BLACK BEAR RIDGE GP INC.

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

BLACK BEAR RIDGE VILLAGE AND RESORT

OCTOBER 06, 2023

ORIGINAL REPORT

PIF P1006-0111-2023

ALEXANDRA MULLAN – P1006

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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BLACK BEAR RIDGE GP INC.

PART OF LOTS 7-11, CONCESSION 5 AND CONCESSION 6, IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF THURLOW, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, NOW THE CITY OF BELLVILLE

ORIGINAL REPORT

PROJECT NO.: CA0002221.1968
DATE: OCTOBER 06, 2023

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October 06, 2023

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Black Bear Ridge Village and Resort

Part of Lots 7-11, Concession 5 and Concession 6, in the Geographic Township of Thurlow, County of Hastings, Now the City of Bellville

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SIGNATURES AND DISCLAIMERS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) was retained by Black Bear Ridge GP Inc. (the Client) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment to support the proposed development of the Black Bear Ridge Village and Resort. The proposed development will include developing the current golf course and surrounding land into a four-season resort with a range of associated commercial, entertainment, and recreational amenities. The Black Bear Ridge Resort Subject Lands (study area) is approximately 370 hectares (ha) in size and is located north of Harmony Road within part of Lots 7-11, Concessions 5 and 6 in the Geographic Township of Thurlow, County of Hastings, now the City of Bellville, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

This assessment was triggered by the *Planning Act, 1990* and has been completed to ensure that the Client is compliant with the *Ontario Heritage Act, 1990*. A Minister's Zoning Order (MZO) has been issued for the proposed development, dated October 14, 2022 (See Appendix A). The lands subject to the MZO that have been zoned for use as residential development, parks and open space, golf course, resort entertainment and accommodations, and event space include the majority of the study area subject to assessment in this report, with the exception of 107.87 ha of environmentally protected area that have not been included in the issued MZO and, therefore, cannot be subject to development as part of the proposed Black Bear Ridge Village and Resort (Figure 2). The archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area includes a review of previous archaeological research, historic maps, aerial imagery, land registry documents, and local histories. A property inspection was conducted to better understand the current conditions of the study area. The property inspection was conducted on April 13, 2023. Permission to access the property was provided by the Client and no limits were placed on this access.

The resultant archaeological recommendations have been made based on the results of background historic research, an understanding of the geography and natural environment of the study area, and a detailed property inspection. Given the results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, it was determined that the majority of the study area retains archaeological potential. **A Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended for all land determined to retain archaeological potential** (Figure 6).

The Stage 2 Archaeological assessment must follow Section 2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011). The Stage 2 recommendations are as follows:

- Recently ploughed agricultural fields must be subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals as per Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). Prior to pedestrian survey, the fields must be ploughed and weathered to allow for ideal conditions for the identification of archaeological resources. After ploughing, soil visibility must be at least 80% in order for pedestrian survey to proceed; and,

- Where ploughing is not possible, the property must be subject to test pit survey at standard intervals as per Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). This recommendation includes areas of scrub overgrowth, woodlot, golf course land, and manicured lawn.

    - Test pits must be spaced at maximum intervals of 5 m in areas less then 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential. Test pit survey in these areas can be increased to 10 m intervals in areas of confirmed disturbance based on professional judgement; and,

- Test pits must be spaced at maximum intervals of 10 m in areas more than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential; and,

- Test pits are to be completed within 1 m of built structures, or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance.

The development of the Black Bear Ridge Resort will proceed through a multi-year phased approach in separate development areas, beginning on the south end of the property and proceeding to the northwest and, finally, to the west. The recommended Stage 2 archaeological assessments must be completed prior to ground disturbing activities. A phased approach for the completion of separate Stage 2 archaeological assessments based on development and construction schedules for each development area may be proposed; however, this proposed approach must be developed by a professionally licensed archaeologist in consultation with the Client and reviewed and approved by the MCM prior to proceeding.

It should be noted that environmentally protected areas were not included as part of the lands subject to the MZO and, therefore, can not be subject to development as part of the proposed Black Bear Ridge Village and Resort (Figure 6). Although these areas are not included as part of the current development, should these areas be proposed for zoning changes to support future development, Stage 2 archaeological assessment(s) must be completed following the recommendations outlined above

The findings of this report are not considered final until the recommendations stated herein have been accepted by the MCM and the report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

WSP

Project Manager	Jennifer Morgan, PhD (R1176) *Ontario Archaeology Lead*
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1 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment are as follows:

- To provide information regarding the property's geography, history, relevant previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions;
- To provide a detailed evaluation of the property's archaeological potential; and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey when required.

A property inspection provides first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions of the study area, which allows for a more accurate determination of archaeological potential.

