built Heritage Resource or Cultural Heritage Landscape
Definition: A known built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape is a property that has recognized cultural heritage value or interest. This can include a property listed on a Municipal Heritage Register, designated under Part IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or protected by a heritage agreement, covenant or easement, protected by the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act or the Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*, identified as a Federal Heritage Building, or located within a U.N.E.S.C.O. World Heritage Site (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2022).

Impact
Definition: Includes negative and positive, direct and indirect effects to an identified built heritage resource and cultural heritage landscape. Direct impacts include destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features and/or unsympathetic or incompatible alterations to an identified resource. Indirect impacts include, but are not limited to, creation of shadows, isolation of heritage attributes, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use, and land disturbances (Ministry of Citizenship and

Multiculturalism, 2006c). Indirect impacts also include potential vibration impacts (See Section 2.7 for complete definition and discussion of potential impacts).

Mitigation

Definition: Mitigation is the process of lessening or negating anticipated adverse impacts to built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes and may include, but are not limited to, such actions as avoidance, monitoring, protection, relocation, remedial landscaping, and documentation of the cultural heritage landscape and/or built heritage resource if to be demolished or relocated (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006a).

Potential Built Heritage Resource or Cultural Heritage Landscape

Definition: A potential built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape is a property that has the potential for cultural heritage value or interest. This can include properties/project area that contain a parcel of land that is the subject of a commemorative or interpretive plaque, is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery, is in a Canadian Heritage River Watershed, or contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2022).

Significant

Definition: With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, significant means "resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the *Ontario Heritage Act*" (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024a, p. 52).

Vibration Zone of Influence

Definition: Area within a 50-metre buffer of construction-related activities in which there is potential to affect an identified built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape. A 50-metre buffer is applied in the absence of a project-specific defined vibration zone of influence based on existing secondary source literature (Carman et al., 2012; Crispino & D'Apuzzo, 2001; P. Ellis, 1987; Rainer, 1982; Wiss, 1981). This buffer accommodates the additional threat from collisions with heavy machinery or subsidence (Randl, 2001).

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1.0 Introduction

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Ainley Group, on behalf of InnServices Utilities Inc., to conduct a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment as part of the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud S.P.S.) Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The purpose of this report is to present an inventory of known and potential built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) and cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s), identify existing conditions of the project study area, provide a preliminary impact assessment, and propose appropriate mitigation measures. An interim draft submission including the Existing Conditions component of the assessment was prepared in December 2021 was updated in April 2025 to include the Preliminary Impact Assessment when a preferred location of the proposed sewage pumping station has been chosen.

1.1 Project Overview

The Stroud S.P.S. Municipal Class Environmental Assessment is part of the Innisfil Master Servicing Plan (M.S.P.) update which identifies various alternatives to provide servicing to the Innisfil Heights economic district, an area designated as a Strategic Settlement Employment Area. The M.S.P. identified a sanitary collection system connected to the Lakeshore wastewater system via Innisfil Beach Road for the first phase of development. Stroud S.P.S. is one of the proposed sewage pumping stations identified along this sewer route. The project study area consists of several properties located on the east and west sides of Yonge Street, between Southview Avenue and Innisfil Beach Road.

1.2 Description of Study Area

This Cultural Heritage Report will focus on the Stroud S.P.S. project study area centered on Yonge Street, between Southview Avenue and Innisfil Beach Road (Figure 1). This project study area has been defined as inclusive of those lands that may contain B.H.R.s or C.H.L.s that may be subject to direct or indirect

impacts as a result of the proposed undertaking. Properties within the study area are located in the Town of Innisfil.



Figure 1: Location of the study area (Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA))

2.0 Methodology

The following sections provide a summary of regulatory requirements and municipal and regional heritage policies that guide this cultural heritage assessment. In addition, an overview of the process undertaken to identify known and potential built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) and cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) is provided, along with a description of how the preliminary impact assessment will be undertaken.

2.1 Master Servicing Plan Context

The Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud S.P.S.) Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (M.C.E.A.) is part of the Innisfil Master Servicing Plan (M.S.P.) Update

which identifies various alternatives to provide servicing to the Innisfil Heights economic district, an area designated as a Strategic Settlement Employment Area. The M.S.P. identified a sanitary collection system connected to the Lakeshore wastewater system via Innisfil Beach Road for the first phase of development.

M.S.P.s are long range plans which integrate infrastructure requirements for existing and future land use with Environmental Assessment planning principles. The plans examine the existing infrastructure systems to develop a framework for planning for subsequent projects and developments.

An M.C.E.A. is a process through which municipalities investigate projects related to infrastructure, including transportation, water, wastewater, and stormwater. M.C.E.A.s generally have five phases:

- Phase 1, Problem or Opportunity Statement;
- Phase 2, Alternative Solutions;
- Phase 3, Alternative Design Concepts for Preferred Solution;
- Phase 4, Environmental Study Report (E.S.R.); and
- Phase 5, Implementation (B.M. Ross & Associates Limited, 2018).

2.2 Regulatory Requirements

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (O.H.A.) (Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, [as Amended in 2024], 1990) is the primary piece of legislation that determines policies, priorities and programs for the conservation of Ontario's heritage. There are many other provincial acts, regulations and policies governing land use planning and resource development that support heritage conservation, including:

- The *Planning Act* (Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13, 1990), which states that "conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest" (cultural heritage resources) is a "matter of provincial interest". The *Provincial Planning Statement* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024b), issued under the

Planning Act, requires municipalities and the Crown to conserve significant B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s.

- The *Environmental Assessment Act* (Ministry of the Environment, 1990), which defines "environment" to include cultural conditions that influence the life of humans or a community. Cultural heritage resources, which includes archaeological resources, B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s, are important components of those cultural conditions.

The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (herein after "The Ministry" or M.C.M.) is charged under Section 2.0 of the O.H.A. with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities, and programs for the conservation, protection, and preservation of the heritage of Ontario. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (now administered by M.C.M.) published *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2010) (hereinafter "*Standards and Guidelines*"). These *Standards and Guidelines* apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have "cultural heritage value or interest" (C.H.V.I.). The *Standards and Guidelines* provide a series of guidelines that apply to provincial heritage properties in the areas of identification and evaluation; protection; maintenance; use; and disposal. For the purpose of this report, the *Standards and Guidelines* provide points of reference to aid in determining potential heritage significance in identification of B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s. While not directly applicable for use in properties not under provincial ownership, the *Standards and Guidelines* are regarded as best practice for guiding heritage assessments and ensure that additional identification and mitigation measures are considered.

Similarly, the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006b) provides a guide to evaluate heritage properties. To conserve a B.H.R. or C.H.L., the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* states that a municipality or approval authority may require a heritage impact assessment and/or a conservation plan to guide the approval, modification, or denial of a proposed development.

2.3 Municipal/Regional Heritage Policies

The study area is located within the Town of Innisfil, in Simcoe County. Policies relating to B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s were reviewed from the following sources:

- *"Our Place" Innisfil Official Plan* (Town of Innisfil, 2018)
- *Official Plan of the County of Simcoe* (Simcoe County, 2023)

2.4 Identification of Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

This Cultural Heritage Report follows guidelines presented in the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006b) and *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2022). The objective of this report is to present an inventory of known and potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s, and to provide a preliminary understanding of known and potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s located within areas anticipated to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed project.

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment process, all potentially affected B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s are subject to identification and inventory. Generally, when conducting an identification of B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s within a study area, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s in a geographic area: background research and desktop data collection; field review; and identification.

Background historical research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historical mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and

municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as having cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles or construction methods, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s. The field review is also used to identify potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases or through other appropriate agency data sources.

During the cultural heritage assessment process, a property is identified as a potential B.H.R. or C.H.L. based on research, the Ministry screening tool, and professional expertise and best practice. In addition, use of a 40-year-old benchmark is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s. While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this benchmark provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from having C.H.V.I.

2.5 Background Information Review

To make an identification of previously identified known or potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s within the study area, the following sections present the resources were consulted as part of this Cultural Heritage Report.

2.5.1 Review of Existing Heritage Inventories

A number of resources were consulted in order to identify previously identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s within the study area. These resources, reviewed on 13 and 15 September 2021, include:

- The Town of Innisfil's Municipal Heritage Register (Town of Innisfil, n.d.);
- Historical maps (including historical atlases, topographic maps, and aerial photography);
- The *Ontario Heritage Act Register* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.b);
- The *Places of Worship Inventory* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.c);
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.a);
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *An Inventory of Provincial Plaques Across Ontario*: a PDF of Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques and their locations (Ontario Heritage Trust, 2023);
- Inventory of known cemeteries/burial sites in the Ontario Genealogical Society's online databases (Ontario Genealogical Society, n.d.);
- Canada's Historic Places website: available online, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels (Parks Canada, n.d.a);
- Directory of Federal Heritage Designations: a searchable on-line database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses (Parks Canada, n.d.b);
- Canadian Heritage River System: a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage (Canadian Heritage Rivers Board and Technical Planning Committee, n.d.); and,
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (U.N.E.S.C.O.) World Heritage Sites (U.N.E.S.C.O. World Heritage Centre, n.d.).

2.5.2 Review of Previous Heritage Reporting

Additional cultural heritage studies were sought for review, however, no previous studies within the study area were identified.

2.5.3 Information Gathering

The following individuals, groups, and/or organizations were contacted to gather information on known and potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s, active and inactive cemeteries, and areas of identified Indigenous interest within the study area:

- Gaelen Pierce, Planner/Placemaker, Town of Innisfil (email communication 20 December 2021 and 22 March 2022). A response confirmed that there are no listed or designated properties within the study area.
- The Ministry (email communication 20 December 2021). Email correspondence confirmed that there are no properties designated by the Minister and they are not aware of any Provincial Heritage Properties within or adjacent to the study area.
- The Ontario Heritage Trust (email communications 13 December 2021 and 14 April 2025). A response confirmed that there are no Part IV designated properties and no Ontario Heritage Trust-owned properties or heritage conservation easements within the study area.

2.6 Community Engagement

Indigenous Nations Engagement for this project is being completed by Ainley Group to Indigenous Nations that have an interest in this study area. No feedback has been received by Ainley Group regarding the Cultural Heritage Report for this project at the time of report finalization (August 2025).

This Cultural Heritage Report was submitted to the Town of Innisfil for review and comment on July 18, 2025. No comments were provided following their review (Ainley Group email communication July 31, 2025). No additional stakeholder comments were received prior to report finalization.

2.7 Preliminary Impact Assessment Methodology

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s are considered against a range of possible negative impacts, based on the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006c). These include:

Direct impacts:

- Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features; and
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance.

Indirect impacts:

- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;
- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces; and
- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource.

Indirect impacts from construction-related vibration have the potential to negatively affect B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s depending on the type of construction methods and machinery selected for the project and proximity and composition of the identified resources. Potential vibration impacts are defined as having potential to affect an identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s where work is taking place

within 50 metres of features on the property. A 50-metre buffer is applied in the absence of a project-specific defined vibration zone of influence based on existing secondary source literature (Carman et al., 2012; Crispino & D'Apuzzo, 2001; P. Ellis, 1987; Rainer, 1982; Wiss, 1981). This buffer accommodates any additional or potential threat from collisions with heavy machinery or subsidence (Randl, 2001).

Several additional factors are also considered when evaluating potential impacts on identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s. These are outlined in a document set out by the Ministry of Culture and Communications (now Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism) and the Ministry of the Environment entitled *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992) and include:

- Magnitude: the amount of physical alteration or destruction which can be expected;
- Severity: the irreversibility or reversibility of an impact;
- Duration: the length of time an adverse impact persists;
- Frequency: the number of times an impact can be expected;
- Range: the spatial distribution, widespread or site specific, of an adverse impact; and
- Diversity: the number of different kinds of activities to affect a heritage resource.

The proposed undertaking should endeavor to avoid adversely affecting known and potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s and interventions should be managed in such a way that identified features are conserved. When the nature of the undertaking is such that adverse impacts are unavoidable, it may be necessary to implement alternative approaches or mitigation strategies that alleviate the negative effects on identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s. Mitigation is the process of lessening or negating anticipated adverse impacts and may include, but are not limited to, such actions as avoidance, monitoring, protection, relocation, remedial landscaping, and documentation of the B.H.R. and C.H.L. if it is to be demolished or relocated.

Various works associated with infrastructure improvements have the potential to affect B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s in a variety of ways, and as such, appropriate mitigation measures for the undertaking need to be considered.

3.0 Summary of Historical Development Within the Study Area

This section provides a brief summary of historical research. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of physiography, Indigenous land use, and Euro-Canadian settlement.

3.1 Physiography

The study area is situated within the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). The Peterborough Drumlin Field extends from Simcoe County east to Hastings County and is generally characterized by rolling till plains overlying limestone bedrock and contains over 3,000 drumlins ((Chapman & Putnam, 1984)). The drumlins are composed of highly calcareous till but there are local differences in composition. The till plains of the regions were formed during the retreat of the Lake Ontario ice lobe of the Laurentide glacier. Till is produced from the advance of continental glacial ice in which soil and rock is carried forward by the ice, mixed and milled, producing a heterogeneous soil (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). The rolling topography of the study area is representative of the drumlin and till formations of this physiographic region. The agricultural history of the area can be connected to the till plains formed through glacial movement.

3.2 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Current archaeological evidence indicates humans were present in southern Ontario approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.) (Ferris, 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-

parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 B.P., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards & Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (C. J. Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest archaeological evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is interpreted by archaeologists to be indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Brown, 1995, p. 13; C. J. Ellis et al., 1990, 2009).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 155, 164). By 1,500 B.P. there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 B.P. - it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch & Williamson, 2013, pp. 13–15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabek ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller

populations (Rogers, 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), larger settlement sites focused on horticulture begin to dominate the archaeological record. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson, 1990, p. 317). By 1300-1450 C.E., archaeological research focusing on these horticultural societies note that this episodic community dispersal was no longer practised and these populations now occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al., 1990, p. 343). By the mid-sixteenth century these small villages had coalesced into larger communities thought to house several thousand people (Birch et al., 2021). Through this process, the socio-political organization of these First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. Other First Nation communities continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest available resources across landscapes they returned to seasonally/annually.

By 1600 C.E., the Confederation of Nations were encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries in Simcoe County. By the 1640s, devastating epidemics and the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee[1] and the Attawandaron and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) led to their dispersal from southern Ontario. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario.

[1] The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian–speaking nations - the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario in the early nineteenth century.

The Study Area is within the Nottawasaga Purchase (Treaty 18), a provisional agreement sometimes called the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty, signed on October 17, 1818, by representatives of the Government of Upper Canada and the Anishinaabe (Ministry of Indigenous Affairs, 2020). Treaty 18 encompassed 1,592,000 acres of land between the District of London in the west, Lake Huron in the north, the west limit of the Penetanguishene Purchase (1815) in the east, and the west shore of Lake Simcoe, Cook's Bay, and the Holland River in the northwest. In exchange for the land, the Crown agreed to pay an annual sum of £1200 in goods at the "Montreal price" Ministry of Indigenous Affairs, 2020). The Nottawasaga Purchase territory includes the present-day communities of Wasaga, Bradford, and Collingwood.

3.3 Historical Euro-Canadian Township Survey and Settlement

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006). Early European settlements occupied similar locations as Indigenous settlements as they were generally accessible by trail or water routes and would have been in locations with good soil and suitable topography to ensure adequate drainage.

Throughout the period of initial European settlement, Indigenous groups continued to inhabit Southern Ontario, and continued to fish, gather, and hunt within their traditional and treaty territories, albeit often with legal and informal

restrictions imposed by colonial authorities and settlers. In many cases, Indigenous peoples acted as guides and teachers, passing on their traditional knowledge to Euro-Canadian settlers, allowing them to sustain themselves in their new homes. Indigenous peoples entered into economic arrangements and partnerships, and often inter-married with settlers. However, pervasive and systemic oppression and marginalization of Indigenous peoples also characterized Euro-Canadian colonization, with thousands being displaced from their lands, denied access to traditional and treaty hunting, fishing, and collecting grounds, and forced to assimilate with Euro-Canadian culture through mandatory attendance at Day and Residential Schools (Ray, 2005; Rogers & Smith, 1994).

Historically, the study area is located in the Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe in part of Lots 15 and 16, Concessions 8 and 9.

3.3.1 County of Simcoe

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

3.3.2 Township of Innisfil

The Township of Innisfil was surveyed in 1820 and the first settlement began that year. The township was named after the poetical name for Ireland, Innis Fáil, by

its early settlers. Growth was slow during the first ten years of the township and the first sawmill was not erected until the 1830s and in 1835 a grist mill was constructed. Early settlement focused around Kempenfelt Bay and the southwestern area of the township was not settled until after 1840. By 1843, the first school was constructed and the following year the Innisfil Methodist Congregation built the first church. The first census of the township recorded a population of only 762 inhabitants. By 1850, the township had a population of 1,807.

Following the connection of the Northern Railway in 1853, the township became an important shipping hub for the lumber industry of central Ontario(Mika & Mika, 1981). With the arrival of the railway a number of communities developed and prospered; Allandale, Lefroy, and Craigvale all boasted stations. On the western border of the township, Thornton was a stop for the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway. Today, Innisfil attracts large numbers of tourists and cottagers in the summertime who travel from Toronto via Highway 400 (Mika & Mika, 1981).

3.4 Review of Historical Mapping

The 1871 *Map of the County of Simcoe* (Hogg, 1871) and the 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe* (Belden, 1881) were examined to determine the presence of historical features within the study area during the nineteenth century (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Historically, the study area is located in part of Lots 15 and 16, Concessions 8 and 9 in the Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe.

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases. For instance, they were often financed by subscription limiting the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. The use of historical map sources to reconstruct or predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally begins by using common reference points between the various sources. The historical maps are geo-

referenced to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on a modern map. The results of this exercise can often be imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources.

The study area is shown to be within a rural agricultural context in the nineteenth century. Mapping from 1871 illustrates that the properties along present-day Yonge Street were large plots of land (Figure 2). The northern portion of the study area is on land owned by J. Richardson on the west of Yonge Street and J. Dyer on the east, with the southern portion under the ownership of J. Roberts to the west of Yonge Street and B. Ross on the east. No structures are illustrated within the study area. The settlement of Victoria, which features a post office and schoolhouse, is illustrated north of the study area at the intersection of Yonge Street and 10th Line.

The further settlement of the area is depicted in mapping from 1881 (Figure 3). Some structures are illustrated within the study area, suggesting the establishment of farmsteads within the area. The northwest portion of the study area is depicted with a farmstead under the ownership of John Robbins, and the southeast portion is depicted with a farmstead under the ownership of R.M. McConkey. The intersection of present-day Yonge Street and Victoria Street is the settlement of Stroud/Victoria. Innisfil Beach Road is illustrated in its current location to the south of the study area. The Northern Railway is depicted in a northwest-southeast orientation to the northeast of the study area.

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical topographic mapping and aerial photographs from the twentieth century were examined. This report presents maps and aerial photographs from 1928, 1954, and 1986 (Figure 4 to Figure 6). These do not represent the full range of maps consulted for the purpose of this study but were judged to cover the full range of land uses that occurred in the area during this period.

In the twentieth century the study area is illustrated to show a continued rural agricultural land use with some additional development. Topographic mapping from 1928 illustrates additional structures located sporadically along the roadways within the study area and surrounding land indicative of rural and agricultural land use (Figure 4). The community of Stroud to the north of the study area is demonstrated to have experienced modest growth, and features densely developed commercial structures at the intersection of Yonge Street (labelled as Penetang Road) and 10th Line. The rail line running beyond the northwest corner of the study area is labeled "Canadian National Railway" indicating a change in ownership of the line.

Aerial photography from 1954 indicates a continued rural agricultural land use within the study area (Figure 5). Several farmsteads are visible in the approximate location of the structures illustrated in 1928, with crop fields surrounding. The land surrounding the study area also displays a continued rural context with agricultural land use. The community of Stroud is depicted as a crossroads community with some additional development observed since the early twentieth century.

By the end of the twentieth century the study area has remained primarily unchanged, though an increased development of the surrounding area, particularly in Stroud, is indicated. Stroud is observed to be a densely developed community with a secondary road network connected to Yonge Street (now labelled Frontier Route) and 10th Line. Little development continues to be shown in the centre of the study area where the study area remains under active agricultural cultivation. The intersection of Innisfil Beach Road and Yonge Street, located south of the study area, is labeled as Barclay, and features a number of structures including a feed mill and police station. The Canadian National rail line remains active to the north and east of the study area.

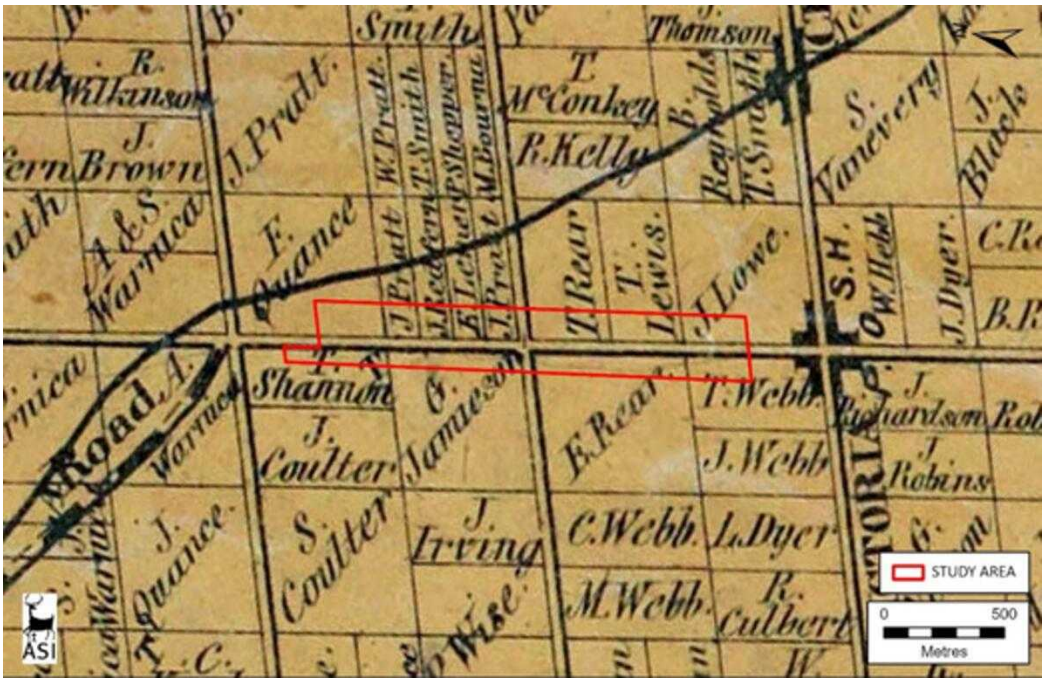


Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1871 *Hoggs Map of the County of Simcoe* (Base Map:(Hogg, 1871)).

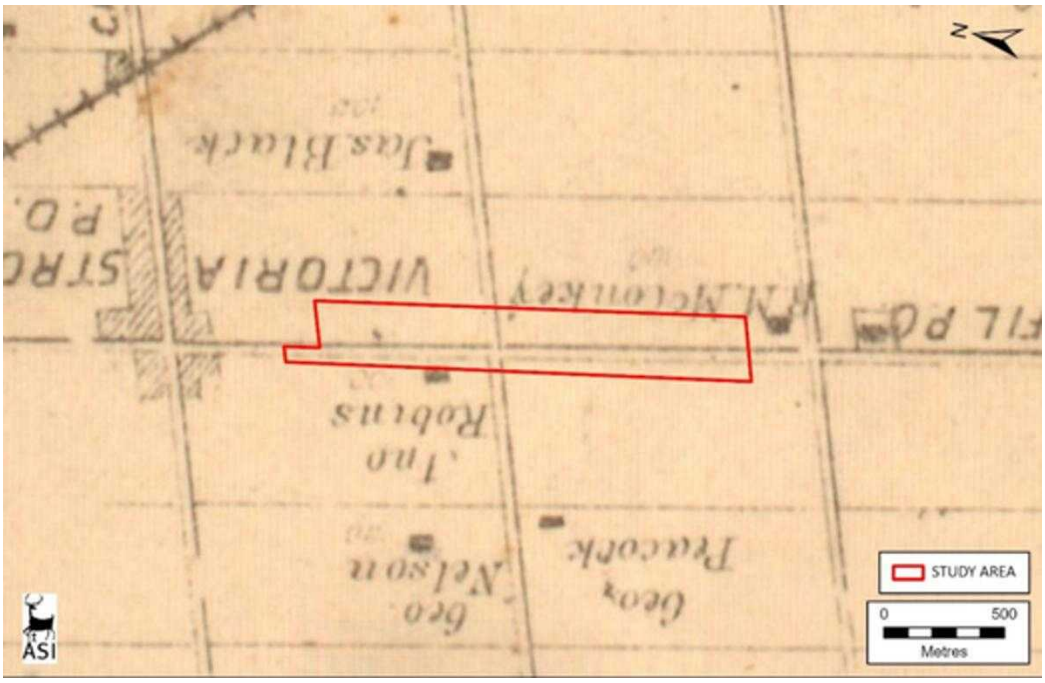


Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe (Base Map: (Belden, 1881)).

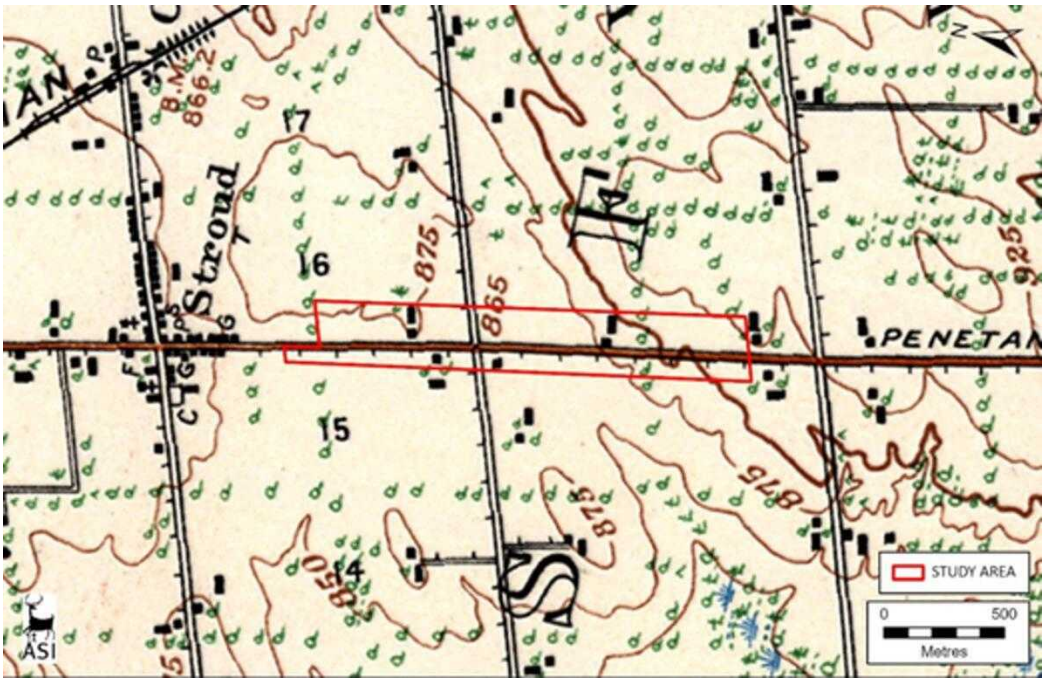


Figure 4: The study area overlaid on the 1928 topographic map of Barrie (Base Map: (Department of National Defence, 1928).

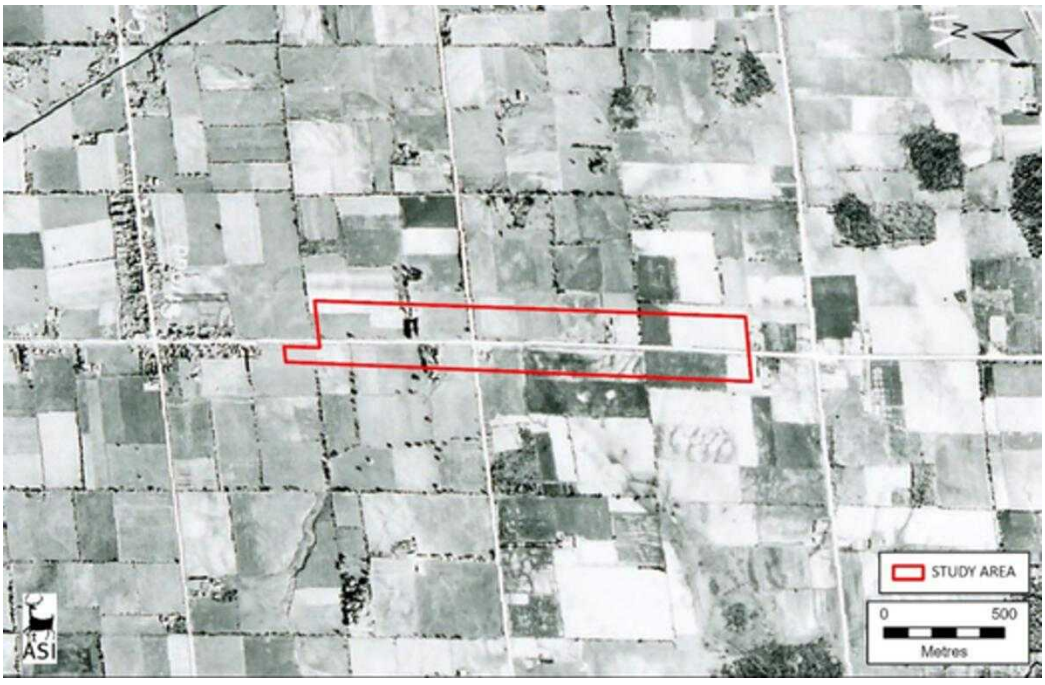


Figure 5: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph of Innisfil (Base Map: (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954)).

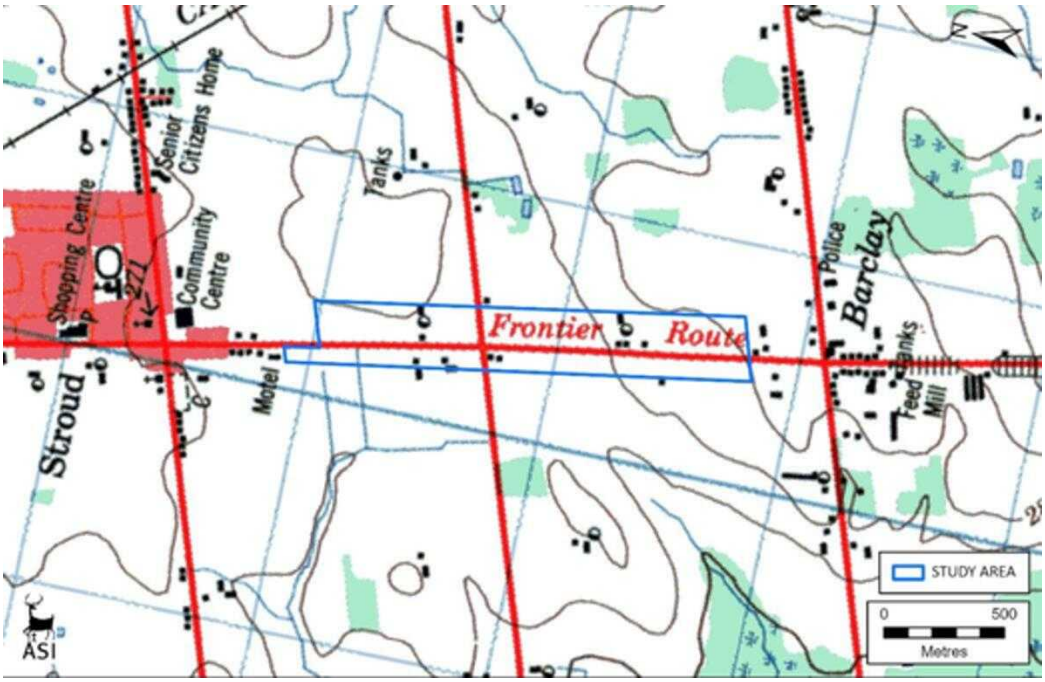


Figure 6: The study area overlaid on the 1986 topographic map of Barrie (Base Map: (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1986)).

4.0 Existing Conditions

A field review of the study area was undertaken by Meredith Stewart of Archaeological Services Inc., on 21 September 2021 to document the existing conditions of the study area from existing rights-of-way. The existing conditions of the study area are described below and captured in Plate 1 to Plate 6.

4.1 Description of Field Review

The study area consists of a portion of Yonge Street located between Southview Road in the north and Innisfil Beach Road in the south, and includes the roadway's intersection with 9th Line. The study area can generally be described as a rural context, with areas of agricultural land use. Yonge Street is a north-south running roadway that features one lane of traffic in each direction with gravel shoulders throughout most of the study area. Residences in the settlement of Stroud are located to the north of the study area, and residences and a gas station are located at the intersection with Innisfil Beach Road to the south.

Yonge Street widens to the north of Innisfil Beach Road and at 9th Line and features additional turn lanes. The intersection of Yonge Street and Innisfil Beach Road south of the study area is the crossroads community of Barclay, and is in a rural context with some residential and commercial land uses.

The intersection of 9th Line and Yonge Street in the central portion of the study area is in a rural agricultural context, with 9th Line carrying one lane of east-west traffic and featuring gravel shoulders and shallow ditches.



Plate 1: Yonge Street, looking north towards residences north of Southview Avenue (A.S.I., 2021).



Plate 2: Yonge Street, looking south from Southview Avenue with active agricultural fields on both sides of the roadway (A.S.I., 2021).



Plate 3: Yonge Street, looking south from the intersection with 9th Line (A.S.I., 2021).



Plate 4: 9th Line, looking west from Yonge Street in the central portion of the study area (A.S.I., 2021).



Plate 5: Yonge Street, looking north from the southern portion of the study area (A.S.I., 2021).



Plate 6: Yonge Street, looking south from the southern limit of the study area towards the intersection with Innisfil Beach Road (A.S.I., 2021).

4.2 Identification of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Based on the results of the background research and field review four potential cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) were identified within the study area. A detailed inventory of potential C.H.L.s within the study area is presented below in Table 1. See Figure 7 for study area mapping.

Table 1: Inventory of Potential Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Study Area

Feature I.D.	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Photographs/ Digital Image
C.H.L. 1	Farmstead	7424 Yonge Street	Potential C.H.L. – Identified during field review/desktop research	The potential C.H.L. contains a farmstead/rural property. The farmstead property (Plate 7) is located to the northwest corner of the intersection of Innisfil Beach Road and Yonge Street. Potential attributes include a residence with hipped roof, outbuildings, a barn, a treed entrance drive, and mature trees adjacent to the Yonge Street right-of-way. The 1928 topographic map illustrates a residence and barn in this general location (Figure 4). The 1871 Hogg's Map indicates that the property owner was B. Ross at this time (Figure 2). The property has the potential to have design/physical, historical/associative, and contextual value in the Town of Innisfil.	 Plate 7: Looking southwest towards farmstead with residence at left and barn at right (A.S.I., 2021).

Feature I.D.	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Photographs/ Digital Image
C.H.L. 2	Farmstead	7429 Yonge Street	Potential C.H.L. – Identified during field review/desktop research	The potential C.H.L. contains a farmstead/rural property. The farmstead property (Plate 8) is located to the northeast of the intersection of Innisfil Beach Road and Yonge Street. Potential attributes include a residence with an L-shaped plan and rear (eastern) addition. The property also features a gambrel-roofed barn, an outbuilding, and mature trees adjacent to the Yonge Street right-of-way. The 1928 topographic map illustrates a residence and barn in this general location (Figure 4). The 1871 Hogg's Map indicates that the property owner was J. Smith at this time (Figure 2). The property has the potential to have design/physical, historical/associative, and contextual value in the Town of Innisfil.	 Plate 8: West elevation of the residence (A.S.I., 2021).

Feature I.D.	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Photographs/ Digital Image
C.H.L. 3	Farmscape	7545 Yonge Street	Potential C.H.L. – Identified during field review/desktop research	The potential C.H.L. contains a farmstead/rural property. The farmstead property (Plate 9) is located on the east side of Yonge Street. Potential attributes include a residence with an L-shaped plan. The property also features a gambrel-roofed barn, an outbuilding, and mature trees adjacent to the Yonge Street right-of-way. The 1928 topographic map illustrates a residence and barn in this general location (Figure 4). The 1871 Hogg's Map indicates that the property owner was Wm. McConkey at this time (Figure 2). The property has the potential to have design/physical, historical/associative, and contextual value in the Town of Innisfil.	 Plate 9: West elevation of the residence with the barn at rear right (A.S.I., 2021).
C.H.L. 4	Farmscape	7650 Yonge Street	Potential C.H.L. – Identified during field review/desktop research	The potential C.H.L. contains a farmstead/rural property. The farmstead property (Plate 10) is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Yonge Street and 9th Line. Potential attributes include a two-and-a-half-storey residence with rectangular massing and a hipped gable roof with offset gable dormer. The property also features a small gambrel-roofed barn, and mature trees. The 1928 topographic map illustrates a residence and barn in this general location (Figure 4). The 1871 Hogg's Map indicates that the property owner was J. Roberts at this time (Figure 2).	 Plate 10: East elevation of the residence (A.S.I., 2021).

Feature I.D.	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Photographs/ Digital Image
				The property has the potential to have design/physical, historical/associative, and contextual value in the Town of Innisfil.	

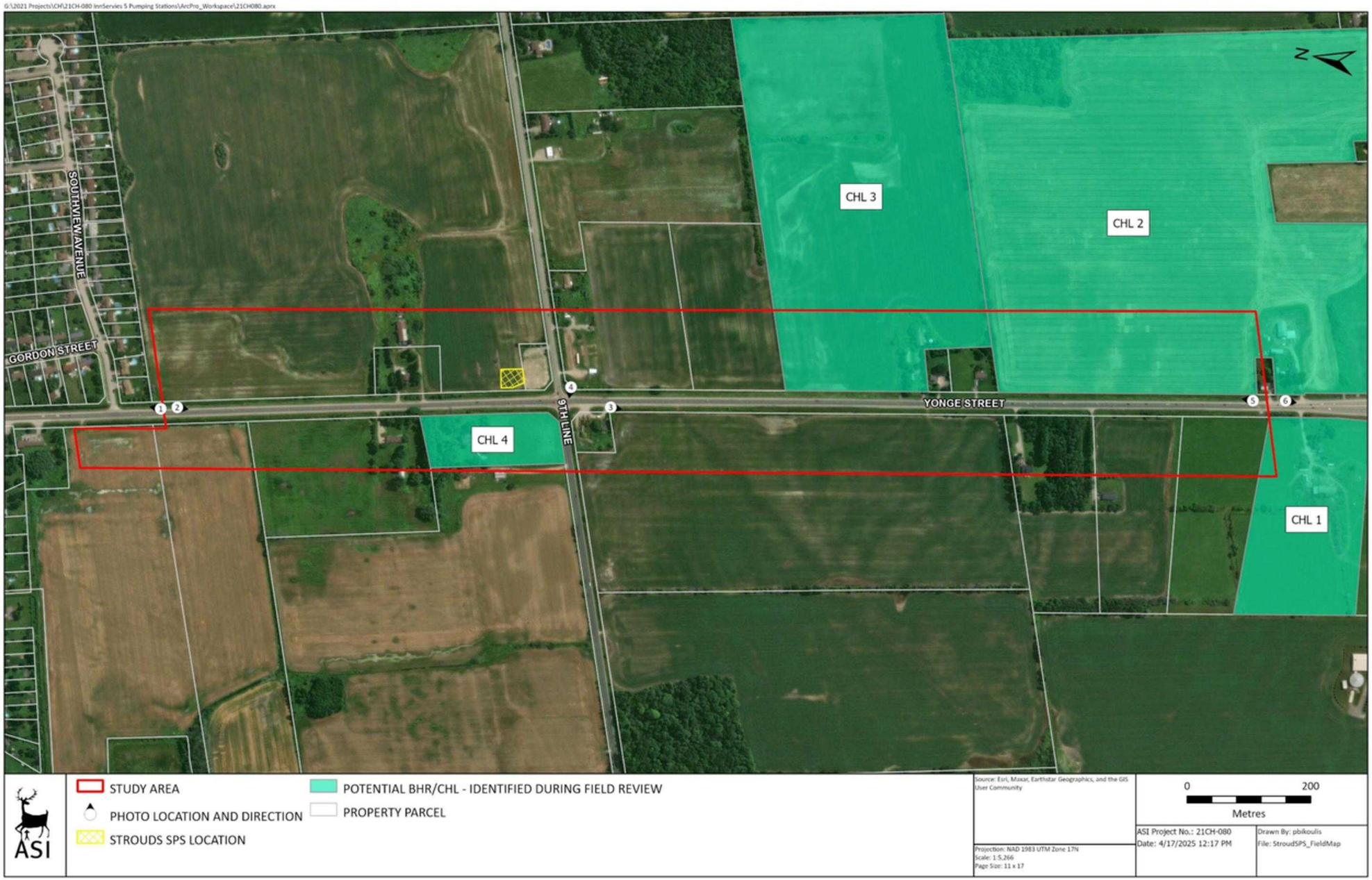


Figure 7: Location of identified cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) in the study area and photo plate locations.

5.0 Preliminary Impact Assessment

The following sections provide more detailed information regarding the proposed project undertaking and analysis of the potential impacts on the identified cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s).

5.1 Description of Proposed Undertaking

The proposed undertaking for the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Municipal Class Environmental Assessment study area consists of the construction of a sewage pumping station as part of the Innisfil Master Servicing Plan (M.S.P.) update. The preferred site location is in an active agricultural field on the east side of Yonge Street approximately 50 metres north of Ninth Line on the property at 7667 Yonge Street. The footprint of the proposed site is anticipated to be approximately 1035 metres square (measuring 30 metres by 35.34 metres) and will feature the pump infrastructure. Mapping depicting the preferred Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (S.P.S.) site location footprint is provided in Figure 8.

5.2 Analysis of Potential Impacts

Table 2 outlines the potential impacts on all identified C.H.L.s within the study area.

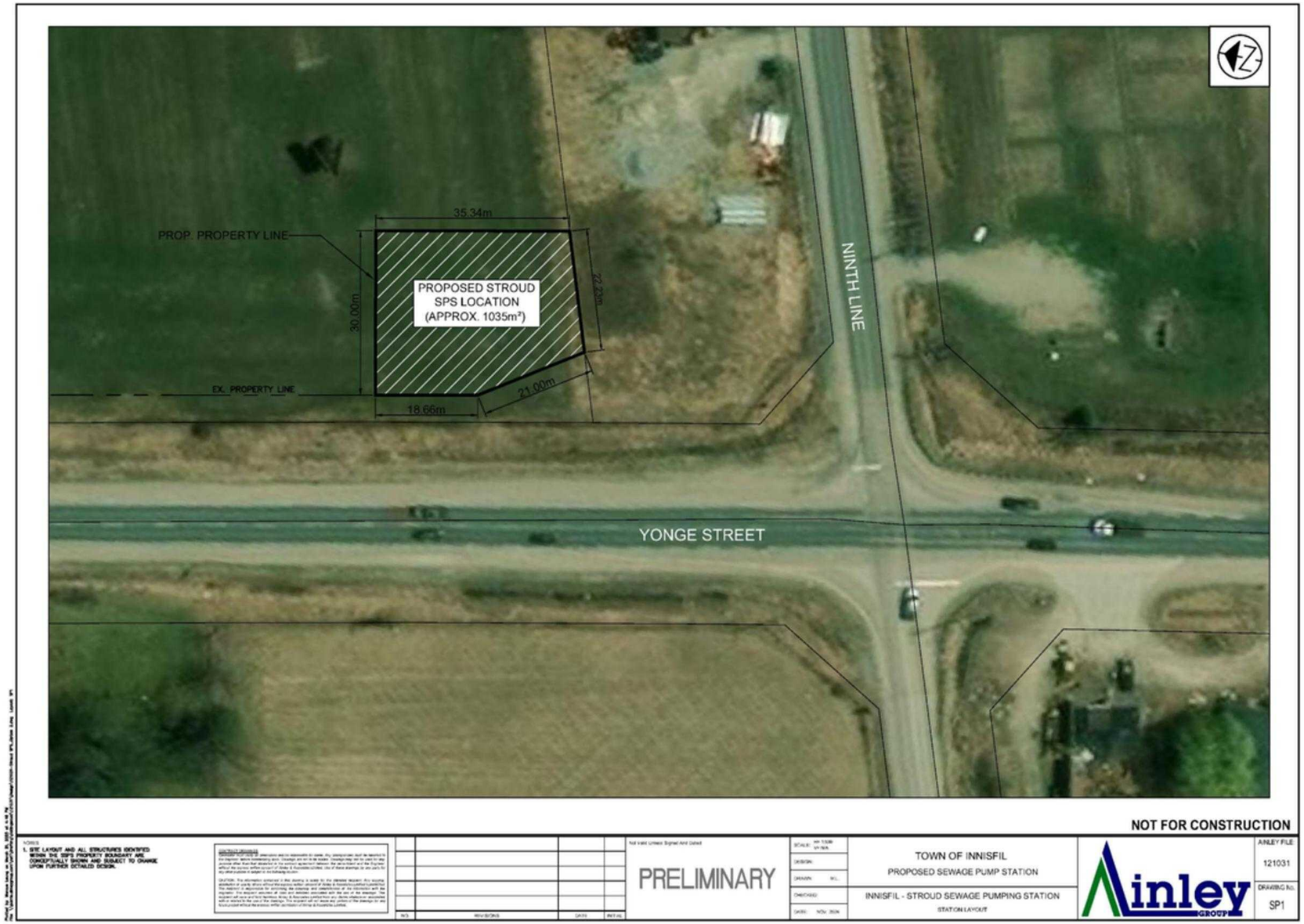


Figure 8: Preferred Stroud S.P.S. Location (provided by Ainley Group April 2025)

Table 2: Preliminary Impact Assessment and Recommended Mitigation Measures

Feature I.D.	Location/Name and Recognition	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact(s)	Mitigation Strategies
C.H.L. 1	7424 Yonge Street Potential C.H.L. – Identified during field review/desktop research	It is understood that the proposed work will be limited to the east side of Yonge Street, north of Ninth Line. As C.H.L. 1 is not adjacent to this site, no direct adverse impacts to this property are anticipated. As the subject property does not lie within a 50 metres radius of the proposed work, no vibration-related impacts or any other indirect adverse impacts are anticipated.	No further work required.
C.H.L. 2	7429 Yonge Street Potential C.H.L. – Identified during field review/desktop research	It is understood that the proposed work will be limited to the east side of Yonge Street, north of Ninth Line. As C.H.L. 2 is not adjacent to this site, no direct adverse impacts to this property are anticipated. As the subject property does not lie within a 50 metres radius of the proposed work, no vibration-related impacts or any other indirect adverse impacts are anticipated.	No further work required.
C.H.L. 3	7545 Yonge Street Potential C.H.L. – Identified during field review/desktop research	It is understood that the proposed work will be limited to the east side of Yonge Street, north of Ninth Line. As C.H.L. 3 is not adjacent to this site, no direct adverse impacts to this property are anticipated. As the subject property does not lie within a 50 metres radius of the proposed work, no vibration-related impacts or any other indirect adverse impacts are anticipated.	No further work required.
C.H.L. 4	7650 Yonge Street Potential C.H.L. – Identified during field review/desktop research	It is understood that the proposed work will be limited to the east side of Yonge Street, north of Ninth Line. As C.H.L. 4 is located on the west side of Yonge Street, and the residence is approximately 80 metres from the proposed Stroud S.P.S. site, no direct adverse impacts to this property are anticipated. As no heritage attributes on the property are within 50 metres of the proposed work, no vibration-related impacts or any other indirect adverse impacts are anticipated.	No further work required.

5.3 Summary of Potential Impacts

No direct or indirect adverse impacts are anticipated for any identified C.H.L. as a result of the proposed construction of Stroud S.P.S.

6.0 Results and Mitigation Recommendations

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, indicate a study area with an Indigenous history spanning several millennia and a Euro-Canadian rural land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. A review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there are no previously identified features of cultural heritage value or interest within the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station study area. Four potential cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) were identified during the fieldwork.

6.1 Key Findings

A total of four C.H.L.s was identified within the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station study area:

- All four identified potential C.H.L.s were identified during background research/field review (C.H.L. 1 to 4);
- Identified C.H.L.s are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with land use patterns in the Town of Innisfil and more specifically representative of the early agricultural settlement on Yonge Street; and
- The proposed undertaking is not anticipated to have any direct or indirect adverse impacts on the four identified C.H.L.s.

6.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid unintended negative impacts to identified C.H.L.s. Avoidance measures may include, but are not limited to: erecting temporary fencing, establishing buffer zones, issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid identified C.H.L.s, etc.

2. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.

3. This Cultural Heritage Report should be submitted by the proponent to the Town of Innisfil and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism for review and comment, and any other local heritage stakeholders that may have an interest in this project. The final report should be submitted to the Town of Innisfil for their records.

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Appendix H

Notice of Amendment to MSP

NOTICE OF AMENDMENT

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short- and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations (SPS) to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. Each proposed SPS requires a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessments (MCEA) prior to its construction. The MSP categorized the proposed SPS projects by its suggested implementation timeline (i.e., within short-term 2019 - 2023, mid-term 2024 - 2031, and long-term post 2031) and identified the expected triggers for their implementation.

Under Section 18.4 of the MSP, Recommended Wastewater Master Servicing Plan, the project involving the construction of the Stroud SPS and forcemain is suggested for implementation under the long-term timeline (post 2031). An amendment is being sought to implement the Stroud SPS and forcemain project in advance of the timeline proposed in the MSP. The trigger to begin planning earlier than the expected timeline is the submission of new development proposals in Stroud that would require municipal sewers. This trigger has been met.

There are no other changes proposed to the preferred solution outlined in the MSP at this time. This amendment is strictly identifying the change in project timeline. The MSP outlines that flexibility in implementaiton of the servicing plan will be necessary. Only this change in the Stroud SPS's timeline is open for comment, not the entire MSP. The change in timeline is not considered a major change and therefore does not require a formal review or update to the MSP.

The MSP was completed in accordance with the requirements of the MEA Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for Master Plans (Phases 1 and 2) under the *Environmental Assessment Act*. A copy of the completed MSP can be viewed on the Town of Innisfil website: https://innisfil.ca/innisfil-master-servicing-plan/

Questions and comments should be submitted in writing to the study team by November 14th, 2021:

Jenna DeGroote, C.E.T.
Capital Project Manager
InnServices Utilities Inc.
7251 Yonge Street
Innisfil, ON
L9S 0J3
jdegroote@innservices.co

Preya Balgobin, P.Eng.
Senior Project Manager
Ainley Group
280 Pretty River Parkway
Collingwood, ON L9Y 4J5
Tel. (705) 445-3451
balgobin@ainleygroup.com

Any input received during this process will be maintained on file for use during the project and may be included in project documentation. Information collected will be used in accordance with the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. With the exception of personal information, all comments will become part of the public record.

