FISHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

PROPOSED REZONING - DURHAM HEIGHTS BIBLE RETREAT
423018 ROCKY SAUGEEN ROAD
(PART LOT 16 PART DIVISION 2 AND 3, CONCESSION 1 EAST OF GARAFRAXA ROAD, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG)
MUNICIPALITY OF WEST GREY, GREY COUNTY, ONTARIO

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY AND STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT

ORIGINAL REPORT

PIF# P042-0496-2024
21 August 2024

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ORIGINAL REPORT

Property Location:
Part Lot 16 Part Division 2 and 3, Concession 1 East of Garafraxa Road,
Geographic Township of Glenelg, County of Grey

Submitted to:
Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared by:
Fisher Archaeological Consulting
Email: fisher.jacquie@gmail.com

Archaeological Licence Number: P042, Jacqueline Fisher
PIF No.: P042-0496-2024
(PIF is valid)

21 August 2024

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY AND STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fisher Archaeological Consulting was contracted by the proponent through Cuesta Planning Consultants Inc. to conduct the Stage 1 Background Study and subsequent Stage 2 Assessment for the proposed re-zoning for Durham Heights Bible Retreat in the Municipality of West Grey, Grey County (***Figures 1 to 3***). The legal description of the Study Area is Part Lot 16 Part Division 2 and 3, Concession 1 East of Garafraxa Road (EGR), Geographic Township of Glenelg. Note that some records refer to the Garafraxa Road as the Owen Sound Road (OSR).

The property at 423018 Rocky Saugeen Road (Roll #420522000100310) consists of two parcels: one is a small triangle of 0.5 ha (1.3 acres) on the north side of Rocky Saugeen Road; and the other is an irregular (almost rectangular) shaped parcel of 38.9 ha (96 acres) on the south side of the road. The archaeological Study Area is solely within the larger property parcel on the south side of Rocky Saugeen Road. The archaeological Study Area is located north of the town of Durham and is approximately 2.3 hectares in size. The Study Area is an irregular shape, based on the construction envelope of the structure, driveway, and parking lot.

Since this is a proposed re-zoning, resulting in the development of a portion of the overall property, the Study Area is limited to just the portion that will be developed (i.e. the archaeological Study Area). The final recommendations will also refer to the remainder of the original parcel. ***Figure 3*** depicts the Study Area on the plan of development, as provided by Cuesta. The archaeological condition was assigned by the Municipality of West Grey as a component of the process to re-zone the land, under the Planning Act.

The proposed driveway in the north crosses a rocky slope, following an extant lane towards a residence. It cuts through the property's pastures crossing a couple of hedgerows. The main part of the Study Area which contains the proposed structure and parking lot is within the western field of the property, bounded to the north and west by woods, to the east by pasture, and to the south by another property's farmland (***Figure 2***). The Study Area's topography is variable, with a sharp slope along the northern edge of the Study Area's driveway, with the remainder of the proposed driveway being flat to mildly sloping leading up to the relatively flat plateau of the main portion of the proposed construction envelope for the building and parking lot. Most of the Study Area is in agricultural fields (pasture) which were ploughed specifically for the archaeological assessment, while the remainder is hedgerow or the edges of the fields that could not be ploughed due to the drip lines of the surrounding woodlot and/or hedgerows.

The background research indicated that the Study Area has high archaeological potential for both Indigenous and Euro Canadian archaeological materials due to environmental factors such as the proximity to the Rocky Saugeen River. In addition, the Study Area consists of well drained loamy soils with pebbles and cobbles. Potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is due to the above noted environmental factor (proximity to water) as well as proximity to areas of early settlement and historic roads.

The Study Area's footprint and buffer for the proposed driveway and construction envelope have been ploughed and adequately weathered before assessment by pedestrian survey. Other parts of the Study Area that could not

be ploughed – treed hedgerows and the edges of the fields within the trees' drip lines were shovel tested. All of the Study Area has been adequately assessed. Nothing having cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) was identified during the Stage 2 Assessment.

Therefore, FAC states and recommends the following:

1) That the Study Area as indicated on ***Figures 9 & 10*** has been adequately assessed, and nothing having cultural heritage value or Interest was identified;

2) The archaeological assessment at the property at 423018 Rocky Saugeen Road (Roll #420522000100310) as indicated on ***Figure 10*** is incomplete and further archaeological assessment is required.

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NPD Table: PROPOSED REZONING - DURHAM HEIGHTS BIBLE RETREAT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY & STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT

Permission was obtained to enter the property described in the above report	Yes
The licensee had permission to remove any archaeological objects recovered during the scope of the above named project	Yes
The archaeological record will be curated at FAC's facilities	

Fieldwork Date	Weather	Ground Conditions	Field Director
May 3, 2024	Cloudy, 16C	Dry	JM
June 12, 2024	High cloud, 27C	Dry	JM
June 18, 2024	Sun and cloud, 33C	Dry	JM

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY AND STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following is a Stage 1: Background Study and Stage 2: Assessment report prepared for review by Saugeen Ojibway Nation Environmental Office (SON EO) and the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). Archaeological consultants licensed by MCM are required to follow the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) during land use planning as part of the evaluation of cultural heritage resources. This includes reporting all findings to the Ministry. There are four stages for archaeological work – Stages 1 to 4.

Stage 1 Background research and Property Inspection. The purpose of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is two-fold. Firstly, it is to determine the potential for the presence of as yet undocumented cultural heritage resources, and secondly, to determine whether known cultural heritage resources are extant on the subject land(s).

Stage 2 Field work. Stage 2 is the actual field examination of high potential areas, and involves either surface survey of ploughed fields or shovel testing in areas that are undisturbed or cannot be cultivated.

Stage 3 Testing. The purpose of the Stage 3 is to ascertain the dimensions of the site, its cultural affiliation (if possible), and to evaluate its significance. If the site in question is determined to be archaeologically significant, then appropriate mitigation measures will be decided upon.

Stage 4 Mitigation. Stage 4 involves the mitigation of the development impacts to the archaeological site through either site excavation or avoidance (preservation).

Stage 1 determines the amount of Stage 2 work required. Stage 2 determines if Stage 3 is warranted, and Stage 3, in turn, determines if the archaeological resources are significant and warrant Stage 4 – either full excavation or preservation of the site.

The archaeological work was conducted under the Provincial archaeological licence number P042, pertaining to PIF # P042-0496-2024.

1.1 Development Context

Fisher Archaeological Consulting was contracted by the proponent through Cuesta Planning Consultants Inc. to conduct the Stage 1 Background Study and subsequent Stage 2 Assessment for the proposed re-zoning for Durham Heights Bible Retreat in the Municipality of West Grey, Grey County (***Figures 1 to 3***). The legal description of the Study Area is Part Lot 16 Part Division 2 and 3**,** Concession 1 East of Garafraxa Road (EGR), Geographic Township of Glenelg. Note that some records refer to the Garafraxa Road as the Owen Sound Road (OSR).

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Since this is a proposed re-zoning, resulting in the development of a portion of the overall property, the Study Area is limited to just the portion that will be developed (i.e. the archaeological Study Area). The final recommendations will also refer to the remainder of the original parcel. ***Figure 3*** depicts the Study Area on the plan of development, as provided by Cuesta. The archaeological condition was assigned by the Municipality of West Grey as a component of the process to re-zone the land, under the Planning Act.

1.2 Archaeological Context[1]

The proposed driveway in the north crosses a rocky slope, following an extant lane towards a residence. It cuts through the property's pastures crossing a couple of hedgerows. The main part of the Study Area which contains the proposed structure and parking lot is within the western field of the property, bounded to the north and west by woods, to the east by pasture, and to the south by another property's farmland (***Figure 2***). The Study Area's topography is variable, with a sharp slope along the northern edge of the Study Area's driveway, with the remainder of the proposed driveway being flat to mildly sloping leading up to the relatively flat plateau of the main portion of the proposed construction envelope for the building and parking lot. Most of the Study Area is in agricultural fields (pasture) which were ploughed specifically for the archaeological assessment, while the remainder is hedgerow or the edges of the fields that could not be ploughed due to the drip lines of the surrounding woodlot and/or hedgerows.

The following discussion details the environmental and cultural setting of the general area, with the historical setting presented in ***Section 1.3 Historical Context***. There are a number of environmental factors such as water sources, soil types, physiographic features, and vegetation that have influenced the history of settlement and the archaeological potential of an area. These are discussed in detail below and provide a framework for conducting the archaeological potential survey.

1.2.1 Physiographic Features

The topography of southern Ontario has been influenced primarily by glacial and post-glacial actions. The Lake Huron Basin, in which the Study Area is located, has been shaped and re-shaped by these events. The Late Wisconsin ice sheet covered most of southern Ontario until around 17,000 years before present (BP), when it started to retreat, forming moraines at the ice sheet margins and a series of pro-glacial lakes in the basins of the Great Lakes; initially these basins were filled by lobes of glacial ice (Morgan *et al*. 2000:9). The succession of the glacial lakes in the Huron basin began during the Port Bruce time frame (15,000 to 14,500 BP); this period was when most of southwestern Ontario's inland glacial features were formed (Karrow & Warner 1990:8-9).

The Study Area is located within the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region, so named due to their characteristic shape. The "toe" of the horseshoe, at about 500 m above sea level, is situated in the centre of Grey

[1] The following discussions include sections adapted from previous FAC reports submitted to MCM.

County (Chapman and Putnam 1984:127). Glenelg and nearby townships are covered by a series of till ridges, kame moraines, outwash plains, and glacial spillways, interspersed with smooth till plains and drumlins (Ibid.:127).

1.2.2 Bedrock Geology and Soils

The Study Area is situated on Guelph Formation bedrock, comprised of sandstone, shale, dolostone and siltstone (OGS 2011). Soils within the Study Area are Pike Lake Loam, part of the grey-brown Podzolic Great Group (Agriculture Canada 1979). Pike Lake Loam is derived from dolomitic limestone till and is described as very stony loose crumbly soil in areas of irregular to moderate sloping topography.

Generally, a preference for Indigenous settlement sites would be on well-drained soils such as those found in the Study Area. However, soil type cannot be used as the sole criterion for predictive modelling of site locations, as has been observed through archaeological survey and excavation.

