

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
61 Corbett Drive, Belgrave**

Part of Lots 2 and 3, Concession 5,
Municipality of Morris-Turnberry,
Geographic Township of Morris,
County of Huron

Submitted to:
GSP Group Inc.
c/o Steve Weaver

and

The Municipality of Morris-Turnberry

and the

Ontario's Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture
Industries

Submitted by:



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ORIGINAL REPORT

April 1, 2021

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. was retained by Mr. Steve Weaver of GSP Group Inc. on behalf of the Township of Morris-Turnberry (the ‘Proponent’) to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lots 2 and 3, Concession 4, within the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry, Geographic Township of Morris, County of Huron (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of a proposed severance at 61 Corbett Drive, Belgrave (the ‘Study Area’; Figures 4 and 5); the severance is taking place prior to a residential development within the limits of the Village of Belgrave.

The Stage 1-2 assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement (‘PPS’) that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.” To meet this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the severance application phase of the development under archaeological consulting license P017 issued to Mr. Garth Grimes by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (‘MHSTCI’) and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI’s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (‘Standards and Guidelines’; Government of Ontario 2011).

The Study Area is irregular in shape, measures 32.08 hectares and covers the entire assessment property (Figures 4 and 5). At the time of the assessment, most of the Study Area comprised mature woodlots and overgrown grass with mature trees and shrubs throughout on either side of Belgrave Creek. The Creek transects the centre of the Study Area from northeast to southwest, the creek branches off to the southeast from the centre of the Study Area. Various ponds associated with the Belgrave Creek are visible in the southern half of the Study Area. Additionally, agricultural fields are located in the northern portion of the Study Area, south of Brandon Road and east of Jane Street. A house, a garage, two sheds, a gravel laneway and parking area, a concrete patio, and a vegetable garden surrounded by manicured grass with trees throughout as well as agricultural fields were observed in the western portion of the Study Area, southwest of Corbett Drive. The Study Area is bound by Brandon Road to the northeast, the former railway line and agricultural fields to the east and southeast, a woodlot to the southwest, agricultural fields to the west, and residential properties to the northwest. Additionally, the Study Area surrounds the McCrea Cemetery. This cemetery, established in the 1870s and in use until 1941 has boundaries that are not clearly defined. The laneway leading to the McCrea Cemetery extends southeast from Jane Street and turns south at a large tree line towards the cemetery entrance.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. A Stage 2 field assessment was recommended for the woodlots, agricultural fields as well as the manicured and overgrown grass areas with trees and shrubs throughout, and the garden. Both branches of Belgrave Creek and their associated ponds were determined to retain no archaeological potential due to the identification of physical features of low archaeological potential, in these cases permanently wet, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.i. of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Lastly, the houses, the garage, the shed, the concrete patio, and the gravel laneway and parking area, were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The permanently wet, and previously disturbed areas, as confirmed during a Stage 2 property inspection, were mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standards 1a and 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The subsequent Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted between May 6, 2019 and September 3, 2020. This investigation consisted of typical pedestrian and test pit surveys at five-

metre (m) intervals. This investigation resulted in the documentation of four pre-contact Aboriginal findspots (AkHi-1, AkHi-2, AkHi-3 and Findspot 4).

AkHi-1 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the agricultural field located to the northwest of the house and barn, in the western portion of the Study Area. The Stage 2 assessment of the site resulted in the documentation of four pieces of Onondaga chert chipping detritus scattered across an area measuring approximately 5m northwest-southeast by 8m northeast-southwest. Morphological analysis of the chipping detritus suggests that late stages of lithic reduction occurred at the site, however, given the small sample of chipping detritus recovered, it is difficult to draw any useful conclusions regarding site function. The exclusive use of Kettle Point chert, meanwhile, indicates that the people at AkHi-1 were largely relying on single source of raw material. Outcrops of Kettle Point chert are found between the Kettle Point and the Ipperwash Formations and extends into Lake Huron, which is approximately 87km to the southwest of the Study Area.

The Stage 2 assessment of AkHi-2 resulted in the documentation of a single piece of chipping detritus recovered from a single test pit in the southwest of the house and barn in the western portion of the Study Area. The specimen was identified as a secondary flake manufactured from Onondaga chert. The Stage 2 assessment of AkHi-3 resulted in the documentation of a single piece of chipping detritus recovered from a single test pit in the wooded area to the southeast of the house and barn in the western portion of the Study Area. The specimen was identified as a secondary flake manufactured from Onondaga chert. Despite an intensified test pit survey in the form of cardinals surrounding each test pit at AkHi-2 and AkHi-3, no other archaeological materials were identified. These artifacts are considered to be temporally non-diagnostic, other than being produced by Aboriginal peoples during the pre-contact period.

The Stage 2 assessment of Findspot 4 resulted in the documentation of a single Onondaga chert piece of chipping detritus. The flake was discovered in the agricultural field located to the northwest of the house and barn, in the western portion of the Study Area, approximately 21m southwest of AkHi-1. Despite an intensified pedestrian survey of all agricultural lands within 20m of the artifact, no other archaeological materials were identified. This artifact is considered to be temporally non-diagnostic, other than being produced by Aboriginal peoples during the pre-contact period.

AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 do not fulfill the criteria for further assessment as per Section 2.2, Standards 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), however, as per Guideline 1 Detritus engaged with the Saugeen Ojibwa Nation (“SON”) and it was determined that Stage 3 would be recommended in order to ensure there are no unaddressed Aboriginal archaeological interests connected with the land surveyed or sites identified.

Despite the non-diagnostic nature of the recovered artifacts, AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 have been determined to retain CHVI. As a result, AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 meet the criteria for Stage 3 assessments as per Section 2.2 Guidelines 1 to 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) and retain CHVI. To further evaluate the site’s CHVI, **a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3.**

The Stage 3 assessment of AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 will be conducted according to Section 3.2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Typically, a Stage 3 assessment for sites documented during a pedestrian survey of ploughed agricultural land begins with an intensive controlled surface pickup (“CSP”) across the Stage 2 limits of site, conducted as per Section 3.2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The Stage 2 pedestrian survey of AkHi-1, however, consisted of an intensive surface collection across the entire site limits within the agricultural field; all artifacts were mapped digitally and collected for laboratory analysis. Thus, the conditions for a Stage 3 CSP for AkHi-1 were met during the Stage 2 assessment. Both AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 were discovered during a test pit assessment, therefore, no CSP is required.

Because it is not yet evident that the level of CHVI at AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 (see Section 4.3 below), the Stage 3 assessment of AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 will consist of the hand excavation of 1m square test units every 5m in

systematic levels and into the first 5cm of subsoil, as per Table 3.1, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Additional 1m test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the site extent as per Table 3.1, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All excavated soil will be screened through six-millimetre mesh; all recovered artifacts will be recorded by their corresponding grid unit designation and collected for laboratory analysis. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit.

Given the isolated nature of the artifact the CHVI of Findspot 4 is judged to be sufficiently documented. Findspot 4 does not fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigations as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Findspot 4.**

Given the isolated nature of the artifact the CHVI of Findspot 4 is judged to be sufficiently documented. Findspot 4 does not fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigations as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Findspot 4.**

Based on the background research for the cemetery, the boundaries are not clearly defined and, therefore, burials associated with it may extend into the subject property. To address concerns for impacts to burials under the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act and the Ontario Heritage Act, A Stage 3 cemetery investigation is recommended for lands adjacent to the cemetery.

Given that the background research indicates that there is potential for the burials associated with this cemetery to extend into the subject property because the boundaries are not clear, part of the subject property may be cemetery lands and development within this area could lead to impacts to burials. Since cemeteries are protected under the FBCSA, **a Stage 3 cemetery investigation needs to be carried out to confirm the boundaries of the cemetery prior to any future development of this area.** Section 2.2 Guideline 4 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists also recommends a Stage 3 assessment take place when there is potential for a cemetery to extend into the property under assessment.

The Registrar's Directive issued by the Bereavement Authority of Ontario requires that a Cemetery Investigation Authorization be obtained for Stage 2-4 archaeological field work within a cemetery or adjacent to one where the boundaries are unclear.

Prior to development within 20 metres of the cemetery, the boundaries of the cemetery need to be confirmed through a Stage 3 cemetery investigation. The licenced archaeologist will need to contact MHSTCI and the BAO for advice and a Cemetery Investigation Authorization will be needed in advance of this fieldwork

Based on background information establishing the limits of the cemetery as fairly accurate along the northern and eastern boundaries, this is reasonable in these areas. However, the current limits of the cemetery have been reduced and chamfered along the southeastern and southwestern corners from the original rectangular parcel that was set aside. Therefore, in these areas mechanical topsoil removal would need to extend a minimum of 40m.

