
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY

AND

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

1092 Bruce Road 1

Part of Lot 11, Concession 10 & Part of Lot 11, Concession 11
Formerly the Township of Kinloss, Bruce County
Hamlet of Holyrood, Ontario

ORIGINAL REPORT

June 27, 2024

MCM Archaeological File PIF #' P244-0303-2023 - Licensee: Claire Freisenhausen (P244)

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Project Personnel

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October of 2023, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CRM Lab) was retained by the property owners to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the *project area* portion of the *subject property* to be impacted by the proposed development of the property consisting of Lot 11, Concession 10 & Part of Lot 11, Concession 11, located at 1092 Bruce Road 1, formerly the Township of Kinloss, Bruce County, Ontario in the Hamlet of Holyrood.

The current Stage 1-2 Assessment report has been prepared by CRM Lab to document the assessment findings and subsequent recommendations for the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and the Bruce County Planning Department. This assessment was requested by the proponent prior to the proposed property redevelopment which is to include the construction of a new Mennonite house, barn and shed, the plans for which have yet to be finalized.

This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research and Stage 2 fieldwork conducted on the project area portion of the subject property.

The subject property is bounded by farmland on all sides, and Statters Lake Avenue to the south. The property currently consists of 50.6 hectares of farmland with an associated residential property. The project area itself consists of approximately 0.8 hectares.

The project area portion of the property and subject to the Stage 2 field assessment, has been determined to be undisturbed by any 19th or 20th century activities other than farming. A 19th century structure was identified through the historic (1880) and cartographic record within the boundaries of the subject property, but outside the current project area. The project area is located within 200m of a stream feeding Statters Lake which gives the overall property potential for the recovery of Indigenous archaeological resources.

Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the project area yielded no artifacts; no archaeological remains in an original context relating to the 19th century, nor to the Indigenous Period have been recovered from the project area.

These factors indicate that there remains no cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) in the project area portion of the subject property at 1092 Bruce Road 1. HOWEVER, further Stage 2 Assessment will be required for the remaining areas of the property outside the current project area should ANY future below grade work be planned, as the remainder of the property has not been assessed by Stage 2 fieldwork under the current PIF, and still retains archaeological potential, as well as potential CHVI.

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

This project was carried out under the MCM Professional Archaeological license project number P244-

1092 Bruce Road 1
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Hamlet of Holyrood, Ontario

0303-2023, held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen (P244). Stage 1 historic research was conducted from October to December of 2023 and Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on November 20th, 2023 and June 24, 2024.

The archaeological assessment reported herein was undertaken on the traditional territories of the Saugeen First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation.

Given the results of the current assessment, it is recommended that no further archaeological assessment is required for the project area outlined in blue in Figure A6. The remainder of the property outlined in red in Figure A6 has not been assessed, additional archaeological assessment may be required if it is to be impacted in the future.

1. The **project area** comprising the portion of the property to be redeveloped at consisting of Lot 11, Concession 10 & Part of Lot 11, Concession 11, known as 1092 Bruce Road 1, formerly the Township of Kinloss, Bruce County, Ontario, in the Hamlet of Holyrood *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest*. No further archaeological assessment is required ***for this portion of the subject property***.
2. Additional Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment will be required for the remaining areas of the property *outside* the current project area should future below grade work be planned, under a separate PIF, as these areas remain unassessed and as such *retain their archaeological potential for the discovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest*. **Further archaeological assessment is required as per Figure A6:**
 - a. No below grade impacts may occur in any of these areas of the Subject Property outside the areas assessed during the current Stage 2 Assessment. This includes the following:
 - i. Any soil displacement.
 - ii. Any soil removal.
 - iii. Any stockpiling of materials.
 - iv. Any storage of equipment.
 - v. Any other construction activities of any kind.
3. All archaeological excavation activities will be conducted by a qualified archaeologist as licensed by the current Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism.

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY AND STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT 1092 Bruce Road 1

Lot 11, Concession 10 & Part of Lot 11, Concession 11
Formerly the Township of Kinloss, Bruce County
Hamlet of Holyrood, Ontario

1.0 INTRODUCTION & SUMMARY

In October of 2023, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CRM Lab) was retained by the property owners to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the *project area* portion of the *subject property* to be impacted by the proposed development of the part of the property consisting of Lot 11, Concession 10 & Part of Lot 11, Concession 11, located at 1092 Bruce Road 1, formerly the Township of Kinloss, Bruce County, Ontario in the Hamlet of Holyrood. **Figure A1** illustrates the location of the subject property at 1:30,000km on the appropriate section of the National Topographic Survey (NTS) 41A14 - Walkerton, **Figure A2** illustrates the location of the subject property on the Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry Topographic Map, **Figure A3** illustrates the subject property and the project area on the Bruce County Mapping.

The current Stage 1-2 Assessment report has been prepared by CRM Lab to document the assessment findings and subsequent recommendations for the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and the Bruce County Planning Department. This assessment was requested by the proponent prior to the proposed property redevelopment which is to include the construction of a new Mennonite house, barn and shed, the plans for which have yet to finalized.

This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research and Stage 2 fieldwork conducted on the project area portion of the subject property.

The subject property is bounded by farmland on all sides, and Statters Lake Avenue to the south. The property currently consists of 50.6 hectares of farmland with an associated residential property. The project area itself consists of approximately 0.8 hectares.

The project area portion of the property and subject to the Stage 2 field assessment, has been determined to be undisturbed by any 19th or 20th century activities other than farming. A 19th century structure was identified through the historic (1880) and cartographic record within the boundaries of the subject property, but well outside the current project area. The project area is located within 200m of a stream feeding Statters Lake which gives the overall property potential for the recovery of Indigenous archaeological resources.

Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the project area yielded no artifacts; no archaeological remains in an original context relating to the 19th century, nor to the Indigenous Period have been recovered from the project area.

These factors indicate that there remains no cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) in the project area portion of the subject property at 1092 Bruce Road 1.

HOWEVER, further Stage 2 Assessment will be required for the remaining areas of the property outside the current project area should ANY future below grade work be planned, as the remainder of the property has not been assessed by Stage 2 fieldwork under the current PIF, and still retains archaeological potential, as well as potential CHVI.

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

This project was carried out under the MCM Professional Archaeological license project number P244-0303-2023, held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen (P244). Stage 1 historic research was conducted from October to December of 2023 and Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on November 20th, 2023 and June 24, 2024.

The archaeological assessment reported herein was undertaken on the traditional territories of the Saugeen First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation.

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

The purpose of the current Stage 1-2 Assessment was to locate and identify any archaeological remains within the confines of the project area that may have already been impacted by the redevelopment of the property. Historic land records, mapping and aerial photographs were analyzed to determine the cultural heritage value of the subject area, complying with Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

2.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The current assessment has been conducted at the request of the proponent in order to fulfill the requirements of the Bruce Country Planning Department under Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13 prior to the proposed redevelopment of the subject property. The proposed development includes the construction of a new Mennonite house, barn and shed, the plans for which have yet to be finalized, as well as the creation of a new 10 hectare (25 acre) lot at the south end of the property on which the structures are to be situated.

As the project area is located entirely on private property, permission to enter the subject property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, as required, was obtained from the property owner via email. No limitations were placed on access to the subject property, including the recovery of artifacts.

2.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The subject property consists of a parcel of land that was historically Lot 11, Concession 10 & Part of Lot 11, Concession 11 in the Township of Kinloss, Bruce County.

A variety of resources were reviewed as part of the Stage 1 historic background research. An analysis of historic maps and aerial photographs was conducted to examine topography, drainage and land use history to determine the types and locations of former structures - if any - on the property. 19th and 20th century maps and directories were consulted for the names of site occupants and to determine the changes over time of the street addresses and names. Archival sources were sought at the Metro Toronto Reference Library and the Provincial Archives of Ontario. A chronological list of selected documentation is given in **Table 1** below.