1.2.3 Lithic Sources

Sources of siliceous stone, specifically chert for making tools, were often focal areas for pre-Contact Indigenous peoples. The closest outcrops are Collingwood chert outcrops from the Fossil Hill formation 40 km northeast of the Study Area (Fox 2009:360). Cream coloured Collingwood chert occurs in three beds in Beaver Valley outcrops, the middle one exceeding 20 cm in thickness (Eley and von Bitter 1989:31).

1.2.4 Water and Vegetation

Proximity to water sources is a key criterion for considering archaeological site potential. The availability of water is crucial to habitation viability, varied resource procurement, and transportation. A property located within 300 metres of a water source is considered of high archaeological potential following ***Section 1.4.1 Standard 1 cii*** in the Standards and Guidelines (MCM 2011).

The Rocky Saugeen River flows north of the Study Area, and the north edge of the Study Area is 150 metres from the river. The Rocky Saugeen River flows into the Saugeen River, which in turn flows into Lake Huron, providing a connection to the wider Indigenous travel and trade routes of the region.

The forest vegetation of southern Ontario has undergone considerable change since the last deglaciation. Beginning ca. 15,000 BP, the region was colonised first by small tundra plants, similar to the landscape north of the tree line in Ontario today (McCarthy et al. 2015:14; Stewart 2013; Yu 2003). Tree species like poplar, tamarack, and spruce began to establish themselves within a few hundred years, creating a "harsh forest-tundra transitional habitat" ecosystem, home to caribou, mammoth, mastodon, giant beaver, and a few other large mammal species but incapable of supporting large human populations (Stewart 2013: 26-27; Storck and Spiess 1994; Suffling et al. 2003:486; Yu 2003). Over the next several thousand years, this spruce parkland gradually gave way to a boreal forest dominated by jack and red pine, which in turn was succeeded by white pine boreal woodland (McCarthy *et al*. 2015:14; Stewart 2013:28). The climate was "colder and drier than present" until around 8,000 BP (O'Shea and Meadows 2009:10120; also McCarthy *et al*. 2015:15) when a "rapid increase in mean annual precipitation" across eastern North America shepherded the migration of deciduous woodland species from regions to the south (McCarthy et al. 2015:15; also Julig and Beaton 2015; Suffling *et al*. 2003:486).Between 9,500 and 7,000 BP, deciduous tree species overtook boreal species to become dominant, creating woodland of a decidedly different character and one much more similar to modern conditions (Julig and Beaton 2015:54; Stewart 2013:28). Species such as sugar maple, beech, hemlock, and birch provided the preferred habitat for white-tailed deer, eastern cottontail, and important fur-bearing species such as striped skunk and muskrat (Maynard and Wilcox 1997:60;

Stewart 2013:28).

Today, Grey County is located within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region, characterised by a wide variety of coniferous and deciduous tree species. The nearby region is colonised by the deciduous woodlands characteristic of the Huron-Ontario section of the Great Lakes - St Lawrence Forest Region, with sugar maple and beech the dominant tree species; this is considered to have been the case throughout most of the Holocene, with white cedar, black spruce, and tamarack also common in swampy areas (Bennett 1992: 8, 15-16).

Historic records from the 19th century survey of Glenelg Township note that the most common tree species on Lot 16, Concession 1 EGR was American Elm. Elm was also the most common tree on nearby lots (Findlay 1973).

1.2.5 Registered Archaeological Sites

FAC conducted a search for registered archaeological sites listed in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area. No sites were identified within this radius. However, within a two kilometre radius there were two sites. BbHf-1 is Donoghue's Hotel (hotel and outbuilding), located west of the Study Area beside the Rocky Saugeen River; and BbHf-2 a Euro-Canadian house situated along Highway 6, north of the Study Area.

1.2.6 Previous Archaeological Work

A search of the MCM archaeological report database for previous work in the vicinity of the Study Area returned no results. There has been no previous archaeological work within 50 metres of the Study Area, to the best of FAC's knowledge. Search criteria were based on Concession 1 EGR and EOSR, Lot 16, Glenelg Township, Grey County and on the key words "Rocky Saugeen."

1.3 Historical Context[2]

1.3.1 Indigenous History

Indigenous peoples have been living in southern Ontario since time immemorial, something that is generally not acknowledged or reflected in the archaeological practice of subdividing the past. Discussions in the Ontario archaeological community have started to recognise the sharp divide between Indigenous and archaeological understandings of the past, and to acknowledge the negative effect that certain archaeological terminology has on the ongoing process of reconciliation (Hazell 2019; Hinshelwood 2019; Taylor-Hollings 2019). In light of this, FAC would like to discuss Indigenous history of southwestern Ontario using the designations Pleistocene and Holocene, recognizing that these also have limitations.

[2] Aspects of this section are adapted from previous FAC reports submitted to MCM.

Table 1: Summary of Archaeological Chronology for Southern Ontario

Sub-Period	Date Range	Environment	Geological Event	Archaeological Signatures
Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene				
Early	13,500 - 11,500 BP	- Tundra giving way to tamarack and spruce parkland	- Lake Algonquin in the Huron Basin	- Small sites associated with shorelines - Large fluted points such as Gainey, Barnes, and Crowfield - Use of primary sources of rock for making tools
Late	11,500 - 10,000 BP	- Red and jack pine forests, eventually replaced by white pine forests	- Low water stages in Great Lakes	- Small sites; lack of fluting of projectile points - Holcombe points - Hi-Lo points in south - Lanceolate points in the north
Middle Holocene				
Early	10,000 - 5,500 BP	- White pine forests, eventually replaced by deciduous-dominant forests	- Low water stages in Great Lakes	- Groundstone tools - Bannerstones - Notched projectile points
Middle	5,500 - 4,500 BP	- Deciduous forests - Temporary disappearance of hemlock	- Nipissing high water levels	- Hammered copper tools - Bone tools - Appearance of fish weirs - Grouped burials
Late	4,500 - 3,000 BP	- Deciduous forests	- Essentially modern lake levels	- Groundstone artifacts: bird effigies, gorgets, net weights, grinding stones - Exotic traded materials showing extensive trade networks - Early cemeteries
Late Holocene				
Early Woodland	3000 BP - 400 BCE	- Deciduous forests, with more open areas of oak savanna and tallgrass prairie	- Essentially modern lake levels	- Consistently reinhabited warm season sites - Cemeteries established - Ceramics present (at first thick & friable, later thinner & fired at higher temperatures) - Small projectile points
Middle Woodland	400 BCE - 500 CE			- Coil-built ceramics - Sites with large middens - Lots of fish and deer remains - Elaborate burial customs

Sub-Period	Date Range	Environment	Geological Event	Archaeological Signatures
Late Woodland	500 - 1600 CE		- Beginning of the Little Ice Age	- Agriculture with the Three Sisters: maize, beans, and squash - Smoking pipes - Large, consistently re-inhabited warm season sites
Contact (1600 CE–Present)				
	1600 CE - present	- Beginning of large-scale deforestation	- Essentially modern lake levels	- European trade goods - Evidence of disease - Large-scale social upheaval – mass movements of people across large territories -reduction of population -smaller footprints within older continuously-reinhabited sites

Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene

The First Peoples began to move into what is now southwestern Ontario as the ice sheet retreated and water levels in the Great Lakes basins lowered. As populations increased in southeastern North America around 13,000 years ago, small groups of people gradually moved north into a newly-revealed land(Chaput *et al.* 2015; Lothrop *et al.* 2016). The landscape that greeted them would have been open and cold, sparsely vegetated with tundra plants such as lichens and sedges, with spruce and tamarack trees growing up over time (McCarthy *et al.* 2015; Stewart 2013; Yu 2003). The spruce parkland was home to mammoth, mastodon, stag, moose, giant beaver, caribou, arctic fox and snowshoe hare, California condors, and many other boreal species which no longer call the area home (Ellis 2013; Stewart 2013; Storck and Spiess 1994). The first peoples would have moved across this landscape in small groups, following herds of migrating animals and searching for food in a post-glacial landscape that was constantly changing. As they moved across the landscape, they often followed the shoreline of Lake Algonquin or one of the waterways that shifted across the clay plains, camping close to the water's edge: gathering nearby stones to support a portable shelter, cooking meals prepared from animals hunted, trapped, or fished that day, resharpening large fluted spear points or remaking them into smaller tools for other uses Ellis 2013; Julig and Beaton 2015).

Middle Holocene

As time passed and the first peoples became more familiar with the seasonal changes and the habits of local animals, they began to establish regular camps to return to on a seasonal basis. Some of these camps could have been at chert sources near Collingwood, to gather stone and prepare blanks to eventually turn into notched spear points; or at wetlands where waterfowl gathered annually to lay eggs and raise young; or river crossings where migrating herds of caribou were forced to slow down and bunch up (Ellis 2013). The most evocative example of large, seasonally-visited sites is the evidence, now submerged beneath the waters of Lake Huron, of caribou hunting structures on the Alpena-Amberley Ridge (AAR). The network of hunting blinds, drive lines, cairns, caches, stone rings, and shelters are all that remains of a landscape in which, between 10,000 and 7,000 years ago, many of those living in the Great Lakes area would gather to take advantage of a constricted area on the annual caribou migration route (Julig and Beaton 2015; Lemke and O'Shea 2015; O'Shea and Meadows 2009). While this is a good distance from the Study Area, there are few landscapes like the AAR which can be examined on a large scale

archaeologically, and the identification of sites of a similar age in Grey County can be difficult due to their small size.

As the climate warmed around 9,000 years ago, the land in southern Ontario became more hospitable and food resources more abundant. Some groups began to establish claims over specific areas of land and to follow the seasonal round within a more restricted territory, often within a particular watershed (Ellis 2013). One side effect was that access to the highest quality tool stone was no longer available to all groups (Fox 2013). Poorer quality local chert sources were sufficient for making everyday tools, but as a result the spear points and other lithic objects were never as finely made as those carried by earlier hunters (Ellis 2013; Fox 2013). Groundstone axes and adzes were added to the toolkit as coniferous forests established themselves in southern Ontario and the people made wooden dugout canoes and cooking troughs; other new groundstone tools were used to process a diversifying array of plant resources, or as weights for fishing nets (Ellis 2013; Kapches 2013).