The assessment should consist of mechanical topsoil removal as per Section 4.2.3 down to the topsoil/subsoil interface, employing a straight-edged ditching bucket that pulls the soil away from the exposed surface. The MTR should begin away from the current boundaries of the cemetery and move towards it. The subsoil surface will then be immediately shovel shined and examined for any evidence of graves shafts. In consultation with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario and MHSTCI, the assessment may have to be expanded an additional 10 metres away from any documented grave shafts to confirm they are isolated .

Any grave shafts confirmed to exist during fieldwork will be appropriately mapped and photo documented. Appropriate compliance with all relevant legislation will then be required i.e. if unmarked graves are identified all impact must be avoided. No human remains are to be intentionally disturbed or disinterred or removed from the site. Prior to any further excavation within features which may possess human remains, the archaeologist conducting the

investigation will contact the Bereavement Authority of Ontario to obtain authorization to proceed with the hand excavation to confirm the presence/absence of human remains.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

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- Mr. Darrel Weber
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1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

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The Stage 1-2 assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." To meet this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the severance application phase of the development under archaeological consulting license P017 issued to Mr. Garth Grimes by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ('MHSTCI') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The purpose of the Stage 1 assessment is to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the following Stage 1 assessment were as follows:

- To provide information about the Study Area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions;
- to evaluate in detail, the Study Area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Detritus archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the Study Area;
- a review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and
- an examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database ('ASDB') to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the Study Area.

The purpose of the Stage 2 assessment is to provide an overview of any archaeological resources within the Study Area, and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest ('CHVI'), and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the following Stage 2 Property Assessment were as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the Study Area;
- to determine whether the Study Area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- to recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

The Study Area is located within Huron County, which was occupied by Algonkian-speaking groups who also exhibited cultural influence from Iroquoian-speaking groups, both before and after European contact. Generally, the pre-contact Aboriginal presence in much of Southern Ontario reflects occupation by Northern Iroquoian speakers. During and following the Iroquois Wars of the mid-17th century and the dispersal of the Iroquoian-speaking Huron-Petun and Neutral, a considerable reduction in the extent of territory occupied by Iroquoian speakers occurred in Southern Ontario. Beginning about 1690, Algonkian speakers from Northern Ontario began to move southwards (Ferris 2009; Rogers 1978; Schmalz 1991). It has been presumed that occupation of Huron County before about 1690 would have been by Iroquoians, but the Middle Woodland Saugeen Complex, known best from locations just north of Huron County in the Saugeen River valley such as the Donaldson site, is most often interpreted as Algonkian (Fiedel 1999), arguing for an occupation of Huron County by Algonkian speakers for millennia.

Dating somewhat later than the Donaldson site, Wright (Wright 1974; Fox 1990) believed that the isolated occurrence of a palisaded village in neighbouring Bruce County at the Middle Ontario

Iroquoian-like (Middleport substage) Nodwell site established a case for immigration by the Iroquoian-speaking Huron. More recently however, Rankin (2000) has argued that the Nodwell village represents a short-lived sedentary farming experiment by hunter-gatherers, probably indigenous Algonkian speakers, who may have been ancestral to the Odawa (see also Warrick 2008).

French missionaries indicated relatively close ties between the Odawa and the Huron-Petun (Fox 1990; Feest and Feest 1978). Ferris (1999) has also pointed out the potential misuse in the literature of the designation “Huron” to describe sites in Huron and Bruce Counties. As Koenig (2005) indicates, there are some who argue that the ancestors of those Algonkian speaking First Nations now occupying the shores of Lake Huron and Bruce Peninsula only arrived in the mid-1800s, relating to known relocations from the United States and the establishment of reserves (Surtees 1971). In Southwestern Ontario, however, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatomi) were immigrating from Ohio and Michigan in the late 1700s (Feest and Feest 1978). Still, archaeological sites in Huron County point to much earlier settlement, probably by at least some of their ancestors. Therefore, during the Late Woodland period, there is evidence that the Study Area could have been inhabited by Algonkian- or Iroquoian-speaking groups, or a combination of groups.

While it is difficult to trace ethnic affiliation during the period of initial contact between Aboriginal and European groups, Koenig states that “there is no doubt that some native groups regularly occupied sites on the [Bruce] peninsula at the end of [the early historic] period” (Koenig 2005:62). Feest and Feest (1978) imply that the Bruce Peninsula was Odawa territory from 1616; early 17th century French glass trade beads at the Glen and Cripps sites on the northern tip of the Bruce Peninsula appear to attest to this (Fox 1990). Fox not only points to Odawa (or Ottawa) settlement on the Bruce Peninsula during the mid-1600s at Hunter’s Point, but also to sites in the southern Bruce County littoral such as the Hunter site on the Saugeen Reserve, dating about 1600, as well as the Inverhuron-Lucas site. Abandonment of this area by the Odawa seems to have occurred, at least briefly, in the mid-1600s due to the Iroquois Wars.

By 1690, Algonkian speakers from the north began to repopulate the Counties of Huron and Bruce (Rogers 1978). During this same period, the Mississaugas are known to have moved into Southern Ontario and the Lower Great Lakes watersheds (Konrad 1981). Although noted as “MIS” (i.e. Mississauga), Tanner (1987) shows First Nation occupation at the mouth of the Saugeen River in the late 1700s. Villages, sometimes temporary fishing camps and portage trails were documented by surveyors and other Euro-Canadian visitors and settlers (Koenig 2005).

The Study Area also first enters the historic record when the Ojibwa and Chippewa First Nations entered into Treaty 27^{1/2},

...being an agreement made at Amherstburg in the Western District of the Province of Upper Canada on the 26th of April, 1825, between James Givens, Esquire, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on behalf of His Majesty King George the Fourth and the Chiefs and Principal Men of the part of the Chippewa Nation of Indians, inhabiting and claiming the tract of land Wawanosh Township in the County of Huron was named after Way-way-nosh the principal Chief of the Band making this Treaty.

Morris 1943:26-27

Euro-Canadian records also mention that while the Huron Tract was being surveyed, First Nations guides were often employed because of their knowledge of the land. These historical mentions claim that First Nations groups often travelled through Huron County for hunting and gathering but never stayed very long (Hay Township Book Committee ('HTBC') 1996). They also were known to help settlers clear their land and open roads and aid in advising women on medicinal herbs and medicines for the sick (HTBC 1996). First Nations groups were also known to have lived at a temporary campsite north of Egmondville as they traversed a seasonal route between the Lake Erie shoreline in the summer and the Saugeen Peninsula in the winter (Campbell 1968).

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The Study Area is located within the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry, Geographic Township of Morris, County of Huron, Ontario (Figure 2).

The history of this area began on July 24, 1788, when Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Québec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario 2012-2015). Further change came in December 1791 when the former Province of Québec was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the *Constitutional Act*. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. He initiated several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them (Coyne 1895).

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed as the Western, Home, Midland and Eastern Districts. The Study Area is situated in the historic Western District (Archives of Ontario 2012-2015).

As population levels in Upper Canada increased, smaller and more manageable administrative bodies were needed resulting in the establishment of many new counties and townships. As part of this realignment, the boundaries of the Home and Western Districts were shifted and the London and Niagara Districts were established. Under this new territorial arrangement, the Study Area became part of Indian Land, north of the western and London Districts. In 1838, the Study Area became part of the Huron District (Archives of Ontario 2012-2015).

The Euro-Canadian creation and settlement of Huron County was largely a result of the Canada Company (itself formed in 1824) purchasing a large parcel of land known as the Huron Tract and preparing it for settlement by British settlers. The Huron Tract was mostly surveyed by Deputy Provincial Surveyor John McDonald in 1835 on behalf of the Canada Company. It was in 1841 that the County of Huron became an official county (Scott 1966). By mid-19th century Huron County was an active agricultural area within the province.

Early settlers of Morris Township, Kenneth McBean and William McConnell, first started clearing land between 1849 and 1850. Both settled near the Village of Blyth. Other settlers of the area include, John McCrea (also known as McRae), Christopher Corbett, John Brandon, and Robert Armstrong, who were Irishmen from County Fermanagh (Scott 1966). These men cleared land and settled near the Village of Belgrave between 1851 and 1852. John McCrea settled on Lot 1, Concession 5, the lot to the west of the Study Area. John McRea came to Canada in 1849 from Fermanagh County Ireland with four sons and two daughters. The family landed at Quebec and lived in East Gwillimbury until 1861 before moving to Morris Township (Clark n.d.)

The London, Huron, and Bruce Railway Company was incorporated in 1871 and was open or operation by January 4, 1876 (Latham 1993). This railway ran through Stephen, Hay, Stanley, Goderich, Hullet, Morris and Turnberry townships to join up with the southern extension of the Wellington, Grey, Bruce Division at Wingham. This railway ran east of the Village of Belgrave adjacent to the east of the Study Area (Figure 2).