1.2 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) was retained by Black Bear Ridge GP Inc. (the Client) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment to support the proposed development of the Black Bear Ridge Village and Resort. The proposed development will include developing the current golf course and surrounding land into a four-season resort with a range of associated commercial, entertainment, and recreational amenities. The Black Bear Ridge Resort Subject Lands (study area) is approximately 370 hectares (ha) in size and is located north of Harmony Road within part of Lots 7-11, Concessions 5 and 6 in the Geographic Township of Thurlow, County of Hastings, now the City of Bellville, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

This assessment was triggered by the the *Planning Act, 1990* and has been completed to ensure that the Client is compliant with the *Ontario Heritage Act, 1990*. A Minister's Zoning Order (MZO) has been issued for the proposed development, dated October 14, 2022 (See Appendix A). The lands subject to the MZO that have been zoned for use as residential development, parks and open space, golf course, resort entertainment and accommodations, and event space include the majority of the study area subject to assessment in this report, with the exception of 107.87 ha of environmentally protected area that have not been included in the issued MZO and, therefore, cannot be subject to development as part of the proposed Black Bear Ridge Village and Resort (Figure 2). The archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The development of the Black Bear Ridge Resort will proceed in Phases, starting on the south end of the property, proceeding to the northwest and, finally, on the west side of the property. This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed for the study area included in the approved MZO, which includes all development Phases. Any further archaeological work recommended may proceed following this Phased development process.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area includes a review of previous archaeological research, historic maps, aerial imagery, land registry documents, and local histories. A property inspection was conducted to better understand the current conditions of the study area. The property inspection was conducted on April 13, 2023. Permission to access the property was provided by the Client and no limits were placed on this access.

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The following sections provide a brief outline of the pre-contact and post-contact periods of southern Ontario as well as history of the study area, specifically, to provide a generalized historical framework for the archaeological assessment.

1.3.1 PRE-CONTACT PERIOD

The pre-contact period in Ontario has been reconstructed, primarily, from the archaeological record and interpretations made by archaeologists through an examination of material culture and site settlement patterns. Technological and temporal divisions of the pre-contact period have been defined by archaeologists based on changes to natural, cultural, and political environments that are observable in the archaeological record. It is pertinent to state that although these divisions provide a generalized framework for understanding the broader events of the pre-contact period, they are not an accurate reflection of the fluidity and intricacies of cultural practices that spanned thousands of years. The following sections present a sequence of Indigenous land-use during periods defined by archaeologists from the earliest human occupation of Ontario following deglaciation to the period when Europeans began to settle the land. These periods are:

- The Paleo Period
- The Archaic Period
- The Woodland Period

PALEO PERIOD

Paleo period populations were the first to occupy what is now southern Ontario, moving into the region following the retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet approximately 11,000 years before present (BP). The first Paleo period populations to occupy southern Ontario are referred to by archaeologists as Early Paleo (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Early Paleo period groups are identified by their distinctive projectile point morphological types, exhibiting long grooves, or 'flutes', that likely functioned as a hafting mechanism (method of attaching the point to a wooden shaft). These Early Paleo group projectile point types include Gainey (ca. 10,900 BP), Barnes (ca. 10,700), and Crowfield (ca. 10,500) (Ellis & Deller, 1990). By approximately 10,400 BP, Paleo projectile points transitioned to various unfluted varieties, such as Holcombe (ca. 10,300 BP), Hi Lo (ca. 10,100 BP), and Unstemmed and Stemmed Lanceolate (ca. 10,400 to 9,500 BP). These tool types were used by Late Paleo period groups (Ellis & Deller, 1990). Both Early and Late Paleo period populations were highly mobile, participating in the hunting of large game animals. Paleo period sites often functioned as small campsites where stone tool production and maintenance occurred (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

ARCHAIC PERIOD

By approximately 8,000 BP, climatic warming supported the growth of deciduous forests in southern Ontario. These forests introduced new flora and faunal resources, which resulted in subsistence shifts and a number of cultural adaptations. This change is reflected in the archaeological record by new tool-kits that are reflective of a shift in subsistence strategies and has been categorized as the Archaic period.

The Archaic period in southern Ontario is sub-divided into the Early Archaic (ca. 10,000 to 8,000 BP), Middle Archaic (ca. 8,000 to 4,500 BP), and the Late Archaic (ca. 4,500 to 2,800 BP) periods. Generally, in North America,

the Archaic period represents a transition from big game hunting to broader, more generalized subsistence strategies based on local resource availability. This period is characterized by the following traits:

- An increase in stone tool variation and reliance on local stone sources,
- The emergence of notched and stemmed projectile point types,
- A reduction in extensively flaked tools,
- The use of native copper,
- The use of bone tools for hooks, gorges, and harpoons,
- An increase in extensive trade networks, and
- The production of ground stone tools and an increase in larger, less portable tools.

The Archaic period is also marked by population growth with archaeological evidence suggesting that, by the end of the Middle Archaic period (ca. 4,500 BP), populations had steadily increased in size (Ellis et al., 1990).