Ways of life changed slowly over the next few millennia, as deciduous woodlands replaced the coniferous forests, and the post-glacial tundra became a distant cultural memory. Warmer waters in the Great Lakes, and stable stream and river beds provided new habitats for many of the fish species still found in the region today. These were caught using fish hooks made of bone or antler, or copper transported by canoe from the western end of Lake Superior (Ellis 2013; Fox 2013). Increasingly, large groups of people gathered together during spring and autumn fish spawning runs to catch fish in nets and to cooperate in the cleaning and processing of large catches (Needs-Howarth 2013). In parts of Ontario, fish weirs built at river narrows during this period were subsequently used for thousands of years; even when no longer used to harvest fish, the weirs still served as important gathering places for ceremonies and trading (Needs-Howarth 2013). More changes to food gathering came with the introduction of the bow and arrow, which allowed hunters to target smaller game with something other than traps and snares (Needs-Howarth 2013). A surplus of food, hides, or fur could be exchanged in trade or as gifts for exotic materials, allowing copper from Lake Superior, marine shells from the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico, and finely-made Onondaga chert bifaces from the Niagara Peninsula to find their way into the hands of people living in diverse parts of eastern North America (Ellis 2013; Fox 2013). By about 3,500 years ago, favoured resource sites on the annual round were being re-inhabited year after year, with some groups beginning to establish cemeteries for their dead, marking ritually and territorially important places on the landscape (Ellis 2013; Spence 2013; Stewart 2013).

Late Holocene (Woodland)

Around 3,000 years ago, people in southern Ontario began to make low-fired ceramics, a change in technology which would eventually have a profound impact on ways of life. This is often considered the beginning of the Early Woodland period. Other changes that had begun on a small scale in earlier times were now more entrenched, especially regarding treatment of the dead; yearly gatherings for the spring resource harvest may have included burial ceremony involving feasting and the presentation of gifts to the ancestors in the form of caches of tools and food (Spence 2013; Williamson 2013).

By the time of the Middle Woodland, there was a major shift in the way people settled the landscape and procured foods. It is at this time (500 BCE. to 700 CE) that people were making fish a more important aspect of their diet, although hunting and foraging were done as well. As a consequence, rich and large sites began to appear on river valley floors. The sites were inhabited periodically for sometimes hundreds of years, and represented a warm sea macroband base camp, to take advantage of spawning fish. People kept returning to particular fish spawning grounds, and became more reliant on this resource. People were becoming more sedentary and had a restricted

band territory, compared to the people of the Middle Holocene.

When exactly the Late Woodland began and the Middle Woodland ended has been debated by archaeologists, but the designation has been based on a number of material distinct differences from the Middle Woodland. Differences include factors such as new settlement and subsistence strategies, a new type of pottery construction, different pottery decorating techniques, and a variety of projectile point forms. Based on these characteristics, it is generally felt that the Late Woodland period began at around 800 CE (Fox 1990a).

Cultural changes continued during the Late Woodland period with new settlement and subsistence strategies, a new type of pottery construction, different pottery decorating techniques, and a variety of new projectile point forms that first appeared around 800 CE.

Contact Period

First contact with Europeans occurred after 1600 CE, initiating a cataclysmic series of changes in Indigenous lives and societies. Documents of the region dating back to the early 1600 "... produced by the French explorer Samuel de Champlain and Jesuit missionaries Jean de Brébeuf and Francesco-Giuseppe Bressani, record that the Bruce Peninsula at that time was the home territory of the Algonquian-speaking Odawa - also known as the Cheveux relevés or Ondatauauat" (Fitzgerald 2013: 7).

During the 1640s and early 1650s, the Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy conducted large-scale raids of parts of Ontario, that were intended to gain access to beaver hunting grounds and also to re-populate their own communities that had been decimated by both disease and previous wars (Fitzgerald 2013:7). By the late 1660s into the turn of the 1700s, the Odawa and their Ojibway allies went on the offensive against the Iroquois. Combined with military campaigns by the French further east, the result was the withdrawal of the Iroquois from southern Ontario. The Odawa and Ojibway subsisted primarily by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and became heavily involved in the fur trade with the French and English (Fox 1990b:457; Handy 1978: Ch.3-4; McMullen 1997:40-41).

The Ojibway became increasingly entangled in the activities of European peoples following the British defeat of the French in the Seven Years War (1756-1763). Britain's Royal Proclamation of 1763 established the procedures for land surrenders from Indigenous Peoples to the British Crown for over the next two centuries. The proclamation stated that only the Crown could purchase lands in the "Indian Territory," the mechanism for this was through formal and public councils between the Crown and the Indigenous People whose lands were involved in the negotiations (Surtees 1994: 93). This proclamation was meant to slow and regulate settlement within First Nations lands.

Written accounts of Indigenous settlement at the mouth of the Saugeen River (in Southampton) begin to appear in the 1820s and 30s. The Methodist missionary Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby) describes visiting two camps of about 25 people in all in 1829 (FAC 2013). Another Ojibway settlement was at Newash (Nawash), present-day Owen Sound (McMullen 1997:10). By the mid-1830s, the Ojibway lands constituted the last large tract of unceded Indigenous territory in southern Ontario, but increasing Euro-Canadian settlement in the lower Great Lakes region put pressure on the British Crown to acquire the land for settler use (Surtees 1994).

In 1836, the signing of Treaty 45½ ceded Ojibwa territory south of a line drawn between the mouth of the Saugeen River and the southern tip of Owen Sound, resulting in the loss of interior hunting grounds and the restriction (in

theory) of all Nawash and Saugeen subsistence activity to the Bruce Peninsula (LAC 2017a and 2017b; McMullen 1997:32). After the 1836 treaty, other treaties followed in 1851 (Half-Mile Strip) for a road allowance to Owen Sound; 1854 (Saugeen Peninsula #72); 1857 (Newash village); 1861 (Colpoy's Bay); 1885 (Saugeen Fishing Islands); and 1899 (two additional road allowances through Saugeen). Saugeen Ojibway territory today consists of the communities of Saugeen, Neyaashiinigmiing at Cape Croker, and the hunting grounds further north on the Bruce Peninsula near Tobermory.

The Study Area is within the lands covered by Treaty 45½ . The Study Area is within the Territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON 2015), comprising both Saugeen First Nation (Chippewas of Saugeen) and Neyaashiinigmiing Anishinaabek (Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation). Today, the Saugeen Ojibway Nation act as stewards of the land and waters in their traditional territory. The Saugeen Ojibway Nation is continually involved in environmental and developmental work to ensure that informed decisions are made concerning development within the territory (SON 2021).

1.3.2 Euro-Canadian and Afro-Canadian Settlement

Euro-Canadian knowledge of the region dates back to the early 1600s, when Samuel de Champlain and Jesuit missionaries Jean de Brébeuf and Francesco-Giuseppe Bressani visited the southern Georgian Bay area with Indigenous guides. At this time, European trade goods became highly sought after by Indigenous peoples, although much of the actual trade was carried out by Indigenous traders with little direct Euro-Canadian presence in the region until the 19th century. The Saugeen River watershed and surrounding Ojibway Territory became the focus of Methodist missionary work beginning in the 1830s (McMullen 1997:17; Semple 1996:169). Methodist missionaries such as Conrad van Dusen became heavily involved with the Ojibway settlements of Saugeen and Newash, offering assistance as interpreters, and in correspondence with the Indian Department and other British authorities (see Enemikeese 1867; McMullen 1997).

The area to become Grey County was settled by many different people, some of European and Afro-American/Canadian/Indigenous descent. Some of the Black settlers had been born in Canada, or had found refuge in Grey County further away from the US border, having formerly been enslaved people. Black settlers came to Grey County and established farms and businesses in areas such as Priceville, Owen Sound, the Rocky Saugeen area, Nenagh, Virginia (now Ceylon), and Holland Centre (Grey Roots: nd; Harrow and Snarr 2014). Negro Creek and Negro Lake were also favourite areas for Black settlers, and by 1851 there were approximately 50 Black families that had settled in the county (Grey Roots: nd). John Hall who had been born in Amherstburg of Black and First Nation parentage, was taken "a prisoner of war" with his mother and siblings during the War of 1812, then transported across the border into the US. Once there, the family ended up being enslaved. Eventually, John escaped to Toronto, and relocated first to the Rocky Saugeen area, and then in the 1840s to the village that was to become Owen Sound (Grey Roots: nd).

Glenelg Township, Grey County

Grey County was established in 1852 and by 1865 it included 16 townships, four towns, and 44 villages or post offices (Grey County 2015). The Township of Glenelg in the middle of the county was named after Charles Grant, Baron of Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1835-39 (Neville 1985: 9). Several colonization roads were surveyed and built during the early to mid-1800s to facilitate settlement. Situated near the centre of Grey County, Glenelg Township is crossed by three of these early settlement roads: the Garafraxa Road (also called the Owen Sound Road, now Highway 6), the Durham Road (Highway 4) and the Toronto-Sydenham Road (Highway 10) (Smith 1865: 28).

The Garafraxa Road from Fergus to Owen Sound was surveyed and constructed between 1837 and 1842 by Charles Rankin and John Macdonald (Neville 1985:9). The survey included a string of 150 acre lots either side the road. In 1842, these lots became open for settlement as "free grants." Each of these initial lots was subdivided into three 50 acre parcels fronting Garafraxa Road, numbered from north to south as the 1st Division, 2nd Division and 3rd Division of each lot. Each division was patented separately, and so has its own page in the Land Registry Abstract Index. Settlement along the Garafraxa Road was slow at first, but increased after a government land agent, George Jackson, was assigned to the village of Durham in 1848 (Neville 1985: 11). With the increase in settlers, the Crown removed the free grant opportunities and later settlers were required to purchase their lot tickets.

The remainder of the Township of Glenelg was surveyed in 1850 by John Stoughton Dennis who filled in the gaps left between the surveys adjoining the three colonization roads (Smith 1865: 110). Among the earliest Euro-Canadian settlers in Glenelg were Edward Boulton, Matthew Barber, Archibald Hunter, Joshua Jamieson, Alexander Hunter, John Duggan, Archibald McKechanie and John McCormick, all of whom arrived in 1841-42 (Neville 1985: 9). The next wave of early settlers of Glenelg arrived ca. 1847 to 1855, and were of Scottish or Irish origin, many fleeing poverty, famine and hardship in their homelands (*Ibid*.: 9, 18).