The 1879 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Huron, Ont.* ('Historical Atlas'; Belden, H. & Co. 1879) demonstrates the extent to which Morris Township had been settled by 1879 (Figure 2). Structures and landowners are scattered throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads, or watercourses. It is also apparent that the road system in place in the late 19th century is still recognizable today. According to the *Historical Atlas* map of Morris Township, the Study Area is located in the northern half of Lot 2 and Lot 3, Concession 5.

The McRea Cemetery

The northern half of Lot 2 was owned by Robert McRae where two structures and a cemetery are illustrated along the northern edge of the McRea property in the Huron County Historical County Atlas (Figure 2). The cemetery is now known as the McRae Cemetery (though in most documentation it was called the McRea Cemetery) and was established by John McRea. The spelling of the name appears to have changed in the relatively recent past as a result of some unknown decision and the current license for the cemetery lists it as the McRae cemetery. The names are interchangeable however, and both spellings refer to the same cemetery. The cemetery's establishment dates to 1877 when Robert McRea, heir of John McRea sold one acre to John Owens, Chris Corbett and John McRea for the purpose of a burying ground. (Photo 1) (Ontario Genealogical Society, Huron County Branch n.d.). But the first burial at the cemetery dated two decades earlier as is discussed below. The cemetery is separate from the surrounding lands, and is owned by the Township of Morris-Turnberry. A copy of the cemetery's license is included in the Supplementary Document.

No formal site plan of the cemetery exists according to the municipality (Hallam, Pers, Comm. 2021).

In her book 'Morris Past to Present' (n.d.) Jeanne Kirkby writes of this cemetery :

"It looks like a smattering of tombstones between the trees, on a mound up hill by the river. One approaches through the back of the Sam Pletch farm. There's a high wire fence and a steel ringed gate in the corner. There is a neat arrangement of early tombstones on a cement backing, stones of the Bryans, Nethery and McRea. Beyond, climbing myrtle thickly covers the ground."

Parts of the deed for the cemetery read:

"...containing by admeasurement one acre of land described as follows, comprising the burying ground now fenced in which is 32 rods (160.93m) from Concession 5 between the 4th and 5th Concession of the said Township (Morris) and also situated 18 rods (90.52m) from the London, Huron and Bruce Railway right of way". "...said burying ground from east to west 10 rods (50.29m) and from north to south 16 rods (80.46m) also the privilege of travelling a road one rod (5.029m) in width from the said concession line for all persons necessarily requiring to go to said burial ground or cemetery..." (O.G.S. Huron County Branch n.d.). See Figure 5 for a map of the estimated location of the original cemetery boundaries. This cemetery was closed in 1884 when the Brandon Cemetery in East Waukegan was opened.

In her article "Looking Across Western Ontario" for the London Free Press (n.d) Anne Clark discusses this cemetery:

"...the first Funeral was that of John Lawler in 1857. An Historic cemetery where lie the remains of many of the first settlers of this district is located on lot 2 of the 5th concession of Morris on the farm of Cornelius G. McRea. The cemetery is on a knoll comprising about an acre of land and about 55 headstones of white marble, distinctly ancient in pattern, tell the story of early pioneers. The burial plot was bequeathed many years ago by John McRea grandfather of the present tenant of the McRea homesteads. It was a condition of the gift that the cemetery should be kept neatly and the wish in this respect is carefully fulfilled.

"The second grave was that of the wife of John McRea himself. The third was John Corbett's. In addition to the early residents many people of the later generation found a resting place there and the cemetery is still being used being free to all by the terms of John McRea's gift. There are young and old among the people of the graveyard. The oldest to be buried there was Charles Birney, 101 years of age." (Clark, n.d.). (Huron County O.G.S. 1985).

In addition to members of the McRea, Corbett and Nethery families, other friends and neighbours of these families are interred including members of the Procter, Naylor, Edwards, Miller, Leishman, Masters, Fells, Nichol, Littlefair, Kearns, Budge, Carrol, Owens, Bryan, Tyner, Lloyd, Hanna, England, Shortreed, Hopper, Brooks, McCartney, Plewes, McDonald, Scott, and Tresize families. As many as 129 individuals and at least 97, according to records provided by the Huron County O.G.S. The most recent burial was Elizabeth M. Owens in 1941. This monument is located in the southern portion of the cemetery approximately 19m from the east cemetery fence and 23m from the south cemetery fence. Ms. Owens is only one of a number of people interred well after the stated closure of the cemetery in 1884. The cemetery is fenced with a wire fence supported by wooden posts which runs the perimeter of the cemetery. The interior of the cemetery is open lawn but mature trees occupy all but the open central area. Photo 1 illustrates the field conditions at and around the cemetery where mature trees are also present.

The Cemetery's current owners, The Township of Morris Turnberry were asked to provide a plot plan or map original to the cemetery's establishment but could only provide the textual description from the Bruce County O.G.S. cited above. The same booklet also contains a list of the internments but no description or mapping of their location. The Anglican Church who formerly owned the cemetery were also contacted but could provide no records. The Huron County Historical Society also produced the Huron County O.G.S. booklet on the Cemetery cited above. The university of Western Ontario, Laurier University, Waterloo University and McMaster University were also contacted but had no records related to this cemetery or reports done by avocational archaeologists that might shed light on this cemetery. Based on these results we have concluded that no further records or information are available for this cemetery. The current owners of the land adjacent to the Cemetery were interviewed but have no knowledge of burials

beyond the fence around the Cemetery (Y. Maronets and D. Weber Pers. Comm. 2020). The gate and fence have, according to the municipality, been there a long time. Likely since before the municipality took ownership of the cemetery. The sign was replaced in 2018 by the municipality (Hallam Pers. Comm. 2021).

The northern half of Lot 3 was owned by Chris. Corbett, a single structure is illustrated in the northeastern corner of the Corbett property. As mentioned above, the London, Huron, and Bruce Railway runs through Lots 2 and 3, Concession 5, adjacent to the east of the Study Area. The Village of Belgrave is located to the northwest of the Study Area on Lot 1, Concession 4 and Lot 1, Concession 5. Additionally, Belgrave Station is located to the southeast of the Village of Belgrave and to the north of the Study Area on Lot 2, Concession 4.

Although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the current *Historical Atlas*, it should be recognized that historical county atlases were funded by subscriptions fees and were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area is irregular in shape, measures 32.08 hectares and covers the entire assessment property (Figures 4 and 5). At the time of the assessment, most of the Study Area comprised mature woodlots and overgrown grass with mature trees and shrubs throughout on either side of Belgrave Creek. The Creek transects the centre of the Study Area from northeast to southwest, the creek branches off to the southeast from the centre of the Study Area. Various ponds associated with the Belgrave Creek are visible in the southern half of the Study Area. Additionally, agricultural fields are located in the northern portion of the Study Area, south of Brandon Road and east of Jane Street. A house, a garage, two sheds, a gravel laneway and parking area, a concrete patio, and a vegetable garden surrounded by manicured grass with trees throughout as well as agricultural fields were observed in the western portion of the Study Area, southwest of Corbett Drive. The Study Area is bound by Brandon Road to the northeast, the former railway line and agricultural fields to the east and southeast, a woodlot to the southwest, agricultural fields to the west, and residential properties to the northwest. Additionally, the Study Area surrounds the McCrea Cemetery. The laneway leading to the McCrea Cemetery extends southeast from Jane Street and turns south at a large tree line towards the cemetery entrance.

The majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is situated within the Teeswater Drumlin Field, which occupies approximately 1400 square km of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth and Wellington Counties. It is located in front (south) of the Horseshoe moraine system and in many respects, is similar to the Guelph drumlin field with drumlins becoming weaker and more indistinct along the outer margin of the field where they fade into the surrounding till plain. The orientation of the drumlins varies from due south near Wingham and Teeswater to southeast near Palmerston and Harriston. Drumlins in this region are composed of moderately compact loamy till, with fewer boulders than in the Guelph drumlin field since the Teeswater region overlies softer calcareous limestone as rather than dolostone. This region was crossed by several large meltwater streams draining the glacial ice front north and west of 'Ontario Island'. Rivers such as the Saugeen and Maitland are remnants of these and these rivers and they and their forerunners are associated with broad, flat, gravel and sand terraces. Kames and their associated outwash break up the drumlin field in several areas including Carrick Township south of Mildmay. North of Mildmay the Study Area is contained within in one of the several large drumlinized till plains that make up this region. Soils in the region belong predominantly to the Harriston catena characterized silty buff coloured soils with high till content (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

The closest source of potable water is Belgrave Creek, which transects the centre of the Study Area from northeast to southwest, the creek branches off to the southeast from the centre of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of Southwestern Ontario was occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Huron County, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Huron County

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000-8400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400-8000 B.C.	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000-6000 B.C.	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000-2500 B.C.	environment similar to present
	Lamoka (narrow points)	2000-1800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broad points	1800-1500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools
Late Archaic	Small points	1500-1100 B.C.	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100-950 B.C.	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950-400 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 B.C. - A.D. 500	increased sedentism
	Princess Point	A.D. 550-900	introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 900-1300	emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquois	A.D. 1300-1400	long longhouses (100m+)
	Late Ontario Iroquois	A.D. 1400-1650	tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Aboriginal	Various Algonkian Speaking Groups	A.D. 1700-1875	early written records and treaties
Historic	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1796-present	European Settlement

1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB (Government of Ontario n.d.) is maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km 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 within Borden Block AkHi.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MHSTCI will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are no archaeological sites registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area. Additionally, no sites had been registered within the Borden Block, AkHi.

A Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Detritus in advance of a proposed severance at 84976 London Road, Belgrave (Detritus 2020; P017-0707-2019), which is adjacent to the west of the southern portion of the Study Area. The severance was taking place prior to a residential development within the limits of the Village of Belgrave. The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted in May of 2019 and consisted of a pedestrian survey at a five-metre interval of the portion of the property to be severed. No archaeological resources were documented during the Stage 2 assessment; therefore, no further archaeological assessment was required for the assessment area. Following advice from the Approval Authority the retained portion of the property was not subject to assessment. A Stage 1 was recommended if in the future, the portion of the property not included within the assessment will be impacted by development.

Additionally, a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Golder Associates Ltd. ('Golder') as part of the Pletch Severance (Golder 2016; P362-0100-2015), adjacent to the west of the north-central portion of the Study Area, on the northeast corner of the intersection of McCrea Street and Corbett Drive. The Stage 2 assessment comprised both a pedestrian and test pit survey. No archaeological resources were recovered; therefore, no further work was recommended.

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no additional assessments have been conducted adjacent to the Study Area, nor are any sites registered within 50m.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MHSTCI to determine areas of archaeological potential within Study Area. According to Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), these variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types

of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, when considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. As per Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), water sources may be categorized in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- past water sources, glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

As was discussed above, the closest source of potable water is Belgrave Creek, which transects the centre of the Study Area from northeast to southwest, the creek branches off to the southeast from the centre of the Study Area.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the Teeswater Drumlin Field physiographic region. The primary soils within the Study Area, meanwhile, have been documented as being suitable for Aboriginal agricultural practices. Overall, the potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal material culture within the Study Area is deemed to be moderate to high.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events.

The *Historical Atlas* demonstrates the extent to which Morris Township had been settled by 1879 (Belden, H. & Co 1879; Figure 2). Landowners are listed for all of the lots within the township, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century. Structures are prevalent throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads. Also depicted on the *Historical Atlas* are the early Village of Belgrave and Belgrave Station. Much of the established road system and agricultural systems throughout the township is still visible today. Given these findings, the Euro-Canadian archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

The monuments located nearest to the surveyed edge of the McRea Cemetery are **12m distant**. Although we have attempted to map a plausible location for the cemetery based on the measurements provided in the deed, the absence of a plot plan or cemetery map and the possibility that burials might have occurred near to including outside the present fenced boundaries of the cemetery exist. Thus, the true limits of the cemetery are not field verifiable there is potential for the cemetery to exist beyond its present boundaries.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a Study Area, as per Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Current aerial imagery of the Study Area identified a number of potential disturbance areas within the Study Area, including a house, a garage, two sheds, a concrete patio, and a gravel laneway and parking area. It is recommended that these areas be subject to a Stage 2 property inspection, conducted according to Section 2.1.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), Section 1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), to confirm and document the disturbed areas.

Additionally, Belgrave Creek transect the Study Area. It is recommended that these areas also be subject to a Stage 2 property inspection, conducted according to Section 2.1.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), to confirm if they represent permanently wet areas of low or no archaeological potential, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.i. of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted between May 6, 2019 and September 3, 2020. During the Stage 2 field work, assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Table 2 displays the field and weather conditions. Photos 1 to 28 demonstrate the land conditions throughout the Study Area, including areas that met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per Section 7.8.6, Standards 1a and 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods as well as photograph locations and directions. The limits of the Study Area were determined using GPS coordinates uploaded to a handheld GPS unit.

Table 2: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Field Director	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
May 6, 2019	Mathew Gibson, R1160	pedestrian and test pit survey	mix sun and clouds, high 14 °C	soil visibility 90%; soil dry and screens easily
May 16, 2019	Jon Cousins, R296	pedestrian survey	sunny, high 16 °C	soil visibility 90%
June 3, 2019	Mathew Gibson, R1160	pedestrian and test pit survey	sunny, high 14 °C	soil visibility 90%; soil dry and screens easily
September 3, 2020	Jon Cousins, R296	pedestrian survey	sunny, high 20 °C	soil visibility 90%

Approximately 55% of the Study Area consisted of woodlots as well as the manicured, the overgrown grass areas with trees and shrubs throughout, and the garden, all of which were deemed inaccessible for ploughing. These areas were subject to a typical Stage 2 test pit survey, conducted at 5m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2, Standards 1 and 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 2 to 11, 15 to 17, 23 to 28). The test pit survey was conducted to within 1m of the built structures according to Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Each test pit was at least 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil as per Section 2.1.2, Standards 5 and 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The soils were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.

The test pits ranged in depth from 15cm to 20cm. All test pits contained a single stratigraphic layer. Considering that each test pit was excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil, this observed soil layer ranged in depth from 10cm to 15cm. All soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit as per Section 2.1.2, Standards 7 and 9 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

When archaeological resources were encountered, the test pit excavation was continued on the survey grid, as per Section 2.1.3, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Given that insufficient resources were recovered through the continued survey on the grid, the survey coverage was intensified to determine whether a Stage 3 assessment could be supported using Section 2.1.3, Standard 2, Option A of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). After the excavation of cardinal test pits, insufficient resources were produced to support a recommendation to carry out a Stage 3 assessment. Given that Detritus engaged with the Saugeen Ojibwa Nation ('SON') and it was determined that Stage 3 would be recommended for both AkHi-2 and AkHi-3 in order to ensure there are no unaddressed Aboriginal archaeological interests connected with the land surveyed or sites identified, no additional assessment methods were employed.

The test pit survey resulted in a total of two positive test pits approximately 95m apart located southwest and southeast of the house and garage, and resulted in the recovery of a single piece of Onondaga chert chipping detritus from each test pit (AkHi-2, AkHi-3).

All artifacts were recorded with reference to their associated test pit and retained for laboratory analysis. In accordance with Section 5, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) a Universal Transverse Mercator ('UTM') coordinate was recorded for each positive test pit. All coordinates were taken using a Garmin eTrex 10 GPS unit with a minimum accuracy 1-2.5m (North American Datum 1983 ('NAD83') and UTM Zone 17T) and are presented in the Supplementary Documentation to this report.

Approximately 25% of the Study Area comprised agricultural land that was accessible to ploughing. The fields were ploughed and weathered prior to assessment, as per Section 2.1.1, Standards 2 and 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, and provided a minimum of 80% surface visibility as per Section 2.1.1, Standards 4 and 5 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The ploughed land was subject to pedestrian survey at a 5m interval in accordance with Section 2.1.1, Standard 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines*. During the pedestrian survey, in the event that archaeological resources were recovered, survey intervals were to be intensified to 1m within a 20m radius of the find as per Section 2.1.1 Standard 7 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Photos 12 to 14, 18 to 22). This approach was taken to establish whether or not the artifact was an isolated find or part of a larger artifact scatter. The pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of one pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological site (AkHi-1), and one pre-contact Aboriginal findspot (Findspot 4).

All of the artifacts encountered during the pedestrian survey were recorded according to their specific findspot designation and were collected for laboratory analysis and description, as per

Section 2.1.1, Standard 8 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). A reading was taken for each findspot location, in addition to two fixed reference landmarks as per Section 2.1, Standard 4 and Section 5.0, Standard 2a of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All coordinates were taken using a Garmin eTrex 10 GPS unit with a minimum accuracy 1-2.5m (North American Datum 1983 ('NAD83') and UTM Zone 17T) and are presented in the Supplementary Documentation to this report.

The remaining 20% of the Study Area comprised areas identified in the aerial photography and mapping of the Study Area as being either permanently wet or previously disturbed. These areas Stage 2 property inspection, conducted according to Section 2.1.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Based on the results of this inspection, approximately 18% of the Study Area comprised two branches of Belgrave Creek and ponds associated with the creek (Photos 4 to 6, 10) that retain no archaeological potential due to the identification of physical features of low archaeological potential, in this case permanently wet areas as per Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.i. of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The permanently wet areas were mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standards 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The remaining 2% of the Study Area comprised the possible disturbance areas identified on the current aerial imagery of the Study Area (see Section 1.3.4 above; Photos 25 to 28). The house, the garage, the shed, and the gravel laneway and parking area were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All of the visibly disturbed areas documented within the Study Area were mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0 above. This investigation resulted in the documentation of one Euro-Canadian site and three pre-contact Aboriginal findspots (see below). An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Inventory of Document Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
2 Pages of Field Notes	Detritus' office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Map provided by the Proponent	Detritus' office	Stored digitally in project file
3 Field Maps	Detritus' office	Stored digitally in project file
80 Digital Photographs	Detritus' office	Stored digitally in project file

All of the material culture collected during the Stage 2 survey is contained in one box and will be temporarily housed in the offices of Detritus until formal arrangements can be made for its transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province of Ontario or another suitable public institution acceptable to the MHSTCI.