This notice was issued on October 14th, 2021.

Appendix I

Notice of Study Commencement

NOTICE OF STUDY COMMENCEMENT

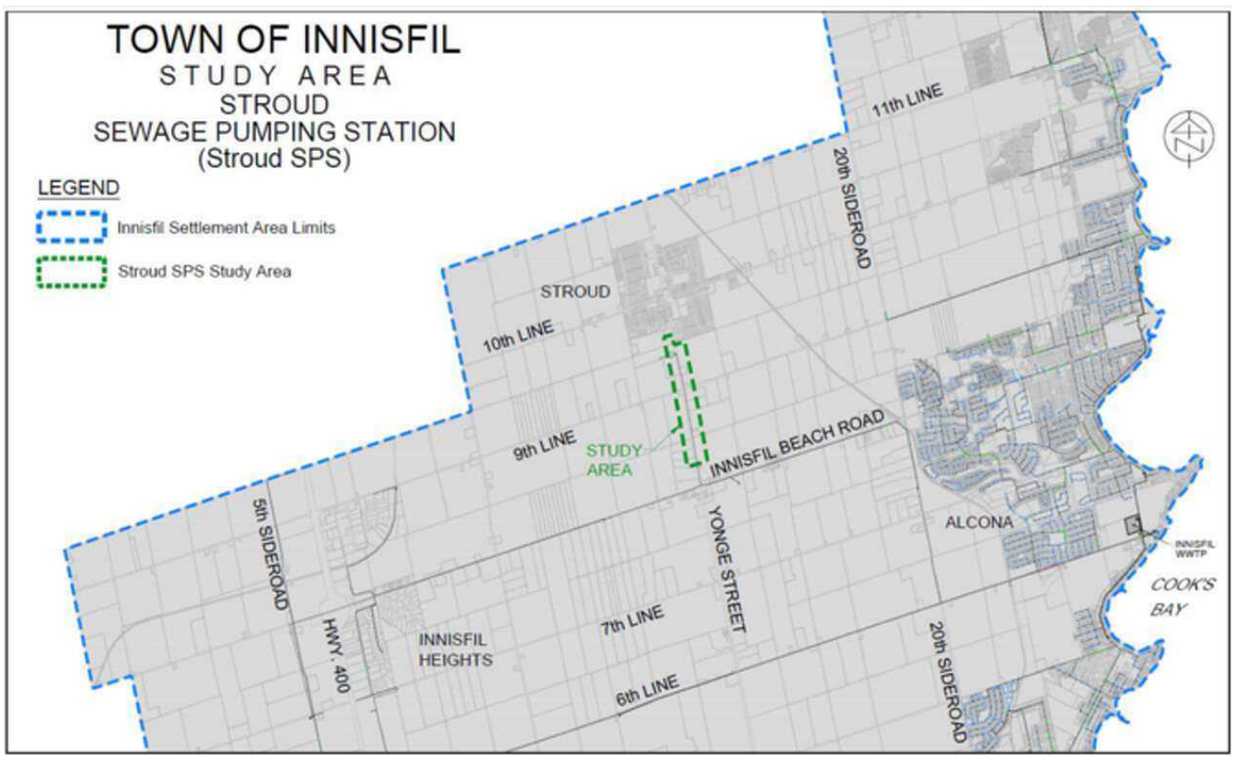
Class Environmental Assessment – Stroud Sewage Pumping Station

The Study

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short- and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). Under Section 18.4 of the MSP, Recommended Wastewater Master Servicing Plan, the project involving the construction of the Stroud SPS and forcemain was suggested for implementation under the long-term timeline (post-2031). An amendment was sought to implement the Stroud SPS and forcemain project in advance of the timeline proposed in the MSP triggered by proposed new development in the area.

The proposed SPS will require a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA) prior to its construction. This Notice of Commencement is for the proposed new Stroud Sewage Pumping Station to be located on Yonge Street in of the Town of Innisfil. The sewage pumping station will receive flows from new development in Stroud and direct it to the Lakeshore Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The Stroud Sewage Pumping Station study area is proposed to be located on Yonge Street between the south end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road as illustrated on the accompanying map.



The Process

InnServices has retained Ainley Group to complete and document a Schedule B Class EA in accordance with the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Document, October 2000, as amended in 2015.

How to Get Involved

Public consultation is a key component of the Class EA process. Additional information will be made available once alternatives have been identified and evaluated. Advance notice will be provided to allow all interested parties an opportunity to comment. For further information regarding the project, please contact either of the following members of the study team:

Jenna DeGroote, C.E.T.
Capital Project Manager
InnServices Utilities Inc.
7251 Yonge Street
Innisfil, ON
L9S 0J3
jdegroote@innservices.co

Preya Balgobin, P.Eng.
Senior Project Manager
Ainley Group
280 Pretty River Parkway
Collingwood, ON L9Y 4J5
Tel. (705) 445-3451
balgobin@ainleygroup.com

Any input received during this process will be maintained on file for use during the project and may be included in project documentation. Information collected will be used in accordance with the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. With the exception of personal information, all comments will become part of the public record.

This notice was issued on November 25th, 2021.

Appendix J

Notice of Public Information Centre

NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE

Class Environmental Assessment – Stroud Sewage Pumping Station

The Study

InnServices Utilities Inc. has retained the services of Ainley Group to undertake a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) to evaluate options to construct a new sewage pumping station to service the Stroud new development areas. The sewage pumping station will receive flows from new development in Stroud and direct it to the Lakeshore Wastewater Treatment Plant. This Notice of PIC is for the proposed new Stroud Sewage Pumping Station to be located on Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil.



Public Information Centre

A virtual pre-recorded Public Information Centre (PIC) presentation will be available to view as of Thursday December 15th, 2022 at 3:00 pm and will be posted on the InnServices project website located at https://innservices.co/infrastructure-upgrades/environmental-assessments/stroud-sewage-pumping-station.

The PIC presentation will also be available on the Town of Innisfil Facebook page and YouTube channel.

The purpose of the PIC will be to provide information on the project and to allow interested parties an opportunity to review alternative solutions and to provide feedback.

Comments Invited

Public input is encouraged throughout this process and will be given consideration during the planning and design of this project. Comments on the information presented will be received until Thursday, December 29th, 2022 and may also be submitted in advance. To submit comments or obtain additional information please contact either of the study team members listed below.

Jenna DeGroote, C.E.T.
Capital Project Manager
InnServices Utilities Inc.
7251 Yonge Street
Innisfil, ON
L9S 0J3
jdegroote@innservices.co

Preya Balgobin, P.Eng.
Senior Project Manager
Ainley Group
280 Pretty River Parkway
Collingwood, ON L9Y 4J5
Tel. (705) 445-3451
balgobin@ainleygroup.com

Any input received during this process will be maintained on file for use during the project and may be included in project documentation. Information collected will be used in accordance with the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. With the exception of personal information, all comments will become part of the public record.

This notice was first issued on Thursday, November 24th, 2022.

Appendix K

Public Information Centre Presentation Material

Public Information Centre

WELCOME

New Stroud Sewage Pumping Station

Schedule B Class Environmental Assessment

Ainley GROUP CONSULTING ENGINEERS PLANNERS

innservices

Date: December 15, 2022

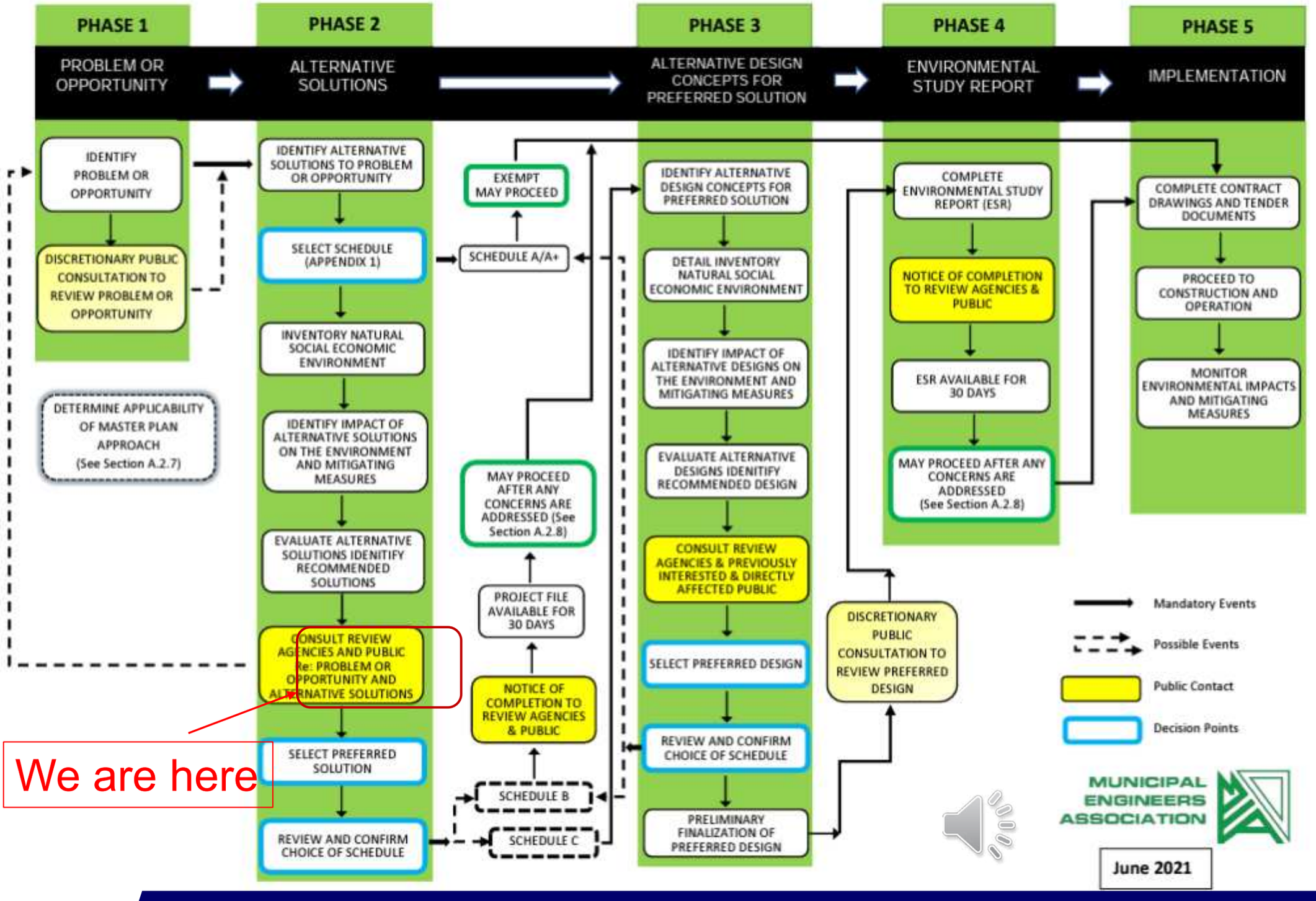
Purpose of Today's Public Information Centre

- To provide rightsholders, residents and other agency stakeholders with information related to proposed locations and design aspects of a proposed new sewage pumping station. The station will be located on Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil, servicing the new Stroud development areas.
- To outline the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) Process.
- To present the study area, purpose and objectives of the Class EA.
- To present the problem/opportunity statement for the project along with the alternative solutions.
- To receive feedback on the evaluation of alternatives and recommended preliminary preferred solution.
- To outline the project's next steps and proposed schedule.

Background of the Class EA Process

- A municipality is required to conduct a Municipal Class EA before this type of infrastructure improvement project can proceed to construction. A Municipal Class EA follows an approved planning process designed to protect the environment and to ensure compliance with the Environmental Assessment Act.
- The purpose of the Environmental Assessment Act (EA Act) is to provide for "…the betterment of the people of the whole or any part of Ontario by providing for the protection, conservation and wise management in Ontario of the environment." The term "environment" is broadly defined and includes the built, natural, socio-economic and cultural environments.
- The process requires the evaluation of potential solutions and design concepts so as to select a suitable approach that will address the problem/opportunity, but also keep impacts to a minimum.
- Based on the scope of this project, the new Stroud Sewage Pumping Station is being planned as a Schedule 'B' Municipal Class EA Project, which will complete Phases 1 to 2 of the Class EA process.

Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Process



We are here

Study Purpose

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short- and long-term strategies for wastewater servicing to accommodate population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations (SPS) to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. Each proposed SPS requires a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessments (MCEA) prior to its construction. The MSP categorized the proposed SPS projects by suggested implementation timeline (i.e., within short-term 2019 - 2023, mid-term 2024 - 2031, and long-term post 2031) and identified the expected triggers for their implementation.

Under Section 18.4 of the MSP, Recommended Wastewater Master Servicing Plan, the Stroud SPS and forcemain was suggested for implementation under the long-term timeline. An amendment was sought to implement the Stroud SPS and forcemain in advance of the timeline proposed in the MSP. The 'trigger' to begin planning earlier than the expected timeline was the submission of new development proposals in Stroud that would require municipal sewers.

The purpose of this Class EA is to identify a suitable location for the proposed new Stroud Sewage Pumping Station to be located on Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil.

Study Objectives

The Objectives of this Class EA are as follows:

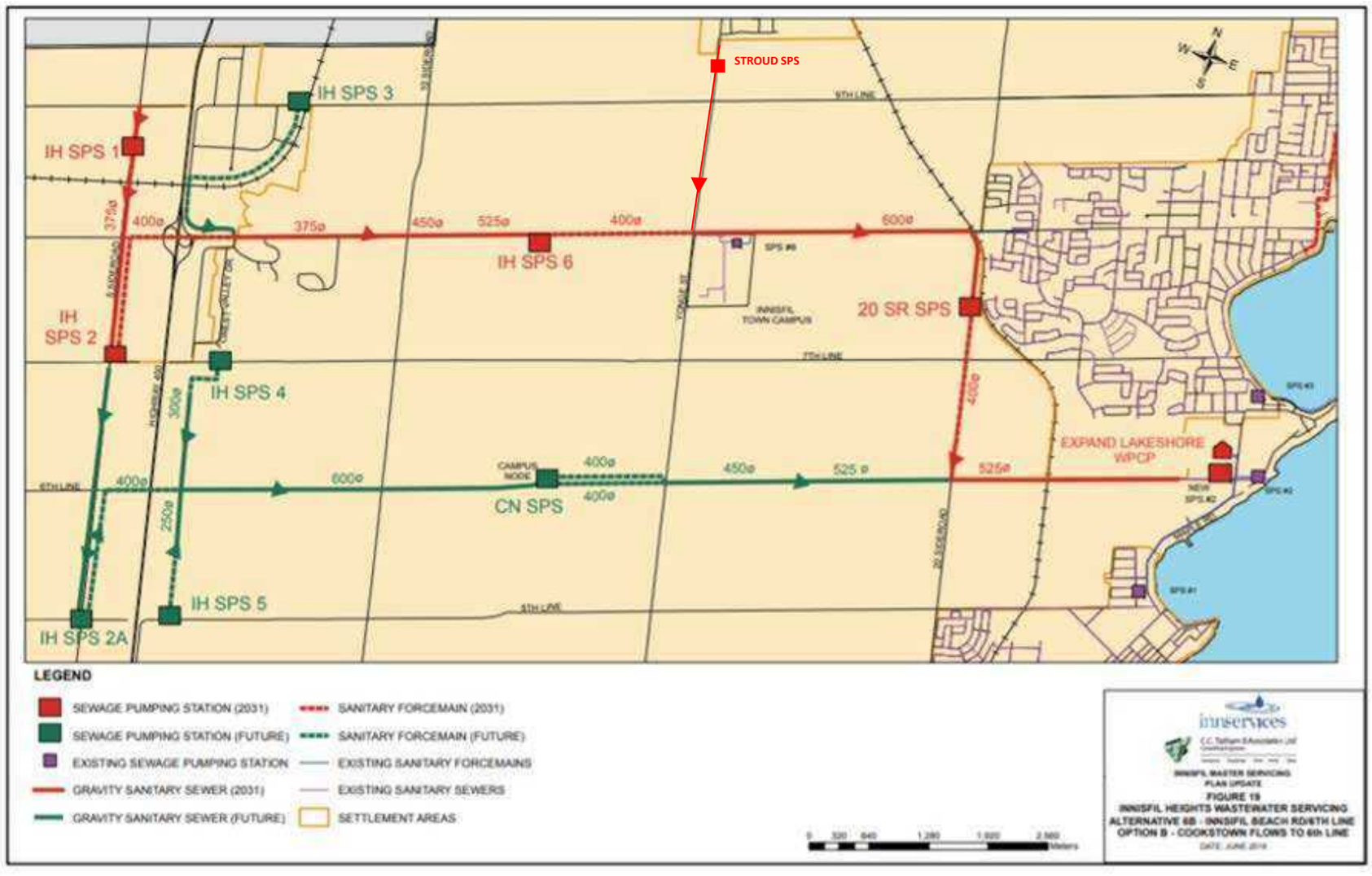
1. **Implementing a design alternative that honours the Tenets of the Williams Treaty and preserves the Rights of the First Nations of the Williams Treaty.**
2. **Satisfy the Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Process.**
3. **Provide infrastructure capacity and flexibility to meet future capacity demands identified in InnServices Master Servicing Plan Update (MSP), 2018.**
4. **Minimize environmental impacts, and other impacts including natural and socio-economic.**

Study Background

The Stroud SPS and forcemain will connect to the municipal wastewater servicing option identified as "Alternative 6, Option B" in the Master Servicing Plan. (MSP)

Alternative 6 establishes a Sanitary collection system connected to the Lakeshore wastewater system via Innisfil Beach Road and 20th Sideroad for the first phase of Development up to year 2031.

Several sewage pumping stations were identified along the sewer route including the new Stroud SPS.

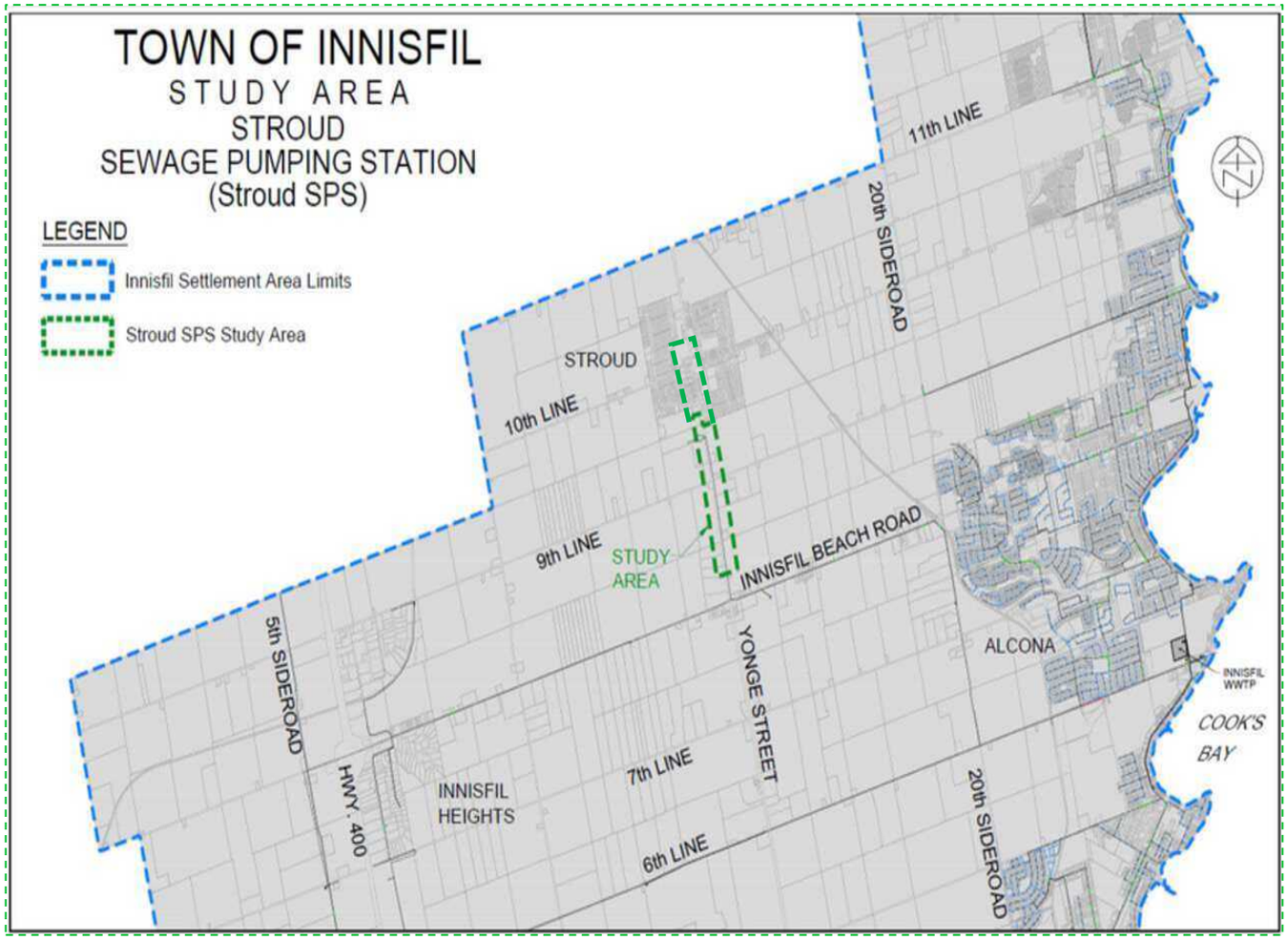


Study Area

The study area is within Innisfil and is situated on Treaty 18, Williams Treaty Settlement of 2018, Michi Saagiig and Chippewas Nations. It is shared between the Anishinaabe peoples of Beausoleil First Nation, Chippewas of Rama First Nation, and Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation.

The Village of Stroud is centered at the intersection of Yonge Street and 10th Line. The MSP lists the existing population of Stroud at approximately 1,600 people.

The Study Area is defined as the overall area bounded by the east and west side of Yonge Street between Innisfil Beach Road and Stroud on which a new sewage pumping station can be located to best service new development within the settlement boundary of Stroud.



Problem / Opportunity Statement

Identify and develop a preferred solution (location) for the new Stroud Sewage Pumping Station on Yonge Street to meet the future capacity requirements of new development within the settlement boundaries.

In accordance with the MSP, consideration will be given to approaches that:

- Increase the municipal wastewater system capacity to accommodate planned growth to the year 2031 and beyond including intensification and connection of existing lots to the system;
- Extend servicing to areas that are currently unserviced; and,
- Improve the wastewater collection network to address issues.

Servicing approaches need to be coordinated and phased in a manner that maximizes the number of benefitting users to improve affordability and implementation.

Existing properties are currently serviced by septic systems. No municipal wastewater infrastructure exists to service any component of Stroud.

Existing Environmental Conditions

Various studies have been completed to determine existing environmental conditions as well as to identify any potential impacts the alternative solutions pose to the environment within the Study Area.

Natural Environment

- The study area is largely dominated by agricultural and rural residential uses and includes several smaller natural heritage components including woodlands and meadow habitat. There are a total of two vegetation communities, Dry-Fresh Mixed Meadow and Fresh-Moist Poplar Deciduous Forest. The right of way (ROW) is typically composed of open 'field' habitat composed of opportunistic herbaceous/grass species. The MNRF database identifies one species listed as provincially special concern, snapping turtle, and two threatened species including the bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark in the greater area.
- The study area includes one drainage feature on the west side of Yonge Street that conveys flow westward to discharge into the main branch of Lover's Creek within the Lover's Creek Provincially Significant Wetland approximately 2.7 kilometers downstream. The feature is identified as the '8th Line Municipal Drain – Branch B' and is managed as a Class 'D' drain characteristic of permanently flowing water, with the potential for sensitive fish species including fall spawning Brook Trout within the catchment area. The drain is regulated by the LSRCA. There are no known aquatic species at risk. Riparian vegetation typically exists in proximity to the mapped watercourse within the study area and within the ROW.



Existing Environmental Conditions

Various studies have been completed to determine existing environmental conditions as well as to identify any potential impacts the alternative solutions pose to the environment within the Study Area.

Cultural Environment

- A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment determined that there are two previously registered archaeological sites located within one kilometer of the Study Area, none of which are within 50 metres. The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 assessment.

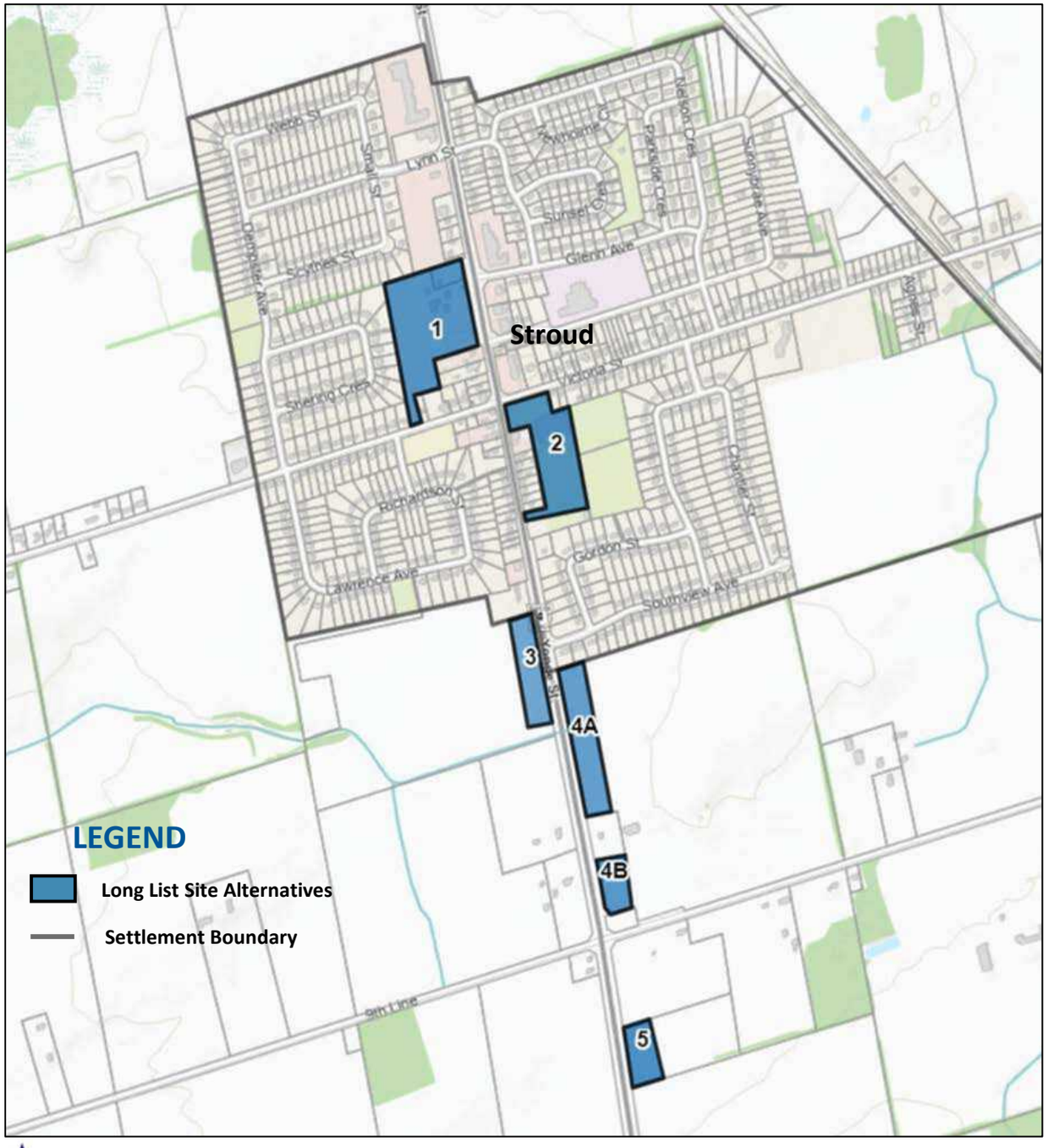
- Cultural Heritage Report background research revealed that there are no previously identified features of cultural heritage value within the Stroud SPS study area. Four potential cultural heritage landscapes (CHL's) were identified during the field work.



Social Environment

- Land Use within the study area is designated as agricultural, residential and commercial area under the Town of Innisfil Official Plan.

Long List of Preliminary Site Alternatives



A long list of preliminary site alternatives was developed to consider siting options on Yonge Street.

Sites were favoured that did not have existing residential homes on the property, as there is much undeveloped land within the study area.

Yonge Street slopes downwards in a southerly direction and begins to rise in elevation just south of 9th Line. Properties south of Alternative 5 were not considered due to disadvantages associated with the rising slope.

Further consideration was given to alternatives that provided maximum flexibility to:

- Accommodate planned growth to the year 2031 and beyond including intensification and connection of existing lots to the system;
- Extend servicing to area that are currently unserviced; and,
- Improve the wastewater collection network to address issues.

Servicing approaches need to be coordinated and phased in a manner that maximizes the number of benefitting users to improve affordability and implementation.

Preliminary Screening Criteria

As part of Phase 2 of the Class EA process, several alternatives have been developed to review SPS location opportunities. A Preliminary Screening was conducted to eliminate alternatives that would not meet the basic criteria below.

The Master Servicing Plan and EA Amendment identified that a municipal sewage collection system is required and therefore a 'Do Nothing' Alternative is not considered further.

Screening Criteria No. 1	Screening Criteria No. 2	Screening Criteria No. 3
• Does the alternative meet the problem/opportunity statement?	• Does the alternative meet the minimum technical requirements?	• Can the alternative be implemented without facing significant impacts that mitigation measures could not address?

Initial Screening of Preliminary Alternative

Alternative	Discussion on Ability of Alternative to Meet Preliminary Screening Criteria	Carried Forward for Further Evaluation
Alternative 1	This alternative does not meet the problem/opportunity statement. Preliminary analysis indicates that this option does not maximize the number of benefitting users to improve affordability and implementation.	✖
Alternative 2	This alternative does not meet the problem/opportunity statement. Preliminary analysis indicates that this option does not maximize the number of benefitting users to improve affordability and implementation.	✖
Alternative 3	Preliminary analysis indicates that it will be possible to construct the SPS at this site while meeting the minimum technical requirements and without facing major constraints	✓
Alternative 4A	Preliminary analysis indicates that it will be possible to construct the SPS at this site while meeting the minimum technical requirements and without facing major constraints	✓
Alternative 4B	Preliminary analysis indicates that it will be possible to construct the SPS at this site while meeting the minimum technical requirements and without facing major constraints	✓
Alternative 5	Preliminary analysis indicates that it will be possible to construct the SPS at this site while meeting the minimum technical requirements and without facing major constraints	✓

Short List of Alternative Site Solutions



Of the six preliminary site alternatives, four properties were carried forward for further review.

The SPS will ultimately be located on the frontage of the selected property in close proximity to the road allowance and future wastewater main. The site alternatives consider an area larger than the actual footprint of the future SPS site. This allows consideration to determine the best location for the footprint based on preliminary design aspects including soil, property owner considerations and the specific elevation of the site footprint.

- Alternative 3 – 7750 Yonge Street, Innisfil
- Alternative 4A – 7667 Yonge Street, Innisfil
- Alternative 4B – 7667 Yonge Street, Innisfil
- Alternative 5 – Roll No. 431601002110800, Yonge Street, Innisfil

Alternative 3

7750 Yonge Street, Innisfil



Site Characteristics and Potential Constraints

The site is located on a 21-hectare land outside of the Stroud Settlement Boundary. The site is bound by the Yonge Street on the east and residential area on the south end of the boundary. A portion of this property is designated as 'Rural Commercial' as per the Official Plan and Commercial Highway Zone (CH-3) under the Zoning Bylaw. The elevation of the site is approximately 264 m.a.s.l.

The site is located in an area designated as an 'area of groundwater discharge' as per Appendix 6 of the Official Plan. The site's vegetation communities are classified as 'Agriculture'. There is a drainage ditch on the south end of the overall property just outside of the limits of the site alternative. The watercourse is within the regulatory limit by the Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority (LSRCA), and recognized as a watercourse that requires site specific Fisheries Act review.

The site's soil type is considered to be Glaciolacustrine Deposits of Clays and Silts. It is expected that soils will have low permeability which will reduce the dewatering radius of influence and potential impacts to surface water features and groundwater wells.

Test pit survey and pedestrian survey at 5-meter intervals are required for archeological potential.

Alternative 4A

7667 Yonge Street, Innisfil



Site Characteristics and Potential Constraints

The site is located on an approximately 38-hectare land outside of the Stroud Settlement Boundary. The elevation of the site is approximately 264 to 266 m.a.s.l. Part of the location is within the areas of groundwater discharge.

The site's vegetation communities are classified as 'Agriculture' and 'Hedgerow' on the south edge of the proposed area. The drain on the frontage of this property is within the regulatory limit by the Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority (LSRCA), and recognized as a watercourse that requires site specific Fisheries Act review.

The site's soil type is considered to be Glaciolacustrine Deposits of Clays and Silts. It is expected that soils will have low permeability which will reduce the dewatering radius of influence and potential impacts to surface water features and groundwater wells.

Test pit survey and pedestrian survey at 5-meter intervals are required for archeological potential. The residential properties located on the north side of the site were identified for having potential impacts related to construction vibrations, noise, and settlement from construction dewatering.

Alternative 4B

7667 Yonge Street, Innisfil



Site Characteristics and Potential Constraints

The site is located on the south limit of an approximately 38-hectare land outside of the Stroud Settlement Boundary. The elevation of the site is approximately 264 to 265 m.a.s.l.

The site is considered an ‘Agricultural’ vegetation community.

The site’s soil type is mixed of Sandy Silt to Silty sand Glacial Till and Glaciolacustrine Deposits of Clays and Silts. It is expected that soils will have low permeability which will reduce the dewatering radius of influence and potential impacts to surface water features and groundwater wells.

Test pit survey and pedestrian survey at 5-meter intervals are required for archeological potential. The property across the road was identified as a potential cultural heritage landscape.

Alternative 5

Yonge Street, Innisfil



Site Characteristics and Potential Constraints

The site is located on an approximately 4-hectare land, south of 9th Line on Yonge Street, outside of the Stroud Settlement Boundary. The elevation of the site is approximately 264 m.a.s.l. Roll No. 431601002110800, Yonge Street, Innisfil Lot 16, Concession 8

The site is considered an ‘Agricultural’ vegetation community.

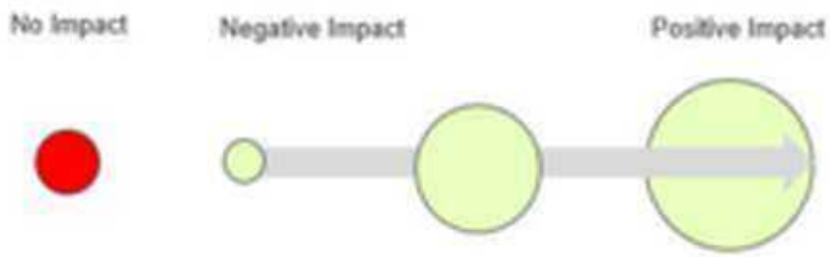
The site’s soil type is mixed of Sandy Silt to Silty sand Glacial Till and Glaciolacustrine Deposits of Clays and Silts. It is expected that soils will have low permeability which will reduce the dewatering radius of influence and potential impacts to surface water features and groundwater wells.

Test pit survey and pedestrian survey at 5-meter intervals are required for archeological potential.

Evaluation

- Each of the alternatives were evaluated based on their potential impact to the study area environment (physical, natural, cultural, and socio-economic).

- The evaluation is presented in a table or matrix to provide a simplified, visual comparison.



- An increased number of larger circles indicates that an alternative has increasing positive impacts and fewer negative impacts.

Evaluation of Alternatives

EVALUATION CRITERIA	ALT 3	ALT 4A	ALT 4B	ALT 5	DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT					
Suitability of Elevation and Topography	○	○	◯	◯	All alternatives are at a similar topographic elevation with Alternative 4 being at a slightly lower elevation. Alternative 3 and 4A pose a slight technical disadvantage due to the longest pumping distance. Preliminary layout indicates that there is adequate space for station footprint within each Alternative site.
Geotechnical Suitability	◯	◯	◯	◯	A preliminary desktop review of subsurface conditions shows mainly glacial till deposits and glaciolacustrine deposits of clays and silts. It is expected that the soil types will provide similar benefits in terms of construction.
Hydrogeological Suitability	○	○	◯	◯	Preliminary review shows the preferred location from a hydrogeological consideration is less obvious as the subsurface conditions appear to be relatively consistent and fewer constraints are noted. It is expected that soils will have low permeability which will reduce the dewatering radius of influence and potential impacts to surface water features and groundwater wells, however, further studies are needed to confirm. Construction dewatering in close proximity to the watercourse could cause impacts.
Hydraulics	○	○	◯	◯	Alternatives 4B and 5 allow for lower head and a reduced the pumping distance. These alternatives allow for additional system flexibility.
Impacts to Utilities	○	○	○	○	Overhead hydro is located on the west side of the road making construction access more difficult.
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT					
Proximity to Key Natural Heritage Features	○	○	◯	◯	Alternatives 3 and 4A are in closer proximity to the watercourse and regulated area.
Terrestrial Vegetation/Wildlife (Including SAR)	○	○	○	○	Potential for SAR habitat within the agricultural fields. The MNRF database identifies one species listed two threatened species including the bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark in the greater area. The preferred alternative will be studied further to consider site specific impacts.
Surface Water and Fisheries	○	○	○	○	Alternatives 3 and 4A are in closer proximity to the drainage feature and regulated area. The drain is recognized as a watercourse that requires site specific Fisheries Act review. The watercourse has the potential for sensitive fish species.
Groundwater	○	◯	◯	◯	None of the alternatives are within areas of 'Significant Groundwater Recharge'. Similarly, none of the alternatives are within an area classified as a 'Highly Vulnerable Aquifer'. Alternative 3 is in an area designated as an 'area of groundwater discharge'.
Climate Change /Air Quality	○	○	○	○	All alternatives are similar in air quality and climate change impacts.

Evaluation of Alternatives (Continued)

EVALUATION CRITERIA	ALT 3	ALT 4A	ALT 4B	ALT 5	DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS
CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT					
Archeological	○	○	○	○	The site alternatives exhibit archaeological resource potential and further investigation is required to confirm and to develop suitable mitigation measures.
Cultural Heritage Resources	○	○	○	○	Site alternatives 3, 4A and 5 have been confirmed as having no potential for Cultural Heritage impacts. Site 4B is near a property considered as a 'potential cultural heritage landscape'.
Aesthetics (noise, odour, visibility)	○	○	○	○	Alternatives 3 and 4A are nearer to more residential homes. Alternative 5 has fewest surrounding homes.
Impacts to Property Owners	○	○	○	○	All of the Alternatives will impact private property owners, as land acquisition is required. Additional long-term impacts are considered for Alternative 5 regarding loss of agricultural land with less positive benefit.
Impacts to Business/Commercial Properties	○	○	○	○	All of the Alternatives will have some impact on farming in the small portion of land that will be acquired. Additional long-term impacts are considered for Alternative 5 regarding loss of agricultural land with less positive future benefit, as the other two properties are being considered for future development.
ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT					
Operating and Maintenance Costs	○	○	○	○	In general, operation and maintenance costs escalate as pumping distance increases due to the increase in dynamic headlosses and resulting increased energy use and increase in pump size requirements.
Capital Costs	○	○	○	○	The capital costs for the SPS's will be similar under each alternative site location.
Land Acquisition Costs	○	○	○	○	All site locations will require property acquisition.
TOTAL SCORE					
	4	3	1	2	

Preliminary Recommended Solution

Given the results of the preliminary evaluation, it is proposed that **Alternative 4B** located at 7667 Yonge Street, Innisfil be selected as the Recommended Solution.

7667 Yonge Street, Innisfil



Next Steps and Proposed Schedule

- **Receive Comments** — Friday January 6th, 2023
- **Review comments, incorporate feedback from the PIC**
- **Select the Preferred Alternative and Finalize Project File Report**
- **Issue Notice of Study Completion and provide Project File Report for final 30-day public review and comment period** — Spring 2023
- **Address and incorporate comments. If no Notice of Proposed Order is received from the MECP; proceed to preliminary design** — Spring 2023

Your Comments are Important to Us

Comments may be sent to the study team by email or regular mail. Public input is encouraged throughout this process and will be given consideration during the planning and design of this project.

Mrs. Jenna DeGroote, C.E.T.
Capital Project Manager
InnServices Utilities Inc.
7251 Yonge Street
Innisfil, ON
L9S 0J3
Email: jdegroote@innservices.co

Ms. Preya Balgobin, P.Eng.
Project Manager
Ainley Group
195 County Ct Blvd #300,
Brampton, ON
L6W 4P7
Email: preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com

The deadline for comments is Friday January 6th, 2023

Appendix L

Notice of Completion

NOTICE OF COMPLETION

Municipal Class Environmental Assessment – Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS)

Background

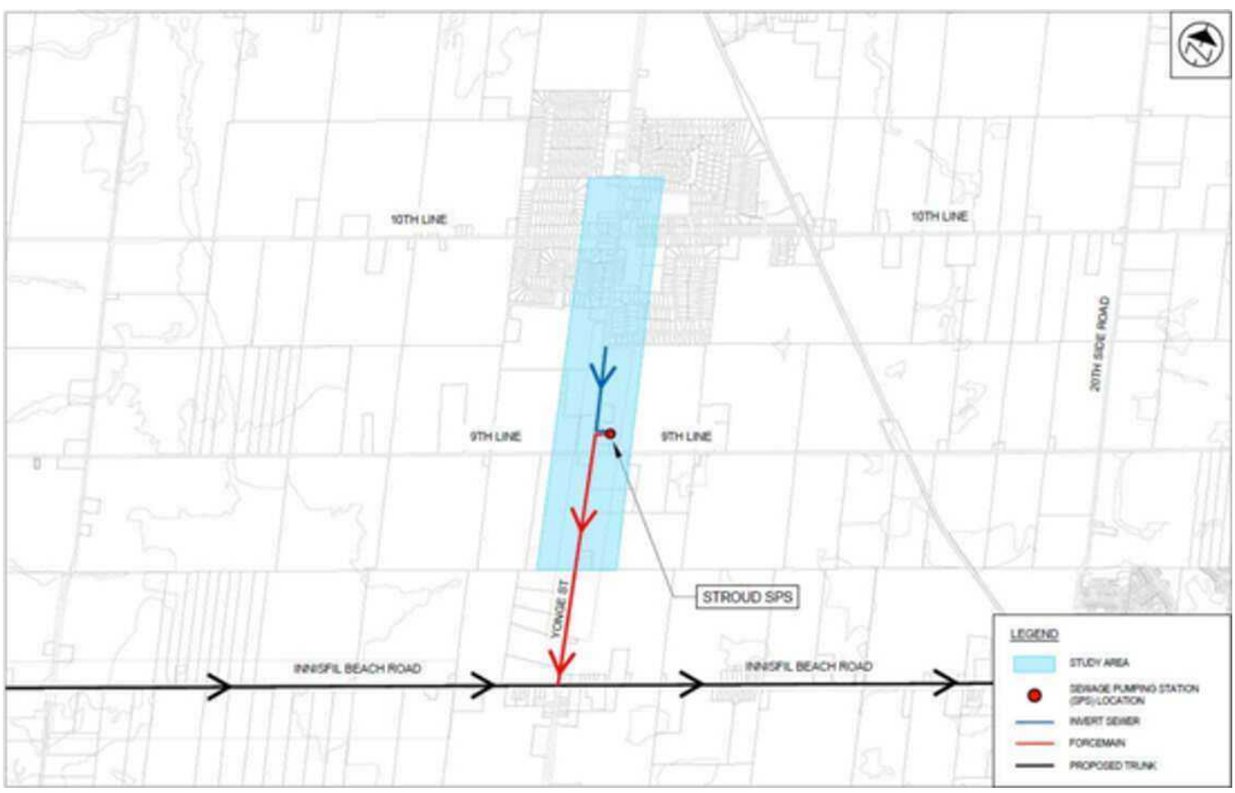
InnServices Utilities Inc. has completed a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) study to determine the preferred location to construct a new sewage pumping station to service new growth in Stroud. This study builds upon the 2018 Innisfil Master Servicing Plan Update to provide wastewater servicing in short- and long- term strategies to accommodate the population and employment growth.

Process

This Class EA followed the planning and design process for Schedule 'B' projects as described in the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Document (amended 2024), published by the Municipal Engineers Association (MCEA).

Recommendation

The recommendation from this Class EA is to construct a new sewage pumping station at 7667 Yonge Street. This station will connect to the proposed trunk on Innisfil Beach Road and direct wastewater flow to the Lakeshore Wastewater Treatment Plant. As such, public and technical agency input played a key role in developing the study recommendations.



The study process, recommendations, and mitigation measures are documented within the Project File Report. A copy of this report is being placed on the public record for a 30-day review period. Subject to comments received as a result of this Notice and the receipt of necessary approvals, InnServices intends to proceed with preliminary design as documented in the Project File Report. The Project File Report can be viewed on the InnServices project website located at: https://innservices.co/infrastructure-upgrades/environmental-assessments/stroud-sewage-pumping-station.

Feedback

Consultation is vital to the success of a Class EA Study and InnServices wants to ensure that anyone interested has the opportunity to be involved and provide input. Interested persons may provide written comments or questions to our project team by **June 6, 2025**. All comments and concerns should be sent directly to either one of the following contacts.

Jenna DeGroote, C.E.T.
Capital Project Manager
InnServices Utilities Inc.
7251 Yonge Street
Innisfil, ON
L9S 0J3
jdegroote@innservices.co

Preya Balgobin, P.Eng.
Senior Project Manager
Ainley Group
280 Pretty River Parkway
Collingwood, ON L9Y 4J5
Tel. (705) 445-3451
preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com

In addition, a request may be made to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for an order requiring a higher level of study (that is, requiring and individual/comprehensive EA approval before being able to proceed), or that conditions be imposed (that is, requires further studies), only on the grounds that the requested order may prevent, mitigate, or remedy adverse impacts on constitutionally protected inherent and treaty rights of a First Nation or Indigenous community.

Requests on other grounds will not be considered. Requests should include the requester's contact information and full name.

Requests should specify what kind of order is being requested (request for additional conditions or a request for an additional/comprehensive EA) on the grounds specified previously, and any information in support of the statements in the request.

The request should be sent in writing or by email to both of the following contacts:

Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
77 Bay Street, 5th Floor
Toronto, ON, M7A 2J3
minister.mecp@ontario.ca

Director, Environmental Assessment Branch
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
135 St. Clair Avenue West, 1st Floor
Toronto, ON, M4V 1P5
EABDirector@ontario.ca

Requests should be also sent to the project contacts listed above by mail or by email.

Please visit the ministry's website for more information on requests for orders under section 16 of the *Environmental Assessment Act* at:
https://www.ontario.ca/page/class-environmental-assessments-section-16-order

All personal information included in your request - such as name, address, telephone number, and property location - is collected, under the authority of section 30 of the Environmental Assessment Act and is collected and maintained for the purpose of creating a record that is available to the general public. As this information is collected for the purpose of a public record, the protection of personal information provided in the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FIPPA) does not apply (s.37). Personal information you submit may become part of a public record that is available to the general public unless you request that your personal information remain confidential.

This notice was issued on May 7, 2025.

Appendix M

Consultation Records

List of Content

1. Consultation Records with MECP

2. Consultation Records with First Nations
    a. Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation
    b. Chippewas of Rama First Nation
    c. Beausoleil First Nation
    d. Curve Lake First Nation
    e. Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation
    f. Hiawatha First Nation
    g. Alderville First Nation
    h. Huron-Wendat Nation
    i. Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO)
    j. Saugeen Ojibway Nation (as the consultation contact for Saugeen First Nation and Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation)

3. Consultation Records with Agencies

4. Consultation Records with Property Owners

Consultation Records with MECP

From:	EA Notices to CRegion (MECP)
To:	Jody Marks; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Cc:	Potter, Katy (MECP); Hood, Cindy (MECP)
Subject:	RE: Town of Innisfil, MEA Class EA, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station
Date:	December 20, 2021 4:58:28 PM
Attachments:	image001.png 2021-12-20-MECP Comments.pdf Supporting Attachment - Species at Risk Proponents Guide to Preliminary Screening (Draft May 2019).pdf

Please find the attached letter as the ministry's general comments for this project. if you have any questions, please feel free to contact me directly.

Thank you,

Chunmei Liu | Regional EA and Planning Coordinator
Environmental Assessment Branch, **Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks**
Chunmei.Liu@ontario.ca | Website: http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/

If you have any accommodation needs or require communication supports or alternate formats, please let me know.
Si vous avez des besoins en matière d'adaptation, ou si vous nécessitez des aides à la communication ou des médias substituts, veuillez me le faire savoir.

From: Jody Marks <marks@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: November-25-21 3:06 PM
To: EA Notices to CRegion (MECP) <eanotification.cregion@ontario.ca>
Cc: Preya Balgobin <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Wendy Smeh <smeh@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: Town of Innisfil, MEA Class EA, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Hello,

Please find attached the Project Information Form and Notice of Commencement for the above noted project.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

CAUTION: *The information contained in and/or attached to this transmission is solely for the use of the intended recipient. Any copying, distribution or use by others, without the express written consent of the Ainley Group, is strictly prohibited. The recipient is responsible for confirming the accuracy and completeness of the information with the originator. Please advise*

the sender if you believe this message has been received by you in error.

Client's Guide to Preliminary Screening for Species at Risk

Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks

Species at Risk Branch, Permissions and Compliance

DRAFT - May 2019

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1.2 Scope 3
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1.0 Purpose, Scope, Background and Context

1.1 Purpose of this Guide

This guide has been created to:

- help clients better understand their obligation to gather information and complete a preliminary screening for species at risk before contacting the ministry,
- outline guidance and advice clients can expect to receive from the ministry at the preliminary screening stage,
- help clients understand how they can gather information about species at risk by accessing publicly available information housed by the Government of Ontario, and
- provide a list of other potential sources of species at risk information that exist outside the Government of Ontario.

It remains the client's responsibility to:

- carry out a preliminary screening for their projects,
- obtain best available information from all applicable information sources,
- conduct any necessary field studies or inventories to identify and confirm the presence or absence of species at risk or their habitat,
- consider any potential impacts to species at risk that a proposed activity might cause, and
- comply with the *Endangered Species Act* (ESA).