Glenelg Township featured two substantial communities, the towns of Durham and Markdale in the southwest and northeast corners of the township, respectively. Each one connected with the early colonization roads. In 2001, Glenelg Township amalgamated with Normanby and Bentinck Townships, the Town of Durham and the Village of Neustadt to form the new Municipality of West Grey (Municipality of West Grey 2014).

1.3.3 Lot History, Lot 16, Concession 1 EGR

The Study Area is on part of Division 2 and 3 of Lot 16, Concession 1 East of Garafraxa Road (EGR). **Tables 2 and 3** list the Land Registry Abstract Index (LRAI) records in the first decades after Settlement.

Table 2: Land Registry Abstracts for Lot 16, 2nd Division, Concession 1 EGR

Date	Type	Grantor	Grantee
April 14, 1864	Chancery	James Hamilton (Plaintiff)	John and S.R McElroy (Defendants)
March 21, 1865	Chancery	James Hamilton (Plaintiff)	John and S.R McElroy (Defendants)
October 2, 1872	Patent	Crown	James Hamilton. et al
November 21, 1874	Bylaw	Township of Glenelg	By law No.134
March 4, 1875	Grant	James Hamilton	Township of Glenelg
March 10, 1877	[not legible]	Warden & Treasurer	Susan L. Kirby
April 29, 1878	Grant	S. L . Kirby, et al	Flora McKinnon

Table 3: Land Registry Abstracts for Lot 16, 3rd Division, Concession 1 EGR

Date	Type	Grantor	Grantee
April 14, 1864	Chancery	James Hamilton (Plaintiff)	John and S.R McElroy (Defendants)
March 21, 1865	Chancery	James Hamilton (Plaintiff)	John and S.R McElroy (Defendants)
October 2, 1872	Patent	Crown	James Hamilton. et al
March 10, 1877	Grant	James Hamilton	Susan L. Kirby
30 May 1878	Grant	Susan L Kirby, et al	Flora McKinnon

The initial ownership of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions of Lot 16, Concession 1 EGR was disputed. The 1st Division of the lot was patented to John McIlroy (McElroy) on 30 September 1863. The following year, James Hamilton contested the ownership of all three divisions in the Court of Chancery. The ownership was not decided until 2 October 1872, when the patents for the 2nd and 3rd Divisions were granted to James Hamilton *et alia*. Hamilton then sold his lands to Susan Kirby, who in turn sold them to Flora McKinnon in 1878. McKinnon held the two divisions until her death in 1903 (Teranet and Service Ontario 2024). McKinnon appears in the census of 1881, as a 49 year old mother of eight sons, a Presbyterian, born in Scotland (LAC 1881). She also appears in the 1891 census (LAC 1891).

Table 4 provides a summary of the visual records examined, from the 19th century to the present, followed by a discussion of the 20th century alterations to the Study Area.

Table 4: Summary of Visual Records Examined

Title & Source	Date	Comments
Glenelg Patent Plan No. 47 Ontario Archives Patent Plans RG 1-100-0-0-1756 ***Figure 5a***	n.d.	- Lot 16 2nd Division had been granted to James Hamilton, while the 1st and 3rd Division had been granted to John McIlroy.
Map of the Counties of Grey & Bruce Canada. Charles Rankin. Library & Archives Canada (LAC)	1855	- The Rocky Saugeen River is depicted north of the Study Area (SA). - There is no detail shown for the Study Area.
Glenelg Patent Plan No. 33 Ontario Archives Patent Plans Reference No: RG 1-100-0-0-334	n.d.	- The whole township is shown. - The owners names are reversed compared to the eariler patent map. McIlroy was listed in the 2nd Division while Hamilton had possession of the 3rd.
Historic Atlas of Grey & Bruce Counties Belden & Co. ***Figure 5b***	1880	- Very few structures marked and none are shown within the SA. - A mill is depicted north of the SA along the Rocky Saugeen River. - A hotel is depicted north of the SA on the Garafraxa Road.
NTS Sheet 41 A/2, 1st edition Scale 1: 50,000 ***Figure 7a***	1946	- The SA is shown as cleared land surrounded by wood lots. - Rocky Saugeen Road runs north of the SA. Two structures are depicted, with a lane that runs south and west to Highway 6.

Title & Source	Date	Comments
Aerial Photograph Shot 442.804 Lloyd Reeds Map Collection, McMaster Universty ***Figure 6***	1954-55	- The main part of the SA is depicted as series of open fields, with the outline of the lane visible, cutting diagonally through the western portion of the SA. - The northern driveway access to the SA is a wood lot. - A white area (farmyard?) is visible in what looks to be a square suurounded by trees; this is to the north and west of the SA.
NTS Sheet 41 A/2, 3rd edition Scale 1: 50,000 ***Figure 7b***	1973	- Little change to the SA compared to the 1946 map. - The two structures are still present. - The road leading to the structures is no longer is depicted, indicating it was probably unoccupied at this time.
NTS Sheet 41 A/2, 4th edition Scale 1: 50,000	1978	-The two structures are still depicted.
NTS Sheet 41 A/2, 5th edition Scale 1: 50,000	1993	- The two structures depicted in the 1970s maps are no longer shown.
Aerial Imagery Grey County Interactive Mapping	2006	- The main part of the SA is within one agricultural field; with the drive going through another two fields. - A foundation is present where the one smaller structure had been depicted (this is outside of the SA) - A driveway has now been built on the north side of the SA, leading to a house east of the SA. - Fields west of the SA are growing up into plantation woodlots.
Aerial Imagery Grey County Interactive Mapping	2010	- Very similar to the 2006 aerial.
Aerial Imagery Grey County Interactive Mapping	2015	- Similar to the 2010 but with more vegetation re-growth apparent.
Aerial Imagery Grey County Interactive Mapping ***Figure 2***	2020	-A partial foundation of a structure is visible within the square visible on the 1954 aerial. -Vegetation differences around this foundation and to the south indicate some form of former enclosure(s).
Topographic Map, Ontario *Make a Topographic Map* ***Figure 1 Inset***	2022	- The agricultural fields of the main part of the SA are depicted, while the clearing for the driveway at the north side is shown.
Google Earth Satellite imagery	2023	- Similar to 2020 aerial.

Mapping and aerial photos in the 20th century show two structures near the Study Area. A smaller one is to the north of a lane, and a larger one (a probable barn) to the south of the lane. These structures are probably related to the McKinnon family who owned the 2nd and 3rd Divisions of Lot 16 from 1878. On the 1954 aerial photograph, a lane is depicted crossing a part of the Study Area connecting the farmstead to Highway 6, and the structures are not apparent. The lane is marked on the 1946 topographic map, but disappears by 1973. It could have been in disuse at least by 1954, as no real structures were shown at that time (ie no sign of the larger structure). By 1993, the house and probable barn had certainly been demolished as neither building was depicted on the NTS mapping,

and the nearby fields were growing up in plantation woodlots. The 2020 aerial image shows a foundation to the north of the field that will contain the new building. There is no trace of any barn foundation to its south, but crop marks suggest a pattern that could be a barnyard. The small foundation and the barn/barnyard are outside of the Study Area. The documentation indicates that these structures spanned the late 19th century to the mid 20th century. The Study Area remained agricultural throughout the 20th century.

1.3.4 Historic Plaques

A search was made of historic plaques in proximity or with relation to Study Area. No plaques were found.

1.4 Consideration of Archaeological Potential

Information about the archaeological potential of the Study Area was gathered from various sources. The archaeological potential for pre-Contact/historic Indigenous settlement has been assessed using the data collected from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) and environmental data collected from geological, soils, NTS topographic and Ontario maps. Historic Euro-Canadian site potential has been assessed using data from the OASD system, from primary sources such as the Land Registry records, historic maps, 20th century mapping and aerial photography, and from secondary historic sources. In addition, the Saugeen Ojibway Nation's *Process and Standards* guidance document for archaeological assessments (EO SON 2011) was consulted to search for additional historical sources.

The *Standards and Guidelines,* ***Sections 1.3.1 and 1.4.1*** (MCM 2011) indicate that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites
- Water sources
  - primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks) ✓
  - secondary water sources (intermittent streams/creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
  - features indicating past water sources
  - accessible or inaccessible shorelines
- Elevated topography (drumlins, plateaux, dunes)
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil
- Distinctive land formations (waterfalls, caves)
- Resource areas
  - food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas)
  - scarce raw materials (copper, chert outcrops)
  - early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, logging, prospecting)
- Early historic transportation routes (roads, rail, portages) ✓
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement ✓
- Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site
- Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

Based on the background research, the Study Area has high archaeological potential for Indigenous archaeological resources due to environmental factors such as the proximity to the Rocky Saugeen River.

Based on the background research, the Study Area has high archaeological potential for Euro-Canadian

archaeological resources due to the above noted environmental factor as well as proximity to areas of early settlement and historic roads.

2.0 STAGE 2 METHODOLOGY

The Stage 2 Assessment was conducted in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines*, **Sections 2.1.1 Pedestrian Survey** and **2.1.2 Test Pit Survey** (MCM 2011). The weather, lighting and ground conditions were good during the field work (see **NPD Table**). All work was recorded through photo-documentation, field notes, and mapping. ***Figure 8*** presents the Stage 2 methodology and archaeological results. Approximately 10% of the Study Area was shovel tested at a five metre interval, 5% was deemed to be very sloped and not assessed, 5% was not assessed due to modern driveway disturbance, while the remaining 80% of the Study Area was visually assessed at a five metre interval, or less.

Pedestrian survey was conducted in the portions of the Study Area that are agricultural fields. In the access driveway, a 20 metre wide corridor was ploughed, while the large field where the building, parking and septic beds will be located was also ploughed. The edges of the fields had not been ploughed since they were within the drip lines of the trees in the hedgerows that divided the fields or the woodlot that bordered the western field. This ploughing pattern protected the trees adjacent to the ploughing, but it left a strip of meadow beside the field edges that was 4-5 m wide that was shovel tested (see next paragraph). The field surfaces were well weathered and visibility was very good, with 80-90% of the ground surface visible. The driveway access was walked at two metre transects since a large crew was present that day, while the final field was walked at the standard 5 m interval.