3.2 Cultural Material

As was discussed above, all of the artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 assessment are pre-contact Aboriginal. All of the lithic artifacts were manufactured from Onondaga or Kettle Point chert. Chert type identifications were accomplished visually using reference materials located online or in personal collections.

Onondaga formation chert is from the Middle Devonian age, with outcrops occurring along the north shore of Lake Erie between Long Point and the Niagara River (Eley and von Bitter 1989). Primary outcrops have also been reported along the banks of the Grand River (Ellis and Ferris 1990). It is a high-quality raw material frequently utilized by pre-contact people and often found at archaeological sites in southern Ontario. Onondaga chert occurs in nodules or irregular thin beds. It is a dense non-porous rock that may be light to dark grey, bluish grey, brown or black and can be mottled with a dull to vitreous or waxy lustre (Eley and von Bitter 1989).

Kettle Point formation chert is from the Late Devonian age and is situated between the Kettle Point (Late Devonian shales) and the Ipperwash Formations (Middle Devonian Limestone). It occurs as submerged outcrops that extend approximately 1,350 meters into Lake Huron (Janusas 1984). Secondary deposits have been reported in Essex County (Janusas 1984) and in the Ausable Basin (Kenyon 1980; Eley and von Bitter 1989). Kettle Point chert can be identified by the presence of a waxy lustre and occurs in a wide range of colours including brown, grey and greenish colours as well as reddish purple and dark blue varieties (Eley and von Bitter 1989). A rusty staining on the surface of artifacts is frequently noted (Fisher 1997).

Furthermore, all pieces of chipping detritus were subject to morphological analysis following the classification scheme described by Lennox *et al.* (1986) and expanded upon by Fisher (1997). Flake types identified during the morphological analysis of the chipping detritus assemblages include secondary, thinning, and micro. Cortical removal, primary and secondary flakes are produced during the initial reduction phases of raw material blanks and tend to exhibit minimal dorsal flake scarring. These flakes are also characterized by the presence of cortex, or original unflaked area, on their dorsal surfaces and proximal ends. For cortical removal flakes, cortex makes up over half of the dorsal surface. For primary flakes, cortex makes up less than half of the dorsal surface, while secondary flakes may not contain any. Thinning flakes are produced during the latter stages of reduction when raw material blanks are shaped into preforms and formal tools. They are the result of precise flake removal through pressure flaking, where the maker applies direct pressure onto a specific part of the tool in order to facilitate flake removal. Pressure flaking generally produces smaller, thinner flakes than does percussion flaking. Thinning flakes also exhibit more flake scars on their dorsal surface than do primary or secondary flakes. Fragmentary flakes are flakes that may have some identifiable flake characteristic, but cannot be classified with certainty into a specific category.

3.3 AkHi-1

The Stage 2 assessment of AkHi-1 resulted in the documentation of four pieces of chipping detritus, all of which are Onondaga chert secondary flakes. The artifacts were scattered across an area of approximately 5m northwest-southeast by 8m northeast-southwest, in the agricultural field located to the northwest of the house and barn, in the western portion of the Study Area, approximately 30m northeast of Findspot 4.

The predominance of secondary flakes within the Stage 2 assemblage, in combination with a complete absence of primary flakes, suggests that late stage lithic reduction was actively undertaken at the site, however, given the small sample of chipping detritus recovered, it is difficult to draw any useful conclusions regarding site function.

Table 4 provides a complete catalogue of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage from AkHi-1.

Table 4: AkHi-1 Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Context (Surface Find #)	Artifact	Morphology	Freq.	Cherty Type
1	1	chipping detritus	secondary	1	Kettle Point
2	2	chipping detritus	secondary	1	Kettle Point
3	3	chipping detritus	secondary	1	Kettle Point
4	4	chipping detritus	secondary	1	Kettle Point

3.4 AkHi-2

AkHi-2 comprised a single Onondaga chert secondary flake, discovered from a single test pit in the wooded area to the southwest of the house and barn in the western portion of the Study Area, approximately 95m northwest of AkHi-3. Table 7 provides a complete catalogue of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage from AkHi-2.

Table 5: AkHi-2 Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Context (Test Pit #)	Depth (m)	Artifact	Morphology	Freq.	Cherty Type	Notes
1	1	0.16	chipping detritus	secondary	1	Onondaga	Surface burning

3.5 AkHi-3

AkHi-3 comprised a single Onondaga chert secondary flake, discovered from a single test pit in the wooded area to the southeast of the house and barn in the western portion of the Study Area, approximately 95m southeast of AkHi-2. Table 6 provides a complete catalogue of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage from AkHi-3.

Table 6: AkHi-3 Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Context (Test Pit #)	Depth (m)	Artifact	Morphology	Freq.	Cherty Type	Notes
1	1	0.18	chipping detritus	secondary	1	Onondaga	Surface burning

3.6 Findspot 4

Findspot 4 comprised a single Onondaga chert secondary flake, discovered in the agricultural field located to the northwest of the house and barn, in the western portion of the Study Area, approximately 21m southwest of AkHi-1. Table 7 provides a complete catalogue of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage from Findspot 4.

Table 7: Findspot 4 Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Context (Surface Find #)	Artifact	Frequency	Morphology	Chert Type
1	1	chipping detritus	1	secondary	Onondaga

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment in advance of a proposed severance at 61 Corbett Drive, Belgrave (the 'Study Area'; Figures 4 and 5); the severance is taking place prior to a residential development within the limits of the Village of Belgrave.

At the time of the assessment, most of the Study Area comprised mature woodlots and overgrown grass with mature trees and shrubs throughout on either side of Belgrave Creek. The Creek transects the centre of the Study Area from northeast to southwest, the creek branches off to the southeast from the centre of the Study Area. Various ponds associated with the Belgrave Creek are visible in the southern half of the Study Area. Additionally, agricultural fields are located in the northern portion of the Study Area, south of Brandon Road and east of Jane Street. A house, a garage, two sheds, a gravel laneway and parking area, a concrete patio, and a vegetable garden surrounded by manicured grass with trees throughout as well as agricultural fields were observed in the western portion of the Study Area, southwest of Corbett Drive. The Study Area is bound by Brandon Road to the northeast, the former railway line and agricultural fields to the east and southeast, a woodlot to the southwest, agricultural fields to the west, and residential properties to the northwest. Additionally, the Study Area surrounds the McCrea Cemetery. The laneway leading to the McCrea Cemetery extends southeast from Jane Street and turns south at a large tree line towards the cemetery entrance.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. A Stage 2 field assessment was recommended for the woodlots, agricultural fields as well as the manicured and overgrown grass areas with trees and shrubs throughout, and the garden. Both branches of Belgrave Creek and their associated ponds were determined to retain no archaeological potential due to the identification of physical features of low archaeological potential, in these cases permanently wet.

Lastly, the houses, the garage, the two sheds, and the gravel laneway and parking area, were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. The permanently wet, and previously disturbed areas, as confirmed during a Stage 2 property inspection, were mapped and photo documented.

The subsequent Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted between May 6, 2019 and September 3, 2020. This investigation consisted of typical pedestrian and test pit surveys at 5m intervals. This investigation resulted in the documentation of four pre-contact Aboriginal findspots (AkHi-1, AkHi-2, AkHi-3 and Findspot 4).

AkHi-1 was identified during the pedestrian assessment of the agricultural field located to the northwest of the house and barn, in the western portion of the Study Area. The Stage 2 assessment of the site resulted in the documentation of four pieces of Onondaga chert chipping detritus scattered across an area measuring approximately 5m northwest-southeast by 8m northeast-southwest. Morphological analysis of the chipping detritus suggests that late stages of lithic reduction occurred at the site, however, given the small sample of chipping detritus recovered, it is difficult to draw any useful conclusions regarding site function. The exclusive use of Kettle Point chert, meanwhile, indicates that the people at AkHi-1 were largely relying on single source of raw material. Outcrops of Kettle Point chert are found between the Kettle Point and the Ipperwash Formations and extends into Lake Huron, which is approximately 87km to the southwest of the Study Area.