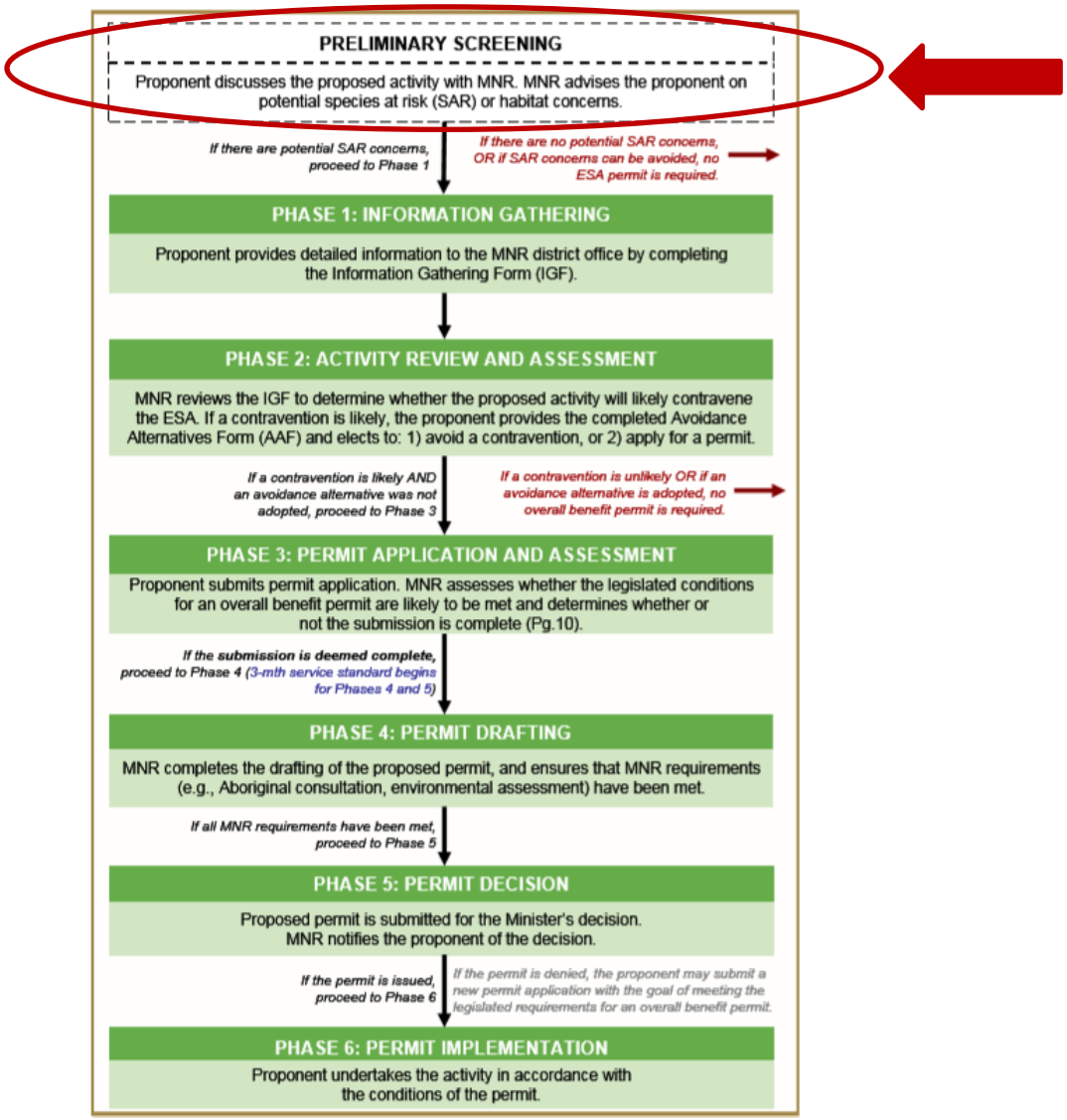
To provide the most efficient service, clients should initiate species at risk screenings and seek information from all applicable information sources identified in this guide, at a minimum, prior to contacting Government of Ontario ministry offices for further information or advice.

1.2 Scope

This guide is a resource for clients seeking to understand if their activity is likely to impact species at risk or if they are likely to trigger the need for an authorization under the ESA. It is not intended to circumvent any detailed site surveys that may be necessary to document species at risk or their habitat nor to circumvent the need to assess the impacts of a proposed activity on species at risk or their habitat. This guide is not an exhaustive list of available information sources for any given area as the availability of information on species at risk and their habitat varies across the province. This guide is intended to support projects and activities carried out on Crown and private land, by private landowners, businesses, other provincial ministries and agencies, or municipal government.

1.3 Background and Context

To receive advice on their proposed activity, clients must first determine whether any species at risk or their habitat exist or are likely to exist at or near their proposed activity, and whether their proposed activity is likely to contravene the ESA. Once this step is complete, clients may contact the ministry at SAROntario@ontario.ca to discuss the main purpose, general methods, timing and location of their proposed activity as well as information obtained about species at risk and their habitat at, or near, the site. At this stage, the ministry can provide advice and guidance to the client about potential species at risk or habitat concerns, measures that the client is considering to avoid adverse effects on species at risk or their habitat and whether additional field surveys are advisable. This is referred to as the "Preliminary Screening" stage. For more information on additional phases in the diagram below, please refer to the *Endangered Species Act Submission Standards for Activity Review and 17(2)(c) Overall Benefit Permits* policy available online at https://www.ontario.ca/page/species-risk-overall-benefit-permits



2.0 Roles and Responsibilities

To provide the most efficient service, clients should initiate species at risk screenings and seek information from all applicable information sources identified in this guide prior to contacting Government of Ontario ministry offices for further information or advice.

Step 1: Client seeks information regarding species at risk or their habitat that exist, or are likely to exist, at or near their proposed activity by referring to all applicable information sources identified in this guide.

Step 2: Client reviews and consider guidance on whether their proposed activity is likely to contravene the ESA (see section 3.4 of this guide for guidance on what to consider).

Step 3: Client gathers information identified in the checklist in section 4 of this guide.

Step 4: Client contacts the ministry at SAROntario@ontario.ca to discuss their preliminary screening. Ministry staff will ask the client questions about the main purpose, general methods, timing and location of their proposed activity as well as information obtained about species at risk and their habitat at, or near, the site. Ministry staff will also ask the client for their interpretation of the impacts of their activity on species at risk or their habitat as well as measures the client has considered to avoid any adverse impacts.

Step 5: Ministry staff will provide advice on next steps.

Option A: Ministry staff may advise the client they can proceed with their activity without an authorization under the ESA where the ministry is confident that:

- no protected species at risk or habitats are likely to be present at or near the proposed location of the activity; or
- protected species at risk or habitats are known to be present but the activity is not likely to contravene the ESA; or
- through the adoption of avoidance measures, the modified activity is not likely to contravene the ESA.

Option B: Ministry staff may advise the client to proceed to Phase 1 of the overall benefit permitting process (i.e. Information Gathering in the previous diagram), where:

- there is uncertainty as to whether any protected species at risk or habitats are present at or near the proposed location of the activity; or
- the potential impacts of the proposed activity are uncertain; or
- ministry staff anticipate the proposed activity is likely to contravene the ESA.

3.0 Information Sources

Land Information Ontario (LIO) and the Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) maintain and provide information about species at risk, as well as related information about fisheries, wildlife, crown lands, protected lands and more. This information is made available to organizations, private individuals, consultants, and developers through online sources and is often considered under various pieces of legislation or as part of regulatory approvals and planning processes.

The information available from LIO or NHIC and the sources listed in this guide should not be considered as a substitute for site visits and appropriate field surveys. Generally, this information can be regarded as a starting point from which to conduct further field surveys, if needed. While this data represents best available current information, it is important to note that a lack of information for a site does not mean that species at risk or their habitat are not present. There are many areas where the Government of Ontario does not currently have information, especially in more remote parts of the province. The absence of species at risk location data at or near your site does not necessarily mean no species at risk are present at that location. On-site assessments can better verify site conditions, identify and confirm presence of species at risk and/or their habitats.

Information on the location (i.e. observations and occurrences) of species at risk is considered sensitive and therefore publicly available only on a 1km square grid as opposed to as a detailed point on a map. This generalized information can help you understand which species at risk are in the general vicinity of your proposed activity and can help inform field level studies you may want to undertake to confirm the presence, or absence of species at risk at or near your site.

Should you require specific and detailed information pertaining to species at risk observations and occurrences at or near your site on a finer geographic scale; you will be required to demonstrate your need to access this information, to complete data sensitivity training and to obtain a Sensitive Data Use License from the NHIC. Information on how to obtain a license can be found online at https://www.ontario.ca/page/get-natural-heritage-information.

Many organizations (e.g. other Ontario ministries, municipalities, conservation authorities) have ongoing licensing to access this data so be sure to check if your organization has this access and consult this data as part of your preliminary screening if your organization already has a license.

3.1 Make a Map: Natural Heritage Areas

The Make a Natural Heritage Area Map (available online at http://www.gisapplication.lrc.gov.on.ca/mamnh/Index.html?site=MNR_NHLUPS_NaturalHeritage&viewer=NaturalHeritage&locale=en-US provides public access to natural heritage information, including species at risk, without the user needing to have Geographic Information System (GIS) capability. It allows users to view and identify generalized species at risk information, mark areas of interest, and create and print a custom map directly from the web application. The tool also shows topographic information such as roads, rivers, contours and municipal boundaries.

Users are advised that sensitive information has been removed from the natural areas dataset and the occurrences of species at risk has been generalized to a 1-kilometre grid to mitigate the risks to the species (e.g. illegal harvest, habitat disturbance, poaching).

The web-based mapping tool displays natural heritage data, including:

- Generalized Species at risk occurrence data (based on a 1-km square grid),
- Natural Heritage Information Centre data.

Data cannot be downloaded directly from this web map; however, information included in this application is available digitally through Land Information Ontario (LIO) at https://www.ontario.ca/page/land-information-ontario.

3.2 Land Information Ontario (LIO)

Most natural heritage data is publicly available. This data is managed in a large provincial corporate database called the LIO Warehouse and can be accessed online through the LIO Metadata Management Tool at https://www.javacoeapp.lrc.gov.on.ca/geonetwork/srv/en/main.home. This tool provides descriptive information about the characteristics, quality and context of the data. Publicly available geospatial data can be downloaded directly from this site.

While most data are publicly available, some data may be considered highly sensitive (i.e. nursery areas for fish, species at risk observations) and as such, access to some data maybe restricted.

3.3 Additional Species at Risk Information Sources

- The Breeding Bird Atlas can be accessed online at http://www.birdsontario.org/atlas/index.jsp?lang=en
- eBird can be accessed online at https://ebird.org/home
- iNaturalist can be accessed online at https://www.inaturalist.org/
- The Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas can be accessed online at https://ontarionature.org/programs/citizen-science/reptile-amphibian-atlas
- Your local Conservation Authority. Information to help you find your local Conservation Authority can be accessed online at https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/find-a-conservation-authority/

  Local naturalist groups or other similar community-based organizations
- Local Indigenous communities
- Local land trusts or other similar Environmental Non-Government Organizations
- Field level studies to identify if species at risk, or their habitat, are likely present or absent at or near the site.
- When an activity is proposed within one of the continuous caribou ranges, please be sure to consider the caribou Range Management Policy. This policy includes figures and maps of the continuous caribou range, can be found online at https://www.ontario.ca/page/range-management-policy-support-woodland-caribou-conservation-and-recovery

3.4 Information Sources to Support Impact Assessments

- Guidance to help you understand if your activity is likely to adversely impact species at risk or their habitat can be found online at https://www.ontario.ca/page/policy-guidance-harm-and-harass-under-endangered-species-act and https://www.ontario.ca/page/categorizing-and-protecting-habitat-under-endangered-species-act
- A list of species at risk in Ontario is available online at https://www.ontario.ca/page/species-risk-ontario. On this webpage, you can find out more about each species, including where is lives, what threatens it and any specific habitat protections that apply to it by clicking on the photo of the species.

4.0 Check-List

Please feel free to use the check list below to help you confirm you have explored all applicable information sources and to support your discussion with Ministry staff at the preliminary screening stage.

- ✓ Land Information Ontario (LIO)
- ✓ Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC)
- ✓ The Breeding Bird Atlas
- ✓ eBird
- ✓ iNaturalist
- ✓ Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas
- ✓ List Conservation Authorities you contacted:_____

  _____
- ✓ List local naturalist groups you contacted:_____

  _____
- ✓ List local Indigenous communities you contacted:_____

  _____
- ✓ List any other local land trusts or Environmental Non-Government Organizations you contacted:_____

  _____
- ✓ List and field studies that were conducted to identify species at risk, or their habitat, likely to be present or absent at or near the site: _____

  _____
- ✓ List what you think the likely impacts of your activity are on species at risk and their habitat (e.g. damage or destruction of habitat, killing, harming or harassing species at risk):_____

  _____

Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks

Environmental Assessment Branch

1st Floor
135 St. Clair Avenue W
Toronto ON M4V 1P5
Tel.: 416 314-8001
Fax.: 416 314-8452

Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs

Direction des évaluations environnementales

Rez-de-chaussée
135, avenue St. Clair Ouest
Toronto ON M4V 1P5
Tél. : 416 314-8001
Téléc. : 416 314-8452

Ontario

December 20, 2021 File No.: EA 01-06-03

BY EMAIL ONLY
Jenna DeGroote, C.E.T. Capital Project Manager
InnServices Utilities Inc.
7251 Yonge Street Innisfil, ON L9S 0J3
jdegroote@innservices.co

Re: **Stroud Sewage Pumping Station**
Town of Innisfil
Municipal Class EA, Schedule B
Response to Notice of Commencement

Dear Jenna DeGroote,

This letter is in response to the Notice of Commencement for the above noted project. The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) acknowledges that the Town of Innisfil (proponent) has indicated that the study is following the approved environmental planning process for a Schedule B project under the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA).

The attached "Areas of Interest" document provides guidance regarding the ministry's interests with respect to the Class EA process. Please address all areas of interest in the EA documentation at an appropriate level for the EA study. Proponents who address all the applicable areas of interest can minimize potential delays to the project schedule. **Further information is provided at the end of the Areas of Interest document relating to recent changes to the *Environmental Assessment Act* through Bill 197, Covid-19 Economic Recovery Act 2020.**

The Crown has a legal duty to consult Aboriginal communities when it has knowledge, real or constructive, of the existence or potential existence of an Aboriginal or treaty right and contemplates conduct that may adversely impact that right. Before authorizing this project, the Crown must ensure that its duty to consult has been fulfilled, where such a duty is triggered. Although the duty to consult with Aboriginal peoples is a duty of the Crown, the Crown may delegate procedural aspects of this duty to project proponents while retaining oversight of the consultation process.

The proposed project may have the potential to affect Aboriginal or treaty rights protected under Section 35 of Canada's *Constitution Act* 1982. Where the Crown's duty to consult is triggered in relation to the proposed project**, the MECP is delegating the procedural aspects of rights-based consultation to the proponent through this letter.** The Crown intends to rely on the delegated consultation process in discharging its duty to consult and maintains the right to participate in the consultation process as it sees fit.

Based on information provided to date and the Crown`s preliminary assessment the proponent is required to consult with the following communities who have been identified as potentially affected by the proposed project:

- The following Williams Treaties Communities with a copy to the Williams Treaties Coordinator Karry Sandy McKenzie:
    - Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation
    - Chippewas of Rama First Nation (Mnjikaning)
    - Beausoleil First Nation
    - Curve Lake First Nation
    - Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation
    - Hiawatha First Nation
    - Alderville First Nation
- Huron-Wendat Nation, if there is potential for the project to impact archeological resources
- Métis Nation of Ontario- Lands and Resources Dept with a copy to Region 7 Councillor David Dusome
- Saugeen First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation (these communities work together on consultation issues and are known collectively as the Saugeen Ojibway Nation. They have requested notices be sent to the Saugeen Ojibway Nation Environment Office with a copy to the Chief and Council of Saugeen First Nation and Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation).

Steps that the proponent may need to take in relation to Aboriginal consultation for the proposed project are outlined in the "Code of Practice for Consultation in Ontario's Environmental Assessment Process". Additional information related to Ontario's Environmental Assessment Act is available online at: www.ontario.ca/environmentalassessments.

Please also refer to the attached document "A Proponent's Introduction to the Delegation of Procedural Aspects of consultation with Aboriginal Communities" for further information, including the MECP's expectations for Class EA documentation related to consultation with communities.

The proponent must contact the Director of Environmental Assessment Branch (EABDirector@ontario.ca) under the following circumstances subsequent to initial discussions with the communities identified by MECP:

- Aboriginal or treaty rights impacts are identified to you by the communities
- You have reason to believe that your proposed project may adversely affect an Aboriginal or treaty right
- Consultation with Indigenous communities or other stakeholders has reached an impasse
- A Section 16 Order request is expected on the basis of impacts to Aboriginal or treaty rights

The MECP will then assess the extent of any Crown duty to consult for the circumstances and will consider whether additional steps should be taken, including what role you will be asked to play, and should additional steps and activities be required.

Should you or any members of your project team have any questions regarding the material above, please contact me at chunmei.liu@ontario.ca.

Yours truly,



Chunmei Liu
Regional Environmental Planner – Central Region

cc Katy Potter, Supervisor, Environmental Assessment Services, MECP
Cindy Hood, Manager, Barrie District Office, MECP
Preya Balgobin, Senior Project Manager, Ainley Group

Attach: Areas of Interest
A Proponent's Introduction to the Delegation of Procedural Aspects of Consultation with Aboriginal Communities
Draft Guide to Preliminary Screening for Species at Risk

AREAS OF INTEREST (v. August 2021)

It is suggested that you check off each section after you have considered / addressed it.

☐ **Planning and Policy**

- Projects located in MECP Central Region are subject to **A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2020).** Parts of the study area may also be subject to the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan (2017), Niagara Escarpment Plan (2017), Greenbelt Plan (2017) or Lake Simcoe Protection Plan (2014). Applicable plans and the applicable policies should be identified in the report, and the proponent should describe how the proposed project adheres to the relevant policies in these plans.

- Additionally, if the project is located within the boundaries of the Lake Simcoe Protection Plan, we also strongly recommend that the project team review the information and resources available on the province's website related to protecting Lake Simcoe found here: https://www.ontario.ca/page/protecting-lake-simcoe, including the Lake Simcoe phosphorus reduction strategy.

- The **Provincial Policy Statement (2020)** contains policies that protect Ontario's natural heritage and water resources. Applicable policies should be referenced in the report, and the proponent should describe how the proposed project is consistent with these policies.

- In addition to the provincial planning and policy level, the report should also discuss the planning context at the municipal and federal levels, as appropriate.

☐ **Source Water Protection**

The *Clean Water Act*, 2006 (CWA) aims to protect existing and future sources of drinking water. To achieve this, several types of vulnerable areas have been delineated around surface water intakes and wellheads for every municipal residential drinking water system that is located in a source protection area. These vulnerable areas are known as a Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPAs) and surface water Intake Protection Zones (IPZs). Other vulnerable areas that have been delineated under the CWA include Highly Vulnerable Aquifers (HVAs), Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas (SGRAs), Event-based modelling areas (EBAs), and Issues Contributing Areas (ICAs). Source protection plans have been developed that include policies to address existing and future risks to sources of municipal drinking water within these vulnerable areas.

Projects that are subject to the Environmental Assessment Act that fall under a Class EA, or one of the Regulations, have the potential to impact sources of drinking water if they occur in designated vulnerable areas or in the vicinity of other at-risk drinking water systems (i.e. systems that are not municipal residential systems). MEA Class EA projects may include activities that, if located in a vulnerable area, could be a threat to sources of drinking water (i.e. have the potential to adversely affect the quality or quantity of drinking water sources) and the activity could therefore be subject to policies in a source protection plan. Where an activity poses a risk to drinking water, policies in the local source protection plan may impact how or where that activity is undertaken. Policies may prohibit certain activities, or they

may require risk management measures for these activities. Municipal Official Plans, planning decisions, Class EA projects (where the project includes an activity that is a threat to drinking water) and prescribed instruments must conform with policies that address significant risks to drinking water and must have regard for policies that address moderate or low risks.

- In October 2015, the MEA Parent Class EA document was amended to include reference to the Clean Water Act (Section A.2.10.6) and indicates that proponents undertaking a Municipal Class EA project must identify early in their process whether a project is or could potentially be occurring with a vulnerable area. **Given this requirement, please include a section in the report on source water protection.**

    - The proponent should identify the source protection area and should clearly document how the proximity of the project to sources of drinking water (municipal or other) and any delineated vulnerable areas was considered and assessed. Specifically, the report should discuss whether or not the project is located in a vulnerable area and provide applicable details about the area.

    - If located in a vulnerable area, proponents should document whether any project activities are prescribed drinking water threats and thus pose a risk to drinking water (this should be consulted on with the appropriate Source Protection Authority). Where an activity poses a risk to drinking water, the proponent must document and discuss in the report how the project adheres to or has regard to applicable policies in the local source protection plan. This section should then be used to inform and be reflected in other sections of the report, such as the identification of net positive/negative effects of alternatives, mitigation measures, evaluation of alternatives etc.

- While most source protection plans focused on including policies for significant drinking water threats in the WHPAs and IPZs it should be noted that even though source protection plan policies may not apply in HVAs, these are areas where aquifers are sensitive and at risk to impacts and within these areas, activities may impact the quality of sources of drinking water for systems other than municipal residential systems.

- In order to determine if this project is occurring within a vulnerable area, proponents can use this mapping tool: http://www.applications.ene.gov.on.ca/swp/en/index.php. Note that various layers (including WHPAs, WHPA-Q1 and WHPA-Q2, IPZs, HVAs, SGRAs, EBAs, ICAs) can be turned on through the “Map Legend” bar on the left. The mapping tool will also provide a link to the appropriate source protection plan in order to identify what policies may be applicable in the vulnerable area.

- For further information on the maps or source protection plan policies which may relate to their project, proponents must contact the appropriate source protection authority. **Please consult with the local source protection authority to discuss potential impacts on drinking water. Please document the results of that consultation within the report and include all communication documents/correspondence.**

More Information

For more information on the *Clean Water Act*, source protection areas and plans, including specific information on the vulnerable areas and drinking water threats, please refer to Conservation Ontario’s website where you will also find links to the local source protection plan/assessment report.

A list of the prescribed drinking water threats can be found in section 1.1 of Ontario Regulation 287/07 made under the *Clean Water Act*. In addition to prescribed drinking water threats, some source protection plans may include policies to address additional “local” threat activities, as approved by the MECP.

- **Climate Change**

The document "Considering Climate Change in the Environmental Assessment Process" (Guide) is now a part of the Environmental Assessment program's Guides and Codes of Practice. The Guide sets out the

MECP's expectation for considering climate change in the preparation, execution and documentation of environmental assessment studies and processes. The guide provides examples, approaches, resources, and references to assist proponents with consideration of climate change in EA. Proponents should review this Guide in detail.

- **The MECP expects proponents of Class EA projects to:**

    1. Consider during the assessment of alternative solutions and alternative designs, the following:
        a. the project's expected production of greenhouse gas emissions and impacts on carbon sinks (climate change mitigation); and
        b. resilience or vulnerability of the undertaking to changing climatic conditions (climate change adaptation).
    2. Include a discrete section in the report detailing how climate change was considered in the EA.

How climate change is considered can be qualitative or quantitative in nature and should be scaled to the project's level of environmental effect. In all instances, both a project's impacts on climate change (mitigation) and impacts of climate change on a project (adaptation) should be considered.

- The MECP has also prepared another guide to support provincial land use planning direction related to the completion of energy and emission plans. The "Community Emissions Reduction Planning: A Guide for Municipalities" document is designed to educate stakeholders on the municipal opportunities to reduce energy and greenhouse gas emissions, and to provide guidance on methods and techniques to incorporate consideration of energy and greenhouse gas emissions into municipal activities of all types. We encourage you to review the Guide for information.

Air Quality, Dust and Noise

- If there are sensitive receptors in the surrounding area of this project, a quantitative air quality/odour impact assessment will be useful to evaluate alternatives, determine impacts and identify appropriate mitigation measures. The scope of the assessment can be determined based on the potential effects of the proposed alternatives, and typically includes source and receptor characterization and a quantification of local air quality impacts on the sensitive receptors and the environment in the study area. The assessment will compare to all applicable standards or guidelines for all contaminants of concern. **Please contact this office for further consultation on the level of Air Quality Impact Assessment required for this project if not already advised.**

- If a quantitative Air Quality Impact Assessment is not required for the project, the MECP expects that the report contain a qualitative assessment which includes:

    - A discussion of local air quality including existing activities/sources that significantly impact local air quality and how the project may impact existing conditions;
    - A discussion of the nearby sensitive receptors and the project's potential air quality impacts on present and future sensitive receptors;
    - A discussion of local air quality impacts that could arise from this project during both construction and operation; and
    - A discussion of potential mitigation measures.

- As a common practice, "air quality" should be used an evaluation criterion for all road projects.

- Dust and noise control measures should be addressed and included in the construction plans to ensure that nearby residential and other sensitive land uses within the study area are not adversely affected during construction activities.

- The MECP recommends that non-chloride dust-suppressants be applied. For a comprehensive list of fugitive dust prevention and control measures that could be applied, refer to *Cheminfo Services Inc. Best Practices for the Reduction of Air Emissions from Construction and Demolition Activities* report prepared for Environment Canada. March 2005.

- The report should consider the potential impacts of increased noise levels during the operation of the completed project. The proponent should explore all potential measures to mitigate significant noise impacts during the assessment of alternatives.

Ecosystem Protection and Restoration

- Any impacts to ecosystem form and function must be avoided where possible. The report should describe any proposed mitigation measures and how project planning will protect and enhance the local ecosystem.

- Natural heritage and hydrologic features should be identified and described in detail to assess potential impacts and to develop appropriate mitigation measures. The following sensitive environmental features may be located within or adjacent to the study area:
    - Key Natural Heritage Features: Habitat of endangered species and threatened species, fish habitat, wetlands, areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSIs), significant valleylands, significant woodlands; significant wildlife habitat (including habitat of special concern species); sand barrens, savannahs, and tallgrass prairies; and alvars.
    - Key Hydrologic Features: Permanent streams, intermittent streams, inland lakes and their littoral zones, seepage areas and springs, and wetlands.
    - Other natural heritage features and areas such as: vegetation communities, rare species of flora or fauna, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Environmentally Sensitive Policy Areas, federal and provincial parks and conservation reserves, Greenland systems etc.

We recommend consulting with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) and your local conservation authority to determine if special measures or additional studies will be necessary to preserve and protect these sensitive features. In addition, you may consider the provisions of the Rouge Park Management Plan if applicable.

Species at Risk

- The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks has now assumed responsibility of Ontario's Species at Risk program. Information, standards, guidelines, reference materials and technical resources to assist you are found at https://www.ontario.ca/page/species-risk.

- The Client's Guide to Preliminary Screening for Species at Risk (Draft May 2019) has been attached to the covering email for your reference and use. Please review this document for next steps.

- For any questions related to subsequent permit requirements, please contact SAROntario@ontario.ca.

Surface Water

- The report must include enough information to demonstrate that there will be no negative impacts on the natural features or ecological functions of any watercourses within the study area. Measures should be included in the planning and design process to ensure that any impacts to watercourses from construction or operational activities (e.g. spills, erosion, pollution) are mitigated as part of the proposed undertaking.

- Additional stormwater runoff from new pavement can impact receiving watercourses and flood conditions. Quality and quantity control measures to treat stormwater runoff should be considered for all new impervious areas and, where possible, existing surfaces. The ministry's Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual (2003) should be referenced in the report and utilized when designing stormwater control methods. **A Stormwater Management Plan should be prepared as part of the Class EA process** that includes:

- Strategies to address potential water quantity and erosion impacts related to stormwater draining into streams or other sensitive environmental features, and to ensure that adequate (enhanced) water quality is maintained
- Watershed information, drainage conditions, and other relevant background information
- Future drainage conditions, stormwater management options, information on erosion and sediment control during construction, and other details of the proposed works
- Information on maintenance and monitoring commitments.

- Ontario Regulation 60/08 under the *Ontario Water Resources Act* (OWRA) applies to the Lake Simcoe Basin, which encompasses Lake Simcoe and the lands from which surface water drains into Lake Simcoe. If the proposed sewage treatment plant is listed in Table 1 of the regulation, the report should describe how the proposed project and its mitigation measures are consistent with the requirements of this regulation and the OWRA.

- Any potential approval requirements for surface water taking or discharge should be identified in the report. A Permit to Take Water (PTTW) under the OWRA will be required for any water takings that exceed 50,000 L/day, except for certain water taking activities that have been prescribed by the Water Taking EASR Regulation – *O. Reg. 63/16*. These prescribed water-taking activities require registration in the EASR instead of a PTTW. Please review the Water Taking User Guide for EASR for more information. Additionally, an Environmental Compliance Approval under the OWRA is required for municipal stormwater management works.

Groundwater

- The status of, and potential impacts to any well water supplies should be addressed. If the project involves groundwater takings or changes to drainage patterns, the quantity and quality of groundwater may be affected due to drawdown effects or the redirection of existing contamination flows. In addition, project activities may infringe on existing wells such that they must be reconstructed or sealed and abandoned. Appropriate information to define existing groundwater conditions should be included in the report.

- If the potential construction or decommissioning of water wells is identified as an issue, the report should refer to Ontario Regulation 903, Wells, under the OWRA.

- Potential impacts to groundwater-dependent natural features should be addressed. Any changes to groundwater flow or quality from groundwater taking may interfere with the ecological processes of streams, wetlands or other surficial features. In addition, discharging contaminated or high volumes of groundwater to these features may have direct impacts on their function. Any potential effects should be identified, and appropriate mitigation measures should be recommended. The level of detail required will be dependent on the significance of the potential impacts.

- Any potential approval requirements for groundwater taking or discharge should be identified in the report. A Permit to Take Water (PTTW) under the OWRA will be required for any water takings that exceed 50,000 L/day, with the exception of certain water taking activities that have been prescribed by the Water Taking EASR Regulation – *O. Reg. 63/16*. These prescribed water-taking activities require registration in the EASR instead of a PTTW. Please review the Water Taking User Guide for EASR for more information.

- Consultation with the railroad authorities is necessary wherever there is a plan to use construction dewatering in the vicinity of railroad lines or where the zone of influence of the construction dewatering potentially intercepts railroad lines.

Excess Materials Management

- In December 2019, MECP released a new regulation under the Environmental Protection Act, titled "On-Site and Excess Soil Management" (O. Reg. 406/19) to support improved management of excess construction soil. This regulation is a key step to support proper management of excess soils, ensuring valuable resources don't go to waste and to provide clear rules on managing and reusing excess soil. New risk-based standards referenced by this regulation help to facilitate local beneficial reuse which in turn will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from soil transportation, while ensuring strong protection of human health and the environment. The new regulation is being phased in over time, with the first phase in effect on January 1, 2021. For more information, please visit https://www.ontario.ca/page/handling-excess-soil.

- The report should reference that activities involving the management of excess soil should be completed in accordance with O. Reg. 406/19 and the MECP's current guidance document titled "Management of Excess Soil – A Guide for Best Management Practices" (2014).

- All waste generated during construction must be disposed of in accordance with ministry requirements

Contaminated Sites

- Any current or historical waste disposal sites should be identified in the report. The status of these sites should be determined to confirm whether approval pursuant to Section 46 of the EPA may be required for land uses on former disposal sites. We recommend referring to the MECP's D-4 guideline for land use considerations near landfills and dumps.
    - Resources available may include regional/local municipal official plans and data; provincial data on large landfill sites and small landfill sites; Environmental Compliance Approval information for waste disposal sites on Access Environment.

- Other known contaminated sites (local, provincial, federal) in the study area should also be identified in the report (Note – information on federal contaminated sites is found on the Government of Canada's website).

- The location of any underground storage tanks should be investigated in the report. Measures should be identified to ensure the integrity of these tanks and to ensure an appropriate response in the event of a spill. The ministry's Spills Action Centre must be contacted in such an event.

- Since the removal or movement of soils may be required, appropriate tests to determine contaminant levels from previous land uses or dumping should be undertaken. If the soils are contaminated, you must determine how and where they are to be disposed of, consistent with *Part XV.1 of the Environmental Protection Act* (EPA) and Ontario Regulation 153/04, Records of Site Condition, which details the new requirements related to site assessment and clean up. Please contact the appropriate MECP District Office for further consultation if contaminated sites are present.

Servicing, Utilities and Facilities

- The report should identify any above or underground utilities in the study area such as transmission lines, telephone/internet, oil/gas etc. The owners should be consulted to discuss impacts to this infrastructure, including potential spills.

- The report should identify any servicing infrastructure in the study area such as wastewater, water, stormwater that may potentially be impacted by the project.

- Any facility that releases emissions to the atmosphere, discharges contaminants to ground or surface water, provides potable water supplies, or stores, transports or disposes of waste must have an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) before it can operate lawfully. Please consult with MECP's Environmental Permissions Branch to determine whether a new or amended ECA will be required for any proposed infrastructure.

- We recommend referring to the ministry's environmental land use planning guides and proposed land use compatibility guidelines to ensure that any potential land use conflicts are considered when planning for any infrastructure or facilities related to wastewater, pipelines, landfills or industrial uses.

Mitigation and Monitoring

- Contractors must be made aware of all environmental considerations so that all environmental standards and commitments for both construction and operation are met. Mitigation measures should be clearly referenced in the report and regularly monitored during the construction stage of the project. In addition, we encourage proponents to conduct post-construction monitoring to ensure all mitigation measures have been effective and are functioning properly.

- Design and construction reports and plans should be based on a best management approach that centres on the prevention of impacts, protection of the existing environment, and opportunities for rehabilitation and enhancement of any impacted areas.

- The proponent's construction and post-construction monitoring plans must be documented in the report, as outlined in Section A.2.5 and A.4.1 of the MEA Class EA.

Consultation

- The report must demonstrate how the consultation provisions of the Class EA have been fulfilled, including documentation of all stakeholder consultation efforts undertaken during the planning process. This includes a discussion in the report that identifies concerns that were raised and **describes how they have been addressed by the proponent** throughout the planning process. The report should also include copies of comments submitted on the project by interested stakeholders, and the proponent's responses to these comments (as directed by the Class EA to include full documentation).

- Please include the full stakeholder distribution/consultation list in the documentation.

Class EA Process

- If this project is a Master Plan: there are several different approaches that can be used to conduct a Master Plan, examples of which are outlined in Appendix 4 of the Class EA. **The Master Plan should clearly indicate the selected approach for conducting the plan**, by identifying whether the levels of assessment, consultation and documentation are sufficient to fulfill the requirements for Schedule B or C projects. Please note that any Schedule B or C projects identified in the plan would be subject to Section 16 Order Requests under *the Environmental Assessment Act*, although the plan itself would not be. **Please include a description of the approach being undertaken (use Appendix 4 as a reference).**

- If this project is a Master Plan: Any identified projects should also include information on the MCEA schedule associated with the project.

- The report should provide clear and complete documentation of the planning process in order to allow for transparency in decision-making.

- The Class EA requires the consideration of the effects of each alternative on all aspects of the environment (including planning, natural, social, cultural, economic, technical). The report should include a level of detail (e.g. hydrogeological investigations, terrestrial and aquatic assessments, cultural heritage assessments) such that all potential impacts can be identified, and appropriate mitigation measures can be developed. Any supporting studies conducted during the Class EA process should be referenced and included as part of the report.

- Please include in the report a list of all subsequent permits or approvals that may be required for the implementation of the preferred alternative, including but not limited to, MECP's PTTW, EASR Registrations and ECAs, conservation authority permits, species at risk permits, MTO permits and approvals under the *Impact Assessment Act*, 2019.

- Ministry guidelines and other information related to the issues above are available at http://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/environment-and-energy. We encourage you to review all the available guides and to reference any relevant information in the report.

Amendments to the EAA through the Covid-19 Economic Recovery Act, 2020

Once the EA Report is finalized, the proponent must issue a Notice of Completion providing a minimum 30-day period during which documentation may be reviewed and comment and input can be submitted to the proponent. The Notice of Completion must be sent to the appropriate MECP Regional Office email address (for projects in MECP Central Region, the email is eanotification.cregion@ontario.ca).

The public has the ability to request a higher level of assessment on a project if they are concerned about potential adverse impacts to constitutionally protected Aboriginal and treaty rights. In addition, the Minister may issue an order on his or her own initiative within a specified time period. The Director (of the Environmental Assessment Branch) will issue a Notice of Proposed Order to the proponent if the Minister is considering an order for the project within 30 days after the conclusion of the comment period on the Notice of Completion. At this time, the Director may request additional information from the proponent. Once the requested information has been received, the Minister will have 30 days within which to make a decision or impose conditions on your project.

Therefore, the proponent cannot proceed with the project until at least 30 days after the end of the comment period provided for in the Notice of Completion. Further, the proponent may not proceed after this time if:

- a Section 16 Order request has been submitted to the ministry regarding potential adverse impacts to constitutionally protected Aboriginal and treaty rights, or
- the Director has issued a Notice of Proposed order regarding the project.

Please ensure that the Notice of Completion advises that outstanding concerns are to be directed to the proponent for a response, and that in the event there are outstanding concerns regarding potential adverse impacts to constitutionally protected Aboriginal and treaty rights, Section 16 Order requests on those matters should be addressed in writing to:

Minister
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
777 Bay Street, 5th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 2J3
minister.mecp@ontario.ca

and

Director, Environmental Assessment Branch
Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks
135 St. Clair Ave. W, 1st Floor

Toronto ON, M4V 1P5
EABDirector@ontario.ca

The s.16 order request information has officially been updated on the Ontario Class EA Website: https://www.ontario.ca/page/class-environmental-assessments-section-16-order
This should help provide greater clarity on the s.16 order request processes and scope.

A PROPONENT'S INTRODUCTION TO THE DELEGATION OF PROCEDURAL ASPECTS OF CONSULTATION WITH ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are specific to this document and may not apply in other contexts:

Aboriginal communities – the First Nation or Métis communities identified by the Crown for the purpose of consultation.

Consultation – the Crown's legal obligation to consult when the Crown has knowledge of an established or asserted Aboriginal or treaty right and contemplates conduct that might adversely impact that right. This is the type of consultation required pursuant to s. 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. Note that this definition does not include consultation with Aboriginal communities for other reasons, such as regulatory requirements.

Crown – the Ontario Crown, acting through a particular ministry or ministries.

Procedural aspects of consultation – those portions of consultation related to the process of consultation, such as notifying an Aboriginal community about a project, providing information about the potential impacts of a project, responding to concerns raised by an Aboriginal community and proposing changes to the project to avoid negative impacts.

Proponent – the person or entity that wants to undertake a project and requires an Ontario Crown decision or approval for the project.

I. PURPOSE

The Crown has a legal duty to consult Aboriginal communities when it has knowledge of an existing or asserted Aboriginal or treaty right and contemplates conduct that may adversely impact that right. In outlining a framework for the duty to consult, the Supreme Court of Canada has stated that the Crown may delegate procedural aspects of consultation to third parties. This document provides general information about the Ontario Crown's approach to delegation of the procedural aspects of consultation to proponents.

This document is not intended to instruct a proponent about an individual project, and it does not constitute legal advice.

II. WHY IS IT NECESSARY TO CONSULT WITH ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES?

The objective of the modern law of Aboriginal and treaty rights is the *reconciliation* of Aboriginal peoples and non-Aboriginal peoples and their respective rights, claims and interests. Consultation is an important component of the reconciliation process.

The Crown has a legal duty to consult Aboriginal communities when it has knowledge of an existing or asserted Aboriginal or treaty right and contemplates conduct that might adversely impact that right. For example, the Crown's duty to consult is triggered when it considers issuing a permit, authorization or approval for a project which has the potential to adversely impact an Aboriginal right, such as the right to hunt, fish, or trap in a particular area.

The scope of consultation required in particular circumstances ranges across a spectrum depending on both the nature of the asserted or established right and the seriousness of the potential adverse impacts on that right.

Depending on the particular circumstances, the Crown may also need to take steps to accommodate the potentially impacted Aboriginal or treaty right. For example, the Crown may be required to avoid or minimize the potential adverse impacts of the project.

III. THE CROWN'S ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE DELEGATED CONSULTATION PROCESS

The Crown has the responsibility for ensuring that the duty to consult, and accommodate where appropriate, is met. However, the Crown may delegate the procedural aspects of consultation to a proponent.

There are different ways in which the Crown may delegate the procedural aspects of consultation to a proponent, including through a letter, a memorandum of understanding, legislation, regulation, policy and codes of practice.

If the Crown decides to delegate procedural aspects of consultation, the Crown will generally:

- Ensure that the delegation of procedural aspects of consultation and the responsibilities of the proponent are clearly communicated to the proponent;
- Identify which Aboriginal communities must be consulted;
- Provide contact information for the Aboriginal communities;
- Revise, as necessary, the list of Aboriginal communities to be consulted as new information becomes available and is assessed by the Crown;
- Assess the scope of consultation owed to the Aboriginal communities;
- Maintain appropriate oversight of the actions taken by the proponent in fulfilling the procedural aspects of consultation;
- Assess the adequacy of consultation that is undertaken and any accommodation that may be required;
- Provide a contact within any responsible ministry in case issues arise that require direction from the Crown; and
- Participate in the consultation process as necessary and as determined by the Crown.

IV. THE PROPONENT'S ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE DELEGATED CONSULTATION PROCESS

Where aspects of the consultation process have been delegated to a proponent, the Crown, in meeting its duty to consult, will rely on the proponent's consultation activities and documentation of those activities. The consultation process informs the Crown's decision of whether or not to approve a proposed project or activity.

A proponent's role and responsibilities will vary depending on a variety of factors including the extent of consultation required in the circumstance and the procedural aspects of consultation the Crown has delegated to it. Proponents are often in a better position than the Crown to discuss a project and its potential impacts with Aboriginal communities and to determine ways to avoid or minimize the adverse impacts of a project.

A proponent can raise issues or questions with the Crown at any time during the consultation process. If issues or concerns arise during the consultation that cannot be addressed by the proponent, the proponent should contact the Crown.

a) What might a proponent be required to do in carrying out the procedural aspects of consultation?

Where the Crown delegates procedural aspects of consultation, it is often the proponent's responsibility to provide notice of the proposed project to the identified Aboriginal communities. The notice should indicate that the Crown has delegated the procedural aspects of consultation to the proponent and should include the following information:

- a description of the proposed project or activity;
- mapping;
- proposed timelines;
- details regarding anticipated environmental and other impacts;
- details regarding opportunities to comment; and
- any changes to the proposed project that have been made for seasonal conditions or other factors, where relevant.

Proponents should provide enough information and time to allow Aboriginal communities to provide meaningful feedback regarding the potential impacts of the project. Depending on the nature of consultation required for a project, a proponent also may be required to:

- provide the Crown with copies of any consultation plans prepared and an opportunity to review and comment;
- ensure that any necessary follow-up discussions with Aboriginal communities take place in a timely manner, including to confirm receipt of information, share and update information and to address questions or concerns that may arise;
- as appropriate, discuss with Aboriginal communities potential mitigation measures and/or changes to the project in response to concerns raised by Aboriginal communities;
- use language that is accessible and not overly technical, and translate material into Aboriginal languages where requested or appropriate;
- bear the reasonable costs associated with the consultation process such as, but not limited to, meeting hall rental, meal costs, document translation(s), or to address technical & capacity issues;
- provide the Crown with all the details about potential impacts on established or asserted Aboriginal or treaty rights, how these concerns have been considered and addressed by the proponent and the Aboriginal communities and any steps taken to mitigate the potential impacts;
- provide the Crown with complete and accurate documentation from these meetings and communications; and
- notify the Crown immediately if an Aboriginal community not identified by the Crown approaches the proponent seeking consultation opportunities.

b) What documentation and reporting does the Crown need from the proponent?

Proponents should keep records of all communications with the Aboriginal communities involved in the consultation process and any information provided to these Aboriginal communities.

As the Crown is required to assess the adequacy of consultation, it needs documentation to satisfy itself that the proponent has fulfilled the procedural aspects of consultation delegated to it. The documentation required would typically include:

- the date of meetings, the agendas, any materials distributed, those in attendance and copies of any minutes prepared;
- the description of the proposed project that was shared at the meeting;
- any and all concerns or other feedback provided by the communities;
- any information that was shared by a community in relation to its asserted or established Aboriginal or treaty rights and any potential adverse impacts of the proposed activity, approval or disposition on such rights;
- any proposed project changes or mitigation measures that were discussed, and feedback from Aboriginal communities about the proposed changes and measures;
- any commitments made by the proponent in response to any concerns raised, and feedback from Aboriginal communities on those commitments;
- copies of correspondence to or from Aboriginal communities, and any materials distributed electronically or by mail;
- information regarding any financial assistance provided by the proponent to enable participation by Aboriginal communities in the consultation;
- periodic consultation progress reports or copies of meeting notes if requested by the Crown;
- a summary of how the delegated aspects of consultation were carried out and the results; and
- a summary of issues raised by the Aboriginal communities, how the issues were addressed and any outstanding issues.

In certain circumstances, the Crown may share and discuss the proponent's consultation record with an Aboriginal community to ensure that it is an accurate reflection of the consultation process.

c) Will the Crown require a proponent to provide information about its commercial arrangements with Aboriginal communities?

The Crown may require a proponent to share information about aspects of commercial arrangements between the proponent and Aboriginal communities where the arrangements:

- include elements that are directed at mitigating or otherwise addressing impacts of the project;
- include securing an Aboriginal community's support for the project; or
- may potentially affect the obligations of the Crown to the Aboriginal communities.

The proponent should make every reasonable effort to exempt the Crown from confidentiality provisions in commercial arrangements with Aboriginal communities to the extent necessary to allow this information to be shared with the Crown.

The Crown cannot guarantee that information shared with the Crown will remain confidential. Confidential commercial information should not be provided to the Crown as part of the consultation record if it is not relevant to the duty to consult or otherwise required to be submitted to the Crown as part of the regulatory process.

V. WHAT ARE THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES' IN THE CONSULTATION PROCESS?

Like the Crown, Aboriginal communities are expected to engage in consultation in good faith. This includes:

- responding to the consultation notice;
- engaging in the proposed consultation process;
- providing relevant documentation;
- clearly articulating the potential impacts of the proposed project on Aboriginal or treaty rights; and
- discussing ways to mitigates any adverse impacts.

Some Aboriginal communities have developed tools, such as consultation protocols, policies or processes that provide guidance on how they would prefer to be consulted. Although not legally binding, proponents are encouraged to respect these community processes where it is reasonable to do so. Please note that there is no obligation for a proponent to pay a fee to an Aboriginal community in order to enter into a consultation process.

To ensure that the Crown is aware of existing community consultation protocols, proponents should contact the relevant Crown ministry when presented with a consultation protocol by an Aboriginal community or anyone purporting to be a representative of an Aboriginal community.

VI. WHAT IF MORE THAN ONE PROVINCIAL CROWN MINISTRY IS INVOLVED IN APPROVING A PROPONENT'S PROJECT?

Depending on the project and the required permits or approvals, one or more ministries may delegate procedural aspects of the Crown's duty to consult to the proponent. The proponent may contact individual ministries for guidance related to the delegation of procedural aspects of consultation for ministry-specific permits/approvals required for the project in question. Proponents are encouraged to seek input from all involved Crown ministries sooner rather than later.

From:	Liu, Chunmei (MECP)
To:	Jody Marks
Cc:	Potter, Katy (MECP)
Subject:	RE: Town of Innisfil (InnServices) Municipal Class EA - Indigenous Consultation
Date:	Friday, October 1, 2021 2:27:47 PM
Attachments:	image001.png A Proponent"s Introduction to the Delegated Aspects of Consultation with.pdf

Thank you for your email, Jody.

Based on information provided to date and the Crown`s preliminary assessment the proponent is required to consult with the following communities who have been identified as potentially affected by the proposed project:

The following Williams Treaties Communities with a copy to the Williams Treaties Coordinator Karry Sandy McKenzie:
- Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation
- Chippewas of Rama First Nation (Mnjikaning)
- Beausoleil First Nation
- Curve Lake First Nation
- Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation
- Hiawatha First Nation
- Alderville First Nation

- Huron-Wendat Nation, if there is potential for the project to impact archeological resources [please refer to wording previously discussed to ensure that it does not seem like only HWN is interested in archeological impacts]

- Métis Nation of Ontario- Lands and Resources Dept with a copy to Region 7 Councillor David Dusome

-Saugeen First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation (these communities work together on consultation issues and are known collectively as the Saugeen Ojibway Nation. They have requested notices be sent to the Saugeen Ojibway Nation Environment Office with a copy to the Chief and Council of Saugeen First Nation and Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation).

Steps that the proponent may need to take in relation to Aboriginal consultation for the proposed project are outlined in the "Code of Practice for Consultation in Ontario's Environmental Assessment Process". Additional information related to Ontario's Environmental Assessment Act is available online at: www.ontario.ca/environmentalassessments.

Please also refer to the attached document "A Proponent's Introduction to the Delegation of Procedural Aspects of consultation with Aboriginal Communities" for further information, including the MECP's expectations for EA report documentation related to consultation with communities.

The proponent must contact the Director of Environmental Assessment Branch (EABDirector@ontario.ca) under the following circumstances subsequent to initial discussions with the communities identified by MECP:

- Aboriginal or treaty rights impacts are identified to you by the communities
- You have reason to believe that your proposed project may adversely affect an Aboriginal or treaty right
- Consultation with Indigenous communities or other stakeholders has reached an impasse
- A Part II Order request is expected on the basis of impacts to Aboriginal or treaty rights

The MECP will then assess the extent of any Crown duty to consult for the circumstances and will consider whether additional steps should be taken, including what role you will be asked to play should additional steps and activities be required.

Should you or any members of your project team have any questions regarding the material above, please contact me for further discussion.

Thank you,

Chunmei Liu | Regional EA and Planning Coordinator
Environmental Assessment Branch, **Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks**
Chunmei.Liu@ontario.ca | Website: http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/
We want to hear from you. How was my service? You can provide feedback at 1-888-745-8888 or ontario.ca/inspectionfeedback
Nous attendons vos commentaires. Qu'avez-vous pensé de mon service? Vous pouvez nous faire part de vos commentaires au 1-888-745-8888 ou à ontario.ca/retroactioninspection

---

From: Jody Marks <marks@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: September-30-21 10:01 AM
To: Liu, Chunmei (MECP) <Chunmei.Liu@ontario.ca>
Subject: Re: Town of Innisfil (InnServices) Municipal Class EA - Indigenous Consultation

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Hi Chunmei,

A further follow up regarding my inquiry at the end of August. We have published the Notice of Commencement and would like to share the notice with the Indigenous communities as soon as we can. If you could please let me know when we could expect a response from your senior advisor I would appreciate it.

Thank you for your time.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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From: Jody Marks
Sent: Thursday, September 16, 2021 10:59 AM
To: Liu, Chunmei (MECP) <Chunmei.Liu@ontario.ca>
Subject: RE: Town of Innisfil (InnServices) Municipal Class EA - Indigenous Consultation

Hi Chunmei,

I wanted to follow up with you on my inquiry below. Please let us know which Indigenous communities should be included in our consultation plan. The Notice of Commencement has been published today in the local newspaper.