The shovel testing was conducted at five metre intervals in the unploughed hedgerow edges of the driveway access and the fields (described above). Each shovel test pit excavated had a minimum diameter of 30 cm, and extended 5 cm deep into subsoil. All shovel test pits were backfilled, with the soil and root cap replaced and tamped down. Each recorded shovel test pit was assigned an individual identifier (such as TP 1), and each soil layer within the shovel test pit was assigned a consecutive lot number (Lot 1, Lot 2, etc.). All shovel test pits were excavated stratigraphically; soils were screened through six mm mesh, and any objects/artifacts found would be kept according to provenience.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Nothing of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) was discovered during the Stage 2 Assessment.

Documentary Record for Stage 2

Field notes	- FAC 2024-a, loose map
Field photographs, digital	- see Table of Contents, List of Plates
Artifacts	- not applicable
Maps based on field work	- Potential, Methodology & Results, in this report

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The descriptions of our findings starts in the northern part of the Study Area where the driveway meets Rocky Saugeen Road and follows the driveway south to the main section of the Study Area where the building complex will be situated.

The northern section of the driveway was staked, and follows the edge of the existing driveway, which leads to a house east of the Study Area. This area beside the driveway is very sloped and rocky with very little vegetation (**Plates 1** and **2**). The edge was visually inspected from the current lane, and nothing having cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) was noted. The current lane is gravelled and graded and had low potential due to its extensive disturbance.

The remainder of the driveway then proceeded to cut across the pastures and two hedgerows. The bottom of the proposed driveway was flat, but not ploughed due to the drip line of the nearby trees. This area was shovel tested (**Plate 3**), and soils were found to be medium grey brown silt loam averaging 22 cm deep over an orange brown silt subsoil, for example at TP1 (**Plate 4**). Nothing having CHVI was noted.

The northern and middle pastures of the proposed driveway had been ploughed and were visually assessed. The soils in these two fields consisted of light loam with the occasional cobble, pebbles and grit (**Plates 5** and **6**). These fields were divided by a hedgerow (**Plate 7**), and the middle pasture was separated from the plateau field by another hedgerow. The hedgerows consist of shrubs and trees with piles of rocks from the field clearing by the settler farmers (**Plate 8**). The proposed driveway route and the hedgerows/edges of the fields were visually assessed by pedestrian survey and by shovel testing respectively, and nothing having CHVI was noted.

The main section on the flat headland or plateau was well ploughed and weathered. The soil of this field is a light loam with some sand and lots of pebbles and grit (**Plate 10**). The large field was visually assessed at a five metre interval and nothing having CHVI was found (**Plate 9**). The edges of the plateau field were shovel tested at a five metre interval (**Plate 11**), and the soils were found to be similar to the silt loam encountered elsewhere. Nothing have CHVI was found.

Therefore, the Study Area has been assessed at appropriate intervals and methods, and nothing having cultural heritage value or interest was found.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The background research indicated that the Study Area has high archaeological potential for both Indigenous and Euro Canadian archaeological materials due to environmental factors such as the proximity to the Rocky Saugeen River. In addition, the Study Area consists of well drained loamy soils with pebbles and cobbles. Potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is also indicated by proximity to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement and historic roads.

The Study Area's footprint for the proposed driveway and construction envelope have been ploughed and adequately weathered before assessment by pedestrian survey. Other parts of the Study Area that could not be ploughed – treed hedgerows and the edges of the fields within the trees' drip lines were shovel tested. All of the Study Area has been adequately assessed. Nothing having cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) was identified

during the Stage 2 Assessment.

Therefore, FAC notes and recommends the following:

1) That the Study Area as indicated on ***Figures 9 & 10*** has been adequately assessed, and nothing having cultural heritage value or Interest was identified;

2) The archaeological assessment at the property at 423018 Rocky Saugeen Road (Roll #420522000100310) as indicated on ***Figure 10*** is incomplete and further archaeological assessment is required.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Standard 1

1) This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the minister stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

2) 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 complete archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

3) 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.

4) The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, c.33requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery (416 212-7499).

Standard 2

1) Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts

removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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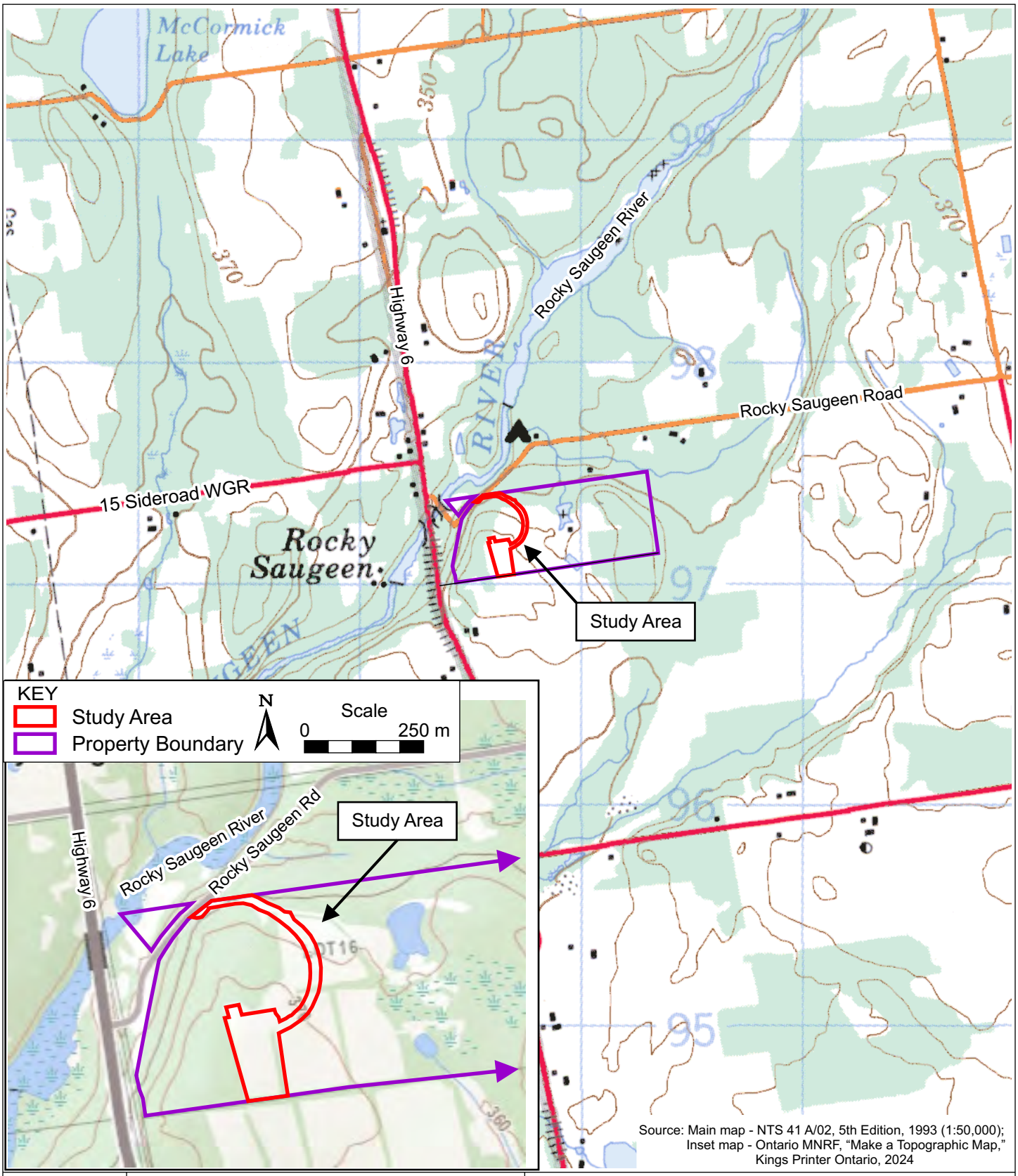


Source: Main map - NTS 41 A/02, 5th Edition, 1993 (1:50,000);
Inset map - Ontario MNRF, "Make a Topographic Map,"
Kings Printer Ontario, 2024

FAC

Date:05/06/24

Designer: NW

KEY

Study Area

Property Boundary

N

Scale

0 1 km

DURHAM HEIGHTS BIBLE RETREAT
WEST GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Background Study and Assessment