2.2.1 Regional History – Bruce County and the Township of Kinloss

Southern Ontario has been occupied by Indigenous groups from approximately 13,500 years ago (Ferris 2013). These populations were highly mobile and lived in an environment similar to the modern sub arctic. The warming of 10,000 before present (BP) resulted in shoreline sites becoming submerged, and evidence of heavy woodworking tools suggests greater investment in prolonged seasonal residency at these sites. Evidence of communal cemeteries and funerary customs indicate shared meaning within a community and reflect shared cosmology (Brown 1995). By approximately 2,000 BP evidence indicates band camps had formed that were focused on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990), and by the Late Iroquoian Phase (1450-1649) populations communally occupied sites throughout the year and coalesced into larger communities. This process created the socio-political organization of Indigenous Nations that were described by early French and English explorers visiting southern Ontario (Birch & Williamson 2013).

Bruce County is located on the Bruce Peninsula between Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Due to its location between two large bodies of water and its networks of streams and rivers the Bruce Peninsula was an important area for pre-European Indigenous settlement. The territory now known as Bruce County was the traditional territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nations, made up of the Saugeen First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation. When Europeans first visited the Bruce Peninsula the area was occupied by the Odawa nation.

The transfer of the lands of the Bruce Peninsula to the Crown took place through a number of different agreements. The 1836 Saugeen Tract Agreement (Crown Treaty 45 1/2) was signed by the Saugeen Ojibwa First Nation and Sir Francis Bond Head on behalf of the Government of Upper Canada. The second treaty, known as the Surrender of the Saugeen Peninsula, was signed in 1854 between the Ojibwa Chiefs and the Crown (Crown Treaty 72).

The lands of the Bruce Peninsula were governed by varying counties and districts in the early to mid 1800's. When the United Counties of Huron Perth and Bruce were formed in 1845 the territory in the Bruce Peninsula was included in Waterloo County until 1851 when it was added to Bruce County. Bruce County was officially established in 1857 with its first municipal council. Bruce County historically included the Townships of Albemarle, Amabel, Arran, Brant, Bruce, Carrick, Culross, Eastnor, Elderslie, Greenock, Huron, Kincardine, Kinloss, Lindsay, Saugeen, and St. Edmunds. Also, within Bruce County are

two First Nation reserves, Saugeen 29 and Neyaashiinigmiing.

2.2.1.1 Kinloss Township

Due to the remote nature of Kinloss township, the Lots were not settled until 1850 (heritagepin.com). The township was first surveyed in 1847.

2.2.2 Saugeen Tract Purchase – Treaty No. 45.5 (1836)

The arrival of Loyalists during and after the American Revolutionary War placed pressure on the British Crown to find lands on which to settle the newcomers. The Government of Ontario describes this treaty:

“Treaty 45 ½, or the Saugeen Tract Purchase, was signed on August 9, 1836, by representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples. The territory described in the written treaty covers approximately 1.5 million acres of land, and was a part of the Bond Head Purchases, along with Treaty 45 for Manitoulin Island.

The Treaty was signed in Manitowaning in 1836 when an annual distribution of gifts for Indigenous peoples was taking place on Manitoulin Island.

Current communities in this area include Owen Sound and Hanover.”

The Treaty itself reads as follows:

“To the Sauking:

MY CHILDREN,

You have heard the proposal I have just made to the Chippewas and Ottawas, by which it has been agreed between them and your Great Father that these islands (Manatoulin), on which we are now assembled, should be made, in Council, the property (under your Great Father's control) of all Indians whom he shall allow to reside on them.

I now propose to you that you should surrender to your Great Father the Sauking Territory you at present occupy, and that you should repair either to this island or to that part of your territory which lies on the north of Owen Sound, upon which proper houses shall be built for you, and proper assistance given to enable you to become civilized and to cultivate land, which your Great Father engages for ever to protect for you from the encroachments of the whites.

Are you there, the Saukin Indians, willing to accede to this arrangement; if so, affix your marks to this my proposal.”

2.2.3 Property History – Cartographic & Documentary Sources

The current subject property consists in part of the parcel of land, which was historically designated as Lot 11, Concession 10 & Part of Lot 11, Concession 11 in the Township of Kinloss in Bruce County. A chronological list of significant events pertaining to the subject property is outlined in **Table 1** below.

The land has had a series of owners and several individuals have been identified, with their particular information presented below.

Jacob Nicholls

James Wright acquired the Lot in 1879. The 1881 census contains a record for Nicholls. In it he is described as: age 56, born in England, religion as Methodist, origin as English, occupation as farmer. Also listed is wife Hester, described as: age 46, born in England, religion as Methodist, origin as English. The couple's seven children are also listed, all having been born in Ontario, ranging between the ages of 28 to 6. The 1880 directory of Bruce County lists Nicholls as living on Lot 10 Concession 10.

Catherine and William Valens

Catherine Valens acquired the Lot in 1890. The 1891 census contains a record for Valens. In it she is described as: age 50, born in Ontario, origin as Scotch, Nationality as Canadian. William Valens is described as: age 57, born in Ontario, origin as Scotch, Nationality as Canadian, religion as Presbyterian, and occupation as farmer.

Consultation with the Ontario Cemeteries Index shows no cemeteries within the subject property; the nearest cemetery was the Ripley Huron Cemetery (14km away from the subject property). However, the current County Zoning includes the permitted use of a cemetery at the north end of Lot 11, Concession 10 (see **Figure A5**):

25.23: Notwithstanding the provisions of the General Agriculture (AG1) Zone, the land identified with Special Provision 25.23 shall be used in compliance with the 'AG' Provisions contained in this By-law, excepting, however, that:

The permitted uses shall be limited to a church, school and cemetery serving the local horse-drawn carriage community'

*The local horse-drawn carriage community' shall be defined as:
HORSE.DRAWN CARRIAGE COMMUNITY: shall mean a group of people whose primary mode of transportation is by the use of a horse or horses and a carriage. (2007-49)*

No cemetery has been registered on this lot, and it was confirmed by the property owners that the cemetery has never used, nor has it been registered.

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TABLE 1: Selected Historical Chronology of the Study Area - Lot 11, Concession 10

Dates	Description	Source
1879	Patent: The Crown to Jacob Nicholls 100 acres	Abstract to Deeds
1880	No structures are depicted within the project area, a structure is noted in the subject property to the north of the project area. Jacob Nichols is listed as owning the Lot	H. Belden Atlas Map Figure A5
1890	B&S: Jacob Nicholls et ux to Catherine Valens 100 acres	Abstract to Deeds
1902	B&S: Catherine and William Valens to John W Cowell 100 acres for \$200	Abstract to Deeds
1946	No structures or roads are depicted within the project area.	Department of National Defence Topographic Map Figure A5
1954	A single structure can be seen within the subject property close to, but north of the structure location in the 1880 mapping. No structures or roads are depicted within the project area.	University of Toronto Aerial Photography Figure A5
2022	A series of structures can be seen within the subject property close to, but north of the structure location in the 1880 mapping. No structures or roads are depicted within the project area.	MNRF Satellite Image Figure A5

TABLE 1A: Selected Historical Chronology of the Study Area - South ½ Lot 11, Concession 11

Dates	Description	Source
1871	Patent: The Crown to John Vance South ½ 50 acres B&S: John Vance et ux to Edmund Mountcastle 25 acres N 1/2	Abstract to Deeds
1872	B&S: John Vance et ux to Thomas Harper for 25 acres South ½	Abstract to Deeds
1875	B&S: Thomas Harper et ux to Edmund Mountcastle 25 Acres South ½ B&S: Edmund Mountcastle to Hector Ralston 20 acres part of North 1/2	Abstract to Deeds
1876	B&S: Hector Ralston et ux to James Johnston 2 Acres part B&S: Edmund Mountcastle to Edmund Smal__zer 25 acres S ½	Abstract to Deeds
1877	B&S: Edmund Mountcastle et ux to Simon Corrigan 5 Acres part	Abstract to Deeds
1880	Simon Corrigan is listed as owning the Lot	H. Belden Atlas Map Figure A5

Dates	Description	Source
1889	B&S: Simon Corrigan to James Richards 5 acres part	Abstract to Deeds
1896	B&S: Jane Richards to William Jas Richards	Abstract to Deeds
1946	No structures or roads are depicted within the project area.	Department of National Defence Topographic Map Figure A5

2.2.4 Analysis of Historic Maps & Documentation

A number of historic documents and maps were examined for evidence of former land use, structures and property divisions. A selected group of the most relevant historic map segments are shown in the original to illustrate the location of the subject property in relation to historic property divisions (**Figure A5**). A selected group of relevant aerial and satellite photographs are shown to illustrate the location of the subject property in relation to historic property divisions (**Figure A5**).