Thank you!

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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From: Liu, Chunmei (MECP) <Chunmei.Liu@ontario.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, August 18, 2021 10:28 AM
To: Jody Marks <marks@ainleygroup.com>
Cc: Wendy Smeh <smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Potter, Katy (MECP) <Katy.Potter@ontario.ca>
Subject: RE: Town of Innisfil (InnServices) Municipal Class EA - Indigenous Consultation

Thank you for your email, Jody. I'll ask our senior advisor to review your list and let you know when comments received. Have a great day!

From: Jody Marks <marks@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: August-17-21 4:52 PM
To: Liu, Chunmei (MECP) <Chunmei.Liu@ontario.ca>
Cc: Wendy Smeh <smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: Town of Innisfil (InnServices) Municipal Class EA - Indigenous Consultation

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Hello Chunmei,

I hope you have been keeping well. Our project team is starting a new project with InnServices (Town of Innisfil) which involves the completion of five Schedule B Municipal Class EAs for five separate Sewage Pumping Stations in the Innisfil Heights, Stroud and Alcona areas of the Town of Innisfil. The projects were identified in the 2018 Innisfil Master Servicing Plan (MSP) Update, with the exception of Stroud.

We are working to draft the Notice of Commencement and would like confirmation on which Indigenous Communities we should include as part of our consolation plan. Currently, we have included the Indigenous communities that were listed as part of the MSP (see below), please let us know of any changes to this list.

Chiefs of Ontario
Chippewas of Georgina Island
Williams Treaties First Nations
Chippewas of Mnjikaing First Nation (Rama)
Ogemawahj Tribal Council
Huron-Wendat Nation
Union of Ontario Indians
Métis Nation of Ontario
Beausoleil First Nation
Moon River Métis Council
Georgian Bay Métis Council

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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recipient is responsible for confirming the accuracy and completeness of the information with the originator. Please advise the sender if you believe this message has been received by you in error.

A PROPONENT'S INTRODUCTION TO THE DELEGATION OF PROCEDURAL ASPECTS OF CONSULTATION WITH ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are specific to this document and may not apply in other contexts:

Aboriginal communities – the First Nation or Métis communities identified by the Crown for the purpose of consultation.

Consultation – the Crown's legal obligation to consult when the Crown has knowledge of an established or asserted Aboriginal or treaty right and contemplates conduct that might adversely impact that right. This is the type of consultation required pursuant to s. 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. Note that this definition does not include consultation with Aboriginal communities for other reasons, such as regulatory requirements.

Crown – the Ontario Crown, acting through a particular ministry or ministries.

Procedural aspects of consultation – those portions of consultation related to the process of consultation, such as notifying an Aboriginal community about a project, providing information about the potential impacts of a project, responding to concerns raised by an Aboriginal community and proposing changes to the project to avoid negative impacts.

Proponent – the person or entity that wants to undertake a project and requires an Ontario Crown decision or approval for the project.

I. PURPOSE

The Crown has a legal duty to consult Aboriginal communities when it has knowledge of an existing or asserted Aboriginal or treaty right and contemplates conduct that may adversely impact that right. In outlining a framework for the duty to consult, the Supreme Court of Canada has stated that the Crown may delegate procedural aspects of consultation to third parties. This document provides general information about the Ontario Crown's approach to delegation of the procedural aspects of consultation to proponents.

This document is not intended to instruct a proponent about an individual project, and it does not constitute legal advice.

II. WHY IS IT NECESSARY TO CONSULT WITH ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES?

The objective of the modern law of Aboriginal and treaty rights is the *reconciliation* of Aboriginal peoples and non-Aboriginal peoples and their respective rights, claims and interests. Consultation is an important component of the reconciliation process.

The Crown has a legal duty to consult Aboriginal communities when it has knowledge of an existing or asserted Aboriginal or treaty right and contemplates conduct that might adversely impact that right. For example, the Crown's duty to consult is triggered when it considers issuing a permit, authorization or approval for a project which has the potential to adversely impact an Aboriginal right, such as the right to hunt, fish, or trap in a particular area.

The scope of consultation required in particular circumstances ranges across a spectrum depending on both the nature of the asserted or established right and the seriousness of the potential adverse impacts on that right.

Depending on the particular circumstances, the Crown may also need to take steps to accommodate the potentially impacted Aboriginal or treaty right. For example, the Crown may be required to avoid or minimize the potential adverse impacts of the project.

III. THE CROWN'S ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE DELEGATED CONSULTATION PROCESS

The Crown has the responsibility for ensuring that the duty to consult, and accommodate where appropriate, is met. However, the Crown may delegate the procedural aspects of consultation to a proponent.

There are different ways in which the Crown may delegate the procedural aspects of consultation to a proponent, including through a letter, a memorandum of understanding, legislation, regulation, policy and codes of practice.

If the Crown decides to delegate procedural aspects of consultation, the Crown will generally:

- Ensure that the delegation of procedural aspects of consultation and the responsibilities of the proponent are clearly communicated to the proponent;
- Identify which Aboriginal communities must be consulted;
- Provide contact information for the Aboriginal communities;
- Revise, as necessary, the list of Aboriginal communities to be consulted as new information becomes available and is assessed by the Crown;
- Assess the scope of consultation owed to the Aboriginal communities;

- Maintain appropriate oversight of the actions taken by the proponent in fulfilling the procedural aspects of consultation;
- Assess the adequacy of consultation that is undertaken and any accommodation that may be required;
- Provide a contact within any responsible ministry in case issues arise that require direction from the Crown; and
- Participate in the consultation process as necessary and as determined by the Crown.

IV. THE PROPONENT'S ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE DELEGATED CONSULTATION PROCESS

Where aspects of the consultation process have been delegated to a proponent, the Crown, in meeting its duty to consult, will rely on the proponent's consultation activities and documentation of those activities. The consultation process informs the Crown's decision of whether or not to approve a proposed project or activity.

A proponent's role and responsibilities will vary depending on a variety of factors including the extent of consultation required in the circumstance and the procedural aspects of consultation the Crown has delegated to it. Proponents are often in a better position than the Crown to discuss a project and its potential impacts with Aboriginal communities and to determine ways to avoid or minimize the adverse impacts of a project.

A proponent can raise issues or questions with the Crown at any time during the consultation process. If issues or concerns arise during the consultation that cannot be addressed by the proponent, the proponent should contact the Crown.

a) What might a proponent be required to do in carrying out the procedural aspects of consultation?

Where the Crown delegates procedural aspects of consultation, it is often the proponent's responsibility to provide notice of the proposed project to the identified Aboriginal communities. The notice should indicate that the Crown has delegated the procedural aspects of consultation to the proponent and should include the following information:

- a description of the proposed project or activity;
- mapping;
- proposed timelines;
- details regarding anticipated environmental and other impacts;
- details regarding opportunities to comment; and
- any changes to the proposed project that have been made for seasonal conditions or other factors, where relevant.

Proponents should provide enough information and time to allow Aboriginal communities to provide meaningful feedback regarding the potential impacts of the project. Depending on the nature of consultation required for a project, a proponent also may be required to:

- provide the Crown with copies of any consultation plans prepared and an opportunity to review and comment;
- ensure that any necessary follow-up discussions with Aboriginal communities take place in a timely manner, including to confirm receipt of information, share and update information and to address questions or concerns that may arise;
- as appropriate, discuss with Aboriginal communities potential mitigation measures and/or changes to the project in response to concerns raised by Aboriginal communities;
- use language that is accessible and not overly technical, and translate material into Aboriginal languages where requested or appropriate;
- bear the reasonable costs associated with the consultation process such as, but not limited to, meeting hall rental, meal costs, document translation(s), or to address technical & capacity issues;
- provide the Crown with all the details about potential impacts on established or asserted Aboriginal or treaty rights, how these concerns have been considered and addressed by the proponent and the Aboriginal communities and any steps taken to mitigate the potential impacts;
- provide the Crown with complete and accurate documentation from these meetings and communications; and
- notify the Crown immediately if an Aboriginal community not identified by the Crown approaches the proponent seeking consultation opportunities.

b) What documentation and reporting does the Crown need from the proponent?

Proponents should keep records of all communications with the Aboriginal communities involved in the consultation process and any information provided to these Aboriginal communities.

As the Crown is required to assess the adequacy of consultation, it needs documentation to satisfy itself that the proponent has fulfilled the procedural aspects of consultation delegated to it. The documentation required would typically include:

- the date of meetings, the agendas, any materials distributed, those in attendance and copies of any minutes prepared;
- the description of the proposed project that was shared at the meeting;
- any and all concerns or other feedback provided by the communities;
- any information that was shared by a community in relation to its asserted or established Aboriginal or treaty rights and any potential adverse impacts of the proposed activity, approval or disposition on such rights;

- any proposed project changes or mitigation measures that were discussed, and feedback from Aboriginal communities about the proposed changes and measures;
- any commitments made by the proponent in response to any concerns raised, and feedback from Aboriginal communities on those commitments;
- copies of correspondence to or from Aboriginal communities, and any materials distributed electronically or by mail;
- information regarding any financial assistance provided by the proponent to enable participation by Aboriginal communities in the consultation;
- periodic consultation progress reports or copies of meeting notes if requested by the Crown;
- a summary of how the delegated aspects of consultation were carried out and the results; and
- a summary of issues raised by the Aboriginal communities, how the issues were addressed and any outstanding issues.

In certain circumstances, the Crown may share and discuss the proponent's consultation record with an Aboriginal community to ensure that it is an accurate reflection of the consultation process.

c) Will the Crown require a proponent to provide information about its commercial arrangements with Aboriginal communities?

The Crown may require a proponent to share information about aspects of commercial arrangements between the proponent and Aboriginal communities where the arrangements:

- include elements that are directed at mitigating or otherwise addressing impacts of the project;
- include securing an Aboriginal community's support for the project; or
- may potentially affect the obligations of the Crown to the Aboriginal communities.

The proponent should make every reasonable effort to exempt the Crown from confidentiality provisions in commercial arrangements with Aboriginal communities to the extent necessary to allow this information to be shared with the Crown.

The Crown cannot guarantee that information shared with the Crown will remain confidential. Confidential commercial information should not be provided to the Crown as part of the consultation record if it is not relevant to the duty to consult or otherwise required to be submitted to the Crown as part of the regulatory process.

V. WHAT ARE THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES' IN THE CONSULTATION PROCESS?

Like the Crown, Aboriginal communities are expected to engage in consultation in good faith. This includes:

- responding to the consultation notice;
- engaging in the proposed consultation process;
- providing relevant information;
- clearly articulating the potential impacts of the proposed project on Aboriginal or treaty rights; and
- discussing ways to mitigate any adverse impacts.

Some Aboriginal communities have developed tools, such as consultation protocols, policies or processes that provide guidance on how they would prefer to be consulted. Although not legally binding, proponents are encouraged to respect these community processes where it is reasonable to do so. Please note that there is no obligation for a proponent to pay a fee to an Aboriginal community in order to enter into a consultation process.

To ensure that the Crown is aware of existing community consultation protocols, proponents should contact the relevant Crown ministry when presented with a consultation protocol by an Aboriginal community or anyone purporting to be a representative of an Aboriginal community.

VI. WHAT IF MORE THAN ONE PROVINCIAL CROWN MINISTRY IS INVOLVED IN APPROVING A PROPONENT'S PROJECT?

Depending on the project and the required permits or approvals, one or more ministries may delegate procedural aspects of the Crown's duty to consult to the proponent. The proponent may contact individual ministries for guidance related to the delegation of procedural aspects of consultation for ministry-specific permits/approvals required for the project in question. Proponents are encouraged to seek input from all involved Crown ministries sooner rather than later.

From:	Kaufman, Jackson (MCM)
To:	Preya Balgobin
Cc:	Barboza, Karla (She/Her) (MCM); EA Notices to CRegion (MECP); Jenna DeGroote (jdegroote@innservices.co); Liu, Chunmei (MECP); Beth Wang; Wendy Smeh
Subject:	MCM Response - InnServices, Municipal Class EA Stroud SPS - Notice of Completion - MCM File 0015695
Date:	June 18, 2025 5:05:31 PM
Attachments:	image001.png image002.jpg 2025-06-18_InnisfilStroudSewagePS_MCM_Comment.pdf

You don't often get email from jackson.kaufman@ontario.ca. Learn why this is important

Good afternoon, Preya Balgobin,

Thank you again for providing the Notice of Completion for the above-referenced project to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. We have finished our review of the Project File Report and have attached our comments.

Should you have any questions or require clarification, do not hesitate to reach out.

My apologies for the delay.

Kind regards,

Jackson Kaufman
Heritage Planner | Heritage Operations Branch / Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism | Ontario Public Service
613-242-3743 | jackson.kaufman@ontario.ca

From: Kaufman, Jackson (MCM)
Sent: Thursday, June 12, 2025 6:08 PM
To: Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Beth Wang <beth.wang@ainleygroup.com>
Cc: Barboza, Karla (She/Her) (MCM) <Karla.Barboza@ontario.ca>
Subject: MCM - InnServices, Municipal Class EA Stroud SPS - Notice of Completion

Hello, Preya & Beth,

I hope this email finds you both well.

Thank you for sending the Notice of Completion for the above-referenced project to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. We are finalizing our review of the Project File Report and will be sending our comments early next week. My apologies for the delay.

Please do let me know if you have any concerns about our timeline.

Kind regards,

Jackson Kaufman
Heritage Planner | Heritage Operations Branch / Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism | Ontario Public Service
613-242-3743 | jackson.kaufman@ontario.ca

From: Barboza, Karla (She/Her) (MCM) <Karla.Barboza@ontario.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, May 7, 2025 2:19 PM
To: Kaufman, Jackson (MCM) <Jackson.Kaufman@ontario.ca>
Cc: Minkin, Dan (MCM) <Dan.Minkin@ontario.ca>
Subject: File 0015695: InnServices, Municipal Class EA Stroud SPS - Notice of Completion

Hi Jack,

I reassigned this file you - File 0015695. It will be very similar to the one you have just reviewed (0015696). I saved this email in the shared drive and updated PastPort. Comments on the PFR by June 6. Let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,
Karla

From: Beth Wang <beth.wang@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 7, 2025 1:44 PM
Cc: Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: InnServices, Municipal Class EA Stroud SPS - Notice of Completion

Good afternoon,

InnServices Utilities Inc. has retained Ainley Group to conduct a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) for the new Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS).

Please find attached important information regarding the **completion of the Class EA** and details on how to access the Project File Report.
Comments on this Class EA may be submitted by June 6th, 2025.

Should you have any questions or require further details, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern
Tel: (905) 452-5172, Ext. 321
Cell: (289) 541-8086
Email: beth.wang@ainleygroup.com

WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM

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Ainley Group is committed to providing accessible customer service. Please inform us if you require this information in an alternative format or require communication supports.

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Heritage Planning Unit
Heritage Operations Branch
Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division
5th Flr, 400 University Ave
Toronto, ON M5G 1S7
Tel.: 613-242-3743

Ministère des Affaires civiques et du Multiculturalisme

Planification relative au patrimoine
Opérations relatives au patrimoine
Division des affaires civiques, de l'inclusion et du patrimoine
5e étage, 400, av. University
Toronto, ON M5G 1S7
Tél.: 613-242-3743

Ontario

June 18, 2025

EMAIL ONLY

Preya Balgobin
Senior Project Manager
Ainley Group
280 Pretty River Parkway
Collingwood, ON L9Y 4J5
preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com

MCM File	**:**	**0015695**
Proponent	**:**	**InnServices Utilities Inc**
Subject	**:**	**Notice of Completion**
Project	**:**	**Stroud Sewage Pumping Station**
Location	**:**	**Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe**

Dear Preya Balgobin:

Thank you for providing the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) with the Notice of Completion for the above-referenced project, and for making the Project File Report (PFR) available for review. MCM's interest in this Environmental Assessment (EA) project relates to its mandate of conserving Ontario's cultural heritage.

Project Summary
InnServices Utilities Inc. has completed a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) study to determine the preferred location to construct a new sewage pumping station to service new growth in Stroud. This study builds upon the 2018 Innisfil Master Servicing Plan Update to provide wastewater servicing in short- and long- term strategies to accommodate the population and employment growth.

This Class EA followed the planning and design process for Schedule 'B' projects as described in the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Document (amended 2024), published by the Municipal Engineers Association (MCEA).

Comments
We have reviewed the *Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Schedule 'B' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Project File Report - Draft* (PFR, prepared by Ainley Group, dated

May 2025) and have the following comments and recommendation to support the documentation of due diligence as it relates to cultural heritage:

Archaeological Resources
Our records indicated that a Stage 1 archaeological assessment (AA, under Project Information Form (PIF) P383-0303-2021 prepared by ASI, dated February 9, 2022) and included in Appendix E of the PFR) was completed for a portion of the study area. It includes Alternatives 3, 4A, 4B and 5, but not Alternatives 1 and 2. The Stage 1 AA report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports ('the Register'). Stage 2 AA is recommended for parts of the study area. We note that the report included in Appendix E has a different PIF number.

Our records also indicate that a Stage 1&2 AA (under P449-0735-2023, prepared by ASI, dated September 19, 2024) and included in Appendix F of the PFR) was completed for portions of the study area, which includes Alternatives 4A and 4B. The associated report is included in Appendix F. We note that this report has been submitted to MCM and is under review. As such, the recommendations of the Stage 1&2 AA should be considered preliminary until the report has been entered into the Register.

Approval authorities and/or proponents should wait to receive the MCM's written confirmation that the archaeological assessment report(s) has been entered into the Register before issuing a decision or proceeding with any ground disturbing activities.

Please note that archaeological assessment reports may identify site locations which are considered sensitive and not to be made public. MCM recommends that the supplementary documentation depicting find-site locations associated with the Stage 1&2 AA (found in appendix F and included in Figure 11, page 47 of the PFR) be removed from all publicly accessible report material.

Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes
A *Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment* (prepared by ASI, dated December 2021 and updated April 2025 and included as Appendix G) was completed for a portion of the study area. It includes Alternatives 3, 4A, 4B and 5. The report identifies a total of four potential Cultural Heritage Landscapes and no Built Heritage Resources within the study area. The Cultural Heritage Report study area precludes alternatives 1 and 2.

We have reviewed the above referenced Cultural Heritage Report and find that the report is overall consistent with the requirements, guidance and standards of the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment and with best practice guidance prepared by MCM.

We have included more detailed comments attached below to assist in the due diligence documentation as it relates to cultural heritage.

Thank you for consulting MCM on this. If you have any questions or require clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Jackson Kaufman
Heritage Planner
jackson.kaufman@ontario.ca

Copied to: Jenna DeGroote, Capital Project Manager, InnServices

Beth Wang, Engineering Intern, Ainley
Chunmei Liu, Environmental Resource Planner & EA Coordinator, Central Region, MECP
EA Notices to Central Region, MECP
Karla Barboza, Team Lead, Heritage Planning Unit, MCM

It is the sole responsibility of proponents to ensure that any information and documentation submitted as part of their EA report or file is accurate. The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of the any checklists, reports or supporting documentation submitted as part of the EA process, and in no way shall MCM be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result if any checklists, reports or supporting documents are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

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 an archaeological assessment, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act

The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must cease all activities immediately and notify the police or coroner. If the coroner does not suspect foul play in the disposition of the remains, in accordance with Ontario Regulation 30/11 the coroner shall notify the Registrar, Ontario Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement, which administers provisions of that Act related to burial sites. In situations where human remains are associated with archaeological resources, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should also be notified (at archaeology@ontario.ca) to ensure that the archaeological site is not subject to unlicensed alterations which would be a contravention of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Comment #	Reference to PFR	Comment	Proposed Action/Solution
1.	3.4 Cultural Environment Page 23	Cultural heritage resources include archaeological resources, built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs). The term 'cultural heritage resources' should be used when referring to all three types, and the correct term should be used when referring to each type of resources. We recommend revising the terminology throughout the PFR.	We recommend that information about archaeological assessment be moved to under Section 3.4.1 and about BHR/CHL be moved to under Section 3.4.2. We then recommend that an introductory paragraph be included under Section 3.4: Cultural heritage resources include archaeological resources, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.
2.	3.4.1 Stage 1 Archaeological Study Page 23	This section should be based on the archaeological assessment (AA) report(s) completed and include: • A brief overview of all the stages of archaeological assessment undertaken • The objective of that stage of assessment (e.g. A Stage 1 AA is a background study to determine area(s) of archaeological potential, a Stage 2 AA is a property assessment to determine whether archaeological resources might be present etc.) • The outcomes (conclusions and recommendations) of the AA are to be articulated in the PFR. If archaeological potential or resources are present, the AA would recommend further archaeological assessment to be undertaken (up to a Stage 4). If there is no archaeological potential or resources present the AA would clearly state that the area specified (and mapped) has no further archaeological concerns. NOTE: The conclusions/recommendations are typically included in the Executive Summary of the AA and should be reiterated (cut and paste) in the PFR. • If the Stage 1 AA determined that the study area includes areas of archaeological potential, the EPR will include the map(s) from the AA report showing those areas. • The AA report(s) and MCM letter(s) indicating that the report(s) has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports should be appended to the PFR.	We recommend that the paragraph be replaced as follows: 3.4.1 ~~Stage 1 Archaeological Study~~ **Archaeological Resources** A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken under Project Information P383-0303-2021 in February 2021 by ASI for Stroud Pumping Station (located on lot 15 and 16, Concession 8 and 9, Town of Innisfil, Simcoe County). This Stage 1 AA includes Alternatives 3, 4A, 4B and 5. A Stage 1 AA consists of a review of geographic, land use and historical information for the property and the relevant surrounding area, a property visit to inspect its current condition and contacting MCM to find out whether, or not, there are any known archaeological sites on or near the property. Its purpose is to identify areas of archaeological potential and further archaeological assessment (e.g. Stage 2-4) as necessary. The Stage 1 AA is included in Appendix E. [Then include the outcomes and recommendations of the report, as in Executive Summary] A Stage 1&2 archaeological assessment was undertaken under PIF P449-0735-2023 on September 19, 2024 by ASI (located at 7665 and 7667 Yonge

Comment #	Reference to PFR	Comment	Proposed Action/Solution
		We also recommend that a map be included depicting the areas assessed by the two AA reports.	Street, Part of Lot 16, Concession 9, Town of Innisfil, County of Simcoe). This Stage 1&2 AA includes Alternatives 4A and 4B. A Stage 2 AA consists of a survey by the licensed archaeologist to identify any archaeological resources on the property (or study area). The archaeologist will determine whether any archaeological resources found are of sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to require Stage 3 assessment. [Then include the outcomes and recommendations of the report]
3.	3.4.2 – Cultural Heritage Resources Page 22	See comment #1 related to terminology. Given that archaeological resources are discussed in the antecedent section (3.4.1), this section should be renamed to capture the Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes and focus on that aspect of the environment. Further details about the Cultural Heritage Report should also be included.	Revise section title and corresponding table of contents as follows: 3.4.2 – ~~Cultural Heritage~~ **Built Heritage** Resources **and Cultural Heritage Landscapes** **Replace** A Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment was undertaken in December 2021 (revised in April 2025) by ASI for Stroud Pumping Station. It includes Alternatives 3, 4A, 4B and 5. The assessment for this report consisted of data collection, background historic research, review of secondary source material and field review. A total of 4 potential cultural heritage landscapes were identified within the study area.

Comment #	Reference to PFR	Comment	Proposed Action/Solution
4.	6.2 – Detailed Evaluation Criteria Page 30	Per comment #1, cultural heritage resources include archaeological resources. Proposed deletion to clarify this point.	Revise bullets point as follows: • *Cultural and Social Environment: ~~Archaeological Resources,~~ Cultural Heritage Resources, Aesthetics (Noise, Odour, Visibility), Impacts to Property Owners, and Impacts to Adjacent Business/Commercial Properties*.
5.	Table 4 – Evaluation Matrix for Alternative 3, 4A, 4B and 5 Page 32	Per comment #1, language used in the evaluation table should be revised for consistency. The inclusion of an advisory message regarding ground disturbance is suggested.	Review as follows: Evaluation Criteria: Archaeological **Resources** Description of Effects: The site alternatives exhibit archaeological ~~resource~~ potential and further investigation is required to confirm and to develop suitable mitigation measures. **Ground disturbance will not occur until all reports have been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.**
6.	Table 4 – Evaluation Matrix for Alternative 3, 4A, 4B and 5 Page 32	Per comment #1 the language used in the evaluation matrix should be amended to differentiate between cultural heritage resources and built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Further edits are proposed for clarity.	Revise row title and as follows: Evaluation Criteria: **Built Heritage Resources and** Cultural Heritage ~~Resources~~ **Landscapes** Replace table cell as follows: Description of Effects**: Site alternatives 3, 4A and 5 have been assessed and no potential impacts to cultural heritage landscapes were identified. Site 4B is adjacent to a 'potential cultural heritage landscape' and would require further mitigation.**
7.	6.4.3 – Cultural and Social Environment Evaluation. Page 33	See comments #1, #5 and #6.	Revise text as follows: a) Archaeological **Resources** Through the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment it was determined that all four site alternatives show potential for archaeological resources, and additional

Comment #	Reference to PFR	Comment	Proposed Action/Solution
			investigation is necessary to confirm this and develop appropriate mitigation measures. **Ground disturbance will not occur until all reports have been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.** b) **Built Heritage Resources** and Cultural Heritage ~~Resources~~ **Landscapes** **Site alternatives 3, 4A and 5 have been assessed and no potential impacts to cultural heritage landscapes were identified. Site 4B is adjacent to a 'potential cultural heritage landscape' and would require further mitigation.**
8.	8.1 – Preferred Site Location Page 42	See comment #1 regarding terminology. Conservation means the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. (Provincial Planning Statement, 2024) Preservation means the action or process of protecting, maintaining, and/or stabilizing the existing materials, form and integrity of a heritage property, or of an individual component, while protecting its cultural heritage value and is one of three conservation treatments.	Revise text as follows: • Conservation of Cultural Heritage **Resources**: the location is away from any **potential** BHRs and CHLs, and therefore requires no further assessment.
9.	8.2.2	See comment #2 and the cover letter for further information regarding sensitive archaeological information.	Revise text as follows: 8.2.2 Stage **1&**2 Archaeological **Assessment** ~~Study~~ The Stage **1&**2 Archaeological Assessment **(PIF P449-0735-2023)** was conducted ~~as part of the broader Archaeological Assessment completed~~ by Archaeological Services Inc. on behalf of the property owner. The property owner has granted

Comment #	Reference to PFR	Comment	Proposed Action/Solution
			permission for the EA team to use this report for the purposes of the EA. A copy of the full report is included in Appendix F. This report covers the entire property at 7667 Yonge Street. Based on the proposed SPS location, a Test Pit Survey was conducted at 5-metre intervals. One historical site, known as the Thompson site ~~(shown in Figure 11 below)~~, dating to the early- to mid-nineteenth century, was identified and will be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment. ~~However, since the Thompson site is located more than 70m from the proposed SPS site, the SPS location is considered suitable to proceed.~~ **Please note that archaeological concerns have not been fully addressed until reports have been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports ('the Register'). Approval authorities and/or proponents should wait to receive MCM's written confirmation that the archaeological assessment report(s) has been entered into the Register before issuing a decision or proceeding with any ground disturbing activities. The letter will also indicate either that there are no further concerns for impacts to archaeological resources or articulate next steps to mitigate any concerns.**
10.	10.7—Archaeological Resources Page 52	This section should be revised to align with current legislative framework, including ministry names and correct contact.	Revise text as follows: The Stage **1&2** Archaeological Assessment report **(under PIF P449-0735-2023 and included as Appendix F)** indicated that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried arch**a**eological deposit. ~~In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the contractor should be advised to stop work immediately and take the appropriate actions as noted below~~:

Comment #	Reference to PFR	Comment	Proposed Action/Solution
			• Should previously **undocumented** ~~unknown or un-assessed deeply buried~~ archaeological resources be **discovered** ~~uncovered~~, 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 archaeologist to carry out **an** archaeological **assessment** ~~fieldwork~~, in compliance with section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. ~~The Heritage Operations Unit of the Ministry of Culture must be immediately notified at 807-468-2450.~~ • The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must cease all activities immediately and notify the police or coroner. If the coroner does not suspect foul play in the disposition of the remains, in accordance with Ontario Regulation 30/11 the coroner shall notify the Registrar, Ontario Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement, which administers provisions of that Act related to burial sites. In situations where human remains are associated with archaeological resources, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should also be notified (at archaeology@ontario.ca) to ensure that the archaeological site is not subject to unlicensed alterations which would be a contravention of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. ~~In the event that human remains are encountered, the proponent or person discovering human remains must immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of the Bereavement Authority of Ontario at 647-483-2645 or 1-807-468-2450. Construction activities and staging should be~~

Comment #	Reference to PFR	Comment	Proposed Action/Solution
			~~suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources~~.
11.	10.8 – Built Heritage and Cultural Landscapes Page 52	See comment #1 regarding terminology. The recommendations should align with the Cultural Heritage Report (included in Appendix G).	Revise section as follows: 10.8 Built Heritage **Resources** and Cultural **Heritage** Landscapes There is a low potential to impact ~~existing~~ potential cultural heritage ~~resources~~ **landscapes identified in the Cultural Heritage Report (Appendix G)**. The following mitigation will assist in avoiding ~~and~~ **any** direct or indirect impacts. • Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned **and undertaken** to avoid **unintended negative** impacts to ~~an adjacent~~ identified **cultural heritage** resource**s**. **Avoidance measures may include, but are not limited to: erecting temporary fencing, establishing buffer zones, issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid identified cultural heritage resources, etc.** • Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential **cultural** heritage resources. • **The Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment should be submitted to the Town of Innisfil and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism for review and comment, and any other local heritage stakeholders that may have an interest in this**

Comment #	Reference to PFR	Comment	Proposed Action/Solution
			project. The final report should be submitted to the Town of Innisfil for their records.
13.	Appendix G: Cultural Heritage Report Section 2.5.3 – Community Information Gathering Page 21	Revise subheading: the deletion of the term 'Community' from the 2.5.3 section title is recommended. Note that the Ministry is not considered a community member, but rather a member of the Government Review Team under an environmental assessment process and the administrator of the Ontario Heritage Act.	Revise section title as follows: "2.4.3 -- ~~Community~~ Information Gathering"
14.	Appendix G: Cultural Heritage Report Section 2.5. – Community Engagement Page 22	We recommend that this report be submitted for review and comment to the municipality (planner assigned to the heritage portfolio and its municipal heritage committee) if you haven't done already.	Indicate in the section if the Cultural Heritage Report has been submitted to the municipality for review.

Consultation Records with First Nations

Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation

From:	Jody Marks
To:	donna.bigcanoe@georginaisland.com
Cc:	jdegroote@innservices.co; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject:	InnServices Utilities Inc. Master Servicing Plan - Notice of Amendment
Date:	Thursday, October 14, 2021 3:22:00 PM
Attachments:	121031 Notice of Amendment to MSP - FINAL.pdf image001.png

Dear Chief Donna Big Canoe,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short- and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). Under Section 18.4 of the MSP, Recommended Wastewater Master Servicing Plan, the project involving the construction of the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) and forcemain is suggested for implementation under the long-term timeline (post 2031). An amendment is being sought to implement the Stroud SPS and forcemain project in advance of the timeline proposed in the MSP.

Please see the attached Notice of Amendment for further details. Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner
Ainley 60 YEARS
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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From:	Jody Marks
To:	donna.bigcanoe@georginaisland.com
Cc:	k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh; jdegroote@innservices.co
Subject:	Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment
Date:	November 25, 2021 2:56:00 PM
Attachments:	Stroud SPS - Notice of Study Commencement.pdf Notice of Study Commencement-Cover Letter, Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation.pdf image003.png

---

Hello,

Please refer to the attached Class Environmental Assessment consultation documents.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Beth Wang

From: Beth Wang
Sent: December 2, 2022 9:58 AM
To: donna.bigcanoe@georginaisland.com
Cc: k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Jenna DeGroote; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject: InnServices, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) Class EA - Notice of Public Information Centre
Attachments: InnServices Inc. - Stroud SPS - Notice of Public Information Certre.pdf

Dear Chief Donna Big Canoe,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. InnServices Utilities Inc. has retained the services of Ainley Group to undertake a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) to evaluate options to construct a new sewage pumping station (Stroud SPS) to be located on Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil.

As part of Phase 2 of the Class EA process, various alternatives have been developed for evaluation and presented as part of a virtual Public Information Centre. Please see the attached Notice of Public Information Centre for further details.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 221
Cell: (289) 541-8086

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Chippewas of Rama First Nation

From:	Jody Marks
To:	tedw@ramafirstnation.ca
Cc:	k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; jdegroote@innservices.co; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject:	InnServices Utilities Inc. Master Servicing Plan - Notice of Amendment
Date:	Thursday, October 14, 2021 3:26:00 PM
Attachments:	121031 Notice of Amendment to MSP - FINAL.pdf image003.png

Dear Chief Ted Williams,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short- and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). Under Section 18.4 of the MSP, Recommended Wastewater Master Servicing Plan, the project involving the construction of the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) and forcemain is suggested for implementation under the long-term timeline (post 2031). An amendment is being sought to implement the Stroud SPS and forcemain project in advance of the timeline proposed in the MSP.

Please see the attached Notice of Amendment for further details. Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner
Ainley 60 YEARS
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Beth Wang

From: Jody Marks
Sent: November 25, 2021 2:58 PM
To: tedw@ramafirstnation.ca
Cc: shardayj@ramafirstnation.ca; k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh; jdegroote@innservices.co
Subject: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: Stroud SPS - Notice of Study Commencement.pdf; Notice of Study Commencement-Cover Letter, Chippewas of Rama First Nation.pdf

Hello,

Please refer to the attached Class Environmental Assessment consultation documents.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Beth Wang

From: Wendy Smeh
Sent: July 27, 2022 9:50 AM
To: Sharday James
Cc: Jenna DeGroote; Preya Balgobin
Subject: RE: Consult Request Status - InnServices SPS EA

Hi Sharday,

Yes, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment will be completed during preliminary design. We will advise you in advance of the work.

Let us know if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Regards,

Wendy Smeh, C.E.T., PMP
Project Manager

Tel: (705) 445-3460 Ext. 135
Cell: (705) 443-9334
wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com

WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM

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Ainley Group is committed to providing accessible customer service. Please inform us if you require this information in an alternative format or require communication supports.

From: Sharday James <shardayj@ramafirstnation.ca>
Sent: July 27, 2022 9:47 AM
To: Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: RE: Consult Request Status - InnServices SPS EA

Hello,
Thank you for your email. I reviewed the archaeological report. Is a Stage 2 going to be completed then? If so are there plans to do it before construction begins?

Thank you,
Sharday James

Sharday James
Community Consultation Worker, Lands and Membership
Chippewas of Rama First Nation

(ph) 705-325-3611,1633
(cell)
(fax)
(url) www.ramafirstnation.ca

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By submitting your or another individual's personal information to Chippewas of Rama First Nation, its service providers and agents, you agree and confirm your authority from such other individual, to our collection, use and disclosure of such personal information in accordance with our privacy policy.

Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail.

From: Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: July 26, 2022 11:36 AM
To: Sharday James <shardayj@ramafirstnation.ca>
Cc: Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Jody Marks <jody.marks@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: RE: Consult Request Status - InnServices SPS EA

Hi Sharday,

Further to InnServices email below regarding the Stroud Sewage Pumping Statin Environmental Assessment, we have attached the Stage 1 Archeological Report, Cultural Heritage report and Environmental Constraints report.

Once you have reviewed, please advise if you have any comments or questions.

Regards,

Wendy Smeh, C.E.T., PMP
Project Manager

Ainley
Tel: (705) 445-3460 Ext. 135
Cell: (705) 443-9334
wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com

WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM

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From: Sharday James <shardayj@ramafirstnation.ca>
Sent: July 15, 2022 9:34 AM
To: Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>
Subject: RE: Consult Request Status - InnServices SPS EA

[EXTERNAL]

Good Morning,

Thank you for your email. I know this was just the beginning of the study but have any reports been completed? Is there more information?

Thanks,
Sharday Jame

Sharday James
Community Consultation Worker, Lands and Membership
Chippewas of Rama First Nation
(ph) 705-325-3611,1633
(cell)
(fax)
(url) www.ramafirstnation.ca

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By submitting your or another individual's personal information to Chippewas of Rama First Nation, its service providers and agents, you agree and confirm your authority from such other individual, to our collection, use and disclosure of such personal information in accordance with our privacy policy.

Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail.

From: Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>
Sent: July 15, 2022 9:00 AM
To: Sharday James <shardayj@ramafirstnation.ca>
Cc: Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: RE: Consult Request Status - InnServices SPS EA

Good morning Sharday,

Just wanted to follow up on the status of our Consultation Application for the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Environmental Assessment?

Feel free to call me at 705-791-9678 if you have any questions.

Thank you,

Jenna DeGroote, C.E.T.
Capital Project Manager

InnServices Utilities Inc.
7251 Yonge Street
Innisfil, ON L9S 0J3
(705) 431-6870 Ext. 252

From: Jenna DeGroote
Sent: May 19, 2022 4:04 PM
To: shardayj@ramafirstnation.ca
Subject: Consult Request Status - InnServices SPS EA

Good afternoon Sharday,

We had received notification from Rama First Nation in regards to a Sewage Pumping Station EA we have going on in Stroud (Innisfil) and were asked to fill out the Consult Request form.

Our Consultant, Ainley Group, sent back the form in February of this year and I am just checking on the status of it.

Thank you,

Jenna DeGroote, C.E.T.
Capital Project Manager

InnServices Utilities Inc.
7251 Yonge Street
Innisfil, ON
L9S 0J3
(705) 431-6870 Ext. 252

Chippewas of Rama First Nation Consultation Request

The Chippewas of Rama First Nation consultation process begins with the completion of a Notice/Application to Consult. As a Proponent, we ask that you provide the information below to facilitate effective, efficient and timely responses to requests. The RFN Community Consultation Worker will assess the proposed project and provide a response at their earliest convenience. Please type N/A if you don't have an answer for a required question.

You will find the Chippewas of Rama First Nation Consultation and Accommodation Protocol here https://www.ramafirstnation.ca/rama-research-ethics-and-community-consultation/. Please be sure to read and understand the process fully before submitting your Application to Consult.

Proponents are encouraged to fully and completely complete this Application to Consult to ensure a timely response and avoid requests for additional information.

Federal and Provincial governments in Canada have a constitutional duty to consult First Nations. If you are unsure whether you are required to consult with the Chippewas of Rama First Nation as a proponent, it is your responsibility to engage with relevant government bodies to determine your responsibilities. We encourage all proponents who suspect they may be required to consult with the Chippewas of Rama First Nation to complete this Application to Consult.

Today's date: *

2/24/2022

Month of request: *

November

Proponent name (company, ministry, municipality or organization):

+ Add

Proponent name not listed:

Inn Services Utilities Inc.

Attach notice and/or a map outlining the proposed activities.

Location of proposed activity:

*

Simcoe ×

+ Add

Proponent address: *

7251 Yonge Street, Innsifil, ON, L9S 0J3

Proponent email: *

jdegroote@innservices.co

Proponent phone number: *

(705) 431-6870

Extension:

252

Name of key contact person: *

Jenna DeGroote

Contact information same as above:

☑

Key contact phone number:

(705) 431-6870

Key contact email:

jdegrooote@innservices.co

Name, phone number, address, email address for other relevant decision makers or others assisting with the project.

Wendy Smeh, Ainley Group, 280 Pretty River Parkway, Collingwood, ON, L9Y 4J5, wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com, 705-443-9334

Address of proposed activity:

Near the community of Stroud on Yonge Street between Victoria Street and Ninth Line.

Type of Activity

Environmental Assessment ×

+ Add

Other type of activity:

Describe the nature and scope of the proposed activity *

Complete the EA decision-making process and preliminary design for a new sewage pumping station to service new development in the community of Stroud .

Projected project start date (calendar selection)

10/1/2021

Projected project end date (calendar selection)

12/31/2022

Note any deadlines or filing dates which may be relevant to the activity *

N/A

Describe the potential impact of the proposed activity on the Chippewas of Rama First Nation and/or the traditional territory of the Chippewas of Rama First Nation, including the Williams Treaty Territory.

To be determined through the EA process.

Describe the proposed consultation process for the project. Include any intended activities, timelines, expectations, limitations, applications, reports, studies or assessments that may be undertaken.

Notice of Amendment related to the timeline of SPS issued October 14, 2021. Notice of Commencement issued November 25, 2021. Environmental Constraints report completed November 2, 2021. Desktop Geotechnical Report completed

January 19, 2022. Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions Report completed January 25, 2022. Stage 1 Archeological report completed February 9, 2022.

Outline any collateral processes or approvals currently underway which may affect the activity.

N/A

Describe all relevant documents, including applications, assessments and policies pertinent to the proposed activity. Please make these documents available upon request. *

InnServices Master Servicing Plan, 2018
Innisfil Official Plan, 2018
Ontario Environmental Assessment (EA) Act

Additional comments:

Attach a profile of the proponent(s).

X Coordinate

Y Coordinate

Submit

Never submit passwords through this form. Report malicious form

Beth Wang

From: Beth Wang
Sent: December 2, 2022 10:06 AM
To: tedw@ramafirstnation.ca
Cc: shardayj@ramafirstnation.ca; k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Jenna DeGroote; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject: InnServices, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) Class EA - Notice of Public Information Centre
Attachments: InnServices Inc. - Stroud SPS - Notice of Public Information Certre.pdf

Dear Chief Ted Williams,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. InnServices Utilities Inc. has retained the services of Ainley Group to undertake a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) to evaluate options to construct a new sewage pumping station (Stroud SPS) to be located on Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil.

As part of Phase 2 of the Class EA process, various alternatives have been developed for evaluation and presented as part of a virtual Public Information Centre. Please see the attached Notice of Public Information Centre for further details.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

Ainley

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 221
Cell: (289) 541-8086

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Beth Wang

From: Ben Cousineau <benc@ramafirstnation.ca>
Sent: March 19, 2025 12:32 PM
To: Beth Wang
Cc: Jenna DeGroote; Wendy Smeh; Preya Balgobin
Subject: RE: FOLLOW-UP: InnServices, Municipal Class EA Stroud SPS - Archaeological Assessment Report

Hi Beth

We don't have any further comments from the review, thank you. We look forward to receiving the Stage 3 survey once completed. Miigwech.

Ben Cousineau
Community Researcher/Archivist, Communications
Chippewas of Rama First Nation
(ph) 705-325-3611,1288
(cell)
(fax) 705-325-0879
(url) www.ramafirstnation.ca

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Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail.

From: Beth Wang <beth.wang@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: March 19, 2025 11:43 AM
To: Ben Cousineau <benc@ramafirstnation.ca>
Cc: Karry Sandy-Mckenzie <k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com>; Chief Ted Williams <tedw@ramafirstnation.ca>; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: FOLLOW-UP: InnServices, Municipal Class EA Stroud SPS - Archaeological Assessment Report

Good morning Ben,

I hope you're doing well.

We wanted to follow up on the Archaeological Assessment Report submitted on March 4, 2025, for the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station.
Please let us know if you require any further information or if there are any comments regarding the review.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

Tel: (905) 452-5172, Ext. 321
Cell: (289) 541-8086

Email: beth.wang@ainleygroup.com

WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM

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From: Beth Wang
Sent: March 4, 2025 12:43 PM
To: benc@ramafirstnation.ca
Cc: k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; tedw@ramafirstnation.ca; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: InnServices, Municipal Class EA Stroud SPS - Archaeological Assessment Report

Good afternoon Ben,

Hope all is well!

Further to Chippewas of Rama First Nation's interest in Stroud SPS, we have been working closely with the property owner and their engineering team regarding the proposed station location. As part of their development plans, the property owner's engineers conducted Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessments on the site and have kindly agreed to share these reports for the purposes of the Class EA.

As requested, we are providing the assessment report along with supplementary documentation containing detailed site location information for your review and comments.

Based on the findings, the projected site has no archaeological findings. While one archaeological resource of cultural heritage value (Thompson Site) was identified, the Stroud SPS Location and Archaeological Map shows that the distance between the SPS and the Thompson Site exceeds 250m.

Additionally, we have confirmed with our archaeological consultant, who stated:
"As long as the SPS location is fully within the area assessed and cleared by the 23PL-250 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment report and is more than 70m away from the site limits shown in the Supplementary Documentation (SD), you should be able to proceed with the SPS upon acceptance of the Stage 2 report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports."

The land is currently owned by the developer, and InnServices plans to purchase a small parcel for the placement of the SPS.

Please let us know if you have any questions or require further clarification.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

Tel: (905) 452-5172, Ext. 321
Cell: (289) 541-8086
Email: beth.wang@ainleygroup.com

WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM

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From: Dillon Bickell
To: Beth Wang
Cc: Karry Sandy-Mckenzie; Jenna DeGroote; Wendy Smeh; Preya Balgobin
Subject: RE: FOLLOW-UP: InnServices, Municipal Class EA Stroud SPS - Notice of Completion
Date: June 4, 2025 2:56:04 PM
Attachments: image001.jpg

Aaniin Beth,

No comments at this time, thank you for the update. I look forward to future updates on this project.

Miigwech,

Dillon

Dillon Bickell, C.E.T. (he/him)
Community Consultation Worker, Legal
Chippewas of Rama First Nation
(ph) 705-325-3611, 1633
(cell) 705-238-7111
(fax) 705-325-0879
(url) www.ramafirstnation.ca

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Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail.

From: Beth Wang <beth.wang@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 3, 2025 3:35 PM
To: Dillon Bickell <dillonb@ramafirstnation.ca>
Cc: Karry Sandy-Mckenzie <k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com>; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: FOLLOW-UP: InnServices, Municipal Class EA Stroud SPS - Notice of Completion

Good afternoon Dillon,,

I hope you're doing well.

We wanted to follow up on the **Project File Report** for the Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) for the new Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS).
As a reminder, the deadline for submitting comments is **June 6th, 2025**.

Please feel free to reach out if you have any questions or require further details.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern
Tel: (905) 452-5172, Ext. 321
Cell: (289) 541-8086
Email: beth.wang@ainleygroup.com

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From: Beth Wang
Sent: May 7, 2025 2:44 PM
To: benc@ramafirstnation.ca
Cc: k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: InnServices, Municipal Class EA Stroud SPS - Notice of Completion

Good afternoon Ben,

Hope all is well!

InnServices Utilities Inc. has retained Ainley Group to conduct a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) for the new Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS).

Please find attached important information regarding the **completion of the Class EA** and details on how to access the Project File Report.
Comments on this Class EA may be submitted by June 6th, 2025.

Should you have any questions or require further details, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern
Tel: (905) 452-5172, Ext. 321
Cell: (289) 541-8086
Email: beth.wang@ainleygroup.com

WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM

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Beausoleil First Nation

From:	Jody Marks
To:	consultations@chimnissing.ca
Cc:	k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; jdegroote@innservices.co; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject:	InnServices Utilities Inc. Master Servicing Plan - Notice of Amendment
Date:	Thursday, October 14, 2021 3:28:00 PM
Attachments:	121031 Notice of Amendment to MSP - FINAL.pdf image003.png

Dear Ms. Susan Copegog,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short- and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). Under Section 18.4 of the MSP, Recommended Wastewater Master Servicing Plan, the project involving the construction of the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) and forcemain is suggested for implementation under the long-term timeline (post 2031). An amendment is being sought to implement the Stroud SPS and forcemain project in advance of the timeline proposed in the MSP.

Please see the attached Notice of Amendment for further details. Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Beth Wang

From: Jody Marks
Sent: November 25, 2021 2:56 PM
To: consultations@chimnissing.ca
Cc: k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh; jdegroote@innservices.co
Subject: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: Stroud SPS - Notice of Study Commencement.pdf; Notice of Study Commencement-Cover Letter, Beausoleil First Nation.pdf

Hello,

Please refer to the attached Class Environmental Assessment consultation documents.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Beth Wang

From: Beth Wang
Sent: December 2, 2022 9:55 AM
To: council@chimnissing.ca; consultations@chimnissing.ca
Cc: k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Jenna DeGroote; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject: InnServices, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) Class EA - Notice of Public Information Centre
Attachments: InnServices Inc. - Stroud SPS - Notice of Public Information Certre.pdf

Hello,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. InnServices Utilities Inc. has retained the services of Ainley Group to undertake a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) to evaluate options to construct a new sewage pumping station (Stroud SPS) to be located on Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil.

As part of Phase 2 of the Class EA process, various alternatives have been developed for evaluation and presented as part of a virtual Public Information Centre. Please see the attached Notice of Public Information Centre for further details.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

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www.ainleygroup.com
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Cell: (289) 541-8086

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Curve Lake First Nation

Beth Wang

From: Wendy Smeh
Sent: November 26, 2021 4:32 PM
To: EmilyW@curvelake.ca; Julie Kapyrka; Kaitlin Hill; k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com
Cc: Jody Marks; Preya Balgobin
Subject: 121031-Stroud SPS EA - Notice of Study Commencement
Attachments: Notice of Study Commencement-Cover Letter, Curve Lake First Nation.pdf; Stroud SPS - Notice of Study Commencement.pdf

Dear Chief Emily Whetung,

We look forward to meeting with Curve Lake in January to discuss the formation of a Joint Consultation Committee for the five Innisfil Heights Sewage Pumping Station EA projects. We will continue to provide you with consultation documents for the remaining four Schedule B Class Environmental Assessments. Please refer to the latest Notice of Study Commencement for the Stroud SPS (attached).

Regards,

Wendy Smeh, C.E.T., PMP
Project Manager

Tel: (705) 445-3460 Ext. 135
Cell: (705) 443-9334

WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM

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From: Julie Kapyrka <JulieK@curvelake.ca>
Sent: Saturday, November 6, 2021 1:19 PM
To: Preya Balgobin <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Kaitlin Hill <KaitlinH@curvelake.ca>
Cc: jdegroote@innservices.co; Wendy Smeh <smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Jody Marks <marks@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: RE: 121031-Innisfil Heights: Sewage Pumping Station 6-Curve Lake-Response

Aaniin Preya,

Thank you for your e-mail. I suggest that we schedule a meeting to discuss the project in more detail – so that can better assess how to approach engagement and consultation.

We are currently booking into January 2022. We are available the morning of January 12th at 10am if that works for your team?

In the meantime, we would be interested in receiving any natural heritage studies or environmental studies to date. Please be advised that we prefer to have the opportunity to be directly participating in any environmental fieldwork of studies that may be taking place on our treaty territories. We have particular concern for cultural keystone species that have significant value to our community, as well as protecting our harvesting rights and having access to practice those activities.

Miigwech.