Figure 1: Study Area Location and Topography

FAC

Date: 19/08/24

Designer: JM

KEY

Study Area

Property Boundary

Source: Grey County Interactive Mapping, 2020

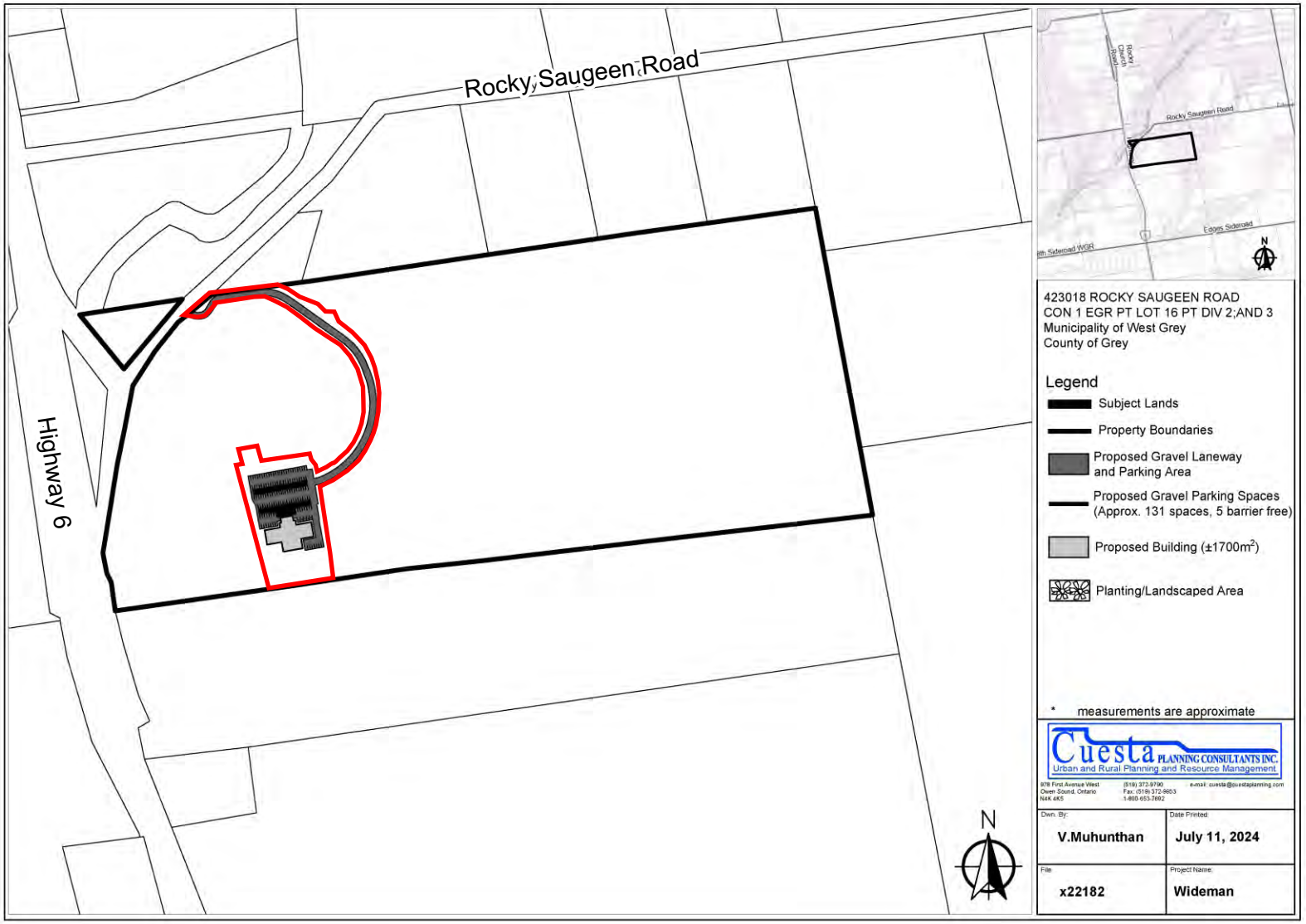
N

Scale

0 100 m

DURHAM HEIGHTS BIBLE RETREAT
WEST GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Background Study and Assessment

Figure 2: Aerial View of the Study Area



FAC

Date: 19/08/24

Designer: JM

KEY

Study Area

Source: Plan provided by proponent

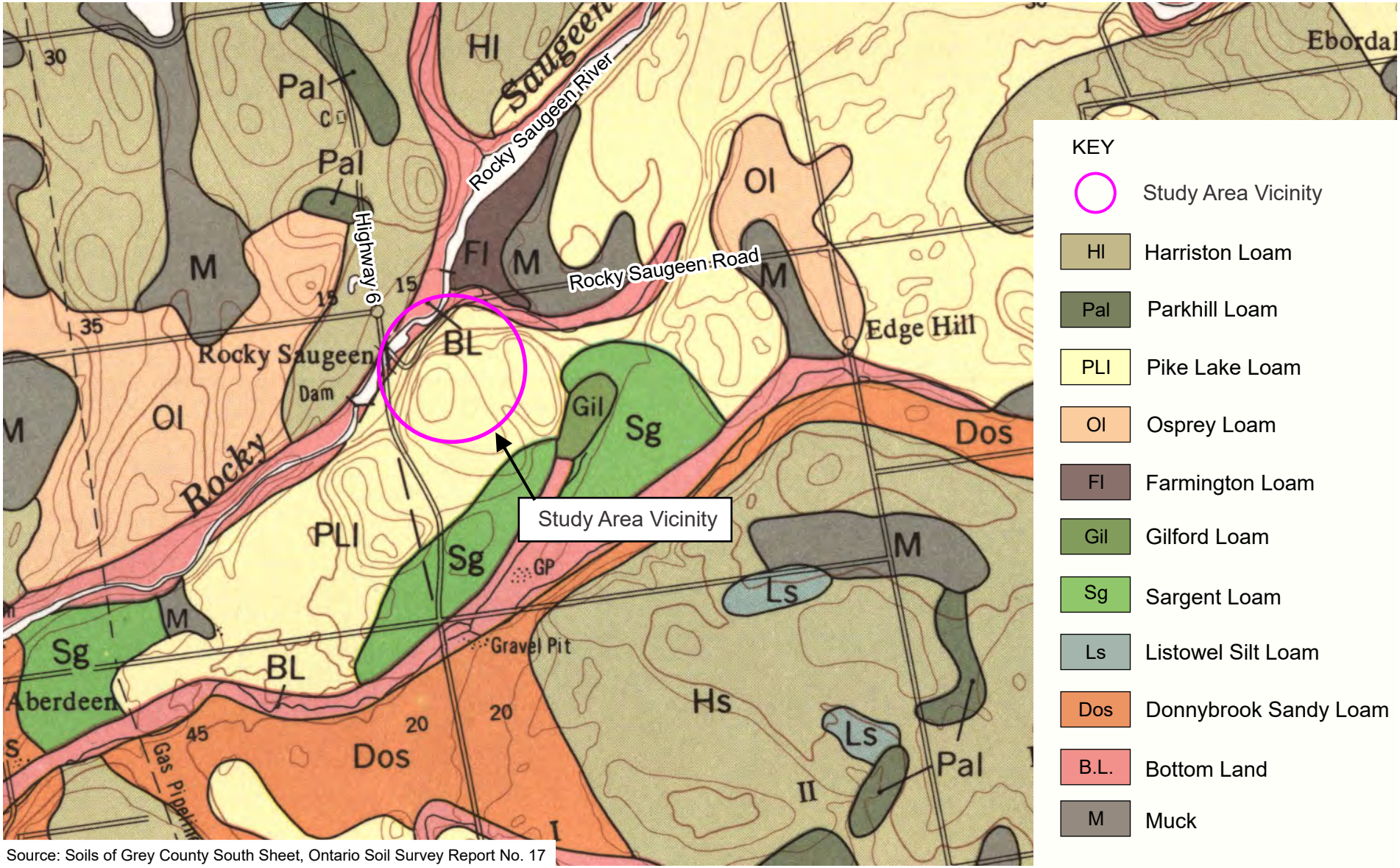
N

Scale

0 400 m

DURHAM HEIGHTS BIBLE RETREAT
WEST GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Background Study and Assessment

Figure 3: Development Plan



Source: Soils of Grey County South Sheet, Ontario Soil Survey Report No. 17

FAC

Date: 06/05/24

Designer: NW

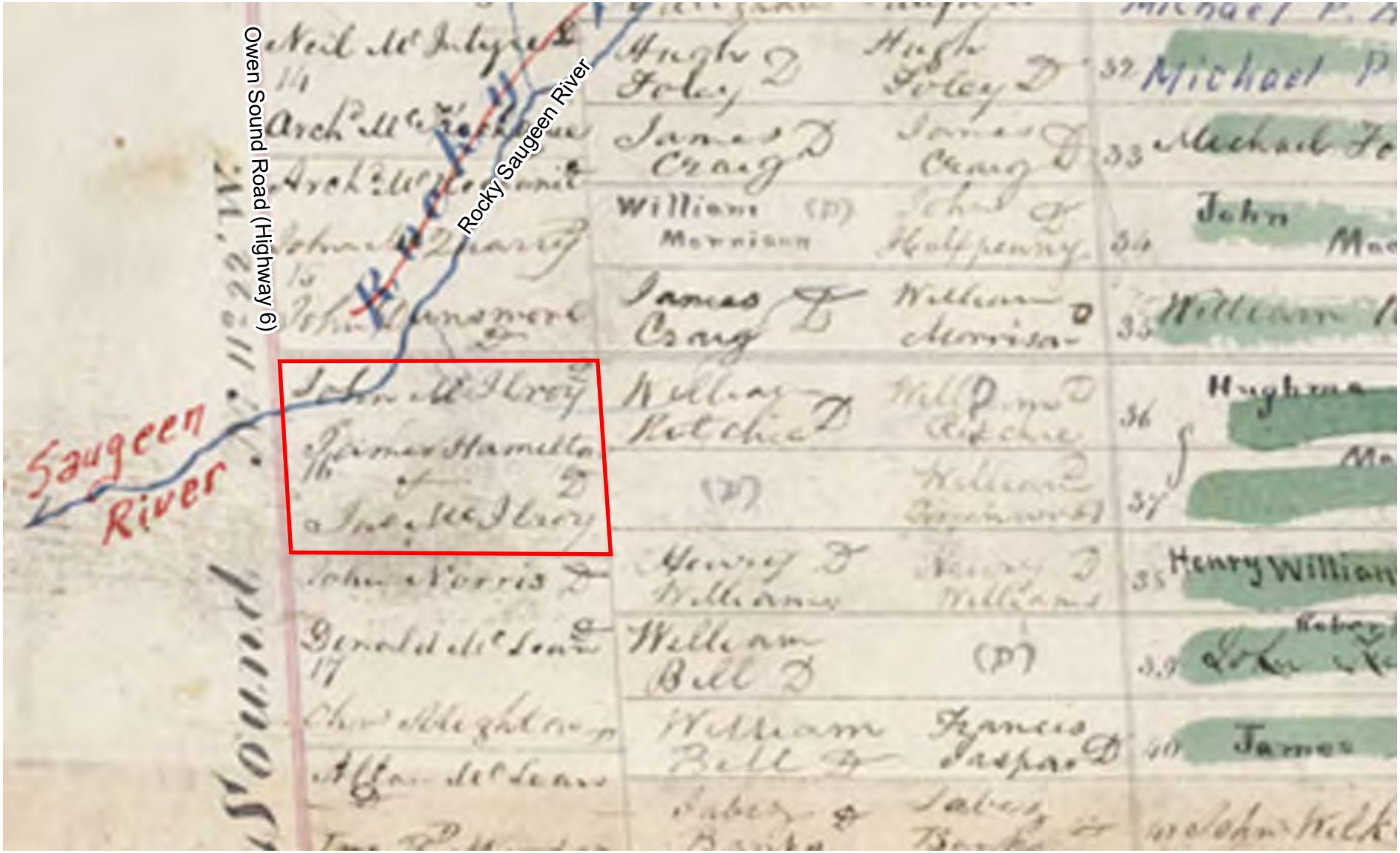
N

Scale

0 1 km

DURHAM HEIGHTS BIBLE RETREAT
WEST GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Background Study and Assessment