The 1880 H. Belden map shows the lot including the project area, no structures are shown within the project area; a structure is depicted to the north of the project area. Jacob Nichols is listed as the owner.

The 1946 Department of National Defence mapping depicts no structures in the project area, or within the boundaries of the subject property.

The 1954 aerial mapping depicts the project area and subject property as farmland, a structure is seen north of the project area within the boundaries of the subject property.

All of these maps have been discussed in **Table 1** above.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.3.1 Existing Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Site Database at the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM), Heritage Operations Unit found no registered sites within or directly adjacent to (within 50m), or within 300m of the subject property. There are five previously registered sites within 5.0 km of the subject property.

TABLE 2: Existing Archaeological Sites within 5km of the Subject Property

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity
BaHi-8	-	Woodland	Aboriginal
BaHi-7	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
BaHi-5	Aart-Campbell	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal
BaHi-4	Fighting Pigeon	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal
BaHi-3	Clam Lake	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal

2.3.2 Property Conditions & Current Land Use

The subject property is bounded by farmland on all sides, and Statters Lake Avenue to the south. The property currently consists of 50.6 hectares farmland with an associated residential property, and the current Mennonite schoolhouse. The original 100 acre lot (Lot 11, Concession 10) was increased by 25 acres to the north by the merging of that lot and part of Lot 11, Concession 11 to the north. The current project area consists of approximately 0.8 hectares within the new 10 hectare lot.

2.3.3 Physiographic Setting & Archaeological Potential

The Study area, located in this part of Bruce County is part of and is part of the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:127). The region is typified by its many rivers and streams and loam clay soil with sand a gravel deposits.

The soils in the region are generally quite shallow. The soil report describes soils within the project area as Parkhill silt loam which is a dark grey gleisolic soil made up of medium textured till with poor drainage. It is described as: smooth, very gently sloping, 6 to 8 inches very dark brown to black loam or silt loam over poorly defined horizons. Also, within the project area is Harriston silt loam, which is a grey-brown podzolic soil made up of medium textured till with good drainage. It is described as a smooth moderately sloping soil with few to moderate stones.

Potable water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement of an area. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Southern Ontario since the post-glacial period, proximity to water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential.

Furthermore, other geographic characteristics such as elevated topography (i.e. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil (especially near heavy soil or rocky ground), distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places (i.e. waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds) and promontories can indicate archaeological potential.

The MCM Standards & Guidelines (2011) stipulate that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a primary water source, and undisturbed lands within 200 metres of a secondary water source are considered to be of high archaeological potential. The project area is located within 300m of a stream on the topographic mapping giving the property potential for the recovery of intact Indigenous

archaeological resources. While the alignment appears relatively consistent on all historic mapping it is important to acknowledge that past alignments may have been closer to the project area.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early 19th century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on 19th century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model outlined and as noted above, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An additional factor is the development of the network of concession roads and early railways through the course of the 19th century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. The project areas located adjacent to a concession road giving the project area potential for the recovery of intact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

Based on analysis of the 20th century aerial photography and current conditions it appears that the subject property has been undisturbed besides the construction of the structures to the north and southeast of the project area. According to the current documentary and mapping research, the subject property appears to have had a single mapped 19th century structure.

Notwithstanding potential 20th century disturbances, the property was considered to retain some integrity of Indigenous and early Euro-Canadian occupations in any remaining undisturbed areas.

2.3.4 Previous Archaeological Assessment

There are no known previous archaeological assessments completed for 1092 Bruce Road 1.

2.3.5 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

Initial Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted between on November 20th, 2023. A second day of fieldwork was conducted on June 24, 2024 to address an additional section of fieldwork required as a result of discussions with MCM in the spring of 2024.

3.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Pedestrian survey at 5m intervals was conducted by CRM Lab staff in the actively cultivated and recently re-ploughed fields to complete the Stage 2 Assessment of the project area. Clear mapping and field markings were provided by the proponent to facilitate identification of the boundaries of the project area within the Subject Property.

Figure A6 illustrates the areas of pedestrian survey within the project area, as well as the locations of photographs taken in the field which are included in the current report. **Plates 1-13** include a selection of photographs depicting the project area and relevant landscape features of the project area, as well as Stage 2 fieldwork in progress in November of 2023, and **Plates 14-44** depict the June 2024 fieldwork.

Prior to the initiation of the pedestrian survey, the project area was ploughed, and allowed to weather appropriately through at least one heavy or two light rain events. Ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure and in some instances appeared to touch subsoil in some areas of the project area. Ploughing extended to within 5m of the western property boundary and covered the

building area with an additional minimum 10m buffer beyond the proposed structures. Given feedback from MCM, a second round of ploughing *and* disking was conducted in June 2024 prior to weathering and the re-survey of the field.

The Field was well weathered again in June, and while there was some hay remaining, it was not enough to cause issues with visibility; the hay was cut before ploughing and raked to the periphery of the areas requiring pedestrian survey. Where there was some dry hay coverage remaining, transects were moved to 1m intervals and the hay raked aside to ensure visibility for completion of the survey.

The 2023 weather was seasonably average during fieldwork with temperature of 1-3 degrees Celsius with no humidity by completion in the afternoon, with partially overcast to sunny skies and no precipitation during the period of fieldwork. The 2024 weather was seasonably warm during fieldwork with temperature of 14-17 degrees Celsius with no humidity by completion in the afternoon, with partially overcast to sunny skies and no precipitation during the second period of fieldwork. Visibility for fieldwork remained most excellent at all times.

The area assessed represents the project area portion of the property in order to complete the requirements of the Stage 2 Assessment of the project area, including a minimum 10m buffer beyond all proposed structures.

The current assessment was designed to determine the location and condition of potential remnants of any Indigenous and/or 19th century features or structures not identified during the Stage 1 Study of historic maps and documentation that may be impacted by the proposed property alterations.

Furthermore, the assessment sought to examine buried strata for the identification of original grade deposits and a determination of the degree - if any - of subsurface disturbances on the site.

Approximately 3% of the Subject Property was subject to pedestrian survey, with the remaining 97% consisting of the lands outside the project area; 100% of the project area was surveyed, as illustrated in **Figure A6**.

4.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Pedestrian survey yielded neither artifacts nor evidence of prior structural features. Photographic plates of the Stage 2 fieldwork, as well as general property context photographs can be found in **Appendix B**.

The records generated by the current fieldwork include digital photographs, digital field notes and digitally drawn maps located in the field iPad. The additional historic background research conducted for the current project, and the associated notes are contained in the same digital file as all fieldnotes, as well as in digital format in the form of MS Word files housed on the main computers of CRM Lab. The current text and appendices, and the associated digitally rendered drawings and maps, digital photographs, and artifact catalogue are also housed on the main CRM Lab computers. A high-resolution PDF, as well as a lower resolution version for printing and circulation have been created of the entire report (including all graphics and appendices). All digital records have been backed up on remote hard drives.