All the best,

Dr. Julie Kapyrka
Lands & Resources Consultation Liaison
Curve Lake First Nation Government Services Building
22 Winookeeda Road, Curve Lake, ON K0L 1R0
P: 705.657.8045 ext. 239 F: 705.657.8708
W: www.curvelakefirstnation.ca
E: JulieK@curvelake.ca

From: Preya Balgobin <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: November 5, 2021 6:43 PM
To: Kaitlin Hill <KaitlinH@curvelake.ca>
Cc: jdegroote@innservices.co; Julie Kapyrka <JulieK@curvelake.ca>; Wendy Smeh <smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Jody Marks <marks@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: 121031-Innisfil Heights: Sewage Pumping Station 6-Curve Lake-Response

Hello Kaitlin,

Thank you for providing Curve Lake First Nation's feedback on the Class EA for the Innisfil Heights Sewage Pumping Station 6. Please find attached, our responses to the comments and questions.

The study team is open to the formation of a Joint Consultation Committee, if Curve Lake First Nation considers the nature of our project to be appropriate for joint consultant. Please advise and we will reach out to you to discuss.

Should there be additional questions or comments please feel free to contact us.

Regards,
Preya Balgobin, P.Eng.
Senior Project Manager

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 209
Cell: (289) 541-8766

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From: Kaitlin Hill <KaitlinH@curvelake.ca>
Sent: October 21, 2021 1:36 PM
To: Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>
Cc: Julie Kapyrka <JulieK@curvelake.ca>
Subject: Innisfil Heights Sewage Pumping Station 6

[EXTERNAL]

Good afternoon Jenna,

Please find attached a letter from Curve Lake First Nation in regard to the proposed Innisfil Heights Sewage Pumping Station.

We look forward to learning more about your project.

Miigwech,
Kaitlin H.

Kaitlin Hill
Lands and Resources Consultation Liaison
Curve Lake First Nation
Government Services Building
22 Winookeeda Street, Curve Lake, ON K0L 1R0
P: 705.657.8045 ext 222 F: 705.657.8708
W: www.curvelakefirstnation.ca
E: KaitlinH@curvelake.ca

Beth Wang

From: Preya Balgobin
Sent: December 22, 2021 7:06 PM
To: Kaitlin Hill
Cc: Julie Kapyrka; Jenna DeGroote (jdegroote@innservices.co); Wendy Smeh; Jody Marks
Subject: RE: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station
Attachments: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station.pdf

Hi Kaitlin,

Thank you for the feedback. We have scheduled a meeting with the Curve Lake First Nations on January 12, 2022 to discuss the Class EAs for the five pumping stations proposed for Innisfil and the requirement for a Special Consultation Framework. We hope to address any concerns and implement measures deemed necessary from discussions at that meeting.

Regards,
Preya Balgobin, P.Eng.
Senior Project Manager

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 209
Cell: (289) 541-8766

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From: Kaitlin Hill <KaitlinH@curvelake.ca>
Sent: December 20, 2021 1:54 PM
To: Preya Balgobin <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Cc: Julie Kapyrka <JulieK@curvelake.ca>
Subject: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station

Aaniin Preya,

Please find attached a letter from Curve Lake First Nation in regard to the proposed Stroud Sewage Pumping Station project.

We look forward to hearing from you and wish you a happy and safe holiday.

Miigwech,
Kaitlin H.



Kaitlin Hill
Lands and Resources Consultation Liaison
Curve Lake First Nation
Government Services Building
22 Winookeeda Street, Curve Lake, ON K0L 1R0
P: 705.657.8045 ext 222 F: 705.657.8708
W: www.curvelakefirstnation.ca
E: KaitlinH@curvelake.ca

Government Services Building
22 Winookeedaa Road
Curve Lake, Ontario K0L1R0

Phone: 705.657.8045
Fax: 705.657.8708
www.curvelakefirstnation.ca

December 13, 2021
VIA E-MAIL

Preya Balgobin, P. Eng.
Senior Project Manager
905-452-5172 ext. 209
balgobin@ainleygroup.com

RE: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station

Dear Preya,

I would like to acknowledge receipt of correspondence, which was received on November 29th, 2021, regarding the above noted project. As you may be aware, the area in which your project is proposed is situated within the Traditional Territory of Curve Lake First Nation. Our First Nation's Territory is incorporated within the Williams Treaties Territory and was the subject of a claim under Canada's Specific Claims Policy, which has now been settled. All 7 First Nations within the Williams Treaties have had their harvesting rights legally re-affirmed and recognized through this settlement.

Curve Lake First Nation is requiring a File Fee for this project in the amount of $250.00 as outlined in our *Consultation and Accommodation Standards*. This Fee includes project updates as well as review of standard material and project overviews. Depending on the amount of documents to be reviewed by the Consultation Department, additional fees may apply. **Please make this payment to Curve Lake First Nation Consultation Department and please indicate the project name or number on the cheque.**

If you do not have a copy of *Curve Lake First Nation's Consultation and Accommodation Standards* they are available at https://www.curvelakefirstnation.ca/services-departments/lands-rights-resources/ consultation/. Hard copies are available upon request.

Based on the information that you have provided us with respect to the Proposed Stroud Sewage Pumping Station project, Curve Lake First Nation may require a Special Consultation Framework for this project. Information on this Framework can be found on page 9 of our *Consultation and Accommodation Standards* document.

In order to assist us in providing you with timely input, it would be appreciated if you could provide a summary statement indicating how the project will address the following areas that are of concern to our First Nation within our Traditional and Treaty Territory: possible environmental impact to our drinking water; endangerment to fish and wild game; impact on Aboriginal heritage and cultural values; and to endangered species; lands; savannas etc.

Government Services Building
22 Winookeedaa Road
Curve Lake, Ontario K0L1R0

Phone: 705.657.8045
Fax: 705.657.8708
www.curvelakefirstnation.ca

After the information is reviewed it is expected that you or a representative will be in contact to make arrangements to discuss this matter in more detail and possibly set up a date and time to meet with Curve Lake First Nation in person (or virtually).

Although we have not conducted exhaustive research nor have we the resources to do so, there may be the presence of burial or archaeological sites in your proposed project area. Please note, that we have particular concern for the remains of our ancestors. Should excavation unearth bones, remains, or other such evidence of a native burial site or any other archaeological findings, we must be notified without delay. In the case of a burial site, Council reminds you of your obligations under the *Cemeteries Act* to notify the nearest First Nation Government or other community of Aboriginal people which is willing to act as a representative and whose members have a close cultural affinity to the interred person. As I am sure you are aware, the regulations further state that the representative is needed before the remains and associated artifacts can be removed. Should such a find occur, we request that you contact our First Nation immediately.

Furthermore, Curve Lake First Nation also has available, trained Cultural Heritage Liaisons who are able to actively participate in the archaeological assessment process as a member of a field crew, the cost of which will be borne by the proponent. **Curve Lake First Nation expects engagement at Stage 1 of an archaeological assessment** so that we may include Indigenous Knowledge of the land in the process. We insist that at least one of our Cultural Heritage Liaisons be involved in any Stage 2-4 assessments, including test pitting, and/or pedestrian surveys to full excavation.

Although we may not always have representation at all stakeholder meetings, as rights holders', it is our wish to be kept apprised throughout all phases of this project. Please note that this letter does not constitute consultation, but it does represent the initial engagement process.

Should you have further questions or if you wish to hire a Liaison for a project, please contact Julie Kapyrka or Kaitlin Hill, Lands and Resources Consultation Liaisons, at 705-657-8045 or via email at JulieK@Curvelake.ca and KaitlinH@Curvelake.ca .

Yours sincerely,

Chief Emily Whetung
Curve Lake First Nation

From:	Wendy Smeh
To:	Preya Balgobin; Jody Marks; Kaitlin Hill; Francis M. Chua; Kayla Wright; Jenna DeGroote; Julie Kapyrka; Gary Pritchard
Subject:	RE: InnServices Sewage Pumping Station EA"s Consultation Rightsholder Progress Meeting
Date:	June 30, 2022 11:04:00 AM
Attachments:	InnServices - 5 SPS EA - Curve Lake Meeting Minutes June 2 2022.pdf image003.png

---

Good Morning All,

Attached please find the minutes of the Rightsholder meeting of June 2, 2022.

If you find any errors or omissions, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Regards,
Wendy Smeh, C.E.T., PMP
Project Manager

Tel: (705) 445-3460 Ext. 135
Cell: (705) 443-9334
wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com
WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM

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-----Original Appointment-----

From: Wendy Smeh

Sent: May 4, 2022 2:26 PM

To: Wendy Smeh; Preya Balgobin; Jody Marks; Kaitlin Hill; Francis M. Chua; Kayla Wright; Jenna DeGroote; Julie Kapyrka; Gary Pritchard

Subject: InnServices Sewage Pumping Station EA's Consultation Rightsholder Progress Meeting

When: June 2, 2022 2:00 PM-3:00 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).

Where: Microsoft Teams Meeting

Microsoft Teams meeting

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From: Francis M. Chua
To: Jenna DeGroote; Wendy Smeh; Cieslak, Kathleen
Cc: Kayla Wright
Subject: CLFN Land Acknowledgement
Date: June 30, 2022 4:01:10 PM
Attachments: curve_lake_first_nation_land_acknowledgement_2018_copy.pdf

---

Hi! Thanks for meeting. Here is the standard CLFN land acknowledgement. It comes across better when it is personalized. Talk about what reconciliation means to you and where you are in your journey. Talk about all of this with humility and an open posture.

Sharing in a meal helps build relationships. Gift giving is another important cultural gesture (we can cross that bridge in the future).

This is where I ended up getting tobacco. Impart your good energies, your good thoughts, your hopes for the relationship as you create the tie, as you hold the tie in your left hand, and as you offer it with thanks.

https://motherearthtobacco.com/

Happy long weekend!

~ Francis
P.S. One measure of a good meeting is when they say...see you later...see you next time...till next time in their language. Let's see if that happens here. Best wishes to you all and thank you for everything you do.

Government Services Building
22 Winookeedaa Road
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Phone: 705.657.8045
Fax: 705.657.8708
www.curvelakefirstnation.ca

CURVE LAKE FIRST NATION
LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Curve Lake First Nation is pleased to provide an appropriate and approved land acknowledgement for use in various organizations, agencies, and educational institutions. Please enjoy the use of the following land acknowledgement:

(Insert the name of your organization in the blanks).

"We respectfully acknowledge that _____ is located on the Treaty 20 Michi Saagiig territory and in the traditional territory of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations, collectively known as the Williams Treaties First Nations, which include: Curve Lake, Hiawatha, Alderville, Scugog Island, Rama, Beausoleil, and Georgina Island First Nations.

_____ respectfully acknowledges that the Williams Treaties First Nations are the stewards and caretakers of these lands and waters in perpetuity, and that they continue to maintain this responsibility to ensure their health and integrity for generations to come."

Yours sincerely,

Chief Phyllis Williams
Curve Lake First Nation

MEETING MINUTES

195 County Court Boulevard, 3rd Floor
Brampton, ON L6W 3W8
Tel: (905) 595-6862
E-mail: brampton@ainleygroup.com

INNSERVICES UTILITIES INC.
MCEA & PRELIMINARY DESIGN FOR FIVE SEWAGE PUMPING STATIONS
CURVE LAKE FIRST NATIONS RIGHT'S HOLDER MEETING

PROJECT:	InnServices Utilities Inc. P-21-CWW286 287DN 252DN 288DN 292DN Engineering Services for Municipal Class Environmental Assessment and Preliminary Design for Five (5) Sewage Pumping Stations Ainley Job No. 121031
DATE:	June 2nd, 2022
TIME:	2:00 pm to 3:00pm
LOCATION	Teams Meeting
PRESENT:	Francis M. Chua, Curve Lake First Nation Kayla Wright, Curve Lake First Nation Jenna DeGroote, InnServices Preya Balgobin, Ainley Group Wendy Smeh, Ainley Group Gary Pritchard, 4 Directions Conservation
DISTRIBUTION:	ALL PRESENT Julie Kapyrka, Curve Lake First Nation Jody Marks, Ainley Group Kaitlin Hill, Curve Lake First Nation

1. Status of Curve Lake Review

Curve Lake confirmed that the environmental constraint reports have been reviewed. Ainley noted that there is still one report (for sewage pumping station 2) that has not yet been submitted by Azimuth. Ainley will provide when available.

Action by Ainley

Once the dates of additional field studies are being discussed, Ainley will provide Curve Lake with the opportunity to join the field review. If Curve Lake cannot attend the site visit, field notes and observations should be provided in advance of the report so that Curve Lake has something to compare the report to. When corresponding about the field studies the dates, times and topic, as well as the address of the specific

property should be identified. The review will provide additional knowledge from the perspective of indigenous rights.

Action by Ainley

The archeological and built heritage reports are in queue for review but have not yet been reviewed due to internal staffing issues. Ainley noted that the review of the reports for Innisfil Heights sewage pumping station 6 is the highest priority because it is the first EA in the sequence of the project schedule. The virtual Public Information Centre for the EA was made public on April 21st, 2022. Following that, the public comment period was until May 12th, providing the public and stakeholders with the opportunity to comment on the preliminary recommendation. The project file report will be finalized and additional studies undertaken prior to the issuance of the notice of study completion. There will be another opportunity to comment following the notice of study completion. Ainley asked when Curve Lake would have the opportunity to comment on the IH SPS 6 reports. Curve Lake was not certain.

Action by Curve Lake/ 4 Directions

It was noted that Ainley is now working on the 20th Sideroad SPS EA. The PIC will be made public on June 20th at which time a site will be recommended. InnServices inquired about whether Curve Lake would feel comfortable with a recommendation being made before they can review the reports. Curve Lake indicated that they would be okay with the PIC taking place.

It was discussed that the PIC and resulting 'recommended alternative' show the public what has been looked at, what alternative provides the least impact, and allows the public, rightsholders and stakeholders to provide input. It is not a final decision.

Ainley provided an overview of the PIC boards for IH SPS 6 to Curve Lake to describe the selected sites and why the decision was made to choose the recommended site solution. Ainley offered to go through all future PIC material directly with Curve Lake, via a virtual meeting/presentation in order to facilitate consultation with Curve Lake. The suggestion was accepted. A date will be selected to review IH SPS and 20th Sideroad information.

Action by Ainley/ Curve Lake

It was discussed that a land acknowledgement is a meaningful way to begin every meeting. The next meeting will begin with a land acknowledgement.

2. Adjournment
3:00pm

Any errors and/or omissions from these Minutes should be reported to the undersigned as soon as possible.

Minutes prepared by:

Wendy Smeh, C.E.T., PMP
Ainley & Associates Limited

C:\Users\wsmeh\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Outlook\T5SI6766\121031-Innisfil 5 SPS EA-Curve Lake Meeting Minutes June 2022-ppb.docx

From:	Wendy Smeh
To:	Kayla Wright; Francis M. Chua
Cc:	Jody Marks; Jenna DeGroote; Preya Balgobin
Subject:	RE: 121031-InnServices SPS Class EA - PIC Presentations Review Meeting
Date:	August 9, 2022 11:09:00 AM
Attachments:	image002.png image003.png

HI Kayla,

Thanks for find a time that works for everyone. We're available on the 23rd at 10:30pm. Will you be sending a meeting invite or would you like us to provide it?

Regards,
Wendy Smeh, C.E.T., PMP
Project Manager

Tel: (705) 445-3460 Ext. 135
Cell: (705) 443-9334
wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com
WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM

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From: Kayla Wright <kayla@francischua.com>
Sent: August 8, 2022 2:40 PM
To: Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Francis M. Chua <francis@francischua.com>
Cc: Jody Marks <jody.marks@ainleygroup.com>; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: Re: 121031-InnServices SPS Class EA - PIC Presentations Review Meeting

Hi Wendy,

Apologies for the delay! Trying to gather everyone's availability can be challenging at times.

Would anytime during the day of Friday September 23rd work for you?

Many thanks,

Kayla

From: Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 27, 2022 1:56 PM
To: Francis M. Chua <francis@francischua.com>
Cc: Jody Marks <jody.marks@ainleygroup.com>; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Kaitlin Hill <KaitlinH@curvelake.ca>; k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com <k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com>; Kayla Wright <kayla@francischua.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: 121031-InnServices SPS Class EA - PIC Presentations Review Meeting

Hi Francis,

We discussed finding a time to meet to go over the PIC presentations for the InnServices sewage pumping station EA's with Curve Lake. Would you please provide some dates in September that would work for your team.

As well, InnServices' virtual Public Information Centre (PIC) for proposed sewage pumping station, Innisfil Heights SPS 2 (IH SPS2), was posted online as of July 21, 2022. The presentation is available on the InnServices site and the Town Facebook and Youtube pages. The link to the virtual presentation is https://innservices.co/infrastructure-upgrades/environmental-assessments/innisfil-heights-sewage-pumping-station-2.

Regards,
Wendy Smeh, C.E.T., PMP
Project Manager

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Cell: (705) 443-9334
WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM
****Please note that we are beginning to transition our primary email addresses to a new format. While my previous address will continue to work, we ask that you please update your address book with my new email address: wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com**

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From:	Francis M. Chua
To:	Wendy Smeh
Cc:	Preya Balgobin; Jenna DeGroote
Subject:	Re: InnServices Sewage Pumping Station EAs - Curve Lake First Nations Consultation Meeting Minutes - Revisions
Date:	August 9, 2022 3:32:23 PM
Attachments:	image001.png image002.png image004.png

Hi Wendy.

Sorry for my delay. I reviewed it. I think it is good enough. Thank you for making the effort to incorporate the items/issues.

Give me a little bit more time, I will make sure that Gary is aware of it first before it gets finalized. I've let him know that I am good with what has been subsequently written.

Thanks.

~ Francis

From: Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 3, 2022 4:49 PM
To: Francis M. Chua <francis@francischua.com>
Cc: Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>
Subject: RE: InnServices Sewage Pumping Station EAs - Curve Lake First Nations Consultation Meeting Minutes - Revisions

Hi Francis,

Just checking in to see if you have any comments or questions related to the revised meeting minutes? Let me know. Once confirmed we will reissue them to all parties.

Regards,
Wendy Smeh, C.E.T., PMP
Project Manager

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From: Wendy Smeh
Sent: July 22, 2022 3:48 PM
To: Francis M. Chua <francis@francischua.com>
Cc: Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>
Subject: InnServices Sewage Pumping Station EAs - Curve Lake First Nations Consultation Meeting Minutes - Revisions

Hi Francis,

We are providing revised minutes of the last Rightsholder meeting as requested. The additional comments are shown in red for ease of reference. Please review and advise if it meets your satisfaction. If so, I will finalize the minutes as a PDF and send them out to all parties.

Feel free to make revisions directly on the word document using 'track changes' for consideration. You can also call me on my cell phone to discuss further.

Have a good weekend.

Regards,
Wendy Smeh, C.E.T., PMP
Project Manager

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wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com
WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM

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From: Francis M. Chua <francis@francischua.com>
Sent: May 11, 2022 5:15 PM
To: Kayla Wright <kayla@francischua.com>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Julie Kapyrka <JulieK@curvelake.ca>; Kaitlin Hill <KaitlinH@curvelake.ca>; Gary Pritchard <gpritchard@4directionsconservation.com>
Cc: Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Jody Marks <jody.marks@ainleygroup.com>; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>
Subject: Initial Review: InnServices Sewage Pumping Station EAs - Curve Lake First Nations Consultation Meeting Minutes

Hello Wendy.

I'm submitting this on behalf of CLFN. This follows along with Kayla's email yesterday.

Thanks.

~ Francis

From: Kayla Wright <kayla@francischua.com>
Sent: Tuesday, May 10, 2022 3:42 PM
To: Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Julie Kapyrka <JulieK@curvelake.ca>; Kaitlin Hill <KaitlinH@curvelake.ca>; Gary Pritchard <gpritchard@4directionsconservation.com>; Francis M. Chua <francis@francischua.com>
Cc: Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Jody Marks <jody.marks@ainleygroup.com>; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>
Subject: RE: InnServices Sewage Pumping Station EAs - Curve Lake First Nations Consultation Meeting Minutes

Hi Wendy,

Please see attached Schedule D Budget estimate to give us an idea of dollar values. We just placed our typical next to our budgeted values for this project, which encompasses the 5 stations. We would only bill for actuals as the work is done.

Let us know if you have any questions or concerns.

Unfortunately, at this time given some unexpected circumstances, we will not be able to complete the CH and Stage 1AAs for the May 13th deadline but we hope Gary's review of the Environmental files will provide some guidance on the project overall that could be used. We will have that over to you by the end of the week.

Many thanks,

Kayla

From: Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: Friday, May 6, 2022 12:56 PM
To: Julie Kapyrka <JulieK@curvelake.ca>; Kaitlin Hill <KaitlinH@curvelake.ca>; Gary Pritchard <gpritchard@4directionsconservation.com>; Francis M. Chua <francis@francischua.com>; k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Kayla Wright <kayla@francischua.com>
Cc: Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Jody Marks <jody.marks@ainleygroup.com>; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>
Subject: RE: InnServices Sewage Pumping Station EAs - Curve Lake First Nations Consultation Meeting Minutes

Hello All,

Attached please find the Rightsholder meeting minutes of May 5, 2022 for the InnServices Five SPS EA project. Also attached is an updated list of background study report submissions including the date of submission to Curve Lake. A link with the remaining reports is as follows: https://ainleygroup-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/p/wendy_smeh/EnTWxNSSLeBFqC04w81wT9YBAoDo7f-b8yRun-Jg0vxhhA?e=dbnYP1

We also want to confirm who will be reviewing the CH and Stage 1 assessment? Are both done by Curve Lake? We would like to confirm that comments can be provided for the IH SPS 6 reports by May 13th? Let us know.

Please advise if you have any comments or questions.

Regards,

Wendy Smeh, C.E.T., PMP
Project Manager



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Beth Wang

From: Francis M. Chua <francis@francischua.com>
Sent: September 29, 2022 1:20 PM
To: Jenna DeGroote; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh; Jody Marks
Cc: KeithK@curvelake.ca; AudreyP@curvelake.ca; Katie Young-Haddlesey; Julie Kapyrka; Kaitlin Hill (Curve Lake) (KaitlinH@curvelake.ca); Paige Williams; Gary Pritchard; info@4directionsconservation.com; Hannah Tosello; Kayla Wright
Subject: CLFN Site Visit: InnServices SPS EA Site Visit
Attachments: Inn Services - CLFN Technical Field Memo - Innisfil Sewage Pumping Stations.pdf

Hello Jenna, Wendy, and team.

Please find attached the site visit memo. Thanks.

~ Francis

From: Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: Monday, July 4, 2022 2:29 PM
To: info@4directionsconservation.com <info@4directionsconservation.com>; Gary Pritchard <gpritchard@4directionsconservation.com>; Kayla Wright <kayla@francischua.com>; Francis M. Chua <francis@francischua.com>
Cc: Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Jody Marks <jody.marks@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: RE: InnServices SPS EA Site Visit

Hi All,

Thank you for meeting with us tomorrow to visit the possible sites for new sewage pumping stations that are a part of the InnServices Five Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) EA's project. We will meet you at the intersection of the 20th Sideroad and 7th Line at 1:00pm as per the meeting invitation.

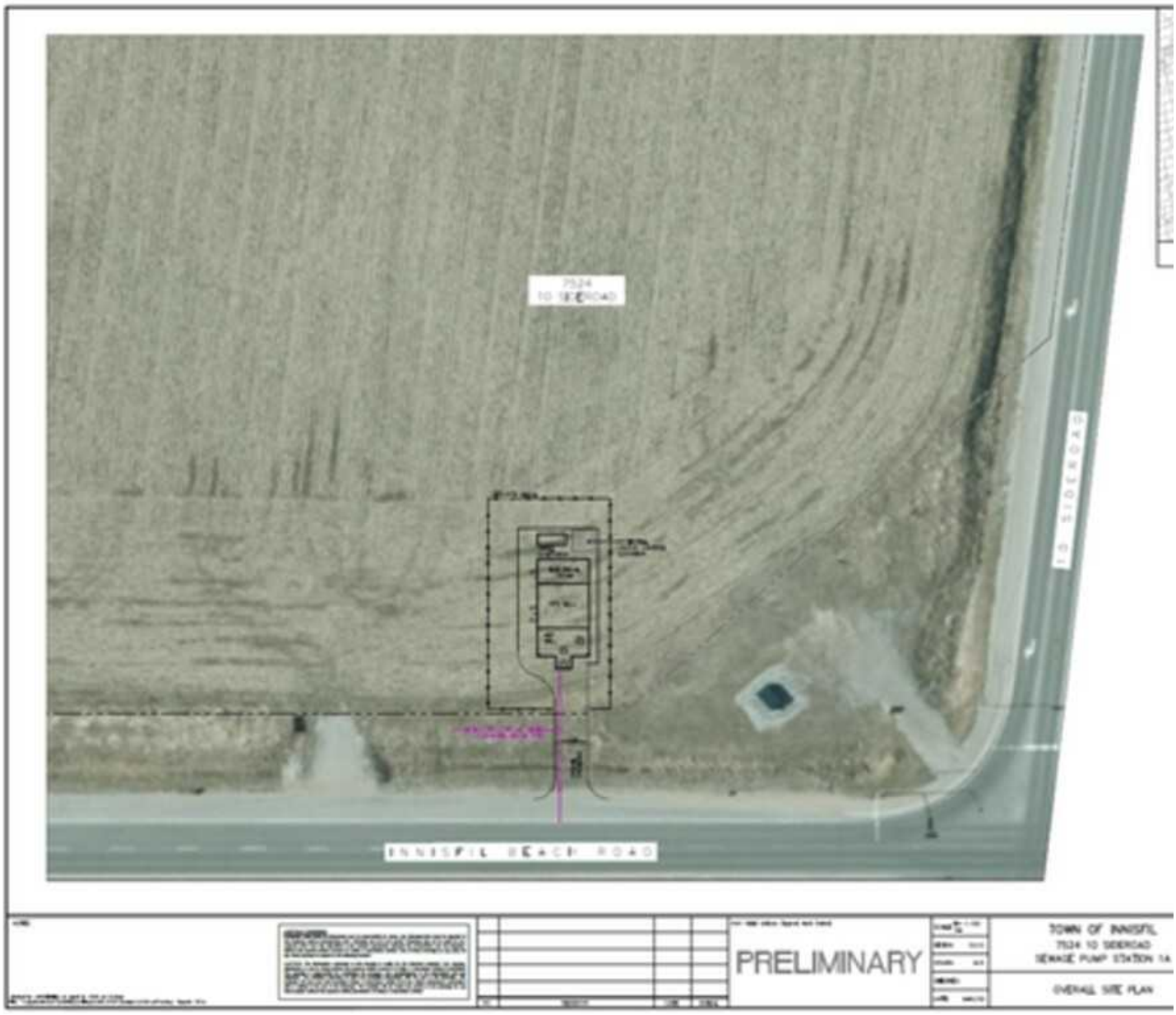
It is anticipated that the sites for Innisfil Heights SPS 6, 20th Sideroad SPS and IH SPS 1 and 2 may be reviewed depending on the time available. We have included site plans showing the locations of properties that were considered in each of the reviews, as well as a brief summary of the sites. We will print a copy of each of the plans to bring to site.

As well, for reference, we have included the typical footprint of a SPS site on the preferred site for SPS 6 (Site 1A) below.

Innisfil Heights Sewage Pumping Station 6 on Innisfil Beach Road
The Master Servicing Plan identifies a SPS on Innisfil Beach Road to servicing the Economic District of Innisfil Heights. The preliminary preference is Site 1A for technical and environmental reasons as outlined on the PIC display boards of April 21, 2022.

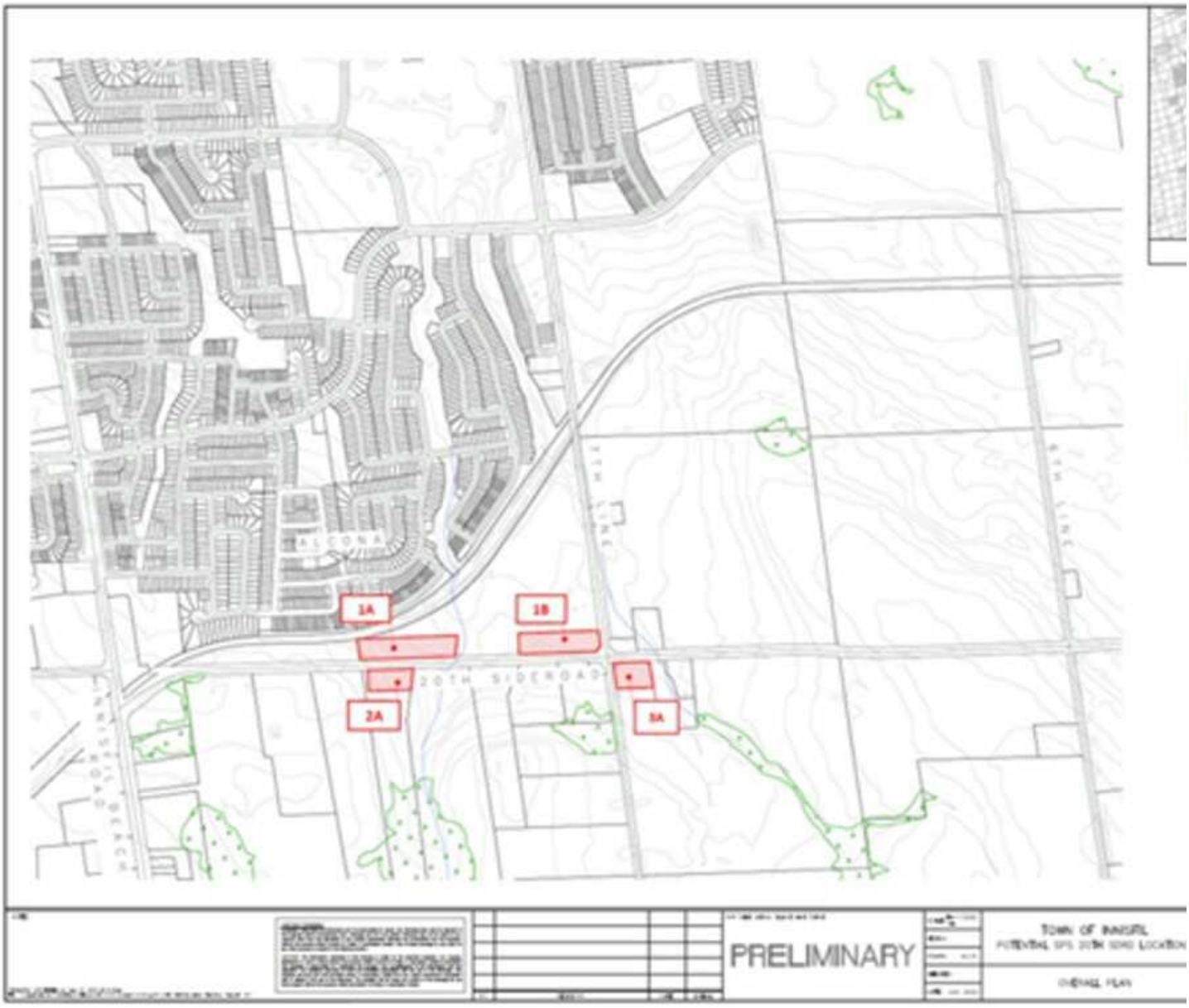


The conceptual drawing below shows an approximate footprint of a SPS site on Site 1A.

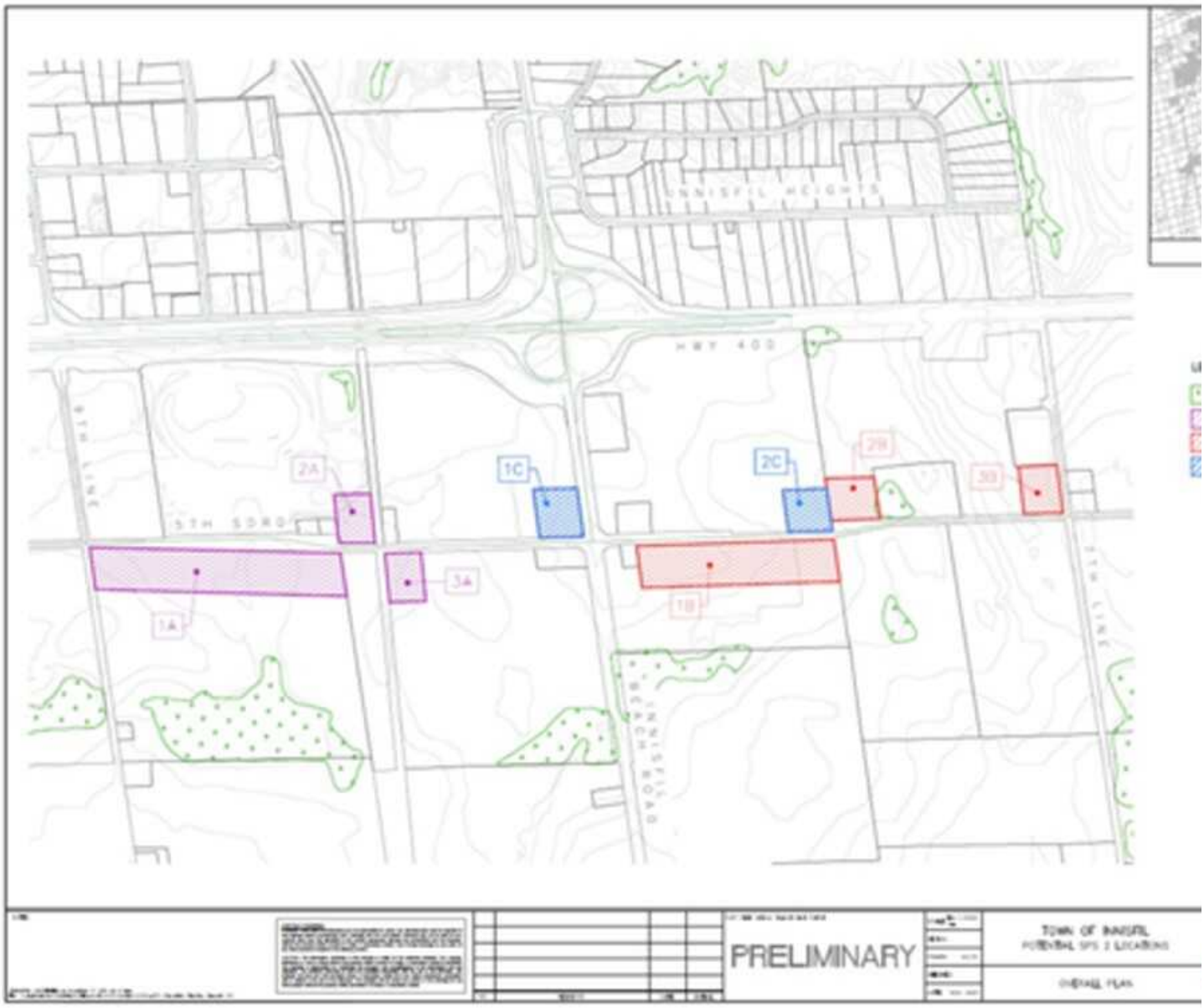


20th Sideroad Sewage Pumping Station Sites

Based on a review of the background reports, Site 1B was presented as the preliminary preferred alternative at the PIC dated June 21, 2022.



Below are the preliminary site alternatives for SPS 1 and SPS 2. The site alternatives are still under review.



Let us know if you have any questions.

Regards,

Wendy Smeh, C.E.T., PMP
Project Manager

Ainley GROUP

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Cell: (705) 443-9334
wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com

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September 29, 2022

Ms. Jenna DeGroote
Capital Project Manager
InnServices Utilities
7251 Yonge Street
Innisfil, Ontario L9S 0J3
Delivered by Email

CC: InnServices & Ainley Group Teams

Dear Ms. DeGroote,

RE: CLFN's Technical Field Memorandum for Town of Innisfil – Innisfil 5 Sewage Pumping Station EAs

On behalf of our Consultation Department at Curve Lake First Nation (CLFN), we are writing to provide the Technical Field Memorandum for the Innisfil 5 Sewage Pumping Stations.

Our Consultation Department has emphasized that environmental protection and sustainability is an integral component of the future of the Curve Lake First Nation. Working with Curve Lake to develop project concept, design, planning, assessment, potential and actual impacts, monitoring, etc. are necessary steps in our process. All plans and activities must be viewed through the lens of environmental protection and sustainability. These requirements ensure that Curve Lake First Nation's interests and rights are being protected within our territory; that we are able to protect the ability to exercise our rights as a people – physically, culturally, and spiritually; that we are able to foster sovereignty, cultural identity, and sustainable succession. This is central to all relationships being progressed with various regulators and proponents.

Curve Lake First Nation is the steward and caretaker of the lands and waters within our territory in perpetuity, as we have been for thousands of years, and we have an obligation to continue to steadfastly maintain this responsibility to ensure their health and integrity for generations to come. Protection, conservation, and sustainable collaborative management are priorities for Curve Lake First Nation.

Curve Lake's vision statement must be central to development in the territory: "Upon the foundation of community values and vision that promotes and preserves our relationship with mother earth, which has defined and will continue to define our identity and culture as Anishnaabe People, the Consultation Department will build and secure the framework for our First Nation lands by putting into place ways and laws that will provide both the protection and the freedom for each person, their family, and the whole community to fulfill their potential. Each way and law will be given the consideration to its importance for our next seven generations."

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Our Consultation Department has accepted the review and recommendations provided by Gary Pritchard, CEO & Indigenous Conservation Ecologist, 4 Directions of Conservation Consulting Services for the Technical Field Memorandum. Please refer to Appendix A for details on the memorandum including recommendations.

We thank you, your team, InnServices and Ainley Group for working with us to understand and incorporate our comments on this Project. We thank you for working with us to create an agreement together and setting aside capacity funding, this will assist in our ability to conduct these reviews and other activities associated with the project.

We do this work to uphold our responsibilities to care for the earth and waters, for our people, our nation, and for all our relations. Our foundational belief is balance; our values and principles are built upon the respect, care, and nurturing of all life as part of an interconnected whole and necessary for the balance and harmony required for Mino-Bimaadiziwin now and for future generations.

Sincerely,

On behalf of The Curve Lake First Nation Consultation Department

Gary Pritchard
Representing Curve Lake First Nation
CEO & Indigenous Conservation Ecologist
4 Directions of Conservation Consulting Services

Francis Chua
Support to CLFN Consultation Department

cc:

- Chief Keith Knott, Curve Lake First Nation
- Curve Lake First Nation Chief and Council
- Katie Young-Haddlesey, Chief Operating Officer, CLFN
- Dr. Julie Kapyrka, Lands & Resources Consultation Liaison, CLFN
- Kaitlin Hill, Lands & Resources Consultation Liaison, CLFN

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Appendix A: Technical Field Memorandum

Technical Field Memorandum

Ecological Features of Site ~ Innisfil Heights SPS

Date: September 29th, 2022 **Project No.:** 22-187

Project Name: Innisfil Heights Sewage Pumping Station

Client Name: InnServices - Town of Innisfil

Submitted To: Curve Lake First Nation Consultation Department

Submitted By: Hannah Tosello, Aquatic Biologist

Dear Julie and Katie,

Here are some generalist notes from 4 Directions site visit on July 5th, 2022, about the land base and ecology around the proposed sewage pumping station and its alternative sites.

Ecoregions and Vegetation Communities

The footprint of the project is within Ecoregion 6E, the Lake Simcoe-Rideau Ecoregion. This ecoregion is the second most densely populated ecoregion in Ontario. However, there are 27 types of natural heritage areas located in this ecoregion. Within this Ecoregion the underlying bedrock is Paleozoic dolomite and limestone, and the surface is gently undulating to rolling terrain. The mineral substrates in this ecoregion also have a high capability to buffer acidic atmospheric deposition before reaching surface water.

Most of the ecoregion (57%) exists as cropland and pasture and abandoned fields. Deciduous, coniferous, and mixed forest cover make up 30.1% respectively. Water only makes up 4% of this ecoregion.

This ecoregion is bounded by Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence River, and the Ottawa River. Located within the Great Lakes Watershed, this ecoregion is generally well drained.

Major Trees and Shrub Species

Within this ecoregion, vegetation is relatively diverse. The 30.1% of forest cover is comprised of hardwood forests dominated by sugar maple, American beech, white ash, eastern hemlock, and numerous other species are found. Lowlands, including rich floodplain forests, contain green ash, silver maple, red maple, eastern white cedar, yellow birch, balsam fir, and black ash.

Within and surrounding the sites visited, tree species consisted of Manitoba maple, red maple, sugar maple, eastern cedar, and white pine.

The typical shrub layer during the site visit consisted of staghorn sumac, buckthorn, dogwood, and hawthorn.

Understory mainly consisted of goldenrods, burdock, garlic mustard, asters, mullein, wild parsnip, wild grape, white clover, stinging nettle, vetches, sedges, fern species.

It should be noted that all hardwood forests have cultural significance and are granted protections through the treaty making process. This includes the hardwood forest stands comprising of Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*), Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*), Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), Eastern White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), Yellow Birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*), and Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*).

However, this cannot be considered as a plant inventory of the site, since these are just generalist observations made in the field day.

Species Richness

Within this ecoregion, species are quite diverse. Within the ecoregion mammals include white-tailed deer, Northern raccoon, striped skunk, and woodchuck.

Wetland habitats are used by many species of water birds and shorebirds, including wood duck, great blue heron, and Wilson's snipe.

Open upland habitats are used by species such as field sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, and eastern meadowlark. Upland forests support populations of species such as hairy woodpecker, wood thrush, scarlet tanager, and rose-breasted grosbeak.

Reptiles and amphibians found in this ecosystem include American bullfrog, northern leopard frog, spring peeper, red-spotted newt, snapping turtle, eastern gartersnake, and common watersnake.

Characteristic fish species in the ecoregion include the white sucker, smallmouth bass, walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, rainbow darter, emerald shiner, and pearl dace.

From talking to local community members and data base searches there appears to be the following with potential within the footprint of the project:

- Species of mammals include those most common among this ecoregion
- 333 species of bird in Simcoe County
- 12 species of reptiles and amphibians including green frog, and American bullfrog (Cultural Keystone Species)
- And 26 fish species including possible Brook trout (Cultural Keystone Species)

Observed Species on Site

During the site visit, 4 Directions staff observed directly or observed evidence of species within the site visit properties. These species include:

Turkey Vulture	Northern cardinal
American Crow	American robin
Blue Jay	Red-winged black bird
Song sparrow	

Concerns from Field Visit

4 Directions visited all the sites for each proposed alternative for this project. We have therefore broken up our concerns between all the alternatives from 1-3. The concerns are as follows:

Alternative 1

1. The Lawson drain traverses the site where the Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority watershed property is. 4 Directions is concerned about potential impacts to this watercourse and the fish species within it. The Michi Saagiig have inherent and treaty rights to fish the waters of their territories. The Lawson drain is a part of the Simcoe watershed and the watercourses commonly used by the Michi Saagiig. Any negative impact to any of the watercourses in the territory is seen as an infringement upon the Michi Saagiig rights to the waters.

Alternative 2A

1. The southern edge of the property is bordered by a wetland community. Under the Williams Treaty, all wetlands within the territory are afforded rights and protections. This wetland on the south edge of the site must be afforded a 120 m buffer from the proposed development site. This is to protect the wetland, the species within it and the Michi Saagiig rights. Any impact to this wetland is an infringement upon the Michi Saagiig Treaty rights.

Alternative 2B

1. At the south border of the site there is a watercourse that crosses the site. 4 Directions is concerned about potential impacts to this watercourse and the fish species within it. The Michi Saagiig have inherent and treaty rights to fish the waters of their territories. These watercourses are commonly used by the Michi Saagiig and drain into Lake Simcoe. Any negative impact to any of the watercourses in the territory is seen as an infringement upon the Michi Saagiig rights to fish their waters.

Alternative 2C

Alternative 2C is the preliminary proposed solution for this project.

1. The tributary of Lovers creek runs on the North end of this proposed site. Since the tributary provides potential habitat for aquatic species, 4 Directions is concerned about potential impacts to this watercourse and the fish species within it. Lovers creek is known to support coldwater habitat for Brook trout (Cultural Keystone Species). The Michi Saagiig have inherent and treaty rights to fish the waters of their territories. Any negative impact to any of the watercourses in the territory is seen as an infringement upon the Michi Saagiig rights to fish their waters.

    a. 4 Directions would suggest completing fish surveys for this tributary to determine fish community and thermal regime. The survey results should be shared with CLFN to determine Cultural Keystone Species and create mitigation measures and monitoring plans if necessary.

2. 4 Directions is concerned with possible grassland bird SAR that might be found within 120 m of the proposed site since the site and surrounding are agricultural fields. We would therefore suggest that bird surveys take place to identify any species within the area. If these have been done, 4 Directions suggests sharing this information with CLFN to assess for any Cultural Keystone Species. We would also suggest that any of the bird SAR that are not identified through surveys be granted protection regardless of rationale of occurrence.

3. 4 Directions is also concerned about potential frog habitat along the tributary of Lovers creek in the North end of the site. American bullfrog and green frog are Cultural Keystone Species that are inherently important to the Michi Saagiig. It is important to know if these species are in this habitat to ensure they are protected and therefore the Michi Saagiig rights are also protected.

    a. Amphibian surveys should be conducted to determine the frog species in the area. The survey results should be shared with CLFN to determine Cultural Keystone Species and create mitigation measures and monitoring plans if necessary.

Alternative 2D

1. 4 Directions is concerned with potential impacts to aquatic species populations within the tributaries of Lovers creek that traverse this site. These watercourses are commonly used by the Michi Saagiig as they are a part of the Simcoe watershed. Any negative impact to these watercourses and the aquatic species within them would be a direct infringement upon the Michi Saagiig Treaty rights to fish their own waters.

Alternative 3

1. Similarly, 4 Directions is concerned with potential impacts to aquatic species populations within the tributaries of Lovers creek that traverse this proposed site. To reiterate, these watercourses commonly used by the Michi Saagiig, both historically and currently, are of high importance. Any negative impact to these watercourses and the aquatic species within them would be a direct infringement upon the Michi Saagiig Treaty rights.

Closing

Lake Simcoe and its surrounding tributaries have been and continue to be critical to the Michi Saagiig. Any disruption to the waters and the aquatic life that inhabits it would be an infringement on the Treaty Rights of the Michi Saagig.

Based on the site visit findings, an Environmental Monitoring Plan must be developed that suits the needs of CLFN to ensure cultural longevity during and post construction of this project.

We hope this report answers any of the questions you may have regarding the sites ecological features and impacts to Indigenous Rights. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact us.

4 Directions of Conservation Consulting Services

Miigwetch,



Hannah Tosello, BSc., MEnvSc.
Aquatic Biologist



Gary Pritchard, BSc., EP., CERP.
Principal, Indigenous Conservation Ecologist

Beth Wang

From: Beth Wang
Sent: November 7, 2023 2:34 PM
To: Francis M. Chua
Cc: relationships@4directionsconservation.com; Jenna DeGroote; Wendy Smeh; Preya Balgobin; fchua@4directionsconservation.com
Subject: RE: FOLLOW-UP: Innisfil SPS EA-CLFN Consultation Meeting (September 12th)-Draft Minutes
Attachments: 121031-Innisfil 5 SPS EA CLFN Meeting - Minutes - Issued.pdf

Good afternoon Francis,

Thanks for the comments. Please find the attached revised meeting minutes.

Could you please advise whom we should address this meeting minutes to?

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 321
Cell: (289) 541-8086

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From: Francis M. Chua <francis@francischua.com>
Sent: November 6, 2023 4:55 PM
To: Beth Wang <beth.wang@ainleygroup.com>
Cc: relationships@4directionsconservation.com; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; fchua@4directionsconservation.com
Subject: Re: FOLLOW-UP: Innisfil SPS EA-CLFN Consultation Meeting (September 12th)-Draft Minutes

Hi Beth. Thanks for your patience.

Kayla reviewed this earlier than I; she made some notes on the PDF. Please make the corrections.

I reviewed this as well and have no other comments/corrections to add.

Thanks.

~ Francis

From: Francis M. Chua <francis@francischua.com>
Sent: Friday, November 3, 2023 7:31 AM
To: Beth Wang <beth.wang@ainleygroup.com>; fchua@4directionsconservation.com <fchua@4directionsconservation.com>
Cc: relationships@4directionsconservation.com <relationships@4directionsconservation.com>; Kayla Wright <kayla@francischua.com>; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: Re: FOLLOW-UP: Innisfil SPS EA-CLFN Consultation Meeting (September 12th)-Draft Minutes

Hi Beth. Thanks for the reminder. Will do. It is on my list of priorities. Just have not gotten to it yet.

~ Francis

From: Beth Wang <beth.wang@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 2, 2023 3:28 PM
To: fchua@4directionsconservation.com <fchua@4directionsconservation.com>
Cc: relationships@4directionsconservation.com <relationships@4directionsconservation.com>; Francis M. Chua <francis@francischua.com>; Kayla Wright <kayla@francischua.com>; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: FOLLOW-UP: Innisfil SPS EA-CLFN Consultation Meeting (September 12th)-Draft Minutes

Good afternoon Francis,

Hope all is well!

I'd like to follow up again on the draft meeting minutes for our meeting held on September 12th.
Could you kindly review it at your convenience and provide any feedback or comments you may have?

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 321
Cell: (289) 541-8086

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From: Beth Wang
Sent: October 16, 2023 9:30 AM
To: 'fchua@4directionsconservation.com' <fchua@4directionsconservation.com>
Cc: 'relationships@4directionsconservation.com' <relationships@4directionsconservation.com>; 'Francis M. Chua' <francis@francischua.com>; 'Kayla Wright' <kayla@francischua.com>; 'Jenna DeGroote' <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: FOLLOW-UP: Innisfil SPS EA-CLFN Consultation Meeting (September 12th)-Draft Minutes

Good morning Francis,

Hope you had a wonderful weekend!

I'd like to follow up on the draft meeting minutes for our meeting held on September 12th.
Could you kindly review it at your convenience and provide any feedback or comments you may have?

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

www.ainleygroup.com
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Cell: (289) 541-8086

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From: Beth Wang
Sent: October 11, 2023 2:45 PM
To: Francis M. Chua <francis@francischua.com>
Cc: Kayla Wright <kayla@francischua.com>; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: FOLLOW-UP: Innisfil SPS EA-CLFN Consultation Meeting (September 12th)-Draft Minutes

Good afternoon Francis,

Hope you had a wonderful long weekend!

I'd like to follow up on the draft meeting minutes for our meeting held on September 12th.
Could you kindly review it at your convenience and provide any feedback or comments you may have?

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 321
Cell: (289) 541-8086

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From: Beth Wang
Sent: September 27, 2023 5:03 PM
To: Francis M. Chua <francis@francischua.com>

Cc: 'Kayla Wright' <kayla@francischua.com>; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: Innisfil SPS EA-CLFN Consultation Meeting (September 12th)-Draft Minutes

Hi Francis,

Hope all is well!

Please find attached, the draft meeting minutes of the September 12th meeting for the Innisfil Class EA project for your review and comment prior to further communicating with CLFN. Finalization of the minutes will occur following your review.