Figure 4: Soils in the Vicinity of the Study Area



FAC

Date: 06/05/24
Designer: NW

KEY

Lot 16, Concession 1 East of Owen Sound Road

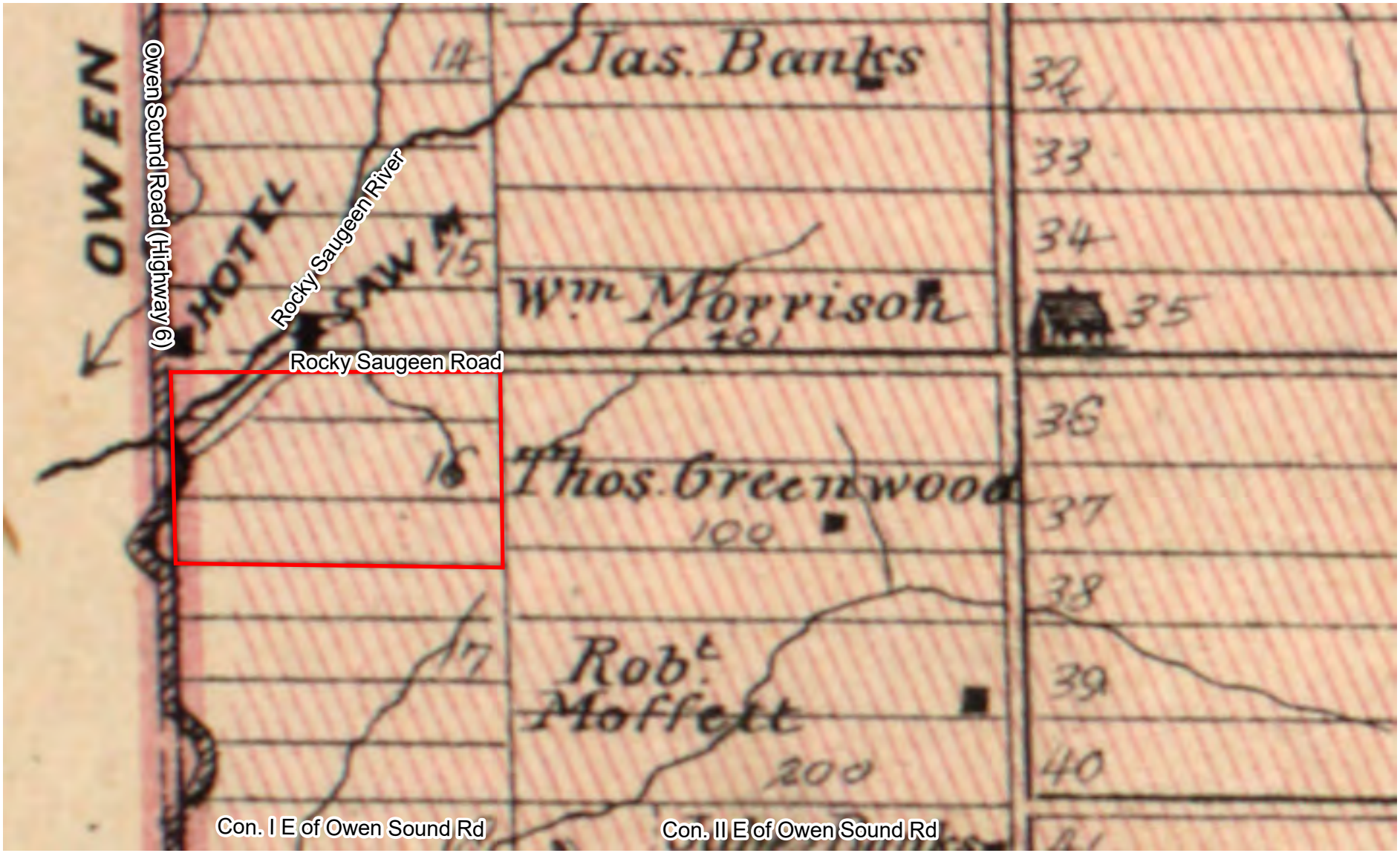
N

Scale
0 1 km

Source: Ontario Archives

DURHAM HEIGHTS BIBLE RETREAT
WEST GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Background Study and Assessment

Figure 5a: Glenelg Land Patent Map No. 47 (1846)



FAC

Date: 06/05/24

Designer: NW

KEY

Lot 16, Concession 1 East of Owen Sound Road (East of Garafraxa Road)

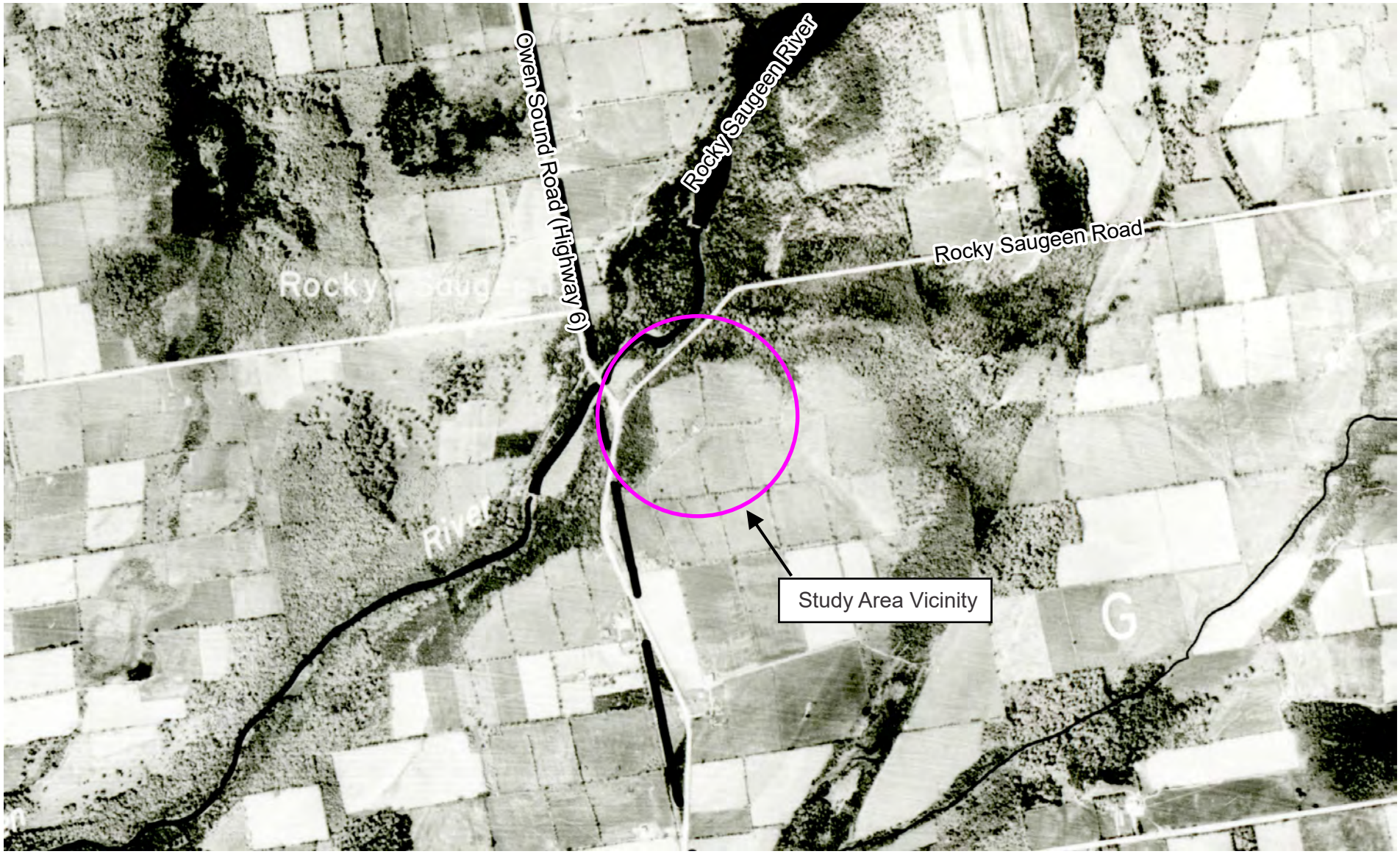
N

Scale

0 1 km

DURHAM HEIGHTS BIBLE RETREAT
WEST GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Background Study and Assessment

Figure 5b: *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada,* H. Belden & Co., (Toronto), 1880



FAC

Date: 06/05/24

Designer: NW

KEY

Study Area Vicinity

N

Scale

0 1 km

DURHAM HEIGHTS BIBLE RETREAT
WEST GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Background Study and Assessment

Figure 6: 1954 Historic Aerial Photograph (McMaster University, Flight 442.804)

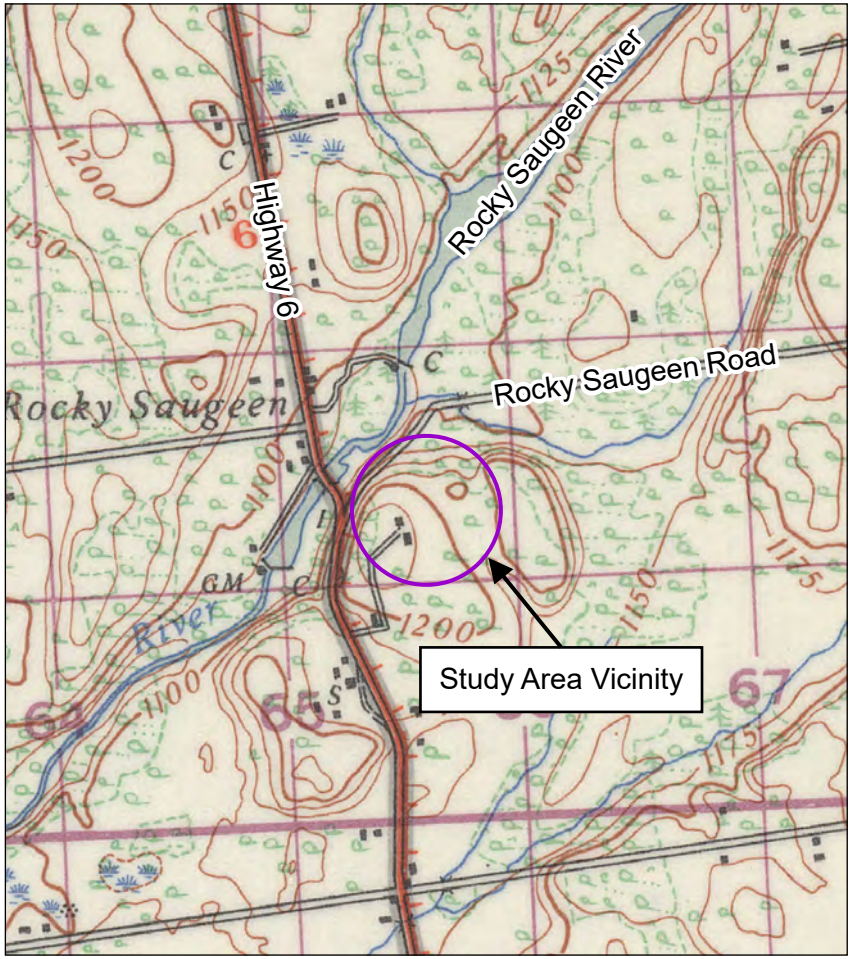


Fig. 7a: NTS 41 A/02, 1946 (1:63,360)