All records, documentation, field notes and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

4.1 Soil Stratigraphy - Lots

Ploughzone consisted of a medium to dark grey brown silty sandy loam soil between 24-31cm thick, over a very fine yellow-grey silty sand subsoil visible in parts of the edges of the ploughed areas.

4.2 Artifacts

No artifacts related to either the Euro-Canadian nor Indigenous occupation were recovered during the current Stage 2 field assessment of the project area portion of the subject property.

5.0 INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

Contact was made with Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) prior to commencement of fieldwork as the project area lies within the Saugeen Tract Treaty – Treaty 45 1/2. While SON was unable to provide an Indigenous Liaison Monitor for fieldwork, the final report was submitted to SON for review *prior to final submissions* to the Ministry. Records of this engagement is included in the Supplementary Documentation under Separate Cover.

6.0 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The property known as 1092 Bruce Road 1, historically Lot 11, Concession 10 & Part of Lot 11, Concession 11; formerly the Township of Kinloss, Bruce County, Ontario; to be impacted by the proposed property redevelopment has been the subject of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment.

Stage 1 historic research was conducted in October to December 2023 and initial Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on November 20th, with additional fieldwork on June 24, 2024. The field assessment layout and strategy were guided by the findings of the Stage 1 Background Study and by the existing site conditions.

The current assessment has been conducted in order to fulfill the requirements of the Bruce County Planning Department, as well as the those of Bruce County under Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13.

Potential for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian cultural occupations was identified by the documentary and cartographic research during the Stage 1 Background Study. Potential for Indigenous archaeological resources was considered to be high on this property due to the property's location in relation to water.

Analysis of 20th century aerial photography and mapping, in addition to current property conditions indicate no major disturbances to the property.

No sites previously registered with the Archaeological Database of the Ontario MCM lie directly adjacent to (within 50m) or within 300m of the project area. Five sites previously registered with the Archaeological Database of the Ontario MCM lie within 5km of the subject property.

Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the accessible portions of the project area yielded no artifacts in the study area. No archaeological remains in an original context relating to the 19th century, nor to the Indigenous Period have been recovered within the boundaries of the project area.

The results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment indicate that the project area does not contain archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

HOWEVER, further Stage 2 Assessment will be required for the remaining areas of the property outside the current project area should ANY future below grade work be planned, as the remainder of the property has not been assessed by Stage 2 fieldwork under the current PIF, and still retains archaeological potential, as well as potential CHVI.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the current assessment, it is recommended that no further archaeological assessment is required for the project area outlined in blue in Figure A6. The remainder of the property outlined in red in Figure A6 has not been assessed, additional archaeological assessment may be required if it is to be impacted in the future.

1. The **project area** comprising the portion of the property to be redeveloped at consisting of Lot 11, Concession 10 & Part of Lot 11, Concession 11, known as 1092 Bruce Road 1, formerly the Township of Kinloss, Bruce County, Ontario, in the Hamlet of Holyrood *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest*. No further archaeological assessment is required **for this portion of the subject property**.
2. Additional Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment will be required for the remaining areas of the property outside the current project area should future below grade work be planned, under a separate PIF, as these areas remain unassessed and as such *retain their archaeological potential for the discovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest*. **Further archaeological assessment is required as per Figure A6:**
 - a. No below grade impacts may occur in any of these areas of the Subject Property outside the areas assessed during the current Stage 2 Assessment. This includes the following:
 - i. Any soil displacement.
 - ii. Any soil removal.
 - iii. Any stockpiling of materials.
 - iv. Any storage of equipment.
 - v. Any other construction activities of any kind.

3. All archaeological excavation activities will be conducted by a qualified archaeologist as licensed by the current Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism.

7.1 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) requires that the following statements be included in every archaeological report (Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists 2010:73):

1. This report has submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) 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 to be 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 Ministry 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 & 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may represent 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 carryout archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 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, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services.
5. 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, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

Notwithstanding the results and recommendations presented in this study, CRM Lab Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) should immediately be notified.

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[XRS?view=index&personArk=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3AMVN3-3XP&action=view](https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HT-6LKS-XRS?view=index&personArk=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3AMVN3-3XP&action=view)

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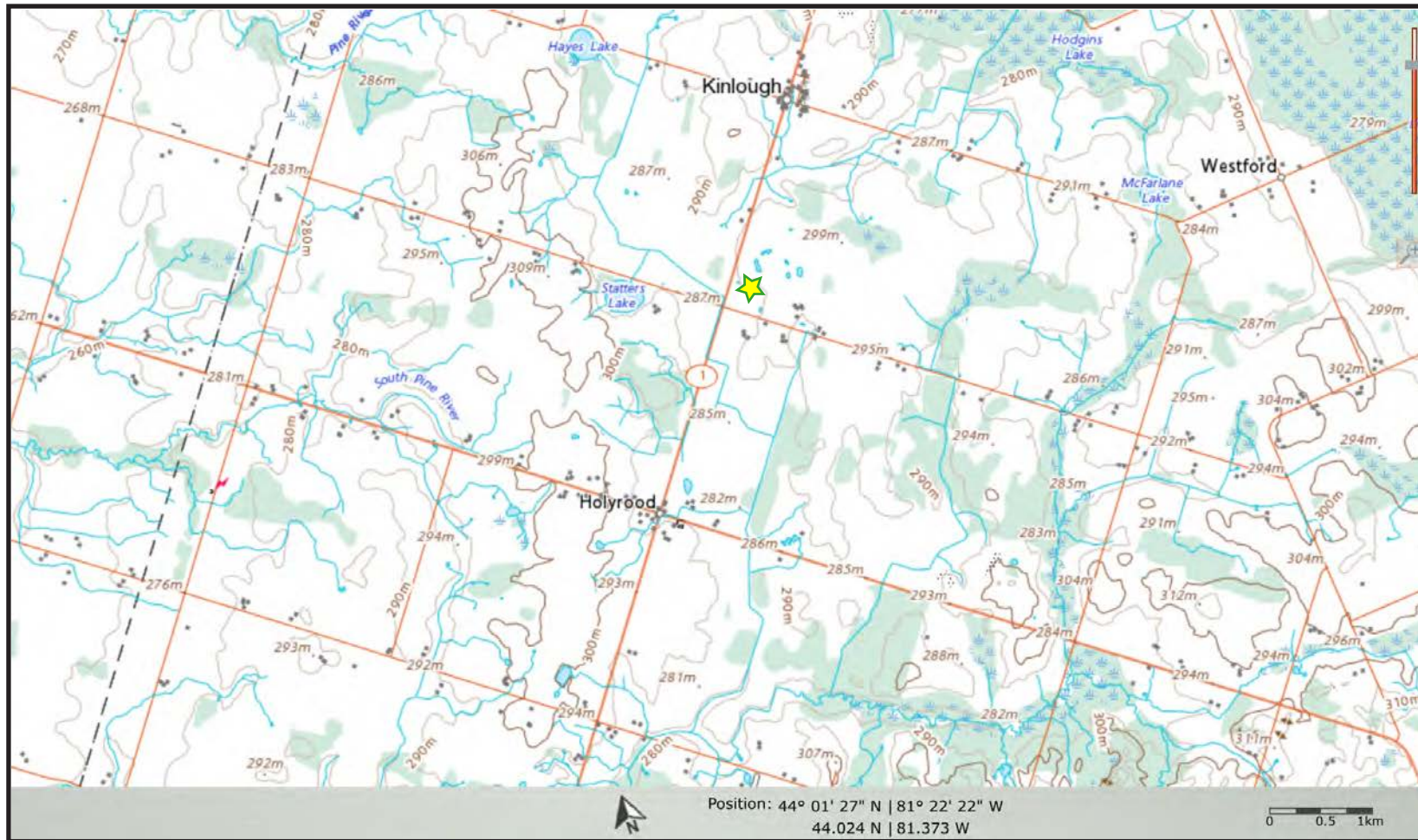
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APPENDIX A:

MAPS

Site Maps



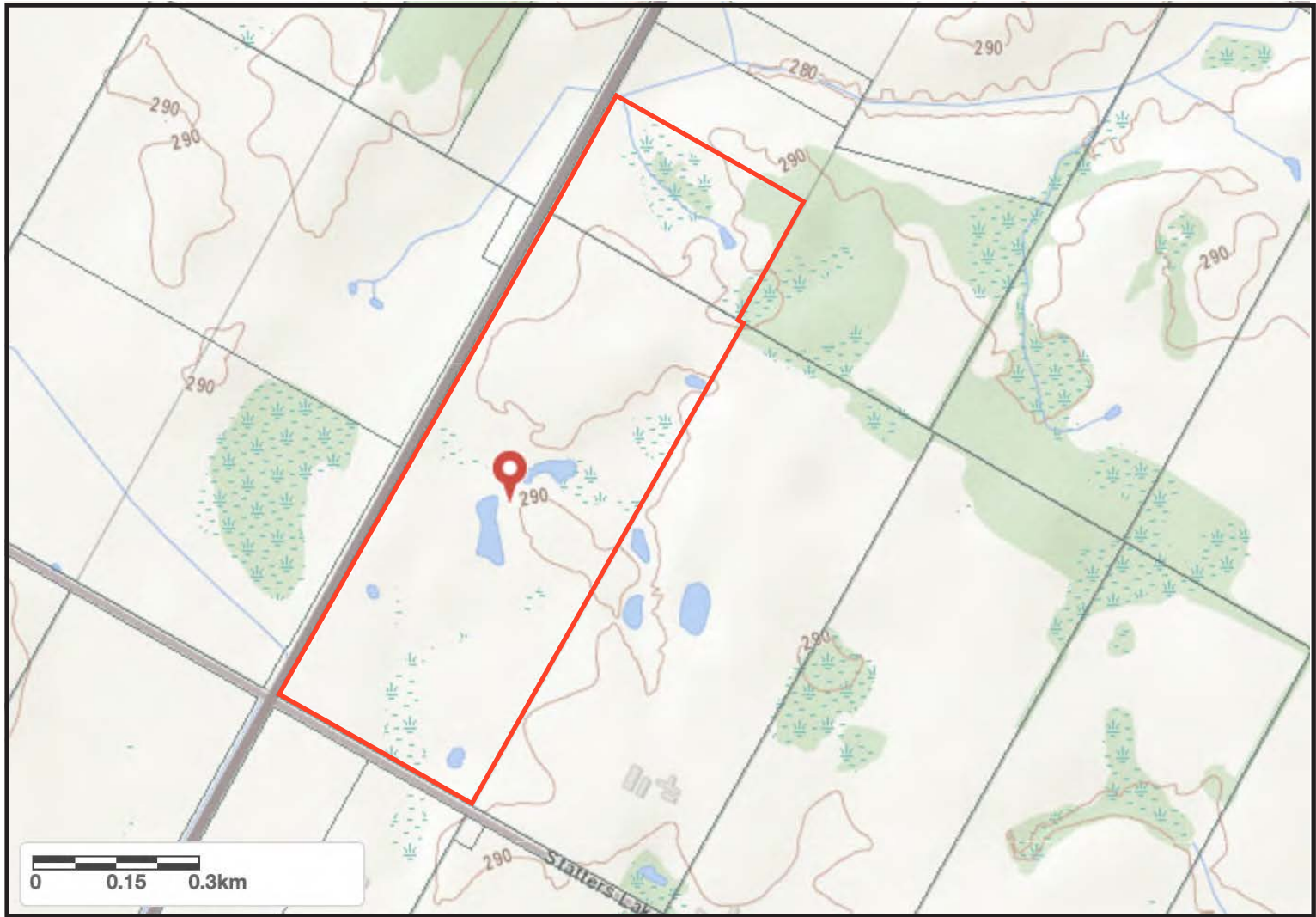
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★ Project Area Location