If you have any suggestions for improvements or other thoughts about the meeting minutes, we welcome them.

Thank you and have a wonderful rest of the day.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 321
Cell: (289) 541-8086

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AINLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED
6299 Airport Road, Suite 205, Mississauga, ON L4V 1N3
Tel: (905) 595-6862 • www.ainleygroup.com

Meeting Minutes

Project:	InnServices Utilities Inc. P-21-CWW286 287DN 252DN 288DN 292DN Engineering Services for Municipal Class Environmental Assessment and Preliminary Design for Five (5) Sewage Pumping Stations Ainley Project No. 121031		
Date:	September 12, 2023		
Time:	10:00 AM to 11:30 AM		
Location:	Online Team Meeting		
Present:	Francis M. Chua	-	4 Directions of Conservation, (supporting Curve Lake First Nations)
	Kayla Wright	-	4 Directions of Conservation
	Jenna DeGroote	-	InnServices Utilities Inc.
	Wendy Smeh	-	Ainley & Associates Limited (AAL)
	Preya Balgobin	-	Ainley & Associates Limited
	Beth Wang	-	Ainley & Associates Limited
Distribution:	All Present		

1 Introduction

The purpose of this meeting is to review each pumping station site and to discuss any concerns or comments that Curve Lake First Nations (CLFN) may have with respect to any of natural heritage site investigations, reports submitted to date or to determine if any further action is required to obtain acceptance from Curve Lake.

2 20th SR SPS

It was discussed that InnServices has not yet received confirmation that CLFN is satisfied with the recommended site for sewage pumping station sites. Representatives from CLFN visited the top two alternative sites for 20th SR SPS on July 5th, 2022 with Ainley and InnServices. They also reviewed the top two site recommendations for IH SPS 2 and IH SPS 6 on the same day. Following the site visit, no comments were received regarding this property at 1460 7th Line. However, they did provide comments concerning the recommended site location for IH SPS 2 on 5th Sideroad.

CLFN was provided a site comparison memo, comparing the top two alternatives, and submitted to InnServices on April 4th, 2023. The site is in an agricultural field along the frontage of 20th Sideroad. In a review of this document, Curve Lake noted that the site should adhere to the 60-meter buffer requirement from any watercourse. In cases where maintaining the 60-

meter buffer is not feasible due to specific reasons, a reasonable explanation should be provided to CLFN. Acceptance from Francis is expected upon receiving the meeting minutes. The EA team has been actively sharing information and engaging in consultation, and no additional concerns have been raised thus far.

Action by: EA Team and Curve Lake

CLFN indicated that site monitoring will be necessary both during construction and post-construction to assess the impact on the environment and protected species. During the construction phase, the contractor will conduct monitoring and develop their construction plan in accordance with recommendations. The purpose of the future monitoring plan is to consider what pre-construction and post-construction monitoring would look like with respect to impacts on the environment. The current agreement between InnServices and CLFN is primarily centered around the EA. After the EA phase, as the project progresses to the detailed design and tender for construction, a monitoring plan will be developed and carried forward in the project.

Action by: InnServices

Curve Lake outlined that they prefer to see a four seasons approach to natural heritage studies which consider the environment over different seasons and through more than one year.

Ainley noted that a breeding bird survey is planned, and once the draft report is prepared, it will be shared with CLFN for their review and comment. There may be additional mitigation measures required by CLFN based on their requirements.

Action by: Ainley

Francis proposed the idea of creating a checklist to ensure that CLFN is well-informed about the project and has been given the opportunity to participate in relevant discussions and decisions. Curve Lake does not have a formal checklist but noted that they look for the following considerations in their review of a site:

- Site should have a 120m buffer from a wetland
- Site should be at least 60m from a watercourse
- A four seasons approach to site studies should be undertaken
- Invite/engage Curve Lake throughout the project and invite CLFN to attend NHS site visits
- Studies over consecutive years should be considered
- CLFN should be sent draft and final NHS reports

Action by: EA Team

InnServices noted that it would be difficult to consider a multi-year approach. CL noted that while it is not uncommon that this requirement isn't met, it is noted when the effort is put in.

For each SPS, when the draft report is prepared and addresses concerns, especially regarding the 60-meter buffer for watercourses and the 120-meter buffer for wetlands, the measurement methodologies to best meet those buffer requirements will be explained. Additionally, CLFN will be contacted via email to solicit any comments they may have regarding these reports and the buffer measurements.

Action by: EA Team

3 IH SPS#6

If efforts are being made to comply with the 60-meter buffer requirement, it's possible that the site may need to be adjusted slightly towards the western side of the property, where a buffer Lover's Creek is available.

Action by: Ainley

The same procedure as the 20th SR SPS mention in Section 1 should be followed, ensuring that enough information is shared with CLFN. Additionally, in future detail design, both pre- and post-construction monitoring should be incorporated into the detailed design or tender for construction stages.

Currently, Azimuth has completed a desktop study of the site.

Action by: Ainley

It was discussed that it is too early to develop a mitigation and protection plan for construction. InnServices indicated that construction may not commence until 2025. Therefore, the planning and implementation of mitigation and protection measures will be initiated closer to the construction start date.

4 Stroud SPS

The preferred alternative site is located in an agricultural area, with no proximity to wetlands or watercourses. Several ongoing studies are currently in progress, but EA team has not yet received any reports. The natural heritage report will be completed this year and provided to Curve Lake. For each SPS, Ainley will coordinate with Azimuth to provide dates that surveys were completed and note who was in attendance to share with Curve Lake.

Action by: Ainley

5 IH SPS#1

The preferred alternative site is situated either in a parking lot or on agricultural land, both of which are expected to have minimal environmental impacts.

6 IH SPS#2

The preferred site location is still under discussion. Recently, the EA team held a meeting with the developer, which resulted in a slight shift from the originally proposed location. The alternative 2D site includes a regulated watercourse and a ditch within the property boundaries. No regulated wetland is present in the area. It's crucial to note that if the 60-meter or 120-meter buffer zones cannot be maintained, there should be considerations for accommodations or compensations. Furthermore, mitigation and protection measures need to be put in place to safeguard bats and other species in the adjacent forest or wetland areas, even if they are not directly within the project's footprint.

Action by: EA Team

Both Species at Risk (SAR) and non-SAR species should undergo evaluation and receive protection measures. Non-SAR species should be evaluated at the same level as SAR species. The inclusion of a fish plan and an amphibian survey is still uncertain at this point, and further decisions will need to be made regarding these aspects.

Action by: EA Team

It's important to emphasize that the evaluation of fish communities, amphibian communities, and bird communities is important regardless of the chosen alternative.

It was noted that the developer completed a detailed investigation of the site. Previously, Ainley inquired if the report satisfied Curve Lake's interest in the site. Curve Lake noted they would prefer the studies to consider the checklist noted above. There is only one natural heritage report available for the site, and natural heritage studies are not scheduled for each year since the project's start.

A letter was sent to 4 Directions in June, requesting requirements on further studies, but no response has been received yet. There are existing data gaps for this property, and it's essential to plan fieldwork to bridge these gaps. Francis mentioned that CLFN needs to participate in this fieldwork, expected in the fall of 2023 and continuing into 2024. The EA team will submit a draft report for review to ensure that these assessments consider any cultural-milestone species. Additionally, Azimuth will notify the team about any birds observed in the field and provide this information to CLFN for their input and comments.

Action by: EA Team

Provide CLFN with information on SPSs which are approaching closure in the EA process. Ainley will follow up with Azimuth on their timeline.

Action by: EA Team

Cambium has completed the detailed assessment and has submitted a report to Francis. Ainley will distribute additional studies once they are completed.

Action by: EA Team

7 Next Steps

As discussed.

Any errors and/or omissions from these minutes should be reported to the undersigned as soon as possible.

Minutes prepared by:

Beth Wang
EIT

\\ag-barrie\ns1\Engineering\Collingwood\121031\3. Meetings\Curve Lake Meeting 6 - Sep 12\121031-Innisfil 5 SPS EA CLFN Meeting - Minutes - Issued.docx

From:	Francis Chua
To:	Wendy Smeh
Cc:	Relationships and Engagement; Jenna DeGroote; Preya Balgobin; Beth Wang; Paige Williams; Consultation Lead
Subject:	RE: InnServices SPS EA-CLFN Archeological Coordination
Date:	December 6, 2023 10:59:57 AM
Attachments:	image001.png

Hi Wendy.

As much notice as possible is appreciated. One month in advance or more. I have included Paige and Lois in this email. If you replied to all in the future, coordination can take place and specifics can be discussed at that time.

~ Francis

From: Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 30, 2023 2:54 PM
To: Francis M. Chua <francis@francischua.com>; Francis Chua <fchua@4directionsconservation.com>
Cc: Relationships and Engagement <relationships@4directionsconservation.com>; Kayla Wright <kayla@francischua.com>; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Beth Wang <beth.wang@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: InnServices SPS EA-CLFN Archeological Coordination

Hi Francis,

We are working to coordinate Stage 2 archeological assessments on some of the Innisfil Heights pumping station sites. They will likely be scheduled for the spring but we are trying to determine what can be done earlier.

As previously discussed, the proposed pumping station locations are on agricultural lands. The Stage 1 archeological assessments propose pedestrian surveys at 5m intervals. This requires coordinating with the property owner/tenant to plough the fields prior to the assessment.

Once we have set a date should we coordinate directly with you so that a CLFN representative can attend the survey? How much notice is preferable to coordinate the work? Are there any requirements that should be discussed prior to commencement of work?

Regards,

Wendy Smeh, C.E.T., PMP
Project Manager
Tel: (705) 445-3460 Ext. 135
Cell: (705) 443-9334

wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com

My working hours may not be your working hours. Please do not feel obligated to respond to this e-mail outside of your normal working hours.

_____

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_____

Beth Wang

From: Francis Chua <fchua@4directionsconservation.com>
Sent: March 5, 2024 11:47 AM
To: Beth Wang; paigew@curvelake.ca; delaneyj@curvelake.ca; Consultation Lead
Cc: keithk@curvelake.ca; Relationships and Engagement; Jenna DeGroote; Wendy Smeh; Preya Balgobin
Subject: RE: InnServices Sewage Pumping Station EAs - Consultation Meeting Minutes

Some people who received this message don't often get email from fchua@4directionsconservation.com. Learn why this is important

Good morning Beth.

I hope all is well with you too. I would like to confirm that the actions identified in these minutes accurately capture what was discussed at the meeting. As long as these actions are completed/acted upon/in progress/followed-up on then the project can proceed with its next steps.

I understand that the project will reach out again to Curve Lake Consultation Department when the time comes for the detailed design phase. On behalf of Curve Lake First Nation, I would like to say that Curve Lake looks forward to that time.

Thanks to you and your team, to Jenna at InnServices for this phase of the consultation process. Take care and keep focused on meaningful consultation going forward. Thanks.

~ Francis

From: Beth Wang <beth.wang@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 7, 2023 4:03 PM
To: paigew@curvelake.ca; delaneyj@curvelake.ca
Cc: keithk@curvelake.ca; Francis Chua <fchua@4directionsconservation.com>; Relationships and Engagement <relationships@4directionsconservation.com>; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: InnServices Sewage Pumping Station EAs - Consultation Meeting Minutes

Good afternoon,

Hope all is well!

Attached is the meeting minutes for the meeting held on September 12th, 2023, with Francis Chua and Kayla Wright. The purpose of the meeting was to review each pumping station site and to address any concerns or comments that 4 Directions of Conservation may have regarding natural heritage site investigations, reports submitted to date, or to ascertain if any additional actions are necessary to obtain acceptance from Curve Lake First Nations.

If you have any questions or concerns, please don't hesitate to reach out to us.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 321
Cell: (289) 541-8086

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Beth Wang

From: Beth Wang
Sent: March 19, 2025 11:40 AM
To: 'Paige Williams'
Cc: 'Consultation Lead'; 'Jenna DeGroote'; Wendy Smeh; Preya Balgobin
Subject: FOLLOW-UP: InnServices, Municipal Class EA Stroud SPS - Archaeological Assessment Report
Attachments: 23PL-250 7665, 7667 Yonge Street Innisfil Stage 1-2 Report.pdf; 23PL-250 7665-7667 Yonge Street Innisfil Stage 1-2 SD.pdf; Stroud SPS Location and Archaeological Map.pdf

Good morning Paige,

I hope you're doing well.

We wanted to follow up on the Archaeological Assessment Report submitted on March 4, 2025, for the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station.
Please let us know if you require any further information or if there are any comments regarding the review.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

Tel: (905) 452-5172, Ext. 321
Cell: (289) 541-8086
Email: beth.wang@ainleygroup.com

WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM

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Ainley Group is committed to providing accessible customer service. Please inform us if you require this information in an alternative format or require communication supports.

From: Beth Wang
Sent: March 4, 2025 12:34 PM
To: Paige Williams <PaigeW@curvelake.ca>
Cc: Consultation Lead <ConsultationLead@curvelake.ca>; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: InnServices, Municipal Class EA Stroud SPS - Archaeological Assessment Report

Good afternoon Paige,

Hope all is well!

Further to your interest in Stroud SPS, we have been working closely with the property owner and their engineering team regarding the proposed station location. As part of their development plans, the property owner's engineers conducted Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessments on the site and have kindly agreed to share these reports for the purposes of the Class EA.

As requested, we are providing the assessment report along with supplementary documentation containing detailed site location information for your review and comments.

Based on the findings, the projected site has no archaeological findings. While one archaeological resource of cultural heritage value (Thompson Site) was identified, the Stroud SPS Location and Archaeological Map shows that the distance between the SPS and the Thompson Site exceeds 250m.

Additionally, we have confirmed with our archaeological consultant, who stated:
"As long as the SPS location is fully within the area assessed and cleared by the 23PL-250 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment report and is more than 70m away from the site limits shown in the Supplementary Documentation (SD), you should be able to proceed with the SPS upon acceptance of the Stage 2 report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports."

The land is currently owned by the developer, and InnServices plans to purchase a small parcel for the placement of the SPS.

Please let us know if you have any questions or require further clarification.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

Ainley GROUP

Tel: (905) 452-5172, Ext. 321
Cell: (289) 541-8086
Email: beth.wang@ainleygroup.com

WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM

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Ainley Group is committed to providing accessible customer service. Please inform us if you require this information in an alternative format or require communication supports.

Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation

Beth Wang

From: Jody Marks
Sent: November 25, 2021 2:51 PM
To: info@scugogfirstnation.com
Cc: k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh; jdegroote@innservices.co
Subject: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: Stroud SPS - Notice of Study Commencement.pdf; Notice of Study Commencement-Cover Letter Mississaugas of Scugog IslandFirst Nation.pdf

Hello,

Please refer to the attached Class Environmental Assessment consultation documents.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Beth Wang

From: Beth Wang
Sent: December 2, 2022 10:08 AM
To: 'info@scugogfirstnation.com'
Cc: 'k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com'; 'Jenna DeGroote'; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject: InnServices, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) Class EA - Notice of Public Information Centre
Attachments: InnServices Inc. - Stroud SPS - Notice of Public Information Certre.pdf

Hello,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. InnServices Utilities Inc. has retained the services of Ainley Group to undertake a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) to evaluate options to construct a new sewage pumping station (Stroud SPS) to be located on Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil.

As part of Phase 2 of the Class EA process, various alternatives have been developed for evaluation and presented as part of a virtual Public Information Centre. Please see the attached Notice of Public Information Centre for further details.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 221
Cell: (289) 541-8086

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Beth Wang

From: Thomas Turoczi <tturoczi@scugogfirstnation.com>
Sent: December 6, 2022 4:11 PM
To: Beth Wang
Cc: k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Jenna DeGroote; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh; Consultation
Subject: RE: InnServices, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) Class EA - Notice of Public Information Centre

Hi Beth,
Thank you for reaching out.
Due to capacity issues, MSIFN will not be consulting on this project at this time. However, please continue to provide updates on this and future projects.
Many thanks,

Tom Turoczi
Consultation Specialist
Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation

From: Beth Wang <beth.wang@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: Friday, December 2, 2022 10:08 AM
To: Jamie Kozlinsky <jkozlinsky@scugogfirstnation.com>
Cc: k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: InnServices, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) Class EA - Notice of Public Information Centre

You don't often get email from beth.wang@ainleygroup.com. Learn why this is important

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Hello,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. InnServices Utilities Inc. has retained the services of Ainley Group to undertake a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) to evaluate options to construct a new sewage pumping station (Stroud SPS) to be located on Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil.

As part of Phase 2 of the Class EA process, various alternatives have been developed for evaluation and presented as part of a virtual Public Information Centre. Please see the attached Notice of Public Information Centre for further details.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 221
Cell: (289) 541-8086

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Hiawatha First Nation

Beth Wang

From: Jody Marks
Sent: November 25, 2021 2:59 PM
To: chiefcarr@hiawathafn.ca
Cc: k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh; jdegroote@innservices.co
Subject: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: Stroud SPS - Notice of Study Commencement.pdf; Notice of Study Commencement-Cover Letter, Hiawatha First Nation.pdf

Hello,

Please refer to the attached Class Environmental Assessment consultation documents.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Beth Wang

From: Beth Wang
Sent: December 2, 2022 10:01 AM
To: 'chiefcarr@hiawathafn.ca'
Cc: 'k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com'; 'Jenna DeGroote'; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject: InnServices, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) Class EA - Notice of Public Information Centre
Attachments: InnServices Inc. - Stroud SPS - Notice of Public Information Certre.pdf

Dear Chief Laurie Carr,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. InnServices Utilities Inc. has retained the services of Ainley Group to undertake a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) to evaluate options to construct a new sewage pumping station (Stroud SPS) to be located on Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil.

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Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

Ainley

www.ainleygroup.com
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Alderville First Nation

Beth Wang

From: Jody Marks
Sent: November 25, 2021 2:53 PM
To: dmowat@alderville.ca
Cc: k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh; jdegroote@innservices.co
Subject: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: Stroud SPS - Notice of Study Commencement.pdf; Notice of Study Commencement-Cover Letter, Alderville First Nation.pdf

Hello,

Please refer to the attached Class Environmental Assessment consultation documents.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Beth Wang

From: Beth Wang
Sent: December 2, 2022 9:52 AM
To: dmowat@alderville.ca
Cc: k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Jenna DeGroote; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject: InnServices, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) Class EA - Notice of Public Information Centre
Attachments: InnServices Inc. - Stroud SPS - Notice of Public Information Certre.pdf

Dear Chief Dave Mowat,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. InnServices Utilities Inc. has retained the services of Ainley Group to undertake a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) to evaluate options to construct a new sewage pumping station (Stroud SPS) to be located on Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil.

As part of Phase 2 of the Class EA process, various alternatives have been developed for evaluation and presented as part of a virtual Public Information Centre. Please see the attached Notice of Public Information Centre for further details.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 221
Cell: (289) 541-8086

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From:	Julie Kapyrka
To:	Jenna DeGroote; Taynar Simpson
Cc:	Wendy Smeh; Preya Balgobin; Beth Wang
Subject:	RE: Stroud SPS
Date:	June 19, 2025 9:10:39 AM
Attachments:	image004.png image005.png image002.png AFNProtocol.pdf

Aaniin Jenna,

Thank you for your e-mail, however, this is not an appropriate Notice of Request to Consult – as laid out in our Consultation Protocol per the guidance in the correspondence letter from Chief Simpson. Please see pages 11-13 for the required information.

Please send us the appropriate requested information. We can then assess the depth and breadth of consultation that may be required here.

Please be advised that the PPS 2024 requires early engagement with First Nations regarding planning matters. Please also note that the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) has been recognized in Canada and is now law through the United Nations Declaration Act (UNDA). InnServices would do well to uphold the law and work to create more positive relationships with First Nations treaty rights holders. The Williams Treaties First Nations through the 2018 Settlement have had their harvesting rights re-affirmed in ALL pre-confederation treaties made with the Crown. Communities have rights protected through treaty but also through Section 35 of the Canadian Constitution. Alderville First Nation has a responsibility to understand how projects undertaken by InnServices may impact our harvesting rights.

We encourage InnServices to respect Alderville First Nation's Consultation Protocol and provide to us the requested information.

Miigwech,

Dr. Julie Kapyrka
Consultation Manager

Alderville First Nation

Administration Office
11696 Second Line Rd.
Roseneath, ON K0K 2X0
Office: 905-352-2662
jkapyrka@alderville.ca

From: Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>
Sent: June 17, 2025 2:12 PM

To: Julie Kapyrka <jkapyrka@alderville.ca>; Taynar Simpson <tsimpson@alderville.ca>
Cc: Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Beth Wang <beth.wang@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: Re: Stroud SPS

Good afternoon Dr. Kapyrka,

Thank you for your email. In response, please accept this email as a "Notice of Request to Consult" for the Stroud SPS EA.

I have linked the completed Project File Report and the appendices which include the completed stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments, the Environmental Impact Assessment, and Cultural Heritage Report and a section for Consultation with First Nations.

As per the Giving Consult section of the AFN Protocol, this EA and all of the studies have been completed. The location of the proposed SPS as shown in the Project File Report is 7667 Yonge Street in Stroud.

InnServices New Stroud SPS Project File Report - For Public Review without Appendices 1.pdf

InnServices New Stroud SPS Project File Report - Appendices (A-G) 1.pdf

InnServices New Stroud SPS Project File Report - Appendices (H-M) 1.pdf

Please let me know if you have any issues accessing the documents or any questions.

Thank you.

Jenna DeGroote, C.E.T.
Capital Project Manager

InnServices Utilities Inc.
705-791-9678
www.innservices.co

From: Julie Kapyrka <jkapyrka@alderville.ca>
Sent: June 16, 2025 1:35 PM
To: Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>
Cc: Taynar Simpson <tsimpson@alderville.ca>
Subject: Stroud SPS

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Aaniin Jenna,

Please see attached.

Understanding that InnServices does not engage in filing fees – we still do expect the proponent to follow guidelines and direction in this letter from Chief Simpson – and prepare a Notice of Request to Consult with the pertinent information we are seeking.
The duty to consult and accommodate still exists and requires correspondence – even if InnServices has no formal process.

Miigwech,

Dr. Julie Kapyrka
Consultation Manager

Alderville First Nation
Administration Office
11696 Second Line Rd.
Roseneath, ON K0K 2X0
Office: 905-352-2662
jkapyrka@alderville.ca

ALDERVILLE FIRST NATION
CONSULTATION PROTOCOL



APRIL 2015

Alderville First Nation Consultation Protocol

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Preamble

Alderville First Nation (AFN), as a part of the Anishinabeg, have a long history in this region of Ontario, dating back centuries through the Anishinabeg migrations to the Great Lakes to the subsequent occupation of Southern Ontario at the beginning of the 18th century. Since *The Great Peace of Montreal* in 1701 to the present, AFN and its ancestors have been a party to events in Southern Ontario that have helped make the province what it is. With the ratification of the 1763 Royal Proclamation at Niagara in 1764, to the early treaties of the 1780s along the Lake Ontario frontier, and the Williams Treaties of 1923, AFN has evolved along with this history and today proudly resides on the territory it has known consistently as home for over 7 generations.

AFN members are the caretakers of our Traditional Territory as described herein, and possess Aboriginal and Treaty rights over lands and resources within our Traditional Territory.

Whereas AFN has asserted these rights against the Crown in a claim, which has not yet been settled or otherwise determined;

Whereas section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 recognizes and affirms the existing Aboriginal and Treaty rights of the Aboriginal Peoples of Canada, and Canada is a signatory and adherent to the United Nations' Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

Whereas the Supreme Court of Canada has established that Aboriginal Peoples asserting Aboriginal and Treaty rights must be consulted prior to the occurrence of any decisions, conduct or activities that may have an impact on the rights and interests of Aboriginal Peoples;

Whereas AFN is willing to engage in consultations, expects to be consulted, and if appropriate, to be accommodated with respect to any and all decisions, conduct and activities that have the potential to have an adverse effect on our Aboriginal and Treaty rights respecting lands and resources within the AFN Traditional Territory;

Whereas the Crown and private sector parties seeking to carry on activities within AFN Traditional Territory may only do so in accordance with this Protocol and with the free, prior and informed consent of AFN;

Whereas the Crown and/or private sector parties are expected to respect AFN's obligation to honour and abide by our traditions and practices, and to respect the AFN community, the AFN Traditional Territory and future generations;
The following constitutes the Protocol for AFN expected to be followed in letter and spirit for all negotiation, consultation and accommodation of AFN for any proposed

activity that may affect AFN's rights, title and interests in our Reserve lands and Traditional Territory.

1. Purpose and Application

This Protocol sets out AFN's rules, under its laws and its understanding of respectful application of Canadian law, for the process and principles for consultation and accommodation between AFN, the Crown and Proponents, about any Activity that is proposed to occur in AFN's Traditional Territory and/or Treaty Territory or that might cause an Impact to the Environment or Health therein or AFN Rights. AFN expects the Crown and Proponents to respect and abide by this Protocol in all such interactions with AFN.

2. Definitions

a. **Accommodation** includes measures to be effected in an effort to minimize the impact on AFN and/or to allow AFN to participate in decision making with respect to any Impact within the AFN Traditional Territory; balancing the needs and values of the AFN community.

b. **Activity** means any Crown Activity or Proponent Activity.

c. **Canada** means the federal government or the federal Crown, Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada.

d. **Consultation** is a process engaged in between AFN, a Proponent and/or the Crown, in good faith, designed to determine the Impact of proposed Activities on AFN's Traditional Territory, and any corresponding Accommodation arrangements if applicable. Depending on the circumstances, Consultation does not begin until there is an actual written or in limited cases verbal agreement that discussions between the parties constitute consultation pursuant to the meaning of that term as defined by the Supreme Court of Canada.

e. **Crown** means either or both Canada and Ontario, and any component part of each.

f. **Crown Activity** means:

   i. New legislation, regulations, policies, programs and plans that provide authority to or are implemented or to be implemented by the Crown;

   ii. Changes to legislation, regulations, policies, programs and plans that provide authority to or are implemented or to be implemented by the Crown;

iii. Issuance, varying, approval, suspension or cancellation of permits, licenses, authorizations, renewals or anything similar, by the Crown;

iv. Any unfunded mandate or obligation sought to be imposed by the Crown upon AFN without provision of corresponding adequate resources, financial or otherwise;

v. Any failure to act by the Crown where the Crown is obligated to take action to protect or give effect to AFN's Aboriginal or Treaty rights; and,

vi. Anything else authorized or undertaken by the Crown.

g. **Crown Designate** means any person or body appointed by the Crown to be the lead contact on behalf of the Crown for consultation and accommodation with AFN in respect of any Activity.

h. **Day** means a business day and excludes weekends and statutory holidays.

i. **Environment** means the components of the Earth, and includes:

i. land, surface and subsurface water, and air, including all layers of the atmosphere;

ii. all organic and inorganic organisms including flora and fauna and humans;

iii. the physical, social, economic, cultural, spiritual and aesthetic conditions and factors that affect the physical or socio-psychological health of AFN or any of its members;

iv. physical and cultural heritage, including but not limited to any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance; and

v. any part or combination of those things referred to in paragraph (i) to (iv), and the interrelationships between two or more of them.

j. **Health** means the physical, spiritual or socio-psychological health of AFN or any of its members.

k. **Impact** means any adverse effect that any Activity may have on the Environment within or around AFN's Traditional Territory and/or Treaty Territory or any adverse effect on the Health of any AFN member or on the Aboriginal or Treaty rights of AFN or any of its members, including any cumulative impacts arising from combination of Activity or long-term, ongoing, intermittent or repetitive Activity.

l. **Information** means, to the extent permitted to be disclosed in accordance with applicable law:

   i. Location (including if possible a map of the site of and area of impact of the Activity if applicable), timing, and thorough description of the Activity;

   ii. a written description of the proposed Activity, if applicable;

   iii. known or potential Impacts as a result of the Activity;

   iv. the name and contact information for the Crown Designate;

   v. the name and contact information of the Proponent, if applicable;

   vi. all information and documents provided by the Proponent to the Crown in respect of the Proponent Activity, if applicable; and

   vii. any other information that the Crown and/or Proponent should consider relevant at the sole discretion of AFN.

m. **Land** means and includes surface, subsurface, minerals, aggregates and all natural resources without limitation.

n. **Notification** means the initial written notice sent to the AFN Contact by the Crown and/or Proponent, which shall contain meaningful Information in the possession of the Crown and/or Proponent as described below.

o. **Ontario** means the provincial government or Crown or Queen in Right of Ontario ("Ontario").

p. **Proponent** means the party (which could include the Crown, a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, association, organization, person or the like) that proposes to undertake or is undertaking the Proponent Activity, but excludes any business in which AFN has a majority interest or a business in which AFN has majority control or a majority financial interest.

q. **Proponent Activity** means any activity pursuant or incidental to anything authorized or ordered by the Crown, or that the Crown is contemplating authorizing or ordering, and does not include any activity of AFN or a member of AFN or a business in which members of AFN have majority control or a majority financial interest which activity AFN has authorized.

r. **Protocol** means the Alderville First Nation Consultation Protocol.

s. **Reserve** means Alderville Indian Reserve, Reserve No. 37 and 37A.

t. **Traditional / Treaty Territory** means the territory shown in Appendices "A", "B", and "C".

u. **Alderville First Nation ("AFN")** means the Aboriginal Peoples within the meaning of section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982, which is a First Nation, and a Band pursuant to the Indian Act.

v. **AFN Contact** means the person appointed by AFN to whom Notification is sent and who is mandated to ensure that, where applicable, AFN Representative(s) is/are appointed in respect of the particular Activity referred to in the Notification.

w. **AFN Representative(s)** means the person(s) appointed and authorized by AFN to participate on behalf of AFN in the consultation process in regard to a proposed Activity.

x. **AFN Rights** means any of AFN or its members' Aboriginal or Treaty rights or the ability to exercise such rights.

y. **AFN Sustainability** means the ability of AFN to survive and thrive including through a healthy Environment, through good Health of AFN and its members, and through respect for and honouring of AFN Rights and traditions.

z. **Williams Treaties Signatories** means Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Christian Island First Nation, and Georgina Island First Nation and the Mississaugas of AFN, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation and Scugog First Nation.

3. Legal Status

a. No AFN Right may be abrogated nor derogated from through operation of this Protocol other than by proper legal authority of AFN.

b. Nothing in this Protocol may be construed to limit any Consultation or Accommodation obligations owed to AFN by the Crown or any Proponent.

c. Notwithstanding anything in this Protocol, AFN retains the right to challenge, by way of judicial review or any other legal or other process, any Activity.

d. AFN reserves the right to change, expand or alter any individual step or process in the course of any particular Consultation engaged in with the Crown and/or a Proponent(s).

4. Context and General Principles to Guide Consultation and Accommodation

a. AFN has been home to the Mississauga Anishinabeg of the Ojibway Nation since the mid 1830's. Before that time our people lived in their traditional lands around the Bay of Quinte and elsewhere within our Traditional Territory.

b. In addition to Aboriginal title, AFN rights in its Reserve and Traditional Territory and/ or Treaty Territory include rights to hunt, fish and trap, to harvest plants for food and medicine, to protect and honour burial sites and other sacred and culturally significant sites, to sustain and strengthen its spiritual and cultural connection to the land, to protect the Environment that supports its survival, to govern itself, sustain itself and prosper including deriving revenues from its lands and resources, and to participate in all governance and operational decisions about how the land and resources will be managed, used and protected.

c. AFN laws require AFN to preserve and even enhance a mutually respectful relationship with the Environment, to co-exist with Mother Earth and protect this relationship. AFN under its laws has the responsibility to care for its Traditional Territory and/ or Treaty Territory for future generations, to preserve and protect wildlife, lands, waters, air and resources. AFN relies on the health of the Environment in its Traditional Territory and/ or Treaty Territory for its survival. The health of the lands and waters is essential to the continued existence of AFN as a people and it and its members' Health, its culture, laws, livelihood, and economy.

d. AFN is recognized as a respected and principled steward of the Environment. AFN's input and perspective in any consultation and accommodation process will likely include the use of traditional ecological and cultural knowledge alongside knowledge from western scientific and technical sources.

e. All decisions about any Activity that might cause an Impact shall be weighed carefully in regard to AFN Sustainability and recoverability of the Environment. AFN has suffered significant adverse effects from development, use and pollution of its Traditional Territory and/or Treaty Territory and from taking and using of parts of its Traditional Territory and/or Treaty Territory including Lands over which it asserts Aboriginal title.

f. AFN may decide that consideration of cumulative Impacts must be included in any consultation process. Cumulative Impacts include not only those of the Activity combined with other existing projects or Activities or residual impacts from past activities, but with other planned Activities.

g. It may be necessary for the Crown and/or Proponent to fund cumulative impacts analyses, AFN land use and occupancy studies, participation in environmental and Traditional Knowledge assessment processes and other relevant studies to enable informed decision-making about any Activity.

h. AFN expects to play a meaningful role in any Environmental Assessment ("EA") or related process, including, if AFN requests, to have a role in establishing the scope and terms of reference for such EAs and to appoint a member to any EA panel review, and to review and comment on environmental impacts statements, and any screening, study or like reports, but EAs and any role that AFN might take in regard to these do not of themselves satisfy the Crown's or any relevant Proponent's duty to consult with and accommodate AFN.

i. AFN recognizes the need to identify and develop new and appropriate ways through which aboriginal and non-aboriginal parties may create sustainable development opportunities from the resources found within AFN's Traditional Territory and/ or Treaty Territory. AFN's understanding of what is "sustainable" is formed by AFN's traditional knowledge and laws. AFN's laws require AFN to assess an Activity by anticipating its potential effects at least seven generations into the future.

j. Consultation processes and Accommodation agreements must be designed and implemented with flexibility to reflect the nature and importance of the AFN Right or Health or elements or conditions of the Environment that could be affected by the Activity, and the seriousness of the possible Impact. AFN and only AFN will decide in certain circumstances that it does not require consultation and/or accommodation in respect of an Activity, and it may determine the level of Consultation and Accommodation it considers necessary.

k. It takes time to make sound decisions that consider all relevant matters, and to build and maintain good relations, and sufficient time must be provided for Consultation with and Accommodation of AFN by the Crown and Proponents.

l. All parties to the Consultation process are expected to treat each other with respect and act in good faith, in an honest, transparent and open manner.

m. AFN must be consulted by the Crown and if applicable Proponents from the earliest stages of any contemplated Activity, so that strategic and long-term planning is facilitated, AFN's input must be taken into account in the consideration of relevant alternatives to such Activity (including the alternative of no activity), and in the design of such Activity. This will be a significant benefit to the planning exercise, and greatly reduce the potential for conflict at later stages.

n. The Crown and if applicable Proponents must always consult with AFN with the intent, and where required by AFN by taking all feasible steps, to accommodate AFN by substantially addressing all of AFN's legitimate concerns about the Activity.

o. The Crown may delegate aspects of Consultation and Accommodation to the Proponent so long as the Crown maintains an oversight role over the entire process, unless AFN requests otherwise.

p. Accommodation may generally include, but not limited to:

    i Prevention and remediation of Impacts (and where AFN requires as below, by not proceeding with the Activity);

    ii mitigation of Impacts;

    iii provision for capacity building and other benefits from the Activity;

    iv provision of compensation for Impacts and related benefits from the Activity;

    v measures to increase AFN's comfort with or trust in the Activity, including community monitoring, community liaison or oversight committees, a role on Proponent's board or other decision-making roles, etc.

q. The Crown is expected to fund, and/or ensure funding is provided by any relevant Proponent for all the reasonable costs of AFN to participate in a meaningful and informed way in any Consultation process. These costs may be estimated in a workplan and budget provided by AFN.

r. AFN generally expects Proponents to address Accommodation by entering into an agreement or where necessary multiple agreements with respect to Activities that may result in any Impacts. The Crown is expected to work with AFN when requested to ensure that Proponents meet these expectations.

s. AFN reserves the right to stop any contemplated Crown or Proponent Activity that would likely have a significant non-compensable Impact.

t. The Crown must not dispose of or grant to any third party any interest in land that is part of AFN's Traditional or Treaty Territories without AFN's prior free and informed consent.

5. Trigger for Consultations

a. The duty to consult with AFN is triggered when the Crown contemplates or becomes aware of any Activity.

b. In addition, AFN expects where possible to engage in Consultation and negotiations for accommodation at the strategic-planning level, including in respect of the following but not limited to:

   i co-management of resources (eg: fisheries, wildlife protection plans, and the like)

   ii protection and management of watersheds and ecosystems

   iii land use planning for broader areas in the Traditional Territory

c. Unless AFN decides otherwise, if any Activity has begun or is underway before Consultation with AFN has commenced or completed, where the duty to consult is triggered, the Crown and where applicable the Proponent must undertake Consultation with AFN forthwith. AFN expects the Crown to suspend such Activity immediately until such time that, in the process of Consultation, AFN is satisfied in its sole discretion that the Activity may recommence.

6. Giving Notice

a. The proponent shall communicate its request to consult by issuing a written Notice of Request to Consult by email and letter to the AFN Lands & Resources Department, in a timely manner and in clear, concise and understandable language.

b. The Notice of Request to Consult shall be provided at an early stage of planning, and as early as possible, prior to undertaking any Activity which affects the rights or interests of AFN in its Traditional Territory.

c. The Notice of Request to Consult will contain relevant information and material facts in sufficient form and detail to assist AFN to understand the matter in order to prepare a meaningful response. The Notice should contain, at a minimum but not limited to, the following:

   i. The nature and scope of the proposed Activity;

   ii. The timing of the proposed Activity;

   iii. The location of the proposed Activity;

   iv. How the proposed Activity may affect AFN and its Traditional Territory;

   v. Who will be undertaking the Activity;

   vi. A description of the proposed consultation process, including intended activities, timelines, expectations and limitations, if any;

   vii. What documents, including applications, studies, assessments, policies are available to be reviewed which are pertinent to the proposed Activity;

   viii. What collateral or related processes or approvals are currently underway that affect that Activity, including all processes or applications to government or regulatory bodies, authorities or tribunals;

   ix. Documentation of any deadlines or filing dates relating to the Activity or the process; and

   x. Any pertinent names, addresses, and telephone numbers for contacting the relevant decision makers and those assisting with the Activity.

d. The geographic area of interest and proposed activities shall be mapped and submitted with the Notice of Request to Consult.

e. As soon as practical, AFN will confirm receipt of the Notice of Request to Consult and will provide contact information for the appropriate AFN representative to whom the Proponent shall henceforth direct all communications.

f. If a Proponent fails to provide a Notice of Request to Consult to AFN, and this failure is discovered, AFN reserves the right to provide the Crown and/or the Proponent with written notification of the failure and set a time within which the proponent shall comply with this Protocol. No action or inaction on the part of AFN in regard to a Proponent's failure to deliver a Notice of Request to Consult shall be deemed to be a waiver of AFN's right to be consulted. The requirement to provide notice is and remains the obligation of the Crown and/or Proponents.

g. AFN will conduct an internal review of all Activity. This may include but is not restricted to external expertise, AFN Chief and Council, meetings with the community, meetings with the other Williams Treaties First Nations and elders, or the use of community focus groups. There may also be site visits as well as visits to the community by the Proponent.

37. AFN reserves the right to assess and levy an application fee on any Proponent who delivers a Notice of Request to Consult, depending upon and proportionate to the nature of the request or the Activity in question.

7. Consultation Process

a. Based on the information contained in the Notice of Request to Consult, any subsequent communication, exchange of information and/or any other relevant considerations, AFN shall make a determination as to whether to:

   i. Decline the request to consult, with or without terms or conditions;

   ii. Defer the request to consult, with or without terms or conditions;

   iii. Require a meeting with the intention of entering into a mutual agreement to establish a consultation process, which initial meeting shall not constitute consultation in and of itself unless mutually agreed among the parties.

   iv. Levy an application fee to be paid by the Proponent that is proportionate to the nature and scope of the request to consult and the proposed Activity.

b. At any initial meeting, the proponent shall, among other things:

   i. Share their Aboriginal Relationship Policy;

   ii. Share all project information;

   iii. Share all known potential impacts;

   iv. Explain how AFN may benefit from the Activity and how AFN, its members and its Traditional Territory may experience positive change; and

v. Propose a timetable, potential workplan for engaging in the consultation process and potential budget if possible at the time.

c. AFN shall communicate its determination in writing to the Proponent. At all times AFN shall endeavour to provide a timely response to any Notice of Request to Consult, as appropriate in the circumstances. However, at no time shall a failure by AFN to respond or to respond within a timeline requested by the Proponent be deemed as declining the request. It is the minimal expectation that the Proponent will follow up on any request after a reasonable period and, if necessary, AFN may request further time to review the relevant notices.

d. The fact of proper and adequate consultation shall be determined by AFN, in its sole discretion. Where an initial meeting has been requested, no communication nor information exchange shall be deemed to be considered consultation until such time as AFN has accepted and acknowledged consultation or a formal consultation agreement has been reached and is adhered to by the parties. No other action or inaction by AFN shall be deemed to be a waiver of its right to be consulted where appropriate and necessary in accordance with treaty rights, Aboriginal rights, statute, the Constitution Act, 1982 or at common law.

e. General principles applicable to the Consultation process:

i. The Crown and Proponent must disclose all relevant Information to AFN Representatives as it becomes available, throughout the Consultation process.

ii. AFN may determine whether it wishes to hold any aspect of Consultation process with the Crown, the Proponent or both, and expects such parties to respect such decisions if they are reasonable.

iii. Any party to Consultation processes may involve such experts, lawyers or support persons as are reasonably required.

iv. Generally, notes of and correspondence related to all Consultation processes are the responsibility of each respective party.

v. Parties to Consultation processes may enter into confidentiality agreements and may agree that all discussions and correspondence pertaining to such processes are confidential to the extent allowed by law.

vi If AFN requires Accommodation through negotiations with the Proponent, the Crown is expected to, when requested by AFN, assist AFN to ensure that the Proponent engages in such negotiations on reasonable terms and in good faith. AFN expects that the Crown shall not approve the relevant Activity unless and until an agreement with respect to Accommodation is reached between AFN and the Proponent.

vii. This Protocol and any Accommodation agreements reached in accordance with its terms are without prejudice to the asserted rights, including Aboriginal and Treaty rights asserted by AFN in any court proceeding or otherwise. No other action or inaction by AFN hereunder shall be deemed to be a waiver of AFN's right to be consulted where appropriate and necessary in accordance with its Treaty rights, Aboriginal rights, statute the Constitution Act, 1982 or at common law.

8. Costs

a. The full cost of entering into meaningful consultation with AFN shall be borne by the Crown and/or the Proponent, including but not limited to the provision of technical and financial resources to AFN. AFN expects that it will not have to bear any costs of the consultation process.

b. In order to defray its costs of reviewing a Notification and/or working with the Crown and/or a Proponent(s) to development a consultation process agreement, AFN reserves the right to levy an application fee depending upon and proportionate to the nature of the request or the Activity in question.

c. All parties must work to foster and enhance efficiency and reduce costs where agreed upon, without detracting from the process and the ability of the parties to obtain independent professional and technical advice and impact assessments.

9. Confidentiaity

a. AFN records, data and traditional knowledge gathered or recorded is the sole property of AFN. Any Proponent requiring review of such information shall be required to enter into a confidentiality agreement prior to reviewing any documentation.

b. All information collected by AFN may, at its sole discretion, be shared with the Proponent, subject to entering into a confidentiality agreement and to lawyer-client privilege if applicable.

10. Accomodation

a. Any Consultation under this Protocol shall be undertaken in good faith. It is expected that the Proponent will be open to changing the original Activity based on the concerns or views expressed during the Consultation phase. Any decisions as to whether Accommodation is necessary shall be decided collaboratively by the Proponent, the Crown and AFN, in the spirit of reconciliation.

b. If, based on the Consultation, a decision is made to allow the Activity to proceed, the Accommodation of AFN's interests shall be achieved through the negotiation of a mutually beneficial agreement or series of agreements as between the affected parties, which agreement or agreements shall contain provision for future impact monitoring and which shall be binding on any related entities, successors or assigns of the Proponent.

c. The Proponent shall bear all costs of the negotiation and agreement process.

d. Any Accommodation agreement shall, at a minimum, ensure that:

    i. AFN receives timely updates and follow-ups;

    ii. The Crown or Proponent provides regular progress reports and notice of any proposed changes to the Activity;

    iii. Provision is made to adjust for or re-open negotiations for any cumulative or indirect Impact that may arise in the course of carrying out or completion of the Activity;

    iv. AFN is provided with any updates to the Proponent's Aboriginal Relationship Policy.

11. Dispute Resolution

a. Any dispute as between the parties in the negotiation of a Consultation agreement shall be referred to alternative dispute resolution as follows:

    i. The matter shall be put forth to a designated representative of AFN and a senior representative of the Proponent for a negotiated resolution.

ii. If the AFN representative and senior representative of the Proponent are unable to reach a negotiated resolution within an agreed upon or otherwise reasonable time, the matter shall be referred to mediation. The mediator shall be an individual mutually agreed upon by the parties. The mediator shall attempt to reach a mediated resolution within 60 days of the date of conduct of the mediation or such other time period as may be agreed among the parties.

iii. If the parties are unable to agree to a mediator or if they are unable to reach a resolution as a result of mediation, then, the matter shall be referred to arbitration. The arbitration body shall be composed of one person, if the parties are able to agree to one person; if not, then, each party shall name one arbitrator and the two shall name a third impartial arbitrator. The arbitrator(s) shall make a decision on the dispute within 90 days of the date of conduct of the mediation or such other time period as may be agreed among the parties.

iv. In the event of an issue arising that requires either mediation or arbitration, it is expected that the Crown will be a party to and shall actively participate in the process. Where the Crown, either federally, provincially or both as appropriate, fails or refuses to participate, it will be up to AFN or the Proponent jointly or severally to determine whether to proceed with alternative dispute resolution or to refer the matter to the appropriate court for an order requiring Crown participation.

v. The Proponent shall bear all costs of dispute resolution.

12. Primacy of this Protocol

a. This Protocol shall apply to all situations giving rise to the requirement to provide notice to or consult with AFN, including situations involving any other First Nation parties in a consultation or request for consultation, notwithstanding the existence of any other consultation standards or protocols that may apply to such consultations or communication.

b. This Protocol shall apply unless and except it is expressly waived, in writing, by AFN in its sole discretion.

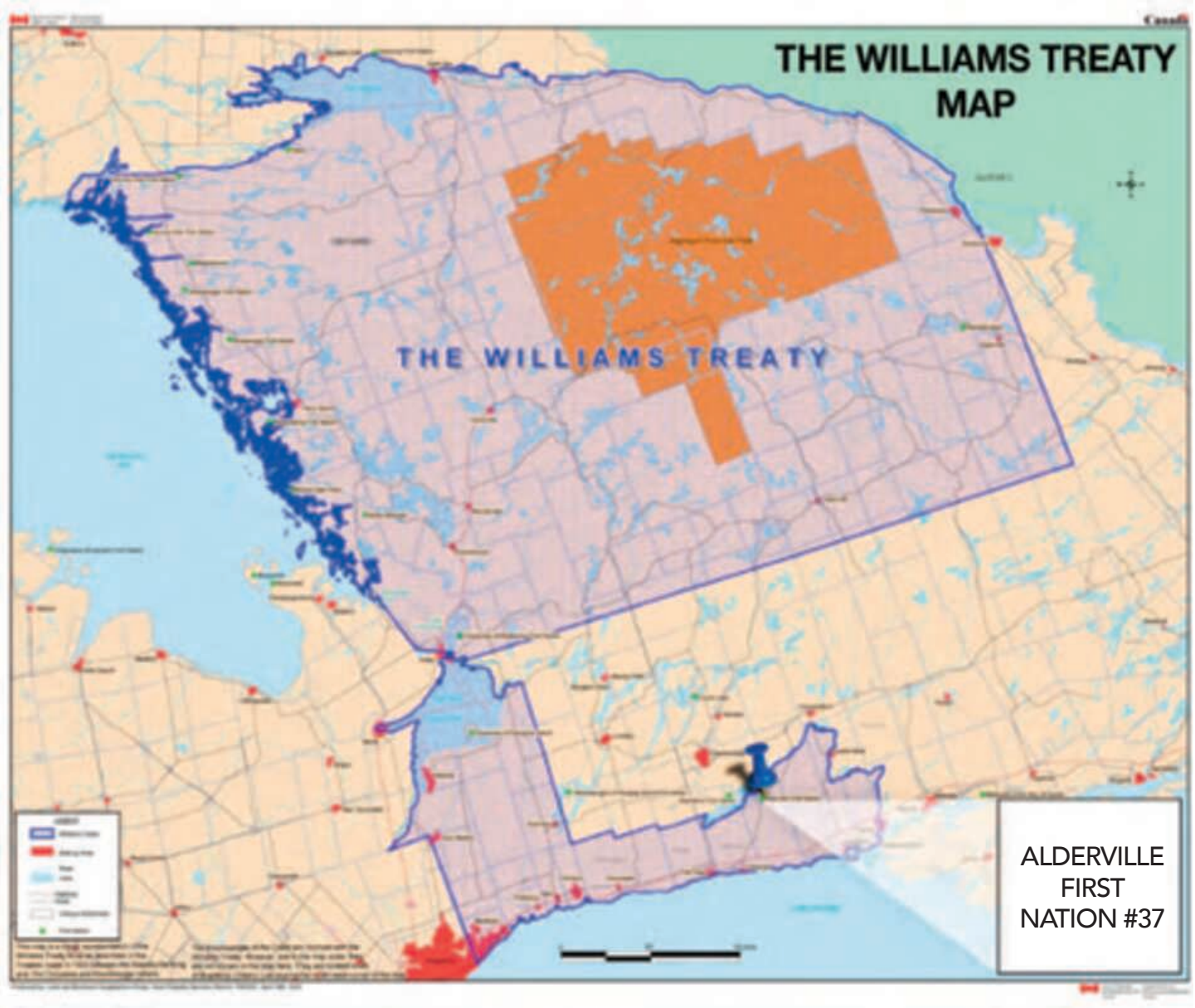
c. This Protocol applies to Proponents who have not already entered into any agreements with AFN in relation to Consultation or Activity affecting AFN Traditional Territory and any other lands added to the AFN.

d. Proponents who have already entered into agreements with AFN, including but not limited to a memorandum of agreement and/or a Consultation agreement, are exempt from the application of this Protocol with respect to the terms and conditions prescribed by said agreement unless otherwise mutually agreed.

e. AFN reserves the right to amend this document from time to time as needed.

f. The duty to consult legislation also applies to AFN.