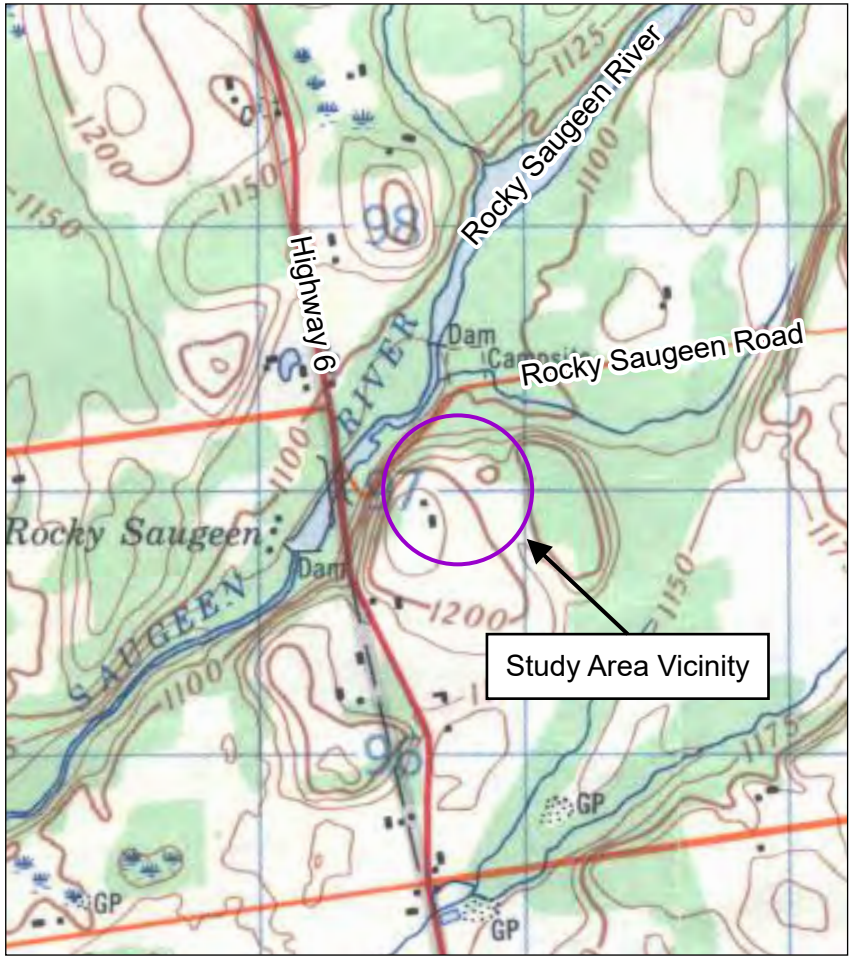


Fig. 7b: NTS 41 A/02, 3rd Edition,1973 (1:50,000)

FAC

Date: 06/05/24

Designer: NW

KEY

Study Area Vicinity

N

Scale

0 1 km

DURHAM HEIGHTS BIBLE RETREAT
WEST GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Background Study and Assessment

Figure 7a-b: Superceded Topographic Maps

FAC

Date: 19/08/24

Designer: JM

KEY

Study Area

•TP # Shovel test pit discussed in text

1⇒ Photo arrow

Source: Grey County Interactive Mapping, 2020

N

Scale

0 100 m

DURHAM HEIGHTS BIBLE RETREAT
WEST GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Background Study and Assessment

Figure 8: Stage 2 Methodology

FAC

Date: 19/08/24

Designer: JM

KEY

Study Area

Property Boundary

Source: Grey County Interactive Mapping, 2020

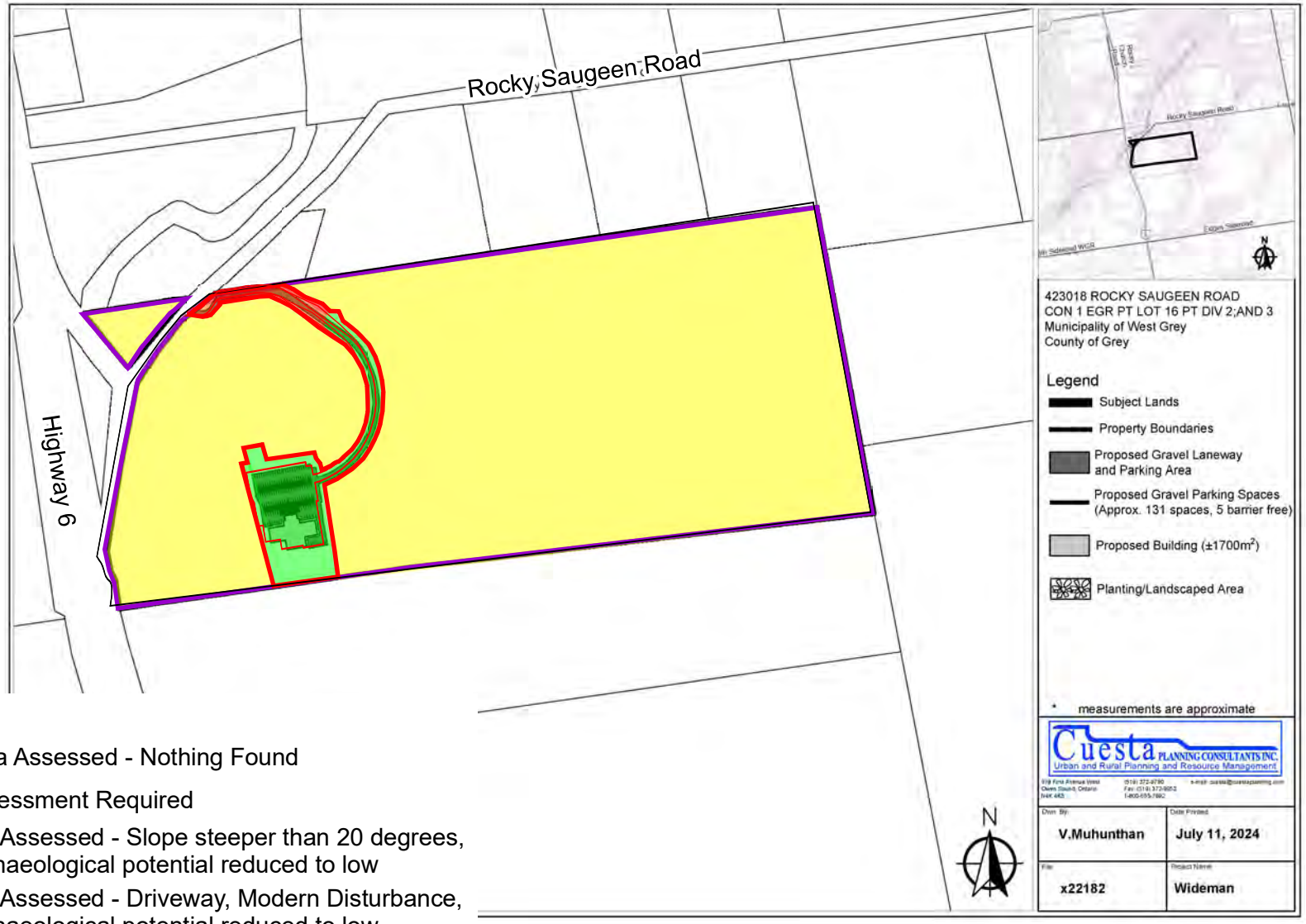
N

Scale

0 100 m

DURHAM HEIGHTS BIBLE RETREAT
WEST GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Background Study and Assessment

Figure 9: Recommendations from Stage 2



KEY

- Area Assessed - Nothing Found
- Assessment Required
- Not Assessed - Slope steeper than 20 degrees, Archaeological potential reduced to low
- Not Assessed - Driveway, Modern Disturbance, Archaeological potential reduced to low

FAC

Date: 19/08/24

Designer: JM

KEY

- Study Area
- Property Boundary

Source: Plan provided by proponent

N

Scale

0 400 m

DURHAM HEIGHTS BIBLE RETREAT
WEST GREY
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Background Study and Assessment

Figure 10: Recommendations from Stage 2 on Development Plan

Plate 1: Sloped ground where the current driveway meets Rocky Saugeen Road. The red stakes mark the limit of the proposed cut; facing E (Photo 7161).

Plate 2: Sloped ground where the existing driveway will be widened; facing SW (Photo 7906).

Plate 3: Excavating shovel tests where the driveway meets the open field: facing S (Photo 7835).

Plate 4: TP 1 featuring 22 cm of medium grey brown silt loam ploughzone over medium orange brown silt subsoil; facing N (Photo 7837).

Plate 5: Ground surface of northern pasture field during pedestrian survey. Note the silty soi ; facing S (Photo 7144).

Plate 6: Ground surface of middle pasture field during pedestrian survey; facing E (Photo 7893).

Plate 7: Location of TP2 beside the hedgerow that separates the fields; facing S (Photo 7846).

Plate 8: Shovel testing in the hedgerow between the fields; facing N (Photo 7849).

Plate 9: Pedestrian survey in the field where the building and parking lot will be built; facing SW (Photo 7149).

Plate 10: Ground conditions during pedestrian survey; facing N (Photo 7151).

Plate 11: Shovel testing in the margin of the field where the building will be constructed; facing N (Photo 7855).