1092 Bruce Road 1
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Holyrood, Ontario
2023

Figure A1: Location of the Project Area

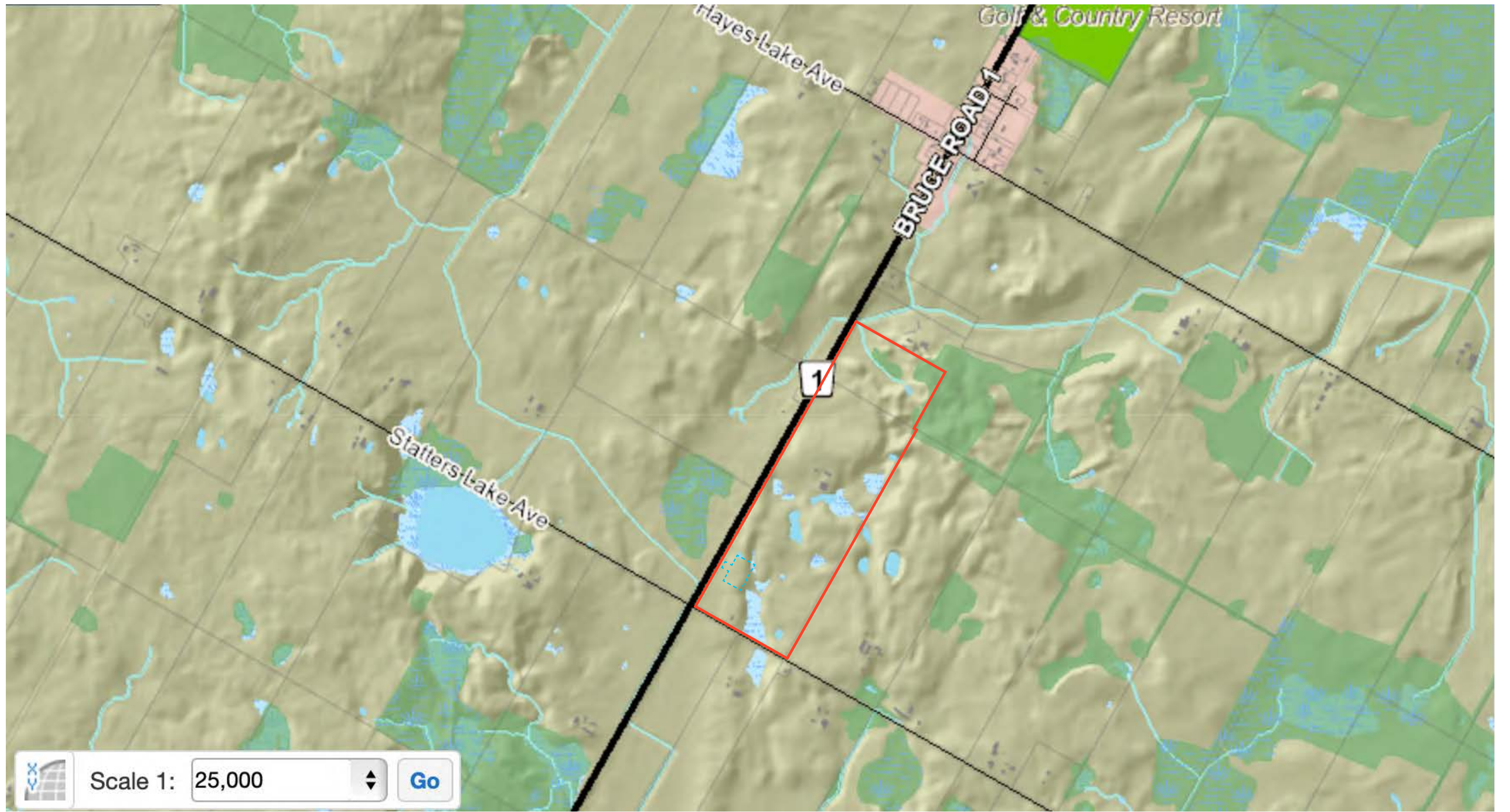


MNRF Topographic 41A03 - Walkerton



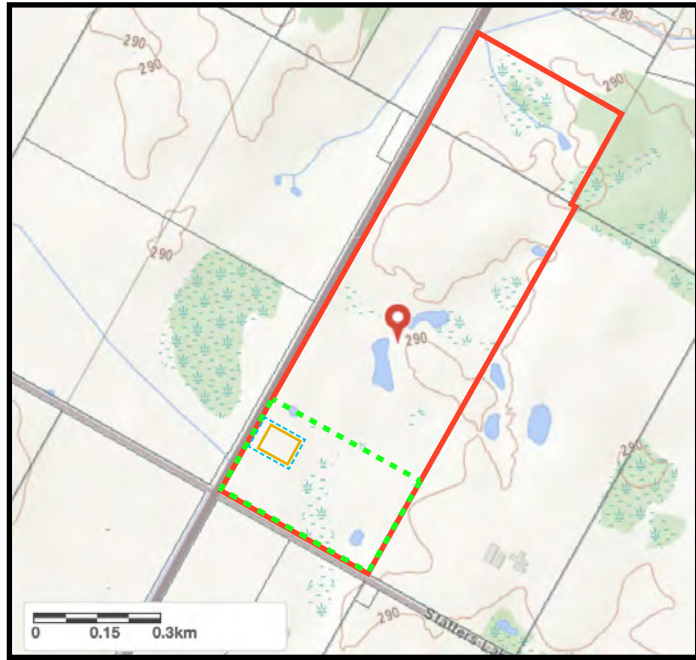
 Subject Property Boundaries

1092 Bruce Road 1
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Holyrood, Ontario
2023
Figure A2: Detailed Location of Project Area

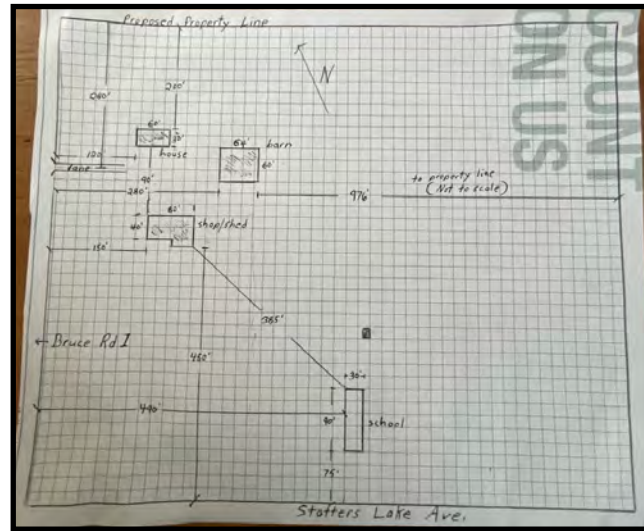


- Subject Property Boundaries
- - - Project Area Boundaries

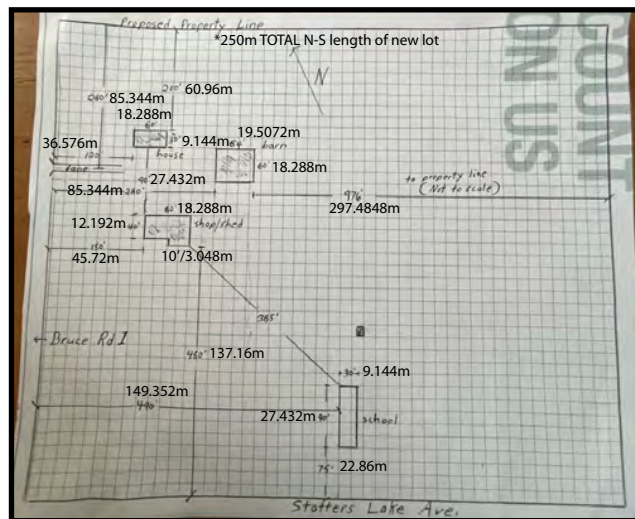
1092 Bruce Road 1
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Holyrood, Ontario
2023
Figure A3: Municipal Mapping