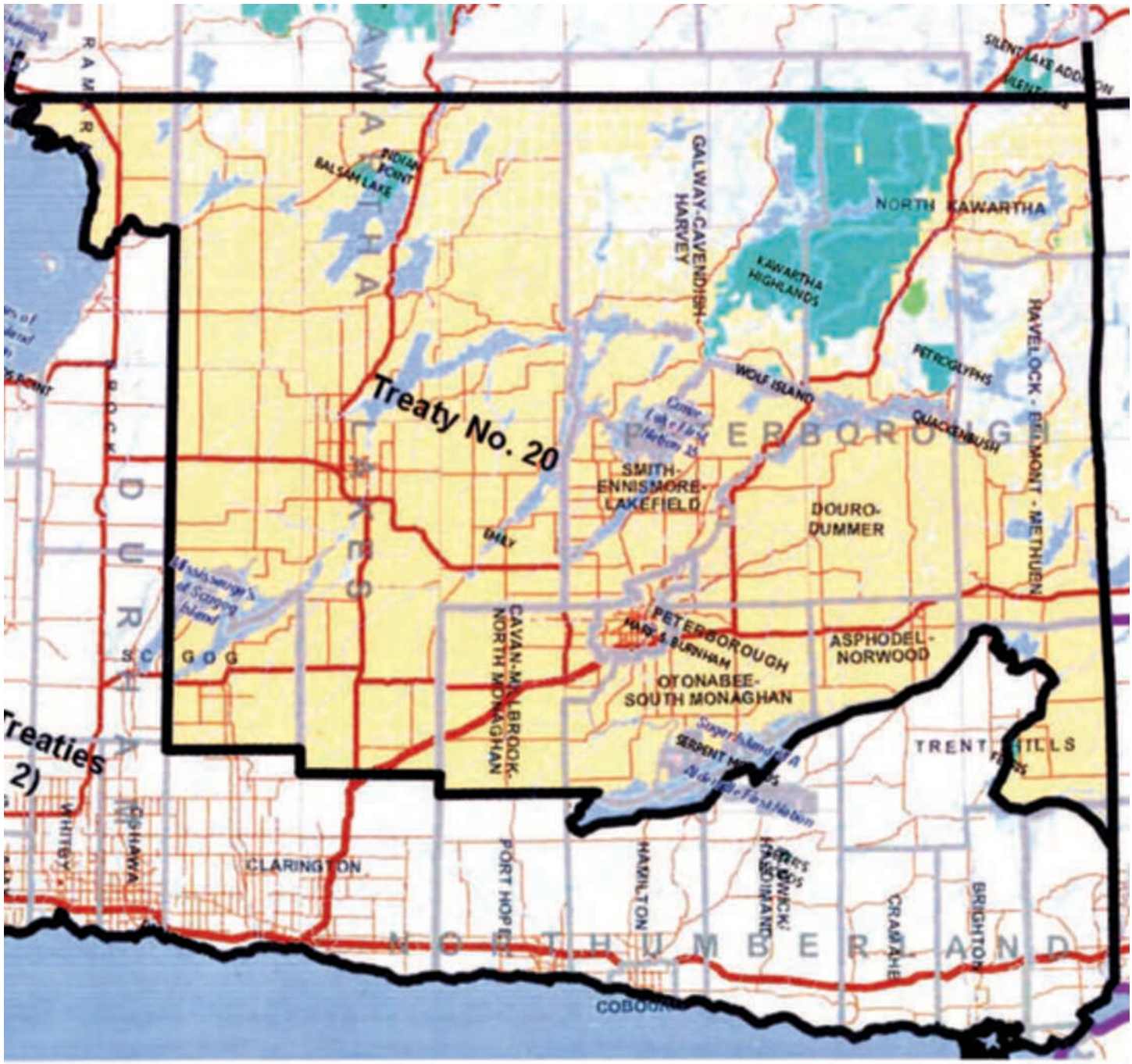
Appendix A - Map of The Williams Treaties Lands



Appendix B - Map of Treaty No. 27 Land



Appendix C - Map of Treaty No. 20 Land



Appendix D - Working Budget

Budget
This Budget will be utilized for consultation purposes only. This consultation protocol budget may be subject to change depending on the project. A completed budget will be approved by the AFN and the proponet.

Consultation Budget

Item Description	Expected Cost	
Administrative Expenses	Copying fees, postage, long distance fees, percentage overhead for AFN administration	
AFN Representative fees / Per Diems	Salary recovery, fee, or per diem for each AFN representative (itemize separately)	
AFN Representative Expenses	Travel and other expenses	
Consultation / Negotiation Meetings	Meeting rooms, refreshments, etc (list for each projected consultation meeting)	
Community Meetings Expenses	Copying and dissemination of material, meeting rooms, refreshments, elder or other honoraria (list for community meeting)	
Internal Technical Advisor/ Expert Fees	Describe which kinds of AFN technical advisors/experts required, their deliverables and their fees	
Internal Technical Advisor/ Expert Expenses	Travel and other expenses	
Outside Technical Advisor/ Expert Fees	Describe which kinds of outside experts or technical advisors required, their deliverables and their fees	

Item Description	Expected Cost	
Outside Technical Advisor/ Expert Expenses	Travel and other expenses	
Legal Fees	Describe type of work required and fees for consultation	
Legal Expenses	Travel and other expenses	

We, the Alderville First Nation Chief and Council, have adopted this Consultation Protocol as of April 10, 2015.

Chief: James Marsden

Councillor: Jody Holmes

Councillor: Angela Smoke

Councillor: Julie Bothwell

Councillor: Dave Mowat

Contact:
Alderville First Nation Administration Offices
11696 Second Line
Roseneath, ON
K0K 2X0
Mainline: (905)-352-2011
Fax: (905)-352-3242

Consultation Department
Mainline: (905)-352-2662

NOTES







AINLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED
280 Pretty River Pkwy, Collingwood, ON L9Y 4J5
Tel: (705) 445-3451 • www.ainleygroup.com

VIA EMAIL

June 26, 2025 File No. 121031

Alderville First Nation
11696 Second Line Rd.
Roseneath, ON K0K 2X0

Re: Response to Request Regarding Notice of Request to Consult – IH SPS 2, IH SPS 6, and Stroud SPS Class Environmental Assessments

Dear Dr. Kapyrka,

Thank you for your recent correspondence regarding the IH SPS 2, IH SPS 6, and Stroud SPS Class Environmental Assessment (EA) projects.

We would like to respectfully clarify that Alderville First Nation was provided notices at key milestones throughout each EA process, as outlined below:

- **IH SPS 2**: Notice of Study Commencement issued on **January 20, 2022**, and Notice of Public Information Centre (PIC) on **July 7, 2022**.
- **IH SPS 6**: Notice of Study Commencement issued on **October 5, 2021**, and Notice of PIC on **March 31, 2022**.
- **Stroud SPS**: Notice of Study Commencement issued on **November 25, 2021**, and Notice of PIC on **December 2, 2022**.

These notices were issued to inform Alderville First Nation and invite participation. However, no response or request for engagement was received during the course of the assessments.

We acknowledge receipt of Alderville First Nation's Consultation Protocol and fully respect its intent and guidance. That said, as the Class EA processes for all three projects have now concluded – and a **Notice of Completion** has been issued – we are not in a position to reinitiate a new consultation process for each individual project.

Nonetheless, we sincerely welcome Alderville First Nation to review the full **Project File Reports**, which include all supporting studies, technical assessments, and subconsultant reports completed as part of the EA process. Should there be any specific concerns or questions arising from this review, we remain open to further dialogue.

We appreciate your interest and look forward to continued communication and collaboration on future projects.

Yours truly,

AINLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



Preya Balgobin, P.Eng.
Project Manager

\\barrie.ainleygroup.com\ns1\Engineering\Collingwood\121031\6. Class EA Files\Consultation\1. IH SPS 6\3. Notice of Completion\Response to Comments Rec'd\121031 - Response Letter to Alderville FN.docx

cc: Jenna DeGroote- InnServices (By Email)

From:	Jody Marks
To:	dmowat@alderville.ca
Cc:	Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh; jdegroote@innservices.co; k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com
Subject:	InnServices, Municipal Class EA IH SPS 2 - Notice of Study Commencement
Date:	January 20, 2022 4:07:00 PM
Attachments:	IH SPS 2 Notice of Study Commencement.pdf Notice of Study Commencement-Cover Letter, Alderville First Nation.pdf image003.png

---

Hello,

Please refer to the attached Class Environmental Assessment consultation documents.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner

Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM
****Please note that we are beginning to transition our primary email addresses to a new format. While my previous address will continue to work, we ask that you please update your address book with my new email address: jody.marks@ainleygroup.com****

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From:	Jody Marks
To:	dmowat@alderville.ca
Cc:	k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh; jdegroote@innservices.co
Subject:	InnServices, Innisfil Heights Sewage Pumping Stage 2 Class EA - Public Information Centre
Date:	July 7, 2022 3:25:00 PM
Attachments:	InnServices Inc. - IH SPS 2- Notice of Public Information Centre.pdf image002.jpg

---

Dear Chief Dave Mowat,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. InnServices Utilities Inc. has retained the services of Ainley Group to undertake a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) to evaluate options to construct a new sewage pumping station to be located on 5th Sideroad between Innisfil Beach Road and 7th Line in the Town of Innisfil.

As part of Phase 2 of the Class EA process, various alternatives have been developed for evaluation and presented as part of a virtual Public Information Centre. Please see the attached Notice of Public Information Centre for further details.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner

Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227
Cell: (416) 576-2233
Email: jody.marks@ainleygroup.com

WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM

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From:	Jody Marks
To:	dmowat@alderville.ca
Cc:	k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com
Subject:	InnServices Utilities Inc. - Class Environmental Assessment IH SPS 6 - Notice of Study Commencement
Date:	Tuesday, October 5, 2021 11:48:00 AM
Attachments:	121031 Notice of Study Commencement.pdf Notice of Study Commencement-Cover Letter, Alderville First Nation.pdf image003.png

Hello,

Please refer to the attached Class Environmental Assessment consultation documents.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Beth Wang

From: Jody Marks
Sent: March 31, 2022 10:34 AM
To: dmowat@alderville.ca
Cc: k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh; jdegroote@innservices.co
Subject: InnServices, Municipal Class EA IH SPS 6 - Notice of Public Information Centre
Attachments: IH SPS 6 - Notice of PIC - FINAL.pdf

Dear Chief Dave Mowat,

InnServices Utilities Inc. has retained the services of Ainley Group to undertake a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) to evaluate options to construct a new sewage pumping station to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. The attached Notice of Public Information Centre is for the proposed new Innisfil Heights Sewage Pumping Station 6 (IH SPS 6) to be located on Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil.

Please refer to the Notice for detailed information on how to view the presentation material and the timeline for providing comments/questions.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner

Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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****Please note that we are beginning to transition our primary email addresses to a new format. While my previous address will continue to work, we ask that you please update your address book with my new email address: jody.marks@ainleygroup.com****

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Beth Wang

From: Jody Marks
Sent: November 25, 2021 2:53 PM
To: dmowat@alderville.ca
Cc: k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh; jdegroote@innservices.co
Subject: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: Stroud SPS - Notice of Study Commencement.pdf; Notice of Study Commencement-Cover Letter, Alderville First Nation.pdf

Hello,

Please refer to the attached Class Environmental Assessment consultation documents.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Beth Wang

From: Beth Wang
Sent: December 2, 2022 9:52 AM
To: dmowat@alderville.ca
Cc: k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com; Jenna DeGroote; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject: InnServices, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) Class EA - Notice of Public Information Centre
Attachments: InnServices Inc. - Stroud SPS - Notice of Public Information Certre.pdf

Dear Chief Dave Mowat,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. InnServices Utilities Inc. has retained the services of Ainley Group to undertake a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) to evaluate options to construct a new sewage pumping station (Stroud SPS) to be located on Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil.

As part of Phase 2 of the Class EA process, various alternatives have been developed for evaluation and presented as part of a virtual Public Information Centre. Please see the attached Notice of Public Information Centre for further details.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 221
Cell: (289) 541-8086

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Huron-Wendat Nation

From:	Jody Marks
To:	administration@cnhw.qc.ca
Cc:	jdegroote@innservices.co; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject:	InnServices Utilities Inc. Master Servicing Plan - Notice of Amendment
Date:	Thursday, October 14, 2021 3:30:00 PM
Attachments:	121031 Notice of Amendment to MSP - FINAL.pdf image001.png

Dear Grand Chief Remy Vincent,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short- and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). Under Section 18.4 of the MSP, Recommended Wastewater Master Servicing Plan, the project involving the construction of the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) and forcemain is suggested for implementation under the long-term timeline (post 2031). An amendment is being sought to implement the Stroud SPS and forcemain project in advance of the timeline proposed in the MSP.

Please see the attached Notice of Amendment for further details. Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Beth Wang

From: Jody Marks
Sent: November 25, 2021 3:01 PM
To: 'administration@cnhw.qc.ca'
Cc: Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh; 'jdegroote@innservices.co'
Subject: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: Stroud SPS - Notice of Study Commencement.pdf; Notice of Study Commencement-Cover Letter, Huron Wendat Nation.pdf

Hello,

Please refer to the attached Class Environmental Assessment consultation documents.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Beth Wang

From: Dominic Ste-Marie <Dominic.Sainte-Marie@wendake.ca>
Sent: November 26, 2021 2:02 PM
To: Jody Marks
Cc: Lori-Jeanne Bolduc
Subject: RE: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment

Hi Jody,

Thank you for your email. Could you please let us know if any archaeological studies or fieldwork will be necessary as part of this project?

Tiawenhk chia' önenh
Dominic Ste-Marie

NATION HURONNE-WENDAT
Bureau du Nionwentsïo

Dominic Ste-Marie
Conseiller en gestion du territoire
255, Place Chef Michel-Laveau
Wendake (Qc) G0A 4V0
Téléphone : 418-843-3767
Courriel : dominic.ste-marie@wendake.ca

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ATTENTION: Please note that Maxime Picard has a new position at the Huron-Wendat Nation Council and is no longer in charge of Ontario consultations. Any new consultation from Ontario must be sent to Mario Gros-Louis (mario.groslouis@wendake.ca), Lori-Jeanne Bolduc (lori-jeanne.bolduc@wendake.ca) and Dominic Ste-Marie (dominic.ste-marie@wendake.ca).

For inquiries relating specifically to archaeology (fieldwork planning, monitoring, reports review, etc.), please contact Marie-Sophie Gendron (marie-sophie.gendron@wendake.ca), Isabelle Lechasseur (isabelle.lechasseur@wendake.ca) and Jean-François Richard (jean-francois.richard@wendake.ca).

De : Jody Marks <marks@ainleygroup.com>
Envoyé : 25 novembre 2021 15:01
À : Administration <Administration@wendake.ca>
Cc : Preya Balgobin <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Wendy Smeh <smeh@ainleygroup.com>; jdegroote@innservices.co
Objet : Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment

Hello,

Please refer to the attached Class Environmental Assessment consultation documents.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Beth Wang

From: Beth Wang
Sent: December 2, 2022 10:14 AM
To: administration@cnhw.qc.ca
Cc: Jenna DeGroote; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject: InnServices, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) Class EA - Notice of Public Information Centre
Attachments: InnServices Inc. - Stroud SPS - Notice of Public Information Certre.pdf

Hello,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. InnServices Utilities Inc. has retained the services of Ainley Group to undertake a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) to evaluate options to construct a new sewage pumping station (Stroud SPS) to be located on Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil.

As part of Phase 2 of the Class EA process, various alternatives have been developed for evaluation and presented as part of a virtual Public Information Centre. Please see the attached Notice of Public Information Centre for further details.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

Ainley
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 221
Cell: (289) 541-8086

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Beth Wang

From: Beth Wang
Sent: March 19, 2025 11:49 AM
To: 'consultations@wendake.ca'
Cc: 'Jenna DeGroote'; Wendy Smeh; Preya Balgobin
Subject: FOLLOW-UP: InnServices, Municipal Class EA Stroud SPS - Archaeological Assessment Report
Attachments: 23PL-250 7665, 7667 Yonge Street Innisfil Stage 1-2 Report.pdf; 23PL-250 7665-7667 Yonge Street Innisfil Stage 1-2 SD.pdf; Stroud SPS Location and Archaeological Map.pdf

Good morning,

I hope you're doing well.

We wanted to follow up on the Archaeological Assessment Report submitted on March 4, 2025, for the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station.
Please let us know if you require any further information or if there are any comments regarding the review.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

Tel: (905) 452-5172, Ext. 321
Cell: (289) 541-8086
Email: beth.wang@ainleygroup.com

WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM

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From: Beth Wang
Sent: March 4, 2025 12:37 PM
To: administration@cnhw.qc.ca
Cc: Dominic.Sainte-Marie@wendake.ca; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: InnServices, Municipal Class EA Stroud SPS - Archaeological Assessment Report

Dear Grand Chief Rémy Vincent,

Hope all is well!

Further to your interest in Stroud SPS, we have been working closely with the property owner and their engineering team regarding the proposed station location. As part of their development plans, the property owner's engineers conducted Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessments on the site and have kindly agreed to share these reports for the purposes of the Class EA.

As requested, we are providing the assessment report along with supplementary documentation containing detailed site location information for your review and comments.

Based on the findings, the projected site has no archaeological findings. While one archaeological resource of cultural heritage value (Thompson Site) was identified, the Stroud SPS Location and Archaeological Map shows that the distance between the SPS and the Thompson Site exceeds 250m.

Additionally, we have confirmed with our archaeological consultant, who stated:
"As long as the SPS location is fully within the area assessed and cleared by the 23PL-250 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment report and is more than 70m away from the site limits shown in the Supplementary Documentation (SD), you should be able to proceed with the SPS upon acceptance of the Stage 2 report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports."

The land is currently owned by the developer, and InnServices plans to purchase a small parcel for the placement of the SPS.

Please let us know if you have any questions or require further clarification.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

Ainley GROUP

Tel: (905) 452-5172, Ext. 321
Cell: (289) 541-8086
Email: beth.wang@ainleygroup.com

WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM

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Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO)

From:	Jody Marks
To:	consultations@metisnation.org; DavidD@metisnation.org
Cc:	JustinH@metisnation.org; jdegroote@innservices.co; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject:	InnServices Utilities Inc. Master Servicing Plan - Notice of Amendment
Date:	Thursday, October 14, 2021 3:34:00 PM
Attachments:	121031 Notice of Amendment to MSP - FINAL.pdf image002.png

Dear Mr. Dave Dusome,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short- and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). Under Section 18.4 of the MSP, Recommended Wastewater Master Servicing Plan, the project involving the construction of the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) and forcemain is suggested for implementation under the long-term timeline (post 2031). An amendment is being sought to implement the Stroud SPS and forcemain project in advance of the timeline proposed in the MSP.

Please see the attached Notice of Amendment for further details. Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Beth Wang

From: Jody Marks
Sent: November 25, 2021 3:02 PM
To: consultations@metisnation.org
Cc: JustinH@metisnation.org; DavidD@metisnation.org; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh; jdegroote@innservices.co
Subject: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: Stroud SPS - Notice of Study Commencement.pdf; Notice of Study Commencement-Cover Letter, MNO.pdf

Hello,

Please refer to the attached Class Environmental Assessment consultation documents.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Beth Wang

From: Beth Wang
Sent: December 2, 2022 10:03 AM
To: consultations@metisnation.org
Cc: JustinH@metisnation.org; DavidD@metisnation.org; Jenna DeGroote; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject: InnServices, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) Class EA - Notice of Public Information Centre
Attachments: InnServices Inc. - Stroud SPS - Notice of Public Information Certre.pdf

Hello,

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As part of Phase 2 of the Class EA process, various alternatives have been developed for evaluation and presented as part of a virtual Public Information Centre. Please see the attached Notice of Public Information Centre for further details.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

Ainley

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 221
Cell: (289) 541-8086

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Saugeen Ojibway Nation

(as the consultation contact for Saugeen First Nation and Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation)

Beth Wang

From: Jody Marks
Sent: November 25, 2021 3:03 PM
To: emily.martin@saugeenojibwaynation.ca
Cc: juanita.meekins@saugeenojibwaynation.ca; sfn@saugeen.org; chief.veronica@nawash.ca; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh; jdegroote@innservices.co
Subject: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: Stroud SPS - Notice of Study Commencement.pdf; Notice of Study Commencement-Cover Letter, Saugeen Ojibway Nation.pdf

Hello,

Please refer to the attached Class Environmental Assessment consultation documents.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Beth Wang

From: Beth Wang
Sent: December 2, 2022 10:11 AM
To: emily.martin@saugeenojibwaynation.ca
Cc: juanita.meekins@saugeenojibwaynation.ca; sfn@saugeen.org; chief.veronica@nawash.ca; Jenna DeGroote; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject: InnServices, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) Class EA - Notice of Public Information Centre
Attachments: InnServices Inc. - Stroud SPS - Notice of Public Information Certre.pdf

Hello,

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Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

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Consultation Records with Agencies

From:	Jody Marks
Cc:	jdegroote@innservices.co; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Bcc:	michael.vallins@cn.ca; Peter.Dorton@ontario.ca; justin.white@ontario.ca; chunmei.liu@ontario.ca; cindy.hood@ontario.ca; brad.allen@ontario.ca; shawn.carey@ontario.ca; Ken.mott@ontario.ca; rosi.zirger@ontario.ca; darryl.lyons@ontario.ca; andrew.theoharis@ontario.ca; tony.amalfa@ontario.ca; sue@coo.org; tcane@innisfil.ca; gshaparew@innisfil.ca; nbowman@innisfil.ca; ldollin@innisfil.ca; ddavidson@innisfil.ca; keisses@innisfil.ca; bvanberkel@innisfil.ca; dorsatti@innisfil.ca; awaters@innisfil.ca; kfowler@innisfil.ca; cpayne@innisfil.ca; ccautillo@innisfilll.ca; rnichol@innisfil.ca; smackenzie@innisfil.ca; dwantuch@innisfil.ca; hrajab@innisfil.ca; aleal@innisfil.ca; mgoodwin@innisfil.ca; tpanak@innservices.co; rbadam@innservices.co; bpaudel@innservices.co; ceo@innservices.co; sfahey@innservices.co; jcapling@innservices.co; rscheunemann@barrie.ca; Sherry.Diemert@barrie.ca; rvatri@newtecumseth.ca; mramdeo@townofbwg.com; deborah.korolnek@simcoe.ca; llinton@essatownship.on.ca; dperreault@essatownship.on.ca; hspacek@scdsb.on.ca; kdpechkovsky@smcdsb.on.ca; Bill.Kemeny@smdhu.org; peter.tozer@simcoe.ca; r.baldwin@lsrca.on.ca; t.hogenbirk@lsrca.on.ca; pyoung@nvca.on.ca; chibberd@nvca.on.ca; angela.taylor@bell.ca; w.d.kloostra@hydroone.com; David.Smith@enbridge.com; utility.circulations@mstallstream.com; darlene@lehmanplan.ca; skorpal@tnpi.ca; jason.ryan@gotransit.com; memadeley@innisfilchamber.com; kjacob@innisfil.ca; igor@innisfil.com; ambres@rogers.com; deacanjanet@hotmail.com; ewardrop@rogers.com; nick@innisfilcreekgolf.com; ed.eissesbrothers@telizon.ca; homelife-barrie@rogers.com; mary.janewhite@sympatico.ca; wayne@antconstruction.ca; jbujak@baywoodhomes.com; graeme@hepburn.com; frankbaccilieri@yahoo.ca; celeste@cplan.ca; phammell@mariposahomes.ca; augustonalli@gmail.com; Nicole.s@cortelgroup.com; stefano@cortelgroup.com; shervin@cortelgroup.com; ernie@countryhomes.ca; criscorp@on.aibn.com; peterc@deltaurban.com; kmackinnon@klmplanning.com; fpapa@fabianpapa.com; shaunad@geraniumcorporation.com; brafuse@georgiandowns.com; tony_orsi_07@yahoo.ca; jonathon.chai@hdrinc.com; joe@jjei.com; jeffslhri@rogers.com; stellafortini@hotmail.com; julian@lormelhomes.com; orli@lormelhomes.com; gjlucas@rogers.com; trevorm@monarchgroup.net; shiggins@parkbridge.com; Nicole.s@cortelgroup.com; stefano@cortelgroup.com; kmackinnon@klmplanning.com; ed.eissesbrothers@telizon.ca; cmortelliti@prattdevelopment.ca; previncourthomes@rogers.com; roger@ricedevelopment.ca; sbrumwell@skeltonbrumwell.ca; tsmith@smartcentres.com; larry@sunfieldhomes.com; mark@tribrik.com; imccutcheon@grnland.com; lawtonrealties@rogers.com; acleaves@pearsoneng.com; bstanton@tathameng.com; gmurphy@essatownship.on.ca; Nicole.s@cortelgroup.com; stefano@cortelgroup.com; kmackinnon@klmplanning.com; ed.eissesbrothers@telizon.ca; info@anishinabek.ca
Subject:	InnServices Utilities Inc. Master Servicing Plan - Notice of Amendment
Date:	Thursday, October 14, 2021 3:17:00 PM
Attachments:	121031 Notice of Amendment to MSP - FINAL.pdf image002.png

Hello,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short- and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). Under Section 18.4 of the MSP, Recommended Wastewater Master Servicing Plan, the project involving the construction of the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) and forcemain is suggested for implementation under the long-term timeline (post 2031). An amendment is being sought to implement the Stroud SPS and forcemain project in advance of the timeline proposed in the MSP.

Please see the attached Notice of Amendment for further details. Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Beth Wang

From: Dorton, Peter (MTO) <Peter.Dorton@ontario.ca>
Sent: October 15, 2021 11:41 AM
To: Jody Marks
Cc: jdegroote@innservices.co; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh; Grobel, Lukasz (MTO); Akhtar, Usman (MTO); Hajjar, Alexander (MTO); Blaney, Cameron (MTO)
Subject: RE: InnServices Utilities Inc. Master Servicing Plan - Notice of Amendment
Attachments: 121031 Notice of Amendment to MSP - FINAL.pdf

Hi Jody.

The Stroud SPS and forcemain project are beyond MTO's permit control area.

MTO review and approvals are not required.

Peter Dorton
Senior Project Manager
Ministry of Transportation
Central Operations, Highway Corridor Management Section
159 Sir William Hearst Avenue, 7th Floor Toronto, ON M3M 0B7
Cell: (437) 833 - 9396
E-Mail: peter.dorton@ontario.ca
Web: www.mto.gov.on.ca/english/engineering/management/corridor

---

From: Jody Marks <marks@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: October 14, 2021 3:17 PM
Cc: jdegroote@innservices.co; Preya Balgobin <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Wendy Smeh <smeh@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: InnServices Utilities Inc. Master Servicing Plan - Notice of Amendment

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Hello,

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Regards,

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Beth Wang

From: Preya Balgobin
Sent: November 11, 2021 3:09 PM
To: Dan.Minkin@ontario.ca
Cc: Jenna DeGroote (jdegroote@innservices.co); Wendy Smeh; Jody Marks
Subject: FW: InnServices Utilities Inc. Master Servicing Plan - Notice of Amendment [MHSTCI File 0009351]
Attachments: 2021-11-10_InnisfilMSP_NofAmendment_MHSTCIcomments.pdf

Hi Dan,

Thank you for your feedback on the amendment related to the Stroud SPS. Archaeological assessments are planned as part of the Schedule B activity needed to identify a preferred location for the SPS. However, we'll send you a formal response that addresses both the archeological and cultural heritage aspects and will send you a copy of any reports generated in this study on either topics.

Regards,
Preya Balgobin, P.Eng.
Senior Project Manager

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 209
Cell: (289) 541-8766

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From: Minkin, Dan (MHSTCI) <Dan.Minkin@ontario.ca>
Sent: November 10, 2021 6:55 PM
To: jdegroote@innservices.co
Cc: Preya Balgobin <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: RE: InnServices Utilities Inc. Master Servicing Plan - Notice of Amendment [MHSTCI File 0009351]

Good evening,
Please see attached.

Dan Minkin | Heritage Planner
Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
Heritage, Tourism and Culture Division | Programs and Services Branch | Heritage Planning Unit
T. 416. 786.7553 | Email: dan.minkin@ontario.ca

From: Jody Marks <marks@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: October 14, 2021 3:17 PM
Cc: jdegroote@innservices.co; Preya Balgobin <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Wendy Smeh <smeh@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: InnServices Utilities Inc. Master Servicing Plan - Notice of Amendment

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Please see the attached Notice of Amendment for further details. Thank you.

Regards,

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Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

Programs and Services Branch
400 University Ave, 5th Flr
Toronto, ON M7A 2R9
Tel: 416.314.7147

Ministère des Industries du Patrimoine, du Sport, du Tourisme et de la Culture

Direction des programmes et des services
400, av. University, 5e étage
Toronto, ON M7A 2R9
Tél: 416.314.7147

Ontario

November 10, 2021 EMAIL ONLY

Jenna DeGroote, C.E.T.
Capital Project Manager
InnServices Utilities Inc.
7251 Yonge Street
Innisfil, ON L9S 0J3
jdegroote@innservices.co

MHSTCI File	**:**	**0009351**
Proponent	**:**	**Town of Innisfil/InnServices Utilities Inc.**
Subject	**:**	**Notice of Amendment**
Project	**:**	**Innisfil Water and Wastewater Master Servicing Plan**
Location	**:**	**Town of Innisfil**

Dear Ms. DeGroote:

Thank you for providing the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) with the Notice of Amendment for your project. MHSTCI's interest in this Environmental Assessment (EA) project relates to its mandate of conserving Ontario's cultural heritage, which includes:

- Archaeological resources, including land-based and marine;
- Built heritage resources, including bridges and monuments; and,
- Cultural heritage landscapes.

Project Summary
We understand that the proposed amendment would shorten the timeline for completion of the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) from what was outlined in Section 18.4 of the adopted Master Servicing Plan (MSP).

Comments
Our letter of August 31, 2018, commenting on the final draft of the MSP dated July 13, 2018, noted that there was no discussion of potential impacts to cultural heritage resources, nor reference to any cultural heritage technical studies carried out in support of the project such as an archaeological assessment or cultural heritage evaluation report. The MHSTCI *Criteria for Evaluating Archaeological Potential* and *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* are normally used to determine whether potential exists for impacts to cultural heritage resources, as would necessitate the completion of these technical reports. Once completed as necessary, these technical reports would provide cultural

heritage information that would be reflected in the description of existing conditions, the evaluation of alternatives, and the development of and commitment to mitigation measures.

The updated version of the MSP dated November 2018 included records of this correspondence, but provided no additional information on screening or technical studies regarding cultural heritage resources. We reiterate these comments now.

With the timeline being advanced for the Stroud SPS, we would appreciate an update on the status of cultural heritage investigations (archaeological assessment and cultural heritage evaluation report, if identified as necessary through screening) for the Stroud SPS specifically and the MSP components generally.

As the proposed amendment does not change the physical components of the undertaking, we have no new comments at this time.

Thank you for consulting MHSTCI. Please continue to do so throughout the EA process, and feel free to contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Dan Minkin
Heritage Planner
Heritage Planning Unit
Dan.Minkin@ontario.ca

Copied to: Preya Balgobin, P.Eng., Ainley Group

It is the sole responsibility of proponents to ensure that any information and documentation submitted as part of their EA report or file is accurate. MHSTCI makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of the any checklists, reports or supporting documentation submitted as part of the EA process, and in no way shall MHSTCI be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result if any checklists, reports or supporting documents are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

Please notify MHSTCI if archaeological resources are impacted by EA project work. All activities impacting archaeological resources must cease immediately, and a licensed archaeologist is required to carry out an archaeological assessment in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act and the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

If human remains are encountered, all activities must cease immediately and the local police as well as the Registrar, Burials of the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services (416-326-8800) must be contacted. In situations where human remains are associated with archaeological resources, MHSTCI should also be notified to ensure that the site is not subject to unlicensed alterations which would be a contravention of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

From:	Jody Marks
Cc:	Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh; jdegroote@innservices.co
Bcc:	aadnc.infopubs.aandc@canada.ca; chunmei.liu@ontario.ca; cindy.hood@ontario.ca; brad.allen@ontario.ca; Ken.mott@ontario.ca; karla.barboza@ontario.ca; Aldo.Ingraldi@ontario.ca; andrew.theoharis@ontario.ca; tcane@innisfil.ca; gshaparew@innisfil.ca; nbowman@innisfil.ca; ldollin@innisfil.ca; ddavidson@innisfil.ca; ccautillo@innisfil.ca; mnordstrom@innisfil.ca; dwantuch@innisfil.ca; ldeloyde@innisfil.ca; smackenzie@innisfil.ca; hrajab@innisfil.ca; keisses@innisfil.ca; tpanak@innservices.co; rbadam@innservices.co; bpaudel@innservices.co; ceo@innservices.co; rscheunemann@barrie.ca; Sherry.Diemert@barrie.ca; rvatri@newtecumseth.ca; Rob.Elliott@simcoe.ca; bthomas@innisfil.ca; hspacek@scdsb.on.ca; kdpechkovsky@smcdsb.on.ca; Bill.Kemeny@smdhu.org; andrew.fletcher@southsimcoepolice.ca; don@amcai.com; Tas@amcai.com; a.brown@lsrca.on.ca; m.bessey@lsrca.on.ca; angela.taylor@bell.ca; walter.kloostra@hydroone.com; dannyp@innpower.ca; David.Smith@enbridge.com; dpresley@mhbcplan.com; jason.ryan@gotransit.com; memadeley@innisfilchamber.com; kjacob@innisfil.ca; kylebrown525081@gmail.com; imccutcheon@grnland.com; acleaves@pearsoneng.com; bstanton@tathameng.com; Nicole.s@cortelgroup.com; stefano@cortelgroup.com; kmackinnon@klmplanning.com; ed.eissesbrothers@telizon.ca; roger@ricedevelopment.ca; Sandra@sandiego-homes.ca; cward@scsconsultinggroup.com
Subject:	Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment
Date:	Thursday, November 25, 2021 2:49:00 PM
Attachments:	Stroud SPS - Notice of Study Commencement.pdf image003.png

Hello,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short- and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. Please see the attached Notice of Study Commencement for further details.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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From:	Beth Wang
Cc:	"Jenna DeGroote"; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Bcc:	"aadnc.infopubs.aandc@canada.ca"; "chunmei.liu@ontario.ca"; "brad.allen@ontario.ca"; "Ken.mott@ontario.ca"; "karla.barboza@ontario.ca"; "Aldo.Ingraldi@ontario.ca"; "andrew.theoharis@ontario.ca"; "tcane@innisfil.ca"; "gshaparew@innisfil.ca"; "nbowman@innisfil.ca"; "ldollin@innisfil.ca"; "ddavidson@innisfil.ca"; "ccautillo@innisfil.ca"; "carolina.cautillo@gmail.com"; "mnordstrom@innisfil.ca"; "dwantuch@innisfil.ca"; "ldeloyde@innisfil.ca"; "smackenzie@innisfil.ca"; "hrajab@innisfil.ca"; "keisses@innisfil.ca"; "tpanak@innservices.co"; "rbadam@innservices.co"; "bpaudel@innservices.co"; "ceo@innservices.co"; "rscheunemann@barrie.ca"; "Tom.Reeve@barrie.ca"; "Sherry.Diemert@barrie.ca"; "rvatri@newtecumseth.ca"; "Rob.Elliott@simcoe.ca"; "bthomas@innisfil.ca"; "hspacek@scdsb.on.ca"; "kdpechkovsky@smcdsb.on.ca"; "Bill.Kemeny@smdhu.org"; "andrew.fletcher@southsimcoepolice.ca"; "don@amcai.com"; "Tas@amcai.com"; "a.brown@lsrca.on.ca"; "m.bessey@lsrca.on.ca"; "angela.taylor@bell.ca"; "walter.kloostra@hydroone.com"; "dannyp@innpower.ca"; "David.Smith@enbridge.com"; "dpresley@mhbcplan.com"; "jason.ryan@gotransit.com"; "memadeley@innisfilchamber.com"; "kjacob@innisfil.ca"; "kylebrown525081@gmail.com"; "imccutcheon@grnland.com"; "acleaves@pearsoneng.com"; "bstanton@tathameng.com"; "Nicole.s@cortelgroup.com"; "stefano@cortelgroup.com"; "kmackinnon@klmplanning.com"; "ed.eissesbrothers@telizon.ca"; "roger@ricedevelopment.ca"; "Sandra@sandiego-homes.ca"; "cward@scsconsultinggroup.com"; "DanielS@davieshowe.com"; "Silvano@sandiego-homes.ca"; "Aidan.Dekkema@brookfieldrp.com"; "jbottos@scsconsultinggroup.com"; "David.Murphy@brookfieldrp.com"; "edward.tjeerdsma@rjburnside.com"; "james.orr@rjburnside.com"; "lindsay@riceworks.ca"; "jeffriceinvests@gmail.com"; "PSchut@brookfieldhomes.ca"; "rayna.thompson@brookfieldpropertiesdevelopment.com"; "plowes@sglplanning.ca"; "stroxler@tathameng.com"
Subject:	InnServices, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) Class EA - Notice of Public Information Centre
Date:	December 2, 2022 9:45:00 AM
Attachments:	InnServices Inc. - Stroud SPS - Notice of Public Information Centre.pdf

Hello,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. InnServices Utilities Inc. has retained the services of Ainley Group to undertake a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) to evaluate options to construct a new sewage pumping station (Stroud SPS) to be located on Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil.

As part of Phase 2 of the Class EA process, various alternatives have been developed for evaluation and presented as part of a virtual Public Information Centre. Please see the attached Notice of Public Information Centre for further details

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 221
Cell: (289) 541-8086

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Beth Wang

From: Taylor Stevenson <T.Stevenson@lsrca.on.ca>
Sent: January 10, 2023 2:30 PM
To: Beth Wang
Cc: jdegroote@innservices.com; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject: FW: InnServices, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) Class EA - Notice of Public Information Centre
Attachments: InnServices Inc. - Stroud SPS - Notice of Public Information Certre.pdf; stroud SPS.pdf

Good afternoon:

I apologize for missing the commenting deadline. If it is not too late, the LSRCA prefers Alternatives 4 and 5 since they are not regulated under the CA Act and there are no natural hazards or natural heritage features on those sites. Alternative 3 is partially located within regulatory floodplain based off LSRCA mapping tool (attached). A topographic survey would accurately delineate the floodplain and may demonstrate that the building envelope is outside the regulatory floodplain, at which point we would have no objection to the location.

Taylor Stevenson, B.A., CAN-CISEC
Coordinator, Infrastructure Permitting
Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority
120 Bayview Parkway,
Newmarket, Ontario L3Y 3W3
Office: 905-895-1281, ext. 483| 1-800-465-0437
Cell: 905-955-1954
t.stevenson@LSRCA.on.ca | www.LSRCA.on.ca

Twitter: @LSRCA
Facebook: LakeSimcoeConservation

Please note: the LSRCA Board of Directors approved a change to our Fee Policy. The new fees took effect on December 30, 2022. Please click here to view our updated fee schedule.

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From: Beth Wang <beth.wang@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: December 2, 2022 9:45 AM
Cc: Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: InnServices, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) Class EA - Notice of Public Information Centre

Some people who received this message don't often get email from beth.wang@ainleygroup.com. Learn why this is important

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Hello,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. InnServices Utilities Inc. has retained the

services of Ainley Group to undertake a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) to evaluate options to construct a new sewage pumping station (Stroud SPS) to be located on Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil.

As part of Phase 2 of the Class EA process, various alternatives have been developed for evaluation and presented as part of a virtual Public Information Centre. Please see the attached Notice of Public Information Centre for further details

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern

www.ainleygroup.com
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Cell: (289) 541-8086

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Lake Simcoe Region conservation authority

Stroud Sewage Pumping Station - Alternative 3



Features

- LSRCA Watershed Boundary
- LSPP Watershed Boundary
- Cross Sections - Planning
- Floodplain
  - Floodplain
  - Spill
- Floodplain Setback
- Assessment Parcel
- Lot and Concession
- Watercourse
- Roads
  - Hwy 400 Series
  - Highway, Arterials
  - Local Road
- Railway
- Lower Tier Municipality

Printed On:
1/10/2023

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere

Mapped By:

This product was produced by the Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority and some information depicted on this map may have been compiled from various sources. While every effort has been made to accurately depict the information, data/mapping errors may exist. This map has been produced for illustrative purposes from an interactive web mapping site. LSRCA GIS Services DRAFT printed 2023. © LAKE SIMCOE REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY, 2023. All Rights Reserved. The following data sets of Assessment Parcel, Roads, Upper & Lower Tier Municipalities, Wetlands are © Queens Printer for Ontario. Reproduced with Permission, 2023. The Current Regulation Limit and Boundary data sets are derived products from several datasets. Orthophotography 2002, 2005, 2007-2009, 2011-2021, © First Base Solutions, Inc.

Scale 1: 3,246

Meters

165 0 82 165

Consultation Records with Property Owners

Beth Wang

From: Sandra Rizzardo <Sandra@sandiego-homes.ca>
Sent: November 17, 2021 10:23 AM
To: Preya Balgobin
Cc: Thompson, Rayna; Wendy Smeh; Simon Glass; Jody Marks; Edward Tjeerdsma; 'James Orr (James.Orr@rjburnside.com)'
Subject: RE: 121031-Innisfil SPSs: Proposed Location for Stroud SPS
Attachments: 037655_Concept2-RJB 610x914 Portrait-Horiz.pdf

Hello Preya

We anticipate the SPS being placed in the southwest corner of our property, closer to the intersection of Yonge Street and 9th Line. As for sizing, we are assuming a 40m by 40m block would be sufficient for the SPS and all required buildings. If that needs to be adjusted through the EA process or during detailed design, we have the flexibility to adjust the design.

I respectfully request SanDiego Homes, with respect to offering this block to the Town and in lieu of financial compensation for the land, receive a guarantee that this property will be included within the developable limits within a reasonable time period.

Thank you,

Sandra Rizzardo
President

Office: (705)436-5775 EXT 103
Or: 1-866-329-5775
Cell : (705)828-3084
Fax: (705)436-5444

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 10039 Alcona Beach,
Innisfil, Ontario L9S 4Y7

1655 Webster Blvd
Innisfil, Ontario
L9S 0L7

From: Preya Balgobin <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 16, 2021 12:15 PM
To: Sandra Rizzardo <Sandra@sandiego-homes.ca>
Cc: Thompson, Rayna <Rayna.Thompson@brookfieldpropertiesdevelopment.com>; Wendy Smeh <smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Simon Glass <glass@ainleygroup.com>; Jody Marks <marks@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: 121031-Innisfil SPSs: Proposed Location for Stroud SPS

Hi Sandra,

It was nice speaking to you earlier. As we were discussing, I understand that Sandiego Homes has a piece of land that they would be willing to offer as the location of the Stroud sewage pumping station. That's great and could potentially make for an easier and faster Class EA process.

Please find attached the map of development in the Stroud community that Candice Ward sent previously. Can you please indicate the location of the area available and, if you know the approximate size, can you please let us know that as well.

Thank you.

Regards,
Preya Balgobin, P.Eng.
Senior Project Manager

Ainley

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 209
Cell: (289) 541-8766

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From:	Ward, Candice
To:	Preya Balgobin
Cc:	Daniel Steinberg; Bottos, Julie; Tom Panak; Rama Badam; Aidan Dekkema; David Murphy; jdegroote@innservices.co; Edward Tjeerdsma; James Orr; Wendy Smeh; lindsay@riceworks.ca; Mr. Jeff Rice; Ms. Sandra Rizzardo; Pete Schut; Rayna Thompson; Jody Marks
Subject:	RE: Notice of Amendment to 2018 MSP - Stroud Village Developers Group, Town of Innisfil
Date:	November 22, 2021 11:19:47 AM
Attachments:	image002.jpg image001.jpg

Thank you, Preya!

Candice Ward, B.E.S., MCIP, RPP
SCS Consulting Group Ltd.
30 Centurian Drive, Suite 100
Markham, ON, L3R 8B8
(T) 905.475.1900 Ext. 2236
(F) 905.475.8335
(M) 416.906.4677
cward@scsconsultinggroup.com
www.scsconsultinggroup.com

From: Preya Balgobin <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: November 22, 2021 10:47 AM
To: Ward, Candice <cward@scsconsultinggroup.com>
Cc: Daniel Steinberg <DanielS@davieshowe.com>; Bottos, Julie <jbottos@scsconsultinggroup.com>; Tom Panak <tpanak@innservices.co>; Rama Badam <rbadam@innservices.co>; Aidan Dekkema <Aidan.Dekkema@brookfieldrp.com>; David Murphy <David.Murphy@brookfieldrp.com>; jdegroote@innservices.co; Edward Tjeerdsma <edward.tjeerdsma@rjburnside.com>; James Orr <james.orr@rjburnside.com>; Wendy Smeh <smeh@ainleygroup.com>; lindsay@riceworks.ca; Mr. Jeff Rice <jeffriceinvests@gmail.com>; Ms. Sandra Rizzardo <Sandra@sandiego-homes.ca>; Pete Schut <PSchut@brookfieldhomes.ca>; Rayna Thompson <rayna.thompson@brookfieldpropertiesdevelopment.com>; Jody Marks <marks@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: RE: Notice of Amendment to 2018 MSP - Stroud Village Developers Group, Town of Innisfil

Hi Candice,

Thanks for reaching out to the study team. We have added the Stroud Village Developers Group as an interested party to the Class EA and to our mailing list to provide updates directly as we progress with the Stroud SPS Class EA. If you have any questions throughout the study, please feel free to reach out to out again.

Regards,
Preya Balgobin, P.Eng.
Senior Project Manager


www.ainleygroup.com

Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 209
Cell: (289) 541-8766

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From: Ward, Candice <cward@scsconsultinggroup.com>
Sent: November 10, 2021 11:46 AM
To: jdegroote@innservices.co; Preya Balgobin <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Cc: Daniel Steinberg <DanielS@davieshowe.com>; Bottos, Julie <jbottos@scsconsultinggroup.com>; Tom Panak <tpanak@innservices.co>; Rama Badam <rbadam@innservices.co>; Aidan Dekkema <Aidan.Dekkema@brookfieldrp.com>; David Murphy <David.Murphy@brookfieldrp.com>; Edward Tjeerdsma <edward.tjeerdsma@rjburnside.com>; James Orr <james.orr@rjburnside.com>; lindsay@riceworks.ca; Mr. Jeff Rice <jeffriceinvests@gmail.com>; Ms. Sandra Rizzardo <Sandra@sandiego-homes.ca>; Pete Schut <PSchut@brookfieldhomes.ca>; Rayna Thompson <rayna.thompson@brookfieldpropertiesdevelopment.com>
Subject: Notice of Amendment to 2018 MSP - Stroud Village Developers Group, Town of Innisfil

Good morning, Jenna and Preya.

Over the last year, Stroud Village Developers Group has been working with the Town of Innisfil and InnServices to cultivate a vision for the Community of Stroud. We are writing on behalf of the Stroud Village Developers Group concerning the proposed Stroud SPS required to service the Community of Stroud.

Stroud Village Developers Group

The Stroud Village Developers Group has formalized themselves with the intent to collaborate with the Town of Innisfil and InnServices to advance the timing of the delivery of the external servicing for the Community of Stroud and participate in upfront financing arrangements.

At this point, the Stroud Village Developers Group consist of the following parties and continues to pursue other owners in the area to join the Developers Group, including:

- Brookfield Residential
- Rice Investments
- San Diego Homes

A copy of the Land Ownership Figure has been attached for your review. As illustrated in the figure, the ownership of lands is both within and adjacent to the existing settlement boundary where an expansion of the settlement area is required. It is understood that adjustments to the Stroud settlement boundary will occur through the Town's Growth Management Review process in

consultation with the County of Simcoe as part of the Municipal Comprehensive Review.

Notice of Amendment

We understand that InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short- and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended the construction of five new sewage pumping stations (SPS) to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. Each proposed SPS requires a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessments (MCEA) before its construction. The MSP categorized the proposed SPS projects by their suggested implementation timeline (i.e., within short-term 2019 - 2023, mid-term 2024 - 2031, and long-term post-2031), and identified the expected triggers for their implementation.

Under Section 18.4 of the MSP, Recommended Wastewater Master Servicing Plan, the project involving the construction of the Stroud SPS and forcemain is suggested for implementation under the
long-term timeline (post-2031). An amendment is being sought to implement the Stroud SPS and forcemain project in advance of the timeline proposed in the MSP. The trigger to begin planning earlier
than the expected timeline is the submission of new development proposals in Stroud that would require municipal sewers. This trigger has been met.

There are no other changes proposed to the preferred solution outlined in the MSP at this time. This amendment is strictly identifying the change in the project timeline. The MSP outlines that flexibility in the implementation of the servicing plan will be necessary. Only this change in the Stroud SPS timeline is open for comment, not the entire MSP. The change in timeline is not considered a major change and therefore does not require a formal review or update to the MSP.

We acknowledge the Notice of Amendment and thank InnServices for updating the 2018 MSP to advance the proposed timelines and continue advancing the servicing strategy for the Village of Stroud. The Notice of Amendment was issued on the Municipality's Website on October 14, 2021. Interested persons should provide written comments to InnServices on the proposal within 30 days from the date of the Notice of Amendment being posted, in this case, November 14, 2021. We request that our Client, Stroud Village Developers Group, be named as an interested person as they have provided written comment to InnServices on the proposal within 30 calendar days from the date of the November 14, 2021 Notice. Please confirm.

Please let us know if you have any questions or require additional information.

Thank you,

Candice Ward, B.E.S., MCIP, RPP
SCS Consulting Group Ltd.
30 Centurian Drive, Suite 100
Markham, ON, L3R 8B8
(T) 905.475.1900 Ext. 2236
(F) 905.475.8335
(M) 416.906.4677
cward@scsconsultinggroup.com
www.scsconsultinggroup.com

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From:	Preya Balgobin
To:	roger howard
Cc:	jdegroote@innservices.co; Wendy Smeh; Jody Marks
Subject:	RE: INNISFIL MSP - STROUD SPS AND FORCEMAIN
Date:	November 1, 2021 5:45:41 PM
Attachments:	2021-11-01- Rice Development Response-issued.pdf image002.jpg image003.png

Hello Mr. Howard,

Please find attached, our response to your inquiry about the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class EA.

We will add you to the mailing list and send any public updates and notices to you directly as they are released.

Should you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact us.

Regards,
Preya Balgobin, P.Eng.
Senior Project Manager
image003
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 209
Cell: (289) 541-8766

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From: roger howard <roger@ricedevelopment.ca>
Sent: November 1, 2021 1:44 PM
To: jdegroote@innservices.co; Preya Balgobin <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: FW: INNISFIL MSP - STROUD SPS AND FORCEMAIN

Hello.

I am just following up on my below email of October 20th, 2021 regarding the proposed bump up in timing of the sanitary servicing of Stroud.

Could one of you please respond to my inquiry as to the actual timing of the proposed works as the Notice doesn't appear to offer even a range of possible advanced timing.

Thank you,

Roger

Roger Howard
RICE DEVELOPMENT CORP
7735 Kennedy Rd. South, Brampton, ON L6W 0B9
(p) 905-796-3630 ext 236 (f) 905-796-6360 (c) 416-434-2803
email: roger@ricedevelopment.ca
website: www.ricedevelopment.ca



From: roger howard <roger@ricedevelopment.ca>
Sent: October 20, 2021 9:01 AM
To: 'jdegroote@innservices.co' <jdegroote@innservices.co>; 'balgobin@ainleygroup.com' <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: INNISFIL MSP - STROUD SPS AND FORCEMAIN

Hi Jenna and Preya,

We own commercial property in Stroud and are interested in the proposed advancement of the SPS and forcemain to service the Stroud community.