The Stage 2 assessment of AkHi-2 resulted in the documentation of a single piece of chipping detritus recovered from a single test pit in the southwest of the house and barn in the western portion of the Study Area, approximately 95m northwest of AkHi-3. The specimen was identified as a secondary flake manufactured from Onondaga chert. The Stage 2 assessment of AkHi-3 resulted in the documentation of a single piece of chipping detritus recovered from a single test pit in the wooded area to the southeast of the house and barn in the western portion of the Study Area, approximately 95m southeast of AkHi-2. The specimen was identified as a secondary flake manufactured from Onondaga chert. Despite an intensified test pit survey in the form of cardinals surrounding each test pit at AkHi-2 and AkHi-3, no other archaeological materials were identified. These artifacts are considered to be temporally non-diagnostic, other than being produced by Aboriginal peoples during the pre-contact period.

The Stage 2 assessment of Findspot 4 resulted in the documentation of a single Onondaga chert piece of chipping detritus. The flake was discovered in the agricultural field located to the northwest of the house and barn, in the western portion of the Study Area, approximately 21m southwest of AkHi-1. Despite an intensified pedestrian survey of all agricultural lands within 20m of the artifact, no other archaeological materials were identified. This artifact is considered to be temporally non-diagnostic, other than being produced by Aboriginal peoples during the pre-contact period.

AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 do not fulfill the criteria for further assessment as per Section 2.2, Standards 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), however, as per Guideline 1 Detritus engaged with the Saugeen Ojibwa Nation ('SON') and it was determined that Stage 3 would be recommended in order to ensure there are no unaddressed Aboriginal archaeological interests connected with the land surveyed or sites identified.

Despite the non-diagnostic nature of the recovered artifacts, AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 have been determined to retain CHVI.

The exact boundaries of the McRea Cemetery could not be verified. While there is a wire fence supported by wooden posts surrounding the general area where the cemetery was established and there are no obvious headstones closer than 12m to this fence, there is no plot plan or mapping of the cemetery dating to its establishment or operation in the later 19th and early 20th centuries. Based on the background research for the cemetery, the boundaries are not clearly defined and, therefore, burials associated with it may extend into the subject property. To address concerns for impacts to burials under the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act and the Ontario Heritage Act, A Stage 3 cemetery investigation is recommended for lands adjacent to the cemetery.

4.1 Preliminary Indication of Site Possibly Requiring Stage 4 Archaeological Mitigation

This preliminary indication of whether any site could be eventually recommended for Stage 4 archaeological mitigation is required under Section 7.8.3 Standard 2c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). No firm recommendation for, or against, Stage 4 archaeological mitigation will be made until the forthcoming Stage 3 archaeological assessment has been conducted. AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 will be recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment. Given that AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 consists of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts of interest to the SON, it not yet clear whether a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation will be recommended for the sites.

5.0 Recommendations

AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 do not fulfill the criteria for further assessment as per Section 2.2, Standards 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), however, as per Guideline 1 Detritus engaged with the Saugeen Ojibwa Nation ('SON') and it was determined that Stage 3 would be recommended in order to ensure there are no unaddressed Aboriginal archaeological interests connected with the land surveyed or sites identified.

Despite the non-diagnostic nature of the recovered artifacts, AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 have been determined to retain CHVI. As a result, AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 meet the criteria for Stage 3 assessments as per Section 2.2 Guidelines 1 to 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) and retain CHVI. To further evaluate the site's CHVI, **a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3.**

The Stage 3 assessment of AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 will be conducted according to Section 3.2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Typically, a Stage 3 assessment for sites documented during a pedestrian survey of ploughed agricultural land begins with an intensive controlled surface pickup ('CSP') across the Stage 2 limits of site, conducted as per Section 3.2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The Stage 2 pedestrian survey of AkHi-1, however, consisted of an intensive surface collection across the entire site limits within the agricultural field; all artifacts were mapped digitally and collected for laboratory analysis. Thus, the conditions for a Stage 3 CSP for AkHi-1 were met during the Stage 2 assessment. Both AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 were discovered during a test pit assessment, therefore, no CSP is required.

Because it is not yet evident that the level of CHVI at AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 (see Section 4.3 below), the Stage 3 assessment of AkHi-1, AkHi-2, and AkHi-3 will consist of the hand excavation of 1m square test units every 5m in systematic levels and into the first 5cm of subsoil, as per Table 3.1, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Additional 1m test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the site extent as per Table 3.1, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All excavated soil will be screened through six-millimetre mesh; all recovered artifacts will be recorded by their corresponding grid unit designation and collected for laboratory analysis. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit.

Given the isolated nature of the artifact the CHVI of Findspot 4 is judged to be sufficiently documented. Findspot 4 does not fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigations as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Findspot 4.**

Based on the background research for the cemetery, the boundaries are not clearly defined and, therefore, burials associated with it may extend into the subject property. To address concerns for impacts to burials under the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act and the Ontario Heritage Act, A Stage 3 cemetery investigation is recommended for lands adjacent to the cemetery.

Given that the background research indicates that there is potential for the burials associated with this cemetery to extend into the subject property because the boundaries are not clear, part of the subject property may be cemetery lands and development within this area could lead to impacts to burials. Since cemeteries are protected under the FBCSA, a Stage 3 cemetery investigation needs to be carried out to confirm the boundaries of the cemetery prior to any future development of this area. Section 2.2 Guideline 4 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists also recommends a Stage 3 assessment take place when there is potential for a cemetery to extend into the property under assessment.

The Registrar's Directive issued by the Bereavement Authority of Ontario requires that a Cemetery Investigation Authorization be obtained for Stage 2-4 archaeological field work within a cemetery or adjacent to one where the boundaries are unclear.

Prior to development within 20 metres of the cemetery, the boundaries of the cemetery need to be confirmed through a Stage 3 cemetery investigation. The licenced archaeologist will need to contact MHSTCI and the BAO for advice and a Cemetery Investigation Authorization will be needed in advance of this fieldwork

Based on background information establishing the limits of the cemetery as fairly accurate along the northern and eastern boundaries, this is reasonable in these areas. However, the current limits of the cemetery have been reduced and chamfered along the southeastern and southwestern corners from the original rectangular parcel that was set aside. Therefore, in these areas mechanical topsoil removal would need to extend a minimum of 40m.

The assessment should consist of mechanical topsoil removal as per Section 4.2.3 down to the topsoil/subsoil interface, employing a straight-edged ditching bucket that pulls the soil away from the exposed surface. The MTR should begin away from the current boundaries of the cemetery and move towards it. The subsoil surface will then be immediately shovel shined and examined for any evidence of graves shafts. In consultation with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario and MHSTCI, the assessment may have to be expanded an additional 10 metres away from any documented grave shafts to confirm they are isolated .

Any grave shafts confirmed to exist during fieldwork will be appropriately mapped and photo documented. Appropriate compliance with all relevant legislation will then be required i.e. if

unmarked graves are identified all impact must be avoided. No human remains are to be intentionally disturbed or disinterred or removed from the site. Prior to any further excavation within features which may possess human remains, the archaeologist conducting the investigation will contact the Bereavement Authority of Ontario to obtain authorization to proceed with the hand excavation to confirm the presence/absence of human remains.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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

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

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

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 require anyone who uncovers a burial site containing human remains to cease fieldwork or construction activities and report the discovery to the appropriate authorities (police or coroner). If the police and coroner decide that the site has no forensic interest, the Registrar of Cemeteries will be notified of the discovery. The site then comes under the jurisdiction of the Registrar, who will notify the site's landowners of their obligations under the FBCSA. The terms and conditions of an archaeological license require licensees to comply with all relevant provisions of the FBCSA.