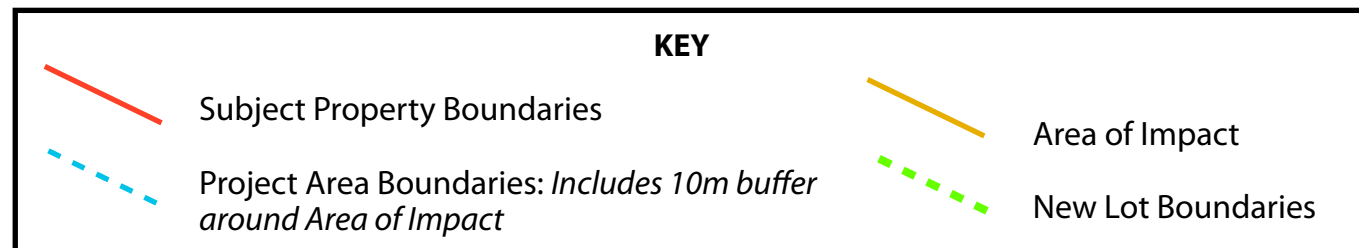
MNR Topographic 41A03 - Walkerton



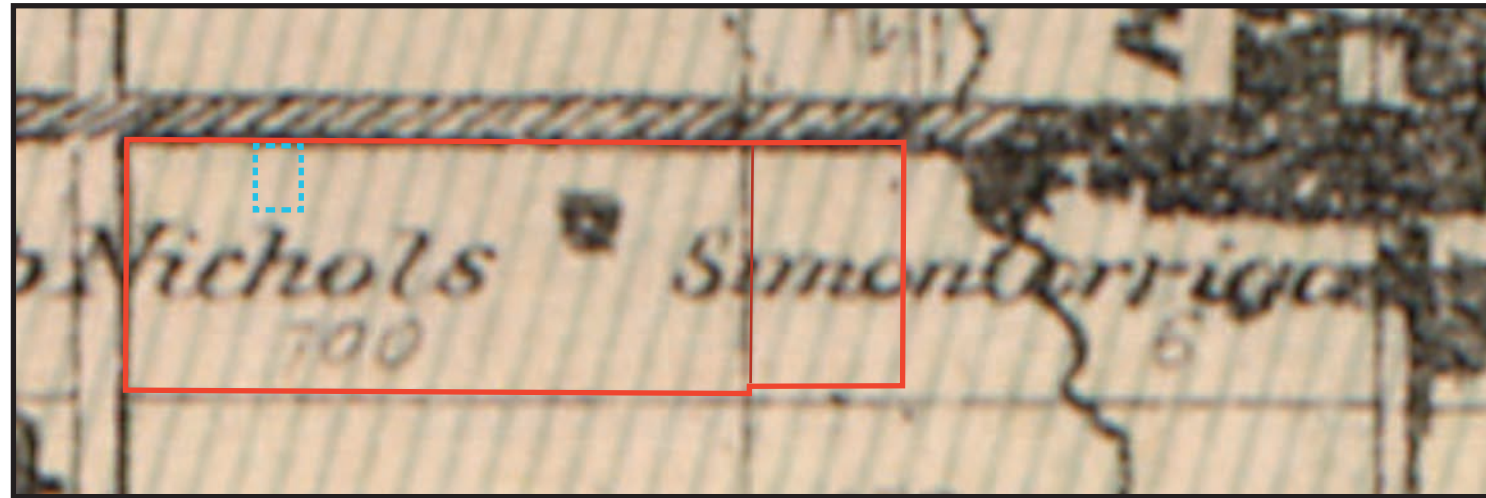
Sketch Site Plan - Not to Scale



Sketch Site Plan - Not to Scale; with Metric Measurements



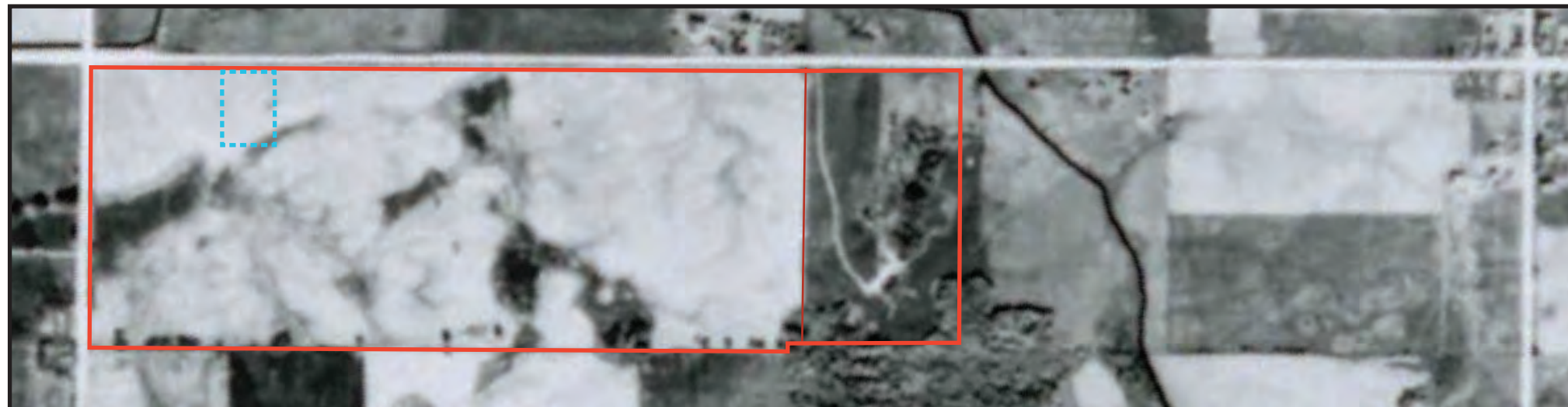
1092 Bruce Road 1
 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
 Holyrood, Ontario
 2023
Figure A4: Proposed Site Plan - WORK AREA