We received the Notice of Amendment but do not see any mention in it of an intended new date as to when services would now be planned.

Could you provide further information on the details of the new timing for sanitary services in Stroud.

Thanks very much,

Roger

Roger Howard
RICE DEVELOPMENT CORP
7735 Kennedy Rd. South, Brampton, ON L6W 0B9
(p) 905-796-3630 ext 236 (f) 905-796-6360 (c) 416-434-2803
email: roger@ricedevelopment.ca
website: www.ricedevelopment.ca



AINLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED
195 County Court Blvd., Suite 300, Brampton, ON L6W 4P7
Tel: (905) 452-5172 • www.ainleygroup.com

VIA EMAIL

November 1, 2021 File No. 121031

Roger Howard
Rice Development Corp.
7735 Kennedy Rd. South,
Brampton, ON
L6W 0B9

Attn: Mr. Roger Howard

Re: Notice of Amendment – Master Servicing Plan, Stroud Sewage Pumping Station

Dear Mr. Howard,

Thank you for advising us regarding your interest in servicing for Stroud. The implementation timeline for completing the Stroud sewage pumping station (SPS) will now be considered mid-term, which is between 2025 and 2030. Following the completion of the Stroud class environmental assessment, which is currently scheduled for March 2022, InnServices will proceed to the implementation stage and complete the design and construction of the pumping station. At the earliest, that work will be complete in 2025/2026. Implementation of the Stroud wastewater system will depend on completion of the 20th sideroad sewage pumping station and forcemain and its connection to the existing system on 6th Line.

We will include you on our mailing list to provide you with updates as we progress with the Stroud SPS Class Environmental Assessment. If you have any questions or require further assistance with this matter, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

AINLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Preya Balgobin, P.Eng.
Project Manager

PB/wls/\\ag-barrie\ns1\Engineering\Collingwood\121031\6. Class EA Files\Consultation\2. Stroud SPS\1. Notice of Amendment to MSP\Responses to Comments Rec'd\2021-11-01- Rice Development Response.docx

cc: Jenna DeGroote- InnServices (By Email)

From:	Preya Balgobin
To:	roger howard
Cc:	Wendy Smeh; Jenna DeGroote (jdegroote@innservices.co); Jody Marks
Subject:	Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment-Rice Development
Date:	December 21, 2021 10:46:57 AM
Attachments:	2021-12-20- Rice Development Response-issued.pdf image006.jpg image008.png image009.png

Hello Mr. Howard,

Thank you for reaching out to the study team. Please find the formal response to your question in the attached letter.

Please feel free to contact us again if you have additional questions.

Regards,
Preya Balgobin, P.Eng.
Senior Project Manager
image003
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 209
Cell: (289) 541-8766

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From: roger howard <roger@ricedevelopment.ca>
Sent: November 25, 2021 3:33 PM
To: Jody Marks <marks@ainleygroup.com>
Cc: Preya Balgobin <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Wendy Smeh <smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>
Subject: RE: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment

[EXTERNAL]

Thanks for the update Jody. Is the plan for the new Stroud PS for it to serve all of the existing Stroud community and take all existing development off existing private septic systems by installing a new sanitary collection system on all existing roads or for it only to service new development at the south end of Stroud that would be designed and built based on full municipal services right from the start?

If you can provide clarification on this it would be very helpful..

Thanks,

Roger

Roger Howard
RICE DEVELOPMENT CORP
7735 Kennedy Rd. South, Brampton, ON L6W 0B9
(p) 905-796-3630 ext 236 (f) 905-796-6360 (c) 416-434-2803
email: roger@ricedevelopment.ca
website: www.ricedevelopment.ca



From: Jody Marks <marks@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: November 25, 2021 2:49 PM
Cc: Preya Balgobin <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Wendy Smeh <smeh@ainleygroup.com>; jdegroote@innservices.co
Subject: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment

Hello,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short- and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. Please see the attached Notice of Study Commencement for further details.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner



www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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195 County Court Blvd., Suite 300, Brampton, ON L6W 4P7
Tel: (905) 452-5172 • www.ainleygroup.com

VIA EMAIL

December 20, 2021 File No. 121031

Roger Howard
Rice Development Corp.
7735 Kennedy Rd. South,
Brampton, ON L6W 0B9
roger@ricedevelopment.ca

Re: **InnServices Utility Inc.**
Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment
Notice of Study Commencement – Response to Comment Received

Dear Mr. Howard,

On behalf of the InnServices Inc., we are responding to your email inquiry dated November 25, 2021 regarding the above-mentioned Class EA for the construction of a Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) in the Town of Innisfil.

We understand your inquiry to be the following; “Is the plan for the new Stroud PS for it to serve all of the existing Stroud community and take all existing development off existing private septic systems by installing a new sanitary collection system on all existing roads or for it only to service new development at the south end of Stroud that would be designed and built based on full municipal services right from the start?”

The Stroud SPS is intended to service new developments in the Southern portion of Stroud, which are shown on the study’s Notice of Commencement.

If you have additional questions or require further assistance with this matter, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

AINLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



Preya Balgobin, P. Eng.
Senior Project Manager
905-452-5172 ext. 209
balgobin@ainleygroup.com

cc: Jenna DeGroote- InnServices (By Email)

From:	Jody Marks
To:	Tom Reeve
Cc:	Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject:	RE: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment
Date:	December 7, 2021 3:50:00 PM
Attachments:	image002.png image003.png

Hello Tom.

You have been added to the project contact list. Thank you for your interest.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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From: Tom Reeve <Tom.Reeve@barrie.ca>
Sent: Thursday, December 2, 2021 3:46 PM
To: Jody Marks <marks@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: FW: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment

Hello,

Could you add me to the list of contacts for this EA?

Thanks,

Tom Reeve
Senior Project Manager – Water/Wastewater Planning
The City of Barrie
705-739-4220 x4465

Please consider the environment before printing this email.

From: Sherry Diemert <Sherry.Diemert@barrie.ca>
Sent: Thursday, November 25, 2021 2:57 PM
To: Tom Reeve <Tom.Reeve@barrie.ca>
Subject: FW: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment

Tom – Do you get these emails?

From: Jody Marks <marks@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: November 25, 2021 2:49 PM
Cc: Preya Balgobin <balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Wendy Smeh <smeh@ainleygroup.com>; jdegroote@innservices.co
Subject: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment

Hello,

InnServices Utilities Inc. completed a Master Servicing Plan (MSP) update in 2018 which identified short- and long-term strategies for water and wastewater servicing to accommodate the population and employment growth outlined in the Innisfil Official Plan (2018). The MSP recommended construction of five new sewage pumping stations to service the Innisfil Heights economic district. Please see the attached Notice of Study Commencement for further details.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jody Marks
Environmental Planner

www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (705) 726-3371 Ext. 227

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From:	Beth Wang
To:	Ward, Candice
Cc:	Lai, Gloria; jdegroote@innservices.co; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject:	RE: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment - SCS Consulting Group
Date:	June 13, 2023 11:31:00 AM
Attachments:	image001.jpg 2023-06-07-SCS Consulting-Response-issued 13Jun2023.pdf

Good Morning Ms. Ward,

Hope all is well!

Please find the formal response to your question in the attached letter and feel free to contact us if you have additional questions.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern
image003
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 321
Cell: (289) 541-8086

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From: Lai, Gloria <glai@scsconsultinggroup.com>
Sent: May 1, 2023 5:42 PM
To: jdegroote@innservices.co; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Cc: Ward, Candice <cward@scsconsultinggroup.com>; Sandra Rizzardo <sandra@sandiego-homes.ca>; Caldwell, Jessica <Jessica.Caldwell@brookfieldpropertiesdevelopment.com>; Thompson, Rayna <Rayna.Thompson@brookfieldpropertiesdevelopment.com>; Silvano Rizzardo <Silvano@sandiego-homes.ca>; Alex Savanyu <asavanyu@bousfields.ca>; Bottos, Julie <jbottos@scsconsultinggroup.com>; Daniel Steinberg <DanielS@davieshowe.com>; Edward Tjeerdsma <Edward.Tjeerdsma@rjburnside.com>; Emma West <ewest@bousfields.ca>; Kristine Loft <kristine@loftplanning.com>; James Orr <James.Orr@rjburnside.com>; Marvin Geist <marvin@marvingeist.ca>; Pan, Catherine <Catherine.Pan@brookfieldpropertiesdevelopment.com>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Beth Wang <beth.wang@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: RE: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment - SCS Consulting Group

Good afternoon Ms. DeGroote and Ms. Balgobin,

Please find attached our responses to your comments.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact our office.

Thank you,

Gloria Lai, BSc., PMP
SCS Consulting Group Ltd.
30 Centurian Drive, Suite 100
Markham, ON, L3R 8B8
(T) 905.475.1900 Ext. 2492
(F) 905.475.8335
(M) 416.723.0258
glai@scsconsultinggroup.com
www.scsconsultinggroup.com

From: Beth Wang <beth.wang@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: March 24, 2023 5:06 PM
To: Ward, Candice <cward@scsconsultinggroup.com>
Cc: Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment - SCS Consulting Group

CAUTION: This email originated from an **EXTERNAL SOURCE**. Please use caution when opening attachments, clicking on links or responding. When in doubt, contact our IT Department.

Good afternoon Ms. Ward,

Thank you for reaching out to the study team. Please find the formal response to your question in the attached letter.

Please feel free to contact us again if you have additional questions.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern
<image001.jpg>
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 221
Cell: (289) 541-8086

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<2023 04(Apr) 21-cew-Stroud SPS PIC No. 1 Response DRAFT_brookfield.docx>

File #:	**2349**
Date:	**May 1, 2023**

Ms. Jenna DeGroote, C.E.T.
InnServices Utilities Inc.
7251 Yonge Street
Innisfil, Ontario, L9S 0J3

Ms. Preya Balgobin, P. Eng
Ainley Group
280 Pretty River Parkway
Collingwood, Ontario, L9Y 4J5

Dear Ms. DeGroote and Ms. Balgobin:

Re: **Stroud Village Developers Group**
Stroud Sanitary Pumping Station Response Letter
Community of Stroud, Town of Innisfil, Ontario

We appreciate Ainley and InnServices Utilities Inc.'s (InnServices) response letter forwarded through e-mail on March 24, 2023. We have reviewed your response and offer the following response on behalf of the Stroud Village Developers Group concerning the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment.

Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment

The Stroud Village Developers Group has reviewed the December 15, 2022, PIC presentation and display boards and offered comments on January 3, 2023 (shown as Greyed Out). Then, InnServices and Ainley provided comments on March 24, 2023 (shown as "Ainley Response"), and now the Stroud Village Developers Group has responded to Ainley's March 24, 2023 Response in ***bold italics***.

Purpose of Today's Public Information Centre (Slide 2)

"… To provide rightsholders, residents and other agency stakeholders with information related to a proposed new sewage pumping station. The station will be located on Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil, servicing the new Stroud development areas."

SCS Comment: The first bullet indicates the purpose is to provide information related to proposed locations and design aspects of a new SPS. Aside from the presentation indicating that the SPS will service new Stroud development areas, there is limited

information regarding the design population. We respectfully request the design population information.

Ainley Response: The Stroud SPS will service approximately 600 future development residential units within the Stroud boundary. Existing residential and commercial units will also be included in the SPS capacity calculations. The 600 future development residential units have been confirmed by the Town and InnServices based on a review of future development within the current Stroud servicing boundary for the 2023 MSP.

SCS Response: ***Over the last few years, Stroud Village Developers Group has worked with the Town of Innisfil and InnServices to cultivate a vision for the Community of Stroud. At the direction of Town Staff at the time, the Stroud Village Developers Group formalized itself with the intent to collaborate with the Town of Innisfil and InnServices to advance the timing for the delivery of the external servicing for the Community of Stroud and participate in upfront financing arrangements.***

Through the County's Municipal Comprehensive Review (MCR), Bousfields, the group's Planning consultant, has requested a settlement area boundary expansion for the Stroud Village Developers Group. It is understood that adjustments to the Stroud Village Settlement Area Boundary may occur through the Town's Growth Management Review process in consultation with the County of Simcoe as part of the MCR.

We also understand that the 2023 Master Servicing Plan Update is underway. We want the process to be flexible to allow for conclusions of the MCR process to be implemented. Additionally, InnService's RFP No. P-21-CWW286: Request for Proposal for Engineering Services for Municipal Class Environmental Assessment and Preliminary Design for Five (5) Sewage Pumping Stations (RFP No. P-21-CWW286) deliverables have identified the need to review the population post-2031 for the Stroud SPS.

Therefore, we ask that Ainley and InnServices review the future development of residential units and consider increasing the future residential units and consider the addition of commercial square footage area in the SPS capacity calculations.

Study Objectives (Slide 6)

"… Implementing a design alternative that honours the Tenets of the Williams Treaty and preserves the Rights of the First Nations of the Williams Treaty."

SCS Comment: The first bullet of the Study Objective is to implement a design alternative that honours the Tenets of the Williams Treaties First Nations (WTFN) and preserves the First Nations' Rights of the Williams Treaty. Given the level of involvement

of the First Nations on Innisfil's Lakeshore WWTP upgrades and the appeal to the Orbit development, we would ask that InnServices be very proactive in soliciting meaningful feedback from this group as part of the Class EA process before proceeding to detailed design.

Ainley Response: InnServices has and will continue to actively consult with Williams Treaty First Nations for all EA projects.

SCS Response: ***Acknowledged.***

Problem/Opportunity Statement (Slide 9)

"… Servicing approaches need to be coordinated and phased in a manner that maximizes the number of benefitting users to improve affordability and implementation."

SCS Comment: We appreciate that the Class EA will consider increasing the municipal wastewater system capacity to accommodate planned growth for 2031 and beyond. The Opportunity Statement notes that the servicing approaches need to be coordinated and phased to maximize the number of benefitting users to improve affordability and implementation. No information was included about phasing and areas to be serviced. We respectfully request information regarding phasing, areas to be serviced, etc.

Ainley Response: Stroud water and wastewater servicing options and recommendations will be updated during the 2023 MSP up to 2051. Proposed Developments within the current servicing boundary of Stroud will be engaged in the MSP process.

SCS Response: ***Should provide a further response from the SVDG. I believe that the focus should be on the fact that there are significant economies to including additional development lands into the calculations for the infrastructure, particulary as they (SanDiego) are willing participants to the front funding of the required infrastructure, thereby reducing the amount of funds needing to come from DC reserves . The Proposed Developments need to look beyond the "current servicing boundary" for economic consideration and to plan for growth, which has been discussed with the municipality at length.***

Preliminary Recommended Solution (Slide 23)

"Given the results of the preliminary evaluation, it is proposed that Alternative 4B located at 7667 Yonge Street, Innisfil be selected as the Recommended Solution."

SCS Comment: Stroud Village Developers Group agrees with the Preferred Alternative 4B. The location is within one of our participating landowners, SanDiego Homes' property (refer to attached figure).

Ainley Response: We appreciate your feedback on and endorsement of the proposed location.

SCS Response: ***Acknowledged. Our participating landowner (SanDiego Homes) is eager to have discussions on this matter.***

We look forward to hearing from the Ainley Group and InnServices in writing shortly.

Please get in touch with the undersigned if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

SCS Consulting Group Ltd.

Candice Ward, BES, MCIP, RPP
cward@scsconsultinggroup.com

Attachments: Land Ownership Figure prepared by SCS Consulting Group Ltd., dated November 2022

c. Mr. Tom Panak, InnServices
Mr. Rama Badam, InnServices
Mr. Brandon Correia, Town of Innisfil
Stroud Village Developers Group
Mr. Daniel Steinberg, Davies Howe LLP
Ms. Julie Bottos, SCS Consulting Group Ltd.

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AINLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED
195 County Court Blvd., Suite 300, Brampton, ON L6W 4P7
Tel: (905) 452-5172 • www.ainleygroup.com

VIA EMAIL

June 7, 2023 File No. 121031

Candice Ward
SCS Consulting Group
30 Centurian Drive Suite 100
Markham, ON
L3R 8B8
cward@scsconsultinggroup.com

Re: **InnServices Utilities Inc.**
Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment
Public Information Centre – Response to Comment Received

Dear Ms. Ward,

On behalf of InnServices Utilities Inc., we are responding to your email inquiry dated May 1, 2023 (attached) regarding the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) Class Environmental Assessment.

InnServices appreciates that the Stroud Village Developers Group has worked with the Town of Innisfil and InnServices to cultivate a vision for the Community of Stroud. Regarding your request that Ainley and InnServices review the future development of residential units and consider increasing the future residential units and commercial square footage area in the SPS capacity calculations; InnServices has advised that the Developer's Group must ultimately redirect these requests to the Town Planning Department, as the future residential and commercial unit confirmation will be coming from them.

If you have additional questions or require further assistance with this matter, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

AINLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



Preya Balgobin, P. Eng.
Senior Project Manager
905-452-5172 ext. 209
balgobin@ainleygroup.com

cc: Jenna DeGroote- InnServices (By Email)

File #:	**2349**
Date:	**May 1, 2023**

Ms. Jenna DeGroote, C.E.T.
InnServices Utilities Inc.
7251 Yonge Street
Innisfil, Ontario, L9S 0J3

Ms. Preya Balgobin, P. Eng
Ainley Group
280 Pretty River Parkway
Collingwood, Ontario, L9Y 4J5

Dear Ms. DeGroote and Ms. Balgobin:

Re: **Stroud Village Developers Group**
Stroud Sanitary Pumping Station Response Letter
Community of Stroud, Town of Innisfil, Ontario

We appreciate Ainley and InnServices Utilities Inc.'s (InnServices) response letter forwarded through e-mail on March 24, 2023. We have reviewed your response and offer the following response on behalf of the Stroud Village Developers Group concerning the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment.

Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment

The Stroud Village Developers Group has reviewed the December 15, 2022, PIC presentation and display boards and offered comments on January 3, 2023 (shown as Greyed Out). Then, InnServices and Ainley provided comments on March 24, 2023 (shown as "Ainley Response"), and now the Stroud Village Developers Group has responded to Ainley's March 24, 2023 Response in ***bold italics***.

Purpose of Today's Public Information Centre (Slide 2)

"… To provide rightsholders, residents and other agency stakeholders with information related to a proposed new sewage pumping station. The station will be located on Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil, servicing the new Stroud development areas."

SCS Comment: The first bullet indicates the purpose is to provide information related to proposed locations and design aspects of a new SPS. Aside from the presentation indicating that the SPS will service new Stroud development areas, there is limited

information regarding the design population. We respectfully request the design population information.

Ainley Response: The Stroud SPS will service approximately 600 future development residential units within the Stroud boundary. Existing residential and commercial units will also be included in the SPS capacity calculations. The 600 future development residential units have been confirmed by the Town and InnServices based on a review of future development within the current Stroud servicing boundary for the 2023 MSP.

SCS Response: ***Over the last few years, Stroud Village Developers Group has worked with the Town of Innisfil and InnServices to cultivate a vision for the Community of Stroud. At the direction of Town Staff at the time, the Stroud Village Developers Group formalized itself with the intent to collaborate with the Town of Innisfil and InnServices to advance the timing for the delivery of the external servicing for the Community of Stroud and participate in upfront financing arrangements.***

Through the County's Municipal Comprehensive Review (MCR), Bousfields, the group's Planning consultant, has requested a settlement area boundary expansion for the Stroud Village Developers Group. It is understood that adjustments to the Stroud Village Settlement Area Boundary may occur through the Town's Growth Management Review process in consultation with the County of Simcoe as part of the MCR.

We also understand that the 2023 Master Servicing Plan Update is underway. We want the process to be flexible to allow for conclusions of the MCR process to be implemented. Additionally, InnService's RFP No. P-21-CWW286: Request for Proposal for Engineering Services for Municipal Class Environmental Assessment and Preliminary Design for Five (5) Sewage Pumping Stations (RFP No. P-21-CWW286) deliverables have identified the need to review the population post-2031 for the Stroud SPS.

Therefore, we ask that Ainley and InnServices review the future development of residential units and consider increasing the future residential units and consider the addition of commercial square footage area in the SPS capacity calculations.

Study Objectives (Slide 6)

"… Implementing a design alternative that honours the Tenets of the Williams Treaty and preserves the Rights of the First Nations of the Williams Treaty."

SCS Comment: The first bullet of the Study Objective is to implement a design alternative that honours the Tenets of the Williams Treaties First Nations (WTFN) and preserves the First Nations' Rights of the Williams Treaty. Given the level of involvement

of the First Nations on Innisfil's Lakeshore WWTP upgrades and the appeal to the Orbit development, we would ask that InnServices be very proactive in soliciting meaningful feedback from this group as part of the Class EA process before proceeding to detailed design.

Ainley Response: InnServices has and will continue to actively consult with Williams Treaty First Nations for all EA projects.

SCS Response: ***Acknowledged.***

Problem/Opportunity Statement (Slide 9)

"… Servicing approaches need to be coordinated and phased in a manner that maximizes the number of benefitting users to improve affordability and implementation."

SCS Comment: We appreciate that the Class EA will consider increasing the municipal wastewater system capacity to accommodate planned growth for 2031 and beyond. The Opportunity Statement notes that the servicing approaches need to be coordinated and phased to maximize the number of benefitting users to improve affordability and implementation. No information was included about phasing and areas to be serviced. We respectfully request information regarding phasing, areas to be serviced, etc.

Ainley Response: Stroud water and wastewater servicing options and recommendations will be updated during the 2023 MSP up to 2051. Proposed Developments within the current servicing boundary of Stroud will be engaged in the MSP process.

SCS Response: ***Should provide a further response from the SVDG. I believe that the focus should be on the fact that there are significant economies to including additional development lands into the calculations for the infrastructure, particulary as they (SanDiego) are willing participants to the front funding of the required infrastructure, thereby reducing the amount of funds needing to come from DC reserves . The Proposed Developments need to look beyond the "current servicing boundary" for economic consideration and to plan for growth, which has been discussed with the municipality at length.***

Preliminary Recommended Solution (Slide 23)

"Given the results of the preliminary evaluation, it is proposed that Alternative 4B located at 7667 Yonge Street, Innisfil be selected as the Recommended Solution."

SCS Comment: Stroud Village Developers Group agrees with the Preferred Alternative 4B. The location is within one of our participating landowners, SanDiego Homes' property (refer to attached figure).

Ainley Response: We appreciate your feedback on and endorsement of the proposed location.

SCS Response: ***Acknowledged. Our participating landowner (SanDiego Homes) is eager to have discussions on this matter.***

We look forward to hearing from the Ainley Group and InnServices in writing shortly.

Please get in touch with the undersigned if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

SCS Consulting Group Ltd.

Candice Ward, BES, MCIP, RPP
cward@scsconsultinggroup.com

Attachments: Land Ownership Figure prepared by SCS Consulting Group Ltd., dated November 2022

c. Mr. Tom Panak, InnServices
Mr. Rama Badam, InnServices
Mr. Brandon Correia, Town of Innisfil
Stroud Village Developers Group
Mr. Daniel Steinberg, Davies Howe LLP
Ms. Julie Bottos, SCS Consulting Group Ltd.

P:\2349 Stroud Village Developers Group\Correspondence\Letters\2023 05(May) 01 -gl-Stroud SPS PIC No. 1 Response.docx

From:	Ward, Candice
To:	Jenna DeGroote; Preya Balgobin
Cc:	Tom Panak; Daniel Steinberg; Bottos, Julie
Subject:	Stroud Sanitary Pumping Station - Stroud Village Developers Group Comments on PIC No. 1
Date:	January 4, 2023 11:20:41 AM
Attachments:	2023 01(Jan) 03-cew-Stroud SPS PIC No. 1.pdf

[EXTERNAL]

Good morning, Jenna and Preya.

Happy New Year!

Further to December 15, 2022, PIC No. 01, I am sharing with you the Stroud Village Developers Group's comments.

We look forward to hearing back from you. A meeting with the Developers Group might be helpful.

Thank you,

Please be advised that I will be away from Thursday, December 22, 2022, to Friday, January 6, 2023.

Candice Ward, B.E.S., MCIP, RPP
SCS Consulting Group Ltd.
30 Centurian Drive, Suite 100
Markham, ON, L3R 8B8
(T) 905.475.1900 Ext. 2236
(F) 905.475.8335
(M) 416.906.4677
cward@scsconsultinggroup.com
www.scsconsultinggroup.com

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File #:	**2349**
Date:	**January 4, 2023**

Ms. Jenna DeGroote, C.E.T.
InnServices Utilities Inc.
7251 Yonge Street
Innisfil, Ontario, L9S 0J3

Ms. Preya Balgobin, P. Eng
Ainley Group
280 Pretty River Parkway
Collingwood, Ontario, L9Y 4J5

Dear Ms. DeGroote and Ms. Balgobin:

Re:	**Stroud Village Developers Group** **Stroud Sanitary Pumping Station** **Community of Stroud** **Town of Innisfil, Ontario**

Over the last few years, Stroud Village Developers Group has been working with the Town of Innisfil and InnServices Utilities Inc. (InnServices) to cultivate a vision for the Community of Stroud. We are writing on behalf of the Stroud Village Developers Group concerning the ability to front-fund the external services required to service the Community of Stroud.

Stroud Village Developers Group

The Stroud Village Developers Group has formalized itself with the intent to collaborate with the Town of Innisfil and InnServices to advance the timing of the delivery of the external servicing for the Community of Stroud and participate in upfront financing arrangements.

At this point, the Stroud Village Developers Group consists of the following parties:

- Brookfield Residential
- San Diego Homes

A copy of the Land Ownership Figure has been enclosed for your review. As illustrated in the figure, the ownership of lands is both within and adjacent to the existing settlement boundary, where an expansion of the settlement area is required. It is understood that adjustments to the Stroud Village Settlement Area Boundary will occur through the Town's Growth Management Review process in consultation with the County of Simcoe as part of the Municipal Comprehensive Review.

Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment

The Stroud Village Developers Group appreciates InnService's RFP No. P-21-CWW286: Request for Proposal for Engineering Services for Municipal Class Environmental Assessment and Preliminary Design for Five (5) Sewage Pumping Stations (RFP No. P-21-CWW286) deliverables have identified the need to review the population post-2031 for the Stroud SPS (DC Project No. 10). The streamlined review of the Stroud SPS, along with the four (4) other SPS' included in RFP No. P-21-CWW286 will make the external servicing more efficient for the Town and InnServices and Stroud Village Developers Group, ensuring that all downstream service improvements line up in a timely fashion.

The Stroud Village Developers Group has reviewed the December 15, 2022, PIC presentation and display boards and offers the following comments:

Purpose of Today's Public Information Centre (Slide 2)

"… To provide rightsholders, residents and other agency stakeholders with information related to a proposed new sewage pumping station. The station will be located on Yonge Street between the South end of Stroud and Innisfil Beach Road in the Town of Innisfil, servicing the new Stroud development areas."

Comment: The first bullet indicates the purpose is to provide information related to proposed locations and design aspects of a new SPS. Aside from the presentation indicating that the SPS will service new Stroud development areas, there is limited information regarding the design population. We respectfully request the design population information.

Study Objectives (Slide 6)

"… Implementing a design alternative that honours the Tenets of the Williams Treaty and preserves the Rights of the First Nations of the Williams Treaty."

Comment: The first bullet of the Study Objective is to implement a design alternative that honours the Tenets of the Williams Treaties First Nations (WTFN) and preserves the First Nations' Rights of the Williams Treaty. Given the level of involvement of the First Nations on Innisfil's Lakeshore WWTP upgrades and the appeal to the Orbit development, we would ask that InnServices be very proactive in soliciting meaningful feedback from this group as part of the Class EA process before proceeding to detailed design.

Problem/Opportunity Statement (Slide 9)

"… Servicing approaches need to be coordinated and phased in a manner that maximizes the number of benefitting users to improve affordability and implementation."

Comment: We appreciate that the Class EA will consider increasing the municipal wastewater system capacity to accommodate planned growth for 2031 and beyond. The Opportunity Statement notes that the servicing approaches need to be coordinated and phased to maximize the number of benefitting users to improve affordability and implementation. No information was included about phasing and areas to be serviced. We respectfully request information regarding phasing, areas to be serviced, etc.

Preliminary Recommended Solution (Slide 23)

"Given the results of the preliminary evaluation, it is proposed that Alternative 4B located at 7667 Yonge Street, Innisfil be selected as the Recommended Solution."

Comment: Stroud Village Developers Group agrees with the Preferred Alternative 4B. The location is within one of our participating landowners, SanDiego Homes' property (refer to attached figure).

We look forward to hearing from the Ainley Group and InnServices in writing shortly.

Please get in touch with the undersigned if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

SCS Consulting Group Ltd.

Candice Ward, BES, MCIP, RPP
cward@scsconsultinggroup.com

Attachments: Land Ownership Figure prepared by SCS Consulting Group Ltd., dated November 2022

c. Mr. Tom Panak, InnServices
Stroud Village Developers Group
Mr. Daniel Steinberg, Davies Howe LLP
Ms. Julie Bottos, SCS Consulting Group Ltd.

P:\2349 Stroud Village Developers Group\Correspondence\Letters\2023 01(Jan) 03-cew-Stroud SPS PIC No. 1.docx

From:	Beth Wang
To:	catherine.pan@brookfieldpropertiesdevelopment.com
Cc:	Jenna DeGroote; Preya Balgobin; Wendy Smeh
Subject:	Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment - Brookfield Properties
Date:	March 24, 2023 5:08:00 PM
Attachments:	2023-03-24-Brookfield Properties-RESPONSE-issued.pdf image001.jpg

Good afternoon Ms. Pan,

Thank you for reaching out to the study team. Please find the formal response to your question in the attached letter.

Please feel free to contact us again if you have additional questions.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern
image003
www.ainleygroup.com
Tel: (905) 452-5172 Ext. 221
Cell: (289) 541-8086

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AINLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED
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Tel: (905) 452-5172 • www.ainleygroup.com

VIA EMAIL

March 24, 2023 File No. 121031

Catherine Pan
Senior Development Manager, Land Development
Brookfield Properties
3381 Steeles Avenue East, Suite 100
Toronto, ON M2H 3S7
catherine.pan@brookfieldpropertiesdevelopment.com

Re: **InnServices Utility Inc.**
Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment
Public Information Centre – Response to Comment Received

Dear Ms. Pan,

On behalf of the InnServices Inc., we are responding to your email inquiry and letter dated December 21, 2022 (attached) regarding the Public Information Center for the proposed Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) in the Town of Innisfil as recommended through the Master Servicing Plan (MSP).

Brookfield Comment #1

> *We are supportive of alternative 4B located at 7667 Yonge Street as the preferred location for the Stroud SPS.*

Response: We appreciate your feedback on and support of the proposed preferred location for this SPS.

Brookfield Comment #2

> *The information presented to date provides limited design detail regarding the facility, such as which lands will be connected to the facility, whether or not the existing community will be connected, assumptions regarding the number of units to be serviced, plans for phasing, and anticipated timing. As the Opportunity Statement (slide 9) notes that the servicing approaches need to be coordinated and phased in a manner that maximizes the number of benefitting users to improve affordability and implementation, we feel it is critical for additional information regarding the design aspects to be detailed.*

Response: The Stroud SPS will service approximately 600 future development residential units within the Stroud boundary. Existing residential and commercial units will also be included in the SPS capacity calculations. The 600 future development residential units have been confirmed by the Town and InnServices based on a review of future development within the current Stroud servicing boundary for the 2023 MSP.

Brookfield Comment #3

> *As described in Study Objective 1 (slide 6), we understand that an important objective of the project is to implement a design alternative that honours the Tenets of the Williams Treaty and preserves the Rights of the First Nations of the Williams Treaty. We are supportive of this approach and note that the level of involvement of the Williams Treaty First Nations on Innisfil's Lakeshore WWTP upgrades and the appeal to the Orbit development has resulted in costly delays for those infrastructure projects. As such, we ask that InnServices exercise a proactive program in soliciting meaningful feedback from First Nations groups as part of the EA process prior to proceeding to detailed design.*

Response: InnServices has and will continue to actively consult with Williams Treaty First Nations for all EA projects.

Brookfield Comment #4

> *As a landowner within the Stroud community, we wish to be notified at every stage of the EA and design process of the Stroud SPS. Further, we wish to be involved in any future discussions regarding design aspects of the facility as our lands will be directly impacted.*

Response: InnServices will continue the consultation process in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Municipal Class EA procedure (2023) for a Schedule B project. The next mandatory point of contact will be the Notice of Completion and posting of the Project File Report, which provides 30 days for interested parties to submit feedback. In the meantime, should Brookfield have specific questions about the Class EA, please feel free to submit those at any point in the Class EA process.

If you have additional questions or require further assistance with this matter, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

AINLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



Preya Balgobin, P. Eng.
Senior Project Manager
905-452-5172 ext. 209
balgobin@ainleygroup.com

cc: Jenna DeGroote- InnServices (By Email)

Brookfield
Properties

December 21, 2022

Mrs. Jenna DeGroote
Capital Project Manager, InnServices Utilities Inc.
7251 Yonge Street
Innisfil, ON L9S 0J3

And

Ms. Preya Balgobin
Project Manager, Ainley Group
195 County Ct. Blvd #300
Brampton, ON L6W 4P7

RE: InnServices Wastewater Servicing – Stroud Sewage Pumping Station
Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment - Comments

Dear Mrs. DeGroote and Ms. Balgobin,

I am writing on behalf of Brookfield Residential (Ontario) LP with our comments respecting the Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station, and more specifically in response to the virtual Public Information Centre published on December 15, 2022.

Brookfield Residential (Ontario) LP holds lands and interests in two parcels in the Settlement Area Boundary of the Village of Stroud – the first being an approximately 40 Hectare parcel known as 2025 Victoria Street, and the second being an approximately 5 Hectare parcel known as 7958 Yonge Street. Further, we are members of the Stroud Village Developers Group, which represents the interests of landowners both within and adjacent to the Stroud Village Settlement Area.

We are supportive of alternative 4B located at 7667 Yonge Street as the preferred location for the Stroud SPS. Our additional detailed comments are as follows:

1. **The Assessment Requires More Detail on Design Aspects and Servicing Area of the Facility**

   The information presented to date provides limited design detail regarding the facility, such as which lands will be connected to the facility, whether or not the existing community will be connected, assumptions regarding the number of units to be serviced, plans for phasing, and anticipated timing.

   As the Opportunity Statement (slide 9) notes that the servicing approaches need to be coordinated and phased in a manner that maximizes the number of benefitting users to improve affordability and implementation, we feel it is critical for additional information regarding the design aspects to be detailed.

3381 Steeles Avenue East, Suite 100, Toronto, ON, M2H 3S7
T +1 905 477 5111 F +1 416 492 5870 brookfieldproperties.com

2. **Rights of the First Nations of the Williams Treaty**

   As described in Study Objective 1 (slide 6), we understand that an important objective of the project is to implement a design alternative that honours the Tenets of the Williams Treaty and preserves the Rights of the First Nations of the Williams Treaty. We are supportive of this approach and note that the level of involvement of the Williams Treaty First Nations on Innisfil's Lakeshore WWTP upgrades and the appeal to the Orbit development has resulted in costly delays for those infrastructure projects. As such, we ask that InnServices exercise a proactive program in soliciting meaningful feedback from First Nations groups as part of the EA process prior to proceeding to detailed design.

As a landowner within the Stroud community, we wish to be notified at every stage of the EA and design process of the Stroud SPS. Further, we wish to be involved in any future discussions regarding design aspects of the facility as our lands will be directly impacted. We look forward to future communications and to work with you throughout this process.

Sincerely,

Catherine Pan
Senior Development Manager, Land Development
catherine.pan@brookfieldpropertiesdevelopment.com
T + 1 437.900.6743

Beth Wang

From: Suzanna Nilsson <Suzanna.Nilsson@rjburnside.com>
Sent: January 23, 2025 2:38 PM
To: Jenna DeGroote
Cc: Wendy Smeh; Beth Wang; Preya Balgobin
Subject: FW: Stroud SPS - Project File Report - Archaeological Studies

Hi Jenna,

As requested.

Kind Regards,
Suzanna

Suzanna Nilsson, P.Eng., ENV SP
Senior Project Manager
R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited | www.rjburnside.com
Office: +1 800-265-9662 Direct: +1 705-797-4256

From: Sandra Rizzardo <Sandra@sandiego-homes.ca>
Sent: Thursday, January 23, 2025 2:37 PM
To: Suzanna Nilsson <Suzanna.Nilsson@rjburnside.com>
Subject: RE: Stroud SPS - Project File Report - Archaeological Studies

Yes, I give you permission .

Thank you,

Sandra Rizzardo
President

Office: (705)436-5775 EXT 103
Or: 1-866-329-5775
Cell : (705)828-3084
Fax: (705)436-5444

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 10039 Alcona Beach,
Innisfil, Ontario L9S 4Y7

1655 Webster Blvd
Innisfil, Ontario
L9S 0L7

From: Suzanna Nilsson <Suzanna.Nilsson@rjburnside.com>
Sent: 23-Jan-25 2:35 PM
To: Sandra Rizzardo <Sandra@sandiego-homes.ca>
Subject: FW: Stroud SPS - Project File Report - Archaeological Studies

Hi Sandra,

Please see the email below from InnServices. Could you please confirm that they have your permission to use the ASI reporting that you commissioned to clear the archaeological requirements for the Stroud SPS?

Thank you,
Suzanna

Suzanna Nilsson, P.Eng., ENV SP
Senior Project Manager

R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited | www.rjburnside.com
Office: +1 800-265-9662 Direct: +1 705-797-4256

From: Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>
Sent: Thursday, January 23, 2025 1:35 PM
To: Suzanna Nilsson <Suzanna.Nilsson@rjburnside.com>
Cc: Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Beth Wang <beth.wang@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: Stroud SPS - Project File Report - Archaeological Studies

Hi Suzanna,

Do we have permission to use the Archaeological Report from ASI in our Project File Report to support the location of the SPS?

Thank you,

Jenna DeGroote, C.E.T.
Capital Project Manager

InnServices Utilities Inc.
705-791-9678
www.innservices.co

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From: Beth Wang
To: Knechtel, Erich
Cc: "Jenna DeGroote"; Wendy Smeh; Preya Balgobin
Subject: RE: InnServices, Municipal Class EA Stroud SPS - Notice of Completion
Date: July 21, 2025 3:14:00 PM
Attachments: image001.jpg
image003.png
image004.png
image005.png
image006.png
image007.png
image008.png
image009.png
image010.png
image011.png
image012.png
2025-07-21- SCS Consulting and Stroud Village Developers Group - RESPONSE.pdf

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Good afternoon Erich,

Hope all is well!

Please find the formal response to your question in the attached letter, which addresses the correspondence received from you on June 6, 2025.
If you have any further questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern
Tel: (905) 452-5172, Ext. 321
Cell: (289) 541-8086
Email: beth.wang@ainleygroup.com

WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM

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From: Knechtel, Erich <eknechtel@scsconsultinggroup.com>
Sent: June 6, 2025 3:33 PM
To: Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Cc: Bottos, Julie <jbottos@scsconsultinggroup.com>; Salvucci, Justin <jsalvucci@scsconsultinggroup.com>; Ms. Sandra Rizzardo <Sandra@sandiego-homes.ca>; Marvin Geist <marvin@marvingeist.ca>; James Orr <james.orr@rjburnside.com>; Suzanna Nilsson

<Suzanna.Nilsson@rjburnside.com>; Persaud, Kevin
<Kevin.Persaud@brookfieldpropertiesdevelopment.com>
Subject: FW: InnServices, Municipal Class EA Stroud SPS - Notice of Completion

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Good afternoon Jenna and Preya,

On behalf of our client, Stroud Village Developers Group, please accept the attached comments regarding the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) for the new Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS).

Erich Knechtel, P.Eng.
Associate

Land Development Consultants

905 475 1900 *x2490*
647 389 7513
30 Centurian Drive, Suite 100,
Markham, ON, L3R 8B8
eknechtel@scsconsultinggroup.com

From: Beth Wang <beth.wang@ainleygroup.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 7, 2025 1:44 PM
Cc: Jenna DeGroote <jdegroote@innservices.co>; Wendy Smeh <wendy.smeh@ainleygroup.com>; Preya Balgobin <preya.balgobin@ainleygroup.com>
Subject: InnServices, Municipal Class EA Stroud SPS - Notice of Completion

Good afternoon,

InnServices Utilities Inc. has retained Ainley Group to conduct a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) for the new Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS).

Please find attached important information regarding the **completion of the Class EA** and details on how to access the Project File Report.
Comments on this Class EA may be submitted by June 6th, 2025.

Should you have any questions or require further details, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Regards,

Beth Wang, EIT
Engineering Intern



Tel: (905) 452-5172, Ext. 321
Cell: (289) 541-8086
Email: beth.wang@ainleygroup.com

WWW.AINLEYGROUP.COM

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File #:	**2349**
Date:	**June 6, 2025**

Ms. Jenna DeGroote
InnServices Utilities Inc.
7251 Yonge Street
Innisfil, Ontario, L9S 0J3

Ms. Priya Balgobin
Ainley Group
280 Pretty River Parkway
Collingwood, Ontario, L9Y 4J5

Dear Ms. DeGroote and Ms. Balgobin:

Re:	**Stroud Village Developers Group** **Class EA - Stroud SPS Project File Report Feedback** **Town of Innisfil, Ontario**

On behalf of the Stroud Village Developers Group, we are pleased to provide comments in response to the Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (Stroud SPS) Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Notice of Completion, issued on May 7, 2025. Upon reviewing the Draft Project File Report, dated May 2025 and prepared by Ainley Group for InnServices Utilities Inc., we offer the following feedback.

Comment 1:

The description of the basis for the station sizing included in Section 3.2.3 of the Draft Project File Report seems inconsistent with the description provided in the 2023 Innisfil Master Servicing Plan (2023 MSP). While the 2023 MSP update identifies that the SPS will service only new growth areas, the Draft Project File Report states that the station is to be sized to also service existing residential and commercial areas. Since the station will be designed to also service existing residential and commercial areas, the future Development Charge Background Study will need to identify a portion for benefit to existing. We recommend clarifying this in the section.

Comment 2:

There appears to be discrepancies between the Stroud SPS design criteria and flow calculations provided in the Stroud SPS Future Flows Technical Memorandum (Future Flows Memo) dated April 2025 and prepared by Ainley Group and the 2023 MSP design criteria. Table 1 below compares the design parameter provided in both of the above listed documents.

Table 1: Comparison of Stroud SPS Design Parameters

Row ID	Parameter	Draft Project File Report Appendix A (Future Flows Memo - Table 1)	2023 Innisfil Master Servicing Plan (Table 4.7)	2023 Innisfil Master Servicing Plan (Table 4.8)
A	Residential Average Flow (Incl. Average I&I) (L/c/d)	325	-	-
B	Existing Residential Average Day Flow (Incl. Average I&I) (L/c/d)	-	325	-
C	Future Residential Average Day Flow (Incl. Average I&I) (L/c/d)	-	300	-
D	Residential Peak Domestic Flow (L/c/d)	275	-	-
E	Existing Residential Peak Domestic Flow (L/c/d)	-	275	-
F	Future Residential Peak Domestic Flow (L/c/d)	-	250	-
G	Residential Peak Flow (Incl. Peak I&I) (L/c/d)	400	-	-
H	Existing Peak I&I (L/c/d)	-	600	-
I	Future Peak I&I (L/c/d)	-	400	-
J	Harmon Peaking Factor (Residential)	-	Existing: 2.40 By 2031: 2.16 By 2041: 2.02 By 2051: 2.00	-
K	Commercial and Industrial Flow (Incl. Average I&I) (m^3/ha/d)	10	-	-

Row ID	Parameter	Draft Project File Report Appendix A (Future Flows Memo - Table 1)	2023 Innisfil Master Servicing Plan (Table 4.7)	2023 Innisfil Master Servicing Plan (Table 4.8)
L	Peak Commercial and Industrial Flow (Incl. Peak I&I) (m^3/ha/d)	20	-	-
M	Employment Flow (L/ha/d)	-	-	1,000
N	Wastewater Harmon Factor	-	-	2

We have reviewed and would like to note the following items regarding flow calculations provided in Table 2 of the Future Flows Memo:

- Residential Peak Wet Weather Flow (PWWF) calculations appear to use a peak domestic flow rate of 275 L/c/d, a peaking factor of 2, and a peak I&I rate of 400 L/c/d.
  - We note that the proposed total population to the Stroud SPS by 2051 of 5,796 produces a calculated Harmon Peaking Factor value of 3.18 and that the existing Harmon Peaking Factor is noted to be 2.40 (Table 1, row J). It appears that a Harmon Peaking Factor of 2.00 was used which is consistent with future by 2051 per 2023 MSP (Table 1, row J). Is the Future 2051 peaking factor appropriate for planning the SPS? If so, it should be noted in the memorandum.
  - We note that the design criteria notes the peak domestic flow rate of 275 L/c/d, whereas the 2023 MSP recommends 250 L/c/d (Table 1, row F). Should these be consistent?
- Existing Commercial Average Day Flow (ADF) estimate of 0.2 L/s appears to use a commercial and industrial average flow of 1 m^3/ha/d. This is inconsistent with Future Flow Memo value (Table 1, row K), but consistent with 2023 MSP value (Table 1, row M)). This discrepancy should be clarified; and
- Existing Commercial PWWF estimate of 0.4 L/s appears to use a commercial and industrial average flow of 1 m^3/ha/d and wastewater peaking factor of 2.00 (inconsistent with Future Flows Memo value (Table 1, row L), but consistent with 2023 MSP values (Table 1, rows M and N). This discrepancy should be clarified.

Considering the differences in certain design parameter values and descriptions in Table 1 and the notes above flow calculations in Table 2 of the Draft Project File Report, we would like to confirm that the appropriate parameters have been used in the calculation of the required flow capacity for the Stroud SPS to ensure the station is appropriately sized for the expected flows.

Comment 3:

Additional report formatting and general description comments are provided in the attached redlined documents.

Please contact the undersigned if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

SCS Consulting Group Ltd.

Erich Knechtel, P. Eng.
eknechtel@scsconsultinggroup.com

Attachments

Attachment A: Redlined Draft Project File Report
Attachment B: Redlined Stroud SPS Future Flows Technical Memorandum

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AINLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED
280 Pretty River Pkwy, Collingwood, ON L9Y 4J5
Tel: (705) 445-3451 • www.ainleygroup.com

VIA EMAIL

July 21, 2025 File No. 121031

Erich Knechtel
30 Centurian Drive Suite 100
Markham, ON
L3R 8B8
eknechtel@scsconsultinggroup.com

Re: **InnServices Utility Inc.**
Stroud Sewage Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment
Notice of Completion – Response to Comment Received

Dear Mr. Knechtel,

On behalf of the InnServices Inc., we are responding to your email inquiry dated June 6, 2025 (attached) regarding the Project File Report for the proposed Stroud Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) in the Town of Innisfil.

SCS Comment #1

> *The description of the basis for the station sizing included in Section 3.2.3 of the Draft Project File Report seems inconsistent with the description provided in the 2023 Innisfil Master Servicing Plan (2023 MSP). While the 2023 MSP update identifies that the SPS will service only new growth areas, the Draft Project File Report states that the station is to be sized to also service existing residential and commercial areas. Since the station will be designed to also service existing residential and commercial areas, the future Development Charge Background Study will need to identify a portion for benefit to existing. We recommend clarifying this in the section.*

Response: The planned servicing approach for the Stroud SPS will be implemented in stages, aligned with development and connection timing. While the MSP emphasized that the SPS is intended to support new growth areas, it also accounted for potential future connections from existing residential and commercial areas currently on private septic systems. The peak flow estimates provided in the MSP reflect contributions from both existing and future development, with the understanding that some existing properties may connect at a later stage as opportunities or policies evolve. InnServices will review whether the DC Background Study requirements will change or not, and will provide further comment.

SCS Comment #2

> *There appears to be discrepancies between the Stroud SPS design criteria and flow calculations provided in the Stroud SPS Future Flows Technical Memorandum (Future Flows Memo) dated April 2025 and prepared by Ainley Group and the 2023 MSP design criteria. Table 1*

below compares the design parameter provided in both of the above listed documents. (refer to the original letter attached)

Response: We used the preliminary design criteria provided by the MSP team prior to the finalization of the MSP report. Since the difference in litres per capita per day is minimal – and this EA uses the higher value – we believe our estimate is conservative.

Residential Peak Wet Weather Flow (PWWF) calculations appear to use a peak domestic flow rate of 275 L/c/d, a peaking factor of 2, and a peak I&I rate of 400 L/c/d.

- *We note that the proposed total population to the Stroud SPS by 2051 of 5,796 produces a calculated Harmon Peaking Factor value of 3.18 and that the existing Harmon Peaking Factor is noted to be 2.40 (Table 1, row J). It appears that a Harmon Peaking Factor of 2.00 was used which is consistent with future by 2051 per 2023 MSP (Table 1, row J). Is the Future 2051 peaking factor appropriate for planning the SPS? If so, it should be noted in the memorandum.*

- *We note that the design criteria notes the peak domestic flow rate of 275 L/c/d, whereas the 2023 MSP recommends 250 L/c/d (Table 1, row F). Should these be consistent?*

Response: The peaking factor of 2 was applied to all areas within the Lakeshore Wastewater System to ensure consistency with the 2023 MSP. Based on our review of both the 2023 MSP and the sanitary sewer capacity review brief, this approach is conservative and appears sufficient to service Stroud. Therefore, we believe a peaking factor of 2 is appropriate for planning at this stage. Should there be future changes to Stroud's settlement boundary, flow projections can be adjusted during the preliminary and detailed design stages as needed. For the discrepancy in peak domestic flow rate, please refer to the response to Comment #1.

Existing Commercial Average Day Flow (ADF) estimate of 0.2 L/s appears to use a commercial and industrial average flow of 1 m3/ha/d. This is inconsistent with Future Flow Memo value (Table 1, row K), but consistent with 2023 MSP value (Table 1, row M)). This discrepancy should be clarified; and

Existing Commercial PWWF estimate of 0.4 L/s appears to use a commercial and industrial average flow of 1 m3/ha/d and wastewater peaking factor of 2.00

(inconsistent with Future Flows Memo value (Table 1, row L), but consistent with 2023 MSP values (Table 1, rows M and N). This discrepancy should be clarified.

Response: The design criteria for existing commercial areas is 1 m^3/ha/day, as provided by RVA and based on input from InnServices. The 10 m^3/ha/day criterion applies to future commercial areas. We will include the existing commercial design criterion in the flow memo.

SCS Comment #3

Additional report formatting and general description comments are provided in the attached redlined documents.

Response: We will update the report accordingly.

If you have additional questions or require further assistance with this matter, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

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