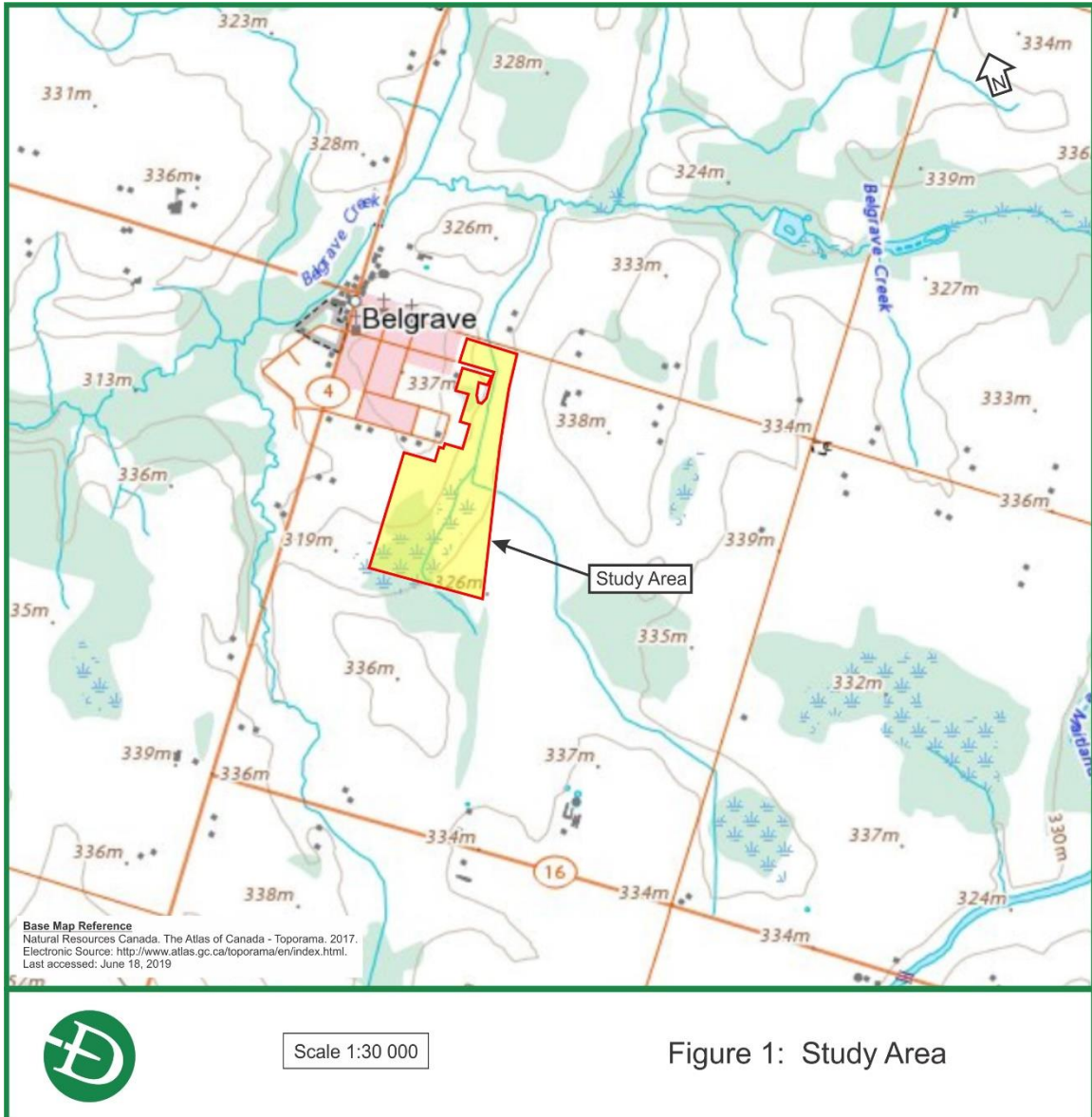
Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

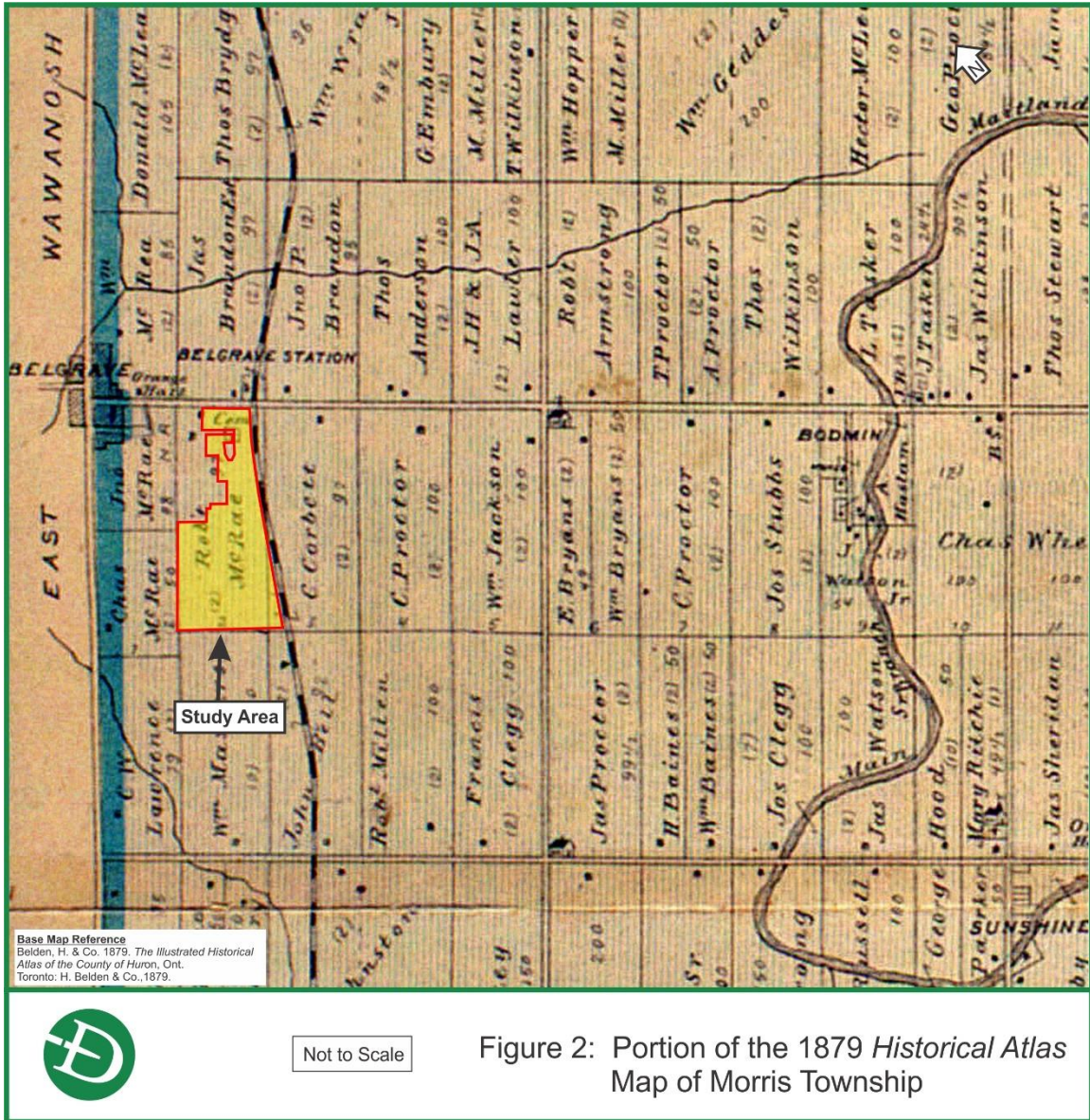
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8.0 Maps