1880



1946

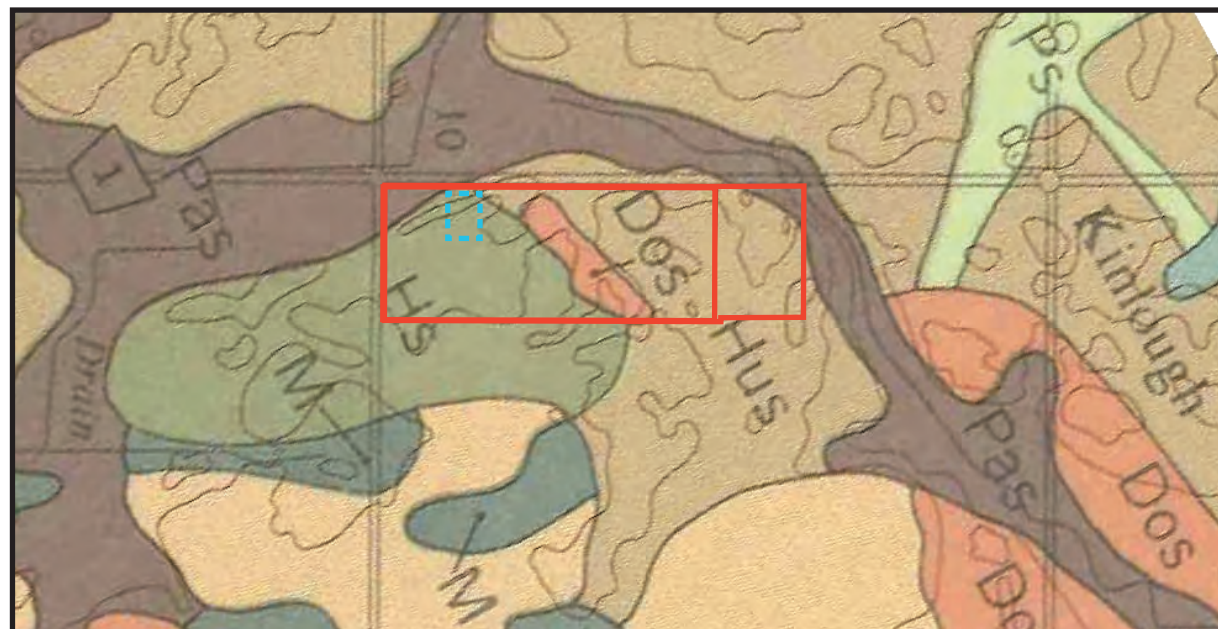


1954



2022

- Subject Property Boundaries
- - - Project Area Boundaries

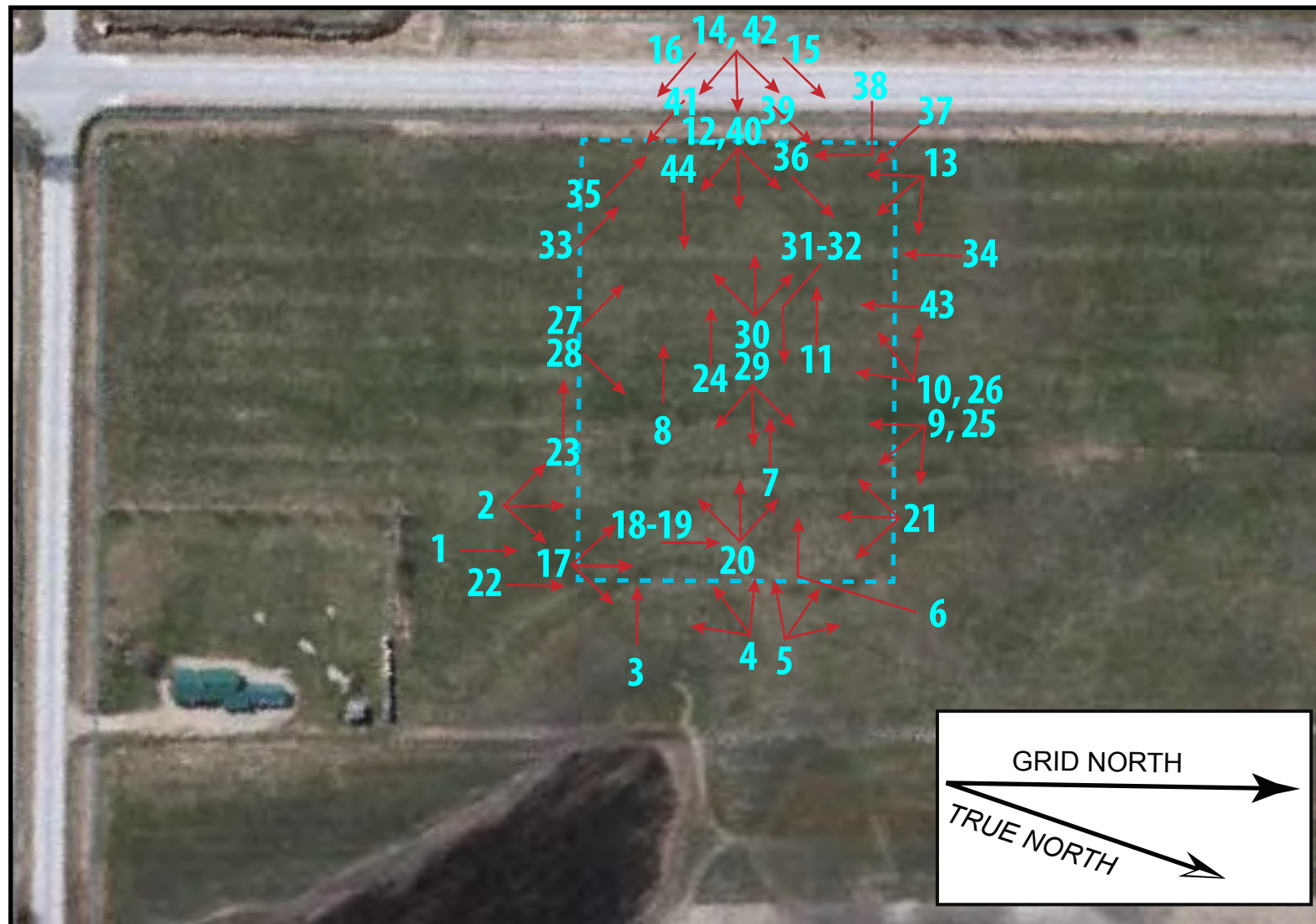


Chapman & Putnam Soil Map

**NB: Mapping
@ various scales
& visual distortions
in historic mapping**

1092 Bruce Road 1
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Holyrood, Ontario
2023

Figure A5: Location of the Project Area
on the 19th & 20th Century Mapping



KEY

- Subject Property Boundaries: Remaining Intact Archaeological Potential **Further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Required EXCEPT in Project Area as Mapped Herein**
- Project Area Boundaries: Subject to Stage 2 Pedestrian Survey @5m intervals NO Remaining Intact Archaeological Potential **NO Further Archaeological Assessment Required**
- Fieldwork Photograph Location & Number

1092 Bruce Road 1
 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
 Holyrood, Ontario
 2023
Figure A6: Archaeological Fieldwork Mapping

APPENDIX B:

IMAGES

Selected Site Photographs

NOVEMBER 2023 FIELDWORK:



Plate 1: Field Conditions from south side of project area; looking north



Plate 2: Field Conditions from south side of project area; looking north



Plate 3: Field Conditions at southeast corner of project area; looking west



Plate 4: Field Conditions at southwest corner of project area; looking southwest



Plate 5: Field Conditions at centre of east side of project area; looking northwest



Plate 6: Field Conditions at centre of eastern end of project area with P.I. on site; looking west



Plate 7: Close-Up of Field Conditions at centre of project area; looking west



Plate 8: Close-Up of Field Conditions in west half of project area; looking west



Plate 9: Field Conditions at centre of north side of project area; looking southeast



Plate 10: Field Conditions at centre of north side of project area; looking southwest



Plate 11: Field Conditions at south side of project area; looking west



Plate 12: Field Conditions at centre of west side of project area; looking east



Plate 13: Field Conditions at northwest of project area; looking southeast

****NB: Spring 2024 additional ploughing for access road to work area extended to within less than 5.0m of the property line at Grey Road 1***

JUNE 2024 FIELDWORK:



Plate 14: Field Conditions at west end of project area; looking east



Plate 15: Field Conditions at west end of project area; looking northeast

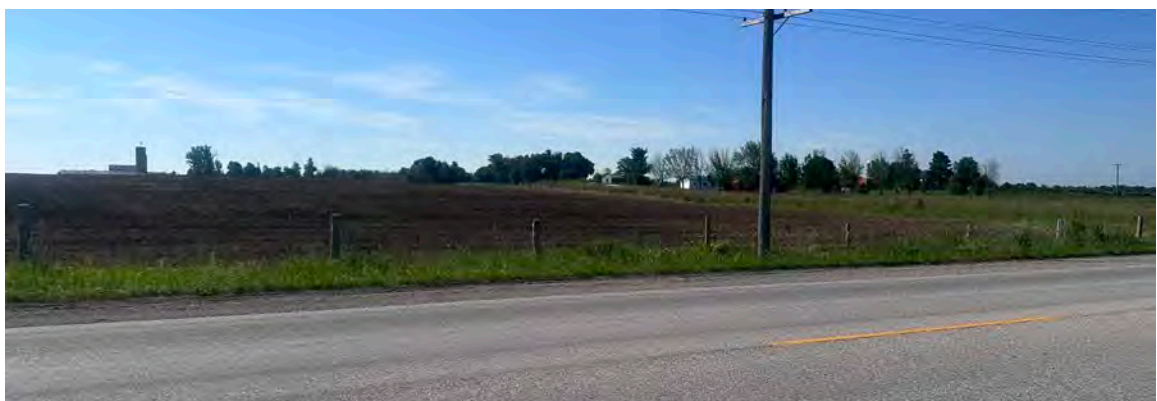


Plate 16: Field Conditions at west end of project area; looking southeast

1092 Bruce Road 1
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Hamlet of Holyrood, Ontario



Plate 17: Field Conditions at south end of project area; looking north



Plates 18-19: Field & Soil Conditions at south end of project area; looking north



Plate 20: Field Conditions at east end of project area; looking west

1092 Bruce Road 1
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Hamlet of Holyrood, Ontario



Plate 21: Field Conditions at north end of project area; looking south



Plate 22: Field Conditions at south end of project area; looking north



Plate 23: Field Conditions at south end of project area; looking west

1092 Bruce Road 1
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Hamlet of Holyrood, Ontario



Plate 24: Field Conditions & W.I.P. with PI at east end of project area; looking west



Plate 25: Field Conditions at north end of project area; looking southeast



Plate 26: Field Conditions at north end of project area; looking southwest

1092 Bruce Road 1
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Hamlet of Holyrood, Ontario



Plate 27: Field Conditions at centre of south end of project area; looking northwest



Plate 28: Field Conditions at centre of south end of project area; looking northeast



Plate 29: Field Conditions centre of project area; looking east



Plate 30: Field Conditions at centre of project area; looking west



Plates 31-32: Soil Conditions & W.I.P. at centre of project area; looking west



Plate 33: Field Conditions at south end of project area; looking northwest



Plate 34: Field Conditions at north end of project area; looking north



Plate 35: Field Conditions at south end of project area; looking northwest **NB raked hay piles at edge of field*



Plate 36: Field Conditions at south end of project area; looking northeast



Plate 37: Field Conditions at east end of project area; looking southeast



Plate 38: Field Conditions at west end of project area; looking south *NB raked hay piles at edge of field



Plate 39: Field Conditions at west end of project area; looking northeast



Plate 40: Field Conditions at west end of project area; looking east

1092 Bruce Road 1
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Hamlet of Holyrood, Ontario



Plate 41: Field Conditions at west end of project area; looking southeast



Plate 42: Panoramic from west end of project area; looking east

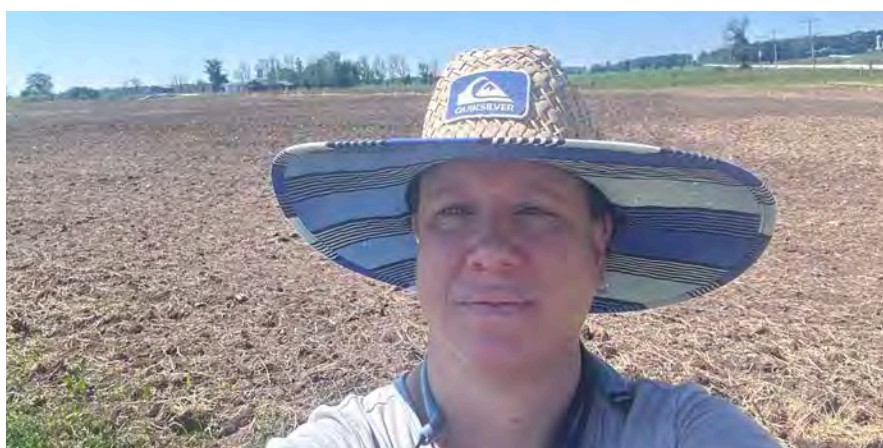


Plate 43: PI at north end of project area; looking south



Plate 44: CRM Lab Mascot Sir Scout Hemingway inspecting Field Conditions at west end of project area; looking east