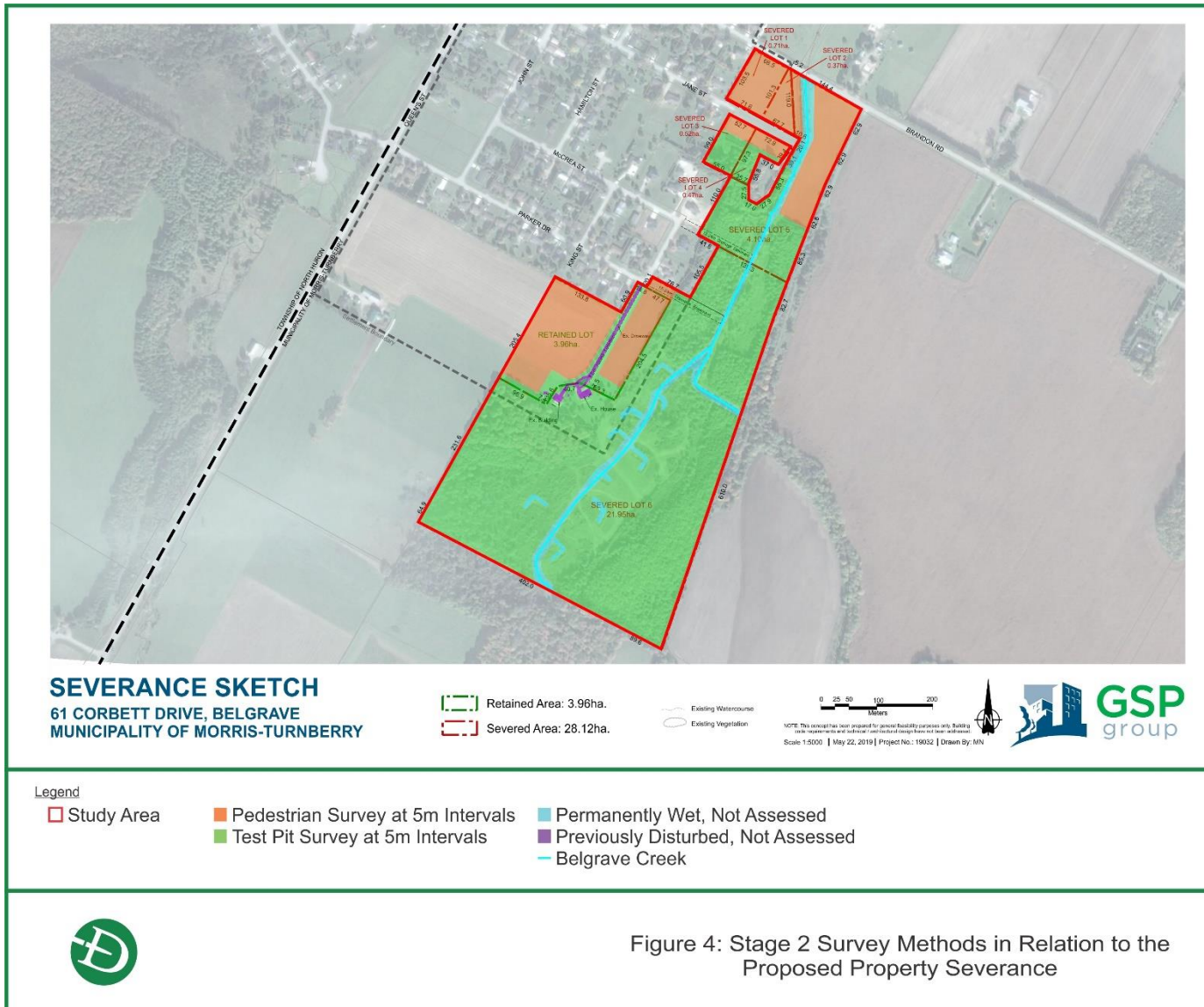
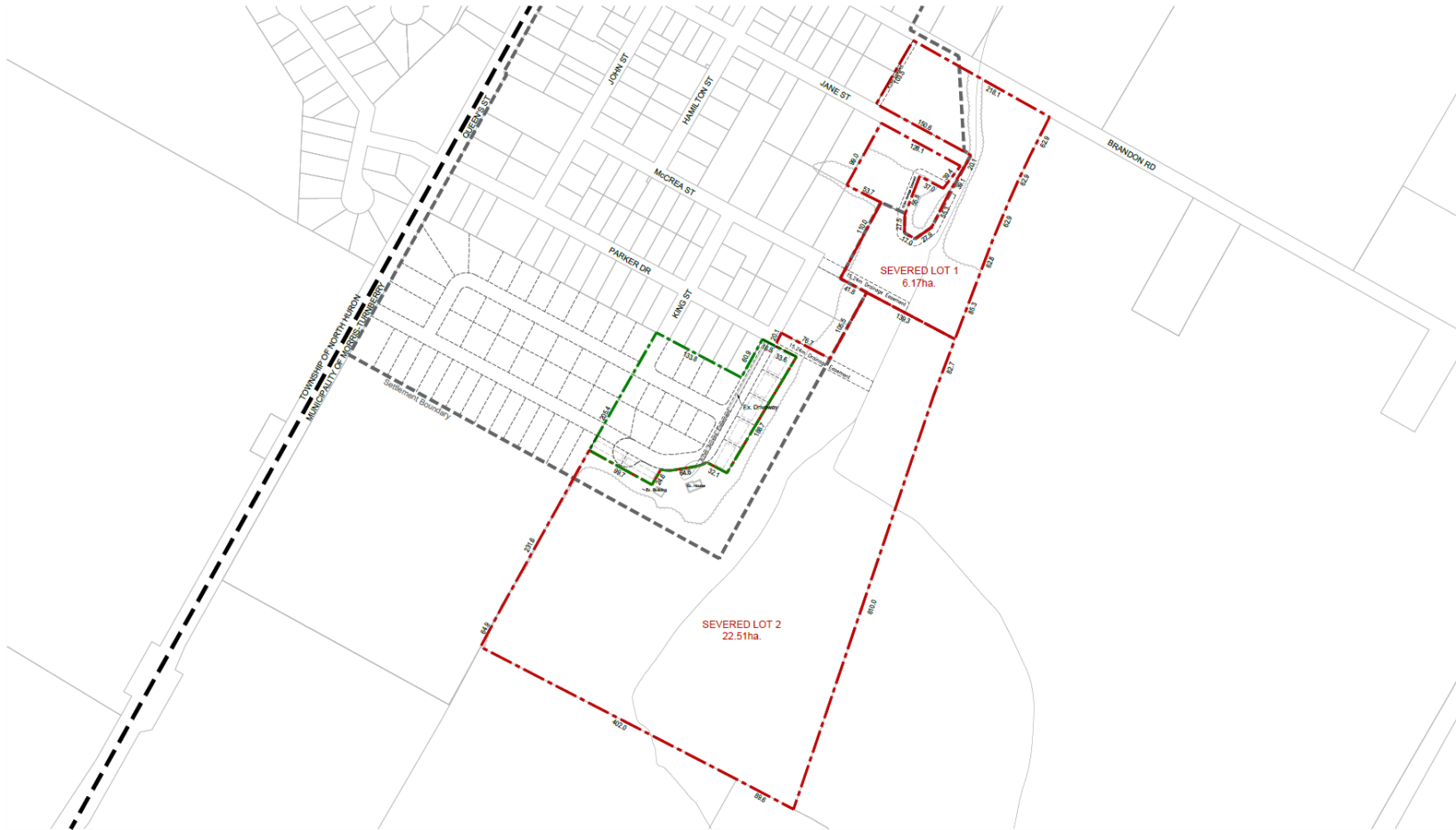




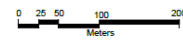
Figure 6: Development Map



SEVERANCE SKETCH - Option 1
 61 CORBETT DRIVE, BELGRAVE
 MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

- Retained Area: 3.36ha.
- Severed Area: 28.68ha.

- Existing Watercourse
- Existing Vegetation



NOTE: This concept has been prepared for general feasibility purposes only. Building code requirements and technical/architectural design have not been addressed.
 Scale 1:5000 | October 1, 2020 | Project No.: 19032 | Drawn By: MN

9.0 Images

9.1 Field Photos

Photo 1: McCrea Cemetery, facing southwest



Photo 2: Woodlot Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing northwest



Photo 3: Overgrown Grass with Trees and Shrubs throughout Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing north



Photo 4: Pond Associated with Belgrave Creek Permanently Wet Not Assessed; Overgrown Grass with Trees and Shrubs Throughout Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing west



Photo 5: Pond Associated with Belgrave Creek Permanently Wet Not Assessed; Overgrown Grass with Trees and Shrubs Throughout Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, southeast



Photo 6: Pond Associated with Belgrave Creek Permanently Wet Not Assessed; Overgrown Grass with Trees and Shrubs Throughout Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing west



Photo 7: Overgrown Grass with Trees and Shrubs throughout Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing south



Photo 8: Woodlot, Overgrown Grass with Trees and Shrubs throughout Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing north



Photo 9: Woodlot Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing south



Photo 10: Belgrave Creek Permanently Wet Not Assessed; Overgrown Grass with Trees and Shrubs Throughout Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing south



Photo 11: Woodlot Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing southwest



Photo 12: Agricultural Field Pedestrian Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing southwest



Photo 13: Agricultural Field Pedestrian Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing southwest



Photo 14: Agricultural Field Pedestrian Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing north



Photo 15: Woodlot Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing southwest



Photo 16: Woodlot, Overgrown Grass with Trees throughout Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing southeast



Photo 17: Woodlot Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing northwest

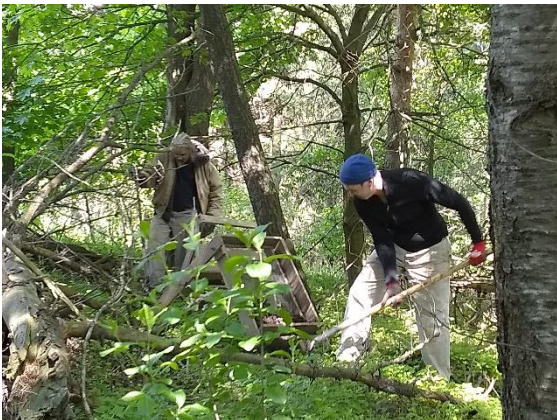


Photo 18: Agricultural Field Pedestrian Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing north



Photo 19: Agricultural Field Pedestrian Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing southeast



Photo 20: Agricultural Field Pedestrian Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing southwest



Photo 21: Agricultural Field Pedestrian Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing northeast



Photo 22: Agricultural Field Pedestrian Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing southwest



Photo 23: Woodlot Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing west



Photo 24: Woodlot Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing



Photo 25: Manicured Grass with Trees Throughout Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals; House Disturbed Not Assessed, facing west



Photo 26: Manicured Grass with Trees Throughout Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Garage, Shed, and Gravel Laneway and Parking Area Disturbed Not Assessed, facing south



Photo 27: Manicured Grass with Trees Throughout Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals; House, Garage, Shed, Gravel Laneway and Parking Area, and Concrete Patio Disturbed Not Assessed, facing



Photo 28: Manicured Grass with Trees Throughout Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Gravel Laneway Disturbed Not Assessed, facing north



9.2 Artifact Photos

Plate 1: Chipping Detritus Recovered from AkHi-1



Plate 2: Chipping Detritus Recovered from AkHi-2



Plate 3: Chipping Detritus Recovered from AkHi-3



Plate 4: Chipping Detritus Recovered from Findspot 4