Over the course of the Archaic period, populations began to rely on more localized hunting and gathering territories and were shifting to more seasonal encampments. From the spring into the fall, settlements were focused in lakeshore/riverine locations where a variety of different resources could be exploited. Settlement in the late fall and winter months moved to interior sites where the focus shifted to deer hunting and the foraging of wild plants (Ellis et al., 1990, p. 114). The steady increase in population size and the adoption of a more localized seasonal subsistence strategy led to the transition into the Woodland period.

EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIODS

The beginning of the Woodland period is defined by the emergence of ceramic technology. Similar to the Archaic period, the Woodland period is separated into three timeframes: the Early Woodland (ca. 2,800 to 2,000 BP), the Middle Woodland (ca. 2,000 to 1,200 BP), and the Late Woodland (ca. 1,200 to 350 BP) (Spence et al., 1990; Fox, 1990).

The Early Woodland period is represented in southern Ontario by two cultural complexes: the Meadowood Complex (ca. 2,900 to 2,500 BP), and the Middlesex Complex (ca. 2,500 to 2,000 BP). During this period, the life ways of Early Woodland populations differed little from that of the Late Archaic with hunting and gathering representing the primary subsistence strategies. The pottery of this period is characterized by its relatively crude construction and lack of decoration. These early ceramics exhibit cord impressions, which are likely the result of the techniques used during manufacture rather than decoration (Spence et al., 1990).

The Middle Woodland period has been differentiated from the Early Woodland period by changes in lithic tool forms (e.g. projectile points, expedient tools), and the increased decorative elaboration of ceramic vessels (Spence et al., 1990). Additionally, archaeological evidence suggests the rudimentary use of maize (corn) horticulture by the end of the Middle Woodland period (Warrick, 2000).

In southern Ontario, the Middle Woodland has been divided into three different complexes based on regional cultural traditions: the Point Peninsula Complex, the Couture Complex, and the Saugeen Complex. These groups are differentiated by sets of characteristics that are unique to regions within the province, specifically regarding ceramic decorations.

The Point Peninsula Complex extends from south-central and eastern Ontario into southern Quebec. The northernmost borders of the complex can be found along the Mattawa and French Rivers. Ceramics are coil constructed with conical bases, outflaring rims, and flat, rounded, or pointed lips. The interior surfaces of vessels are often channelled with a comb-like implement, creating horizontal striations throughout. The exterior is smoothed, or

brushed, and decoration generally includes pseudo-scallop stamps or dentate impressions. Occasionally, ceramics will have been treated with a red ochre wash (Spence et al, 1990).

The Saugeen Complex is found generally in south-central Ontario and along the eastern shores of Lake Huron. The Saugeen Complex ceramics are similar in style to the Point Peninsula Complex; however, the vessels tended to be cruder than their Point Peninsula counterparts. They were characterized by coil construction with thick walls, wide necks, and poorly defined shoulders. Usually, the majority of the vessel was decorated with pseudo-scallop stamps or dentate impressions, with the latter occurring more frequently at later dates (Spence et al., 1990). The Couture Complex is found in southwestern Ontario and outside of the scope of the study area.

LATE WOODLAND PERIOD

There is much debate as to whether a transitional phase between the Middle and Late Woodland Periods is present in Ontario, but it is generally agreed that the Late Woodland period of occupation begins around 1,100 BP. The Late Woodland period in southern Ontario can be divided into three cultural sub-phases: The early, middle, and late Late Woodland periods. The early Late Woodland is characterized by the Glen Meyer and Pickering cultures and the middle Late Woodland is characterized by the Uren and Middleport cultures. These groups are ancestral to the Iroquoian-speaking Neutral-Erie (Neutral), the Huron-Wendat (Huron), and Petun Nations that inhabited southern Ontario during the late Late Woodland period (Smith, 1990, p. 285).

The Pickering and Glen Meyer cultures co-existed within southern Ontario during the early Late Woodland period (ca. 1250-700 BP). Pickering territory is understood to encompass the area north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing (Williamson, 1990). Glen Meyer is centred around Oxford and Norfolk counties, but also includes the southeastern Huron basin and the western extent is demarcated by the Ekfrid Clay Plain southwest of London, Ontario (Noble, 1975). Villages of either tradition were generally smaller in size (~1 ha) and composed of smaller oval structures, which were later replaced by larger structures in the Late Woodland period. Archaeological evidence suggested a mixed economy where hunting and gathering played an important role, but small-scale horticulture was present, indicating a gradual shift from hunting-gathering to a horticultural economy (Williamson, 1990).

The first half of the middle Late Woodland period is represented by the Uren culture (700-650 BP) and the second half by the Middleport (650-600 BP). Uren and Middleport sites of the middle Late Woodland share a similar distribution pattern across much of southwestern and south-central Ontario. (Dodd et al., 1990). Significant changes in material culture and settlement-subsistence patterns are noted during this short time. Iroquois Linear, Ontario Horizontal, and Ontario Oblique pottery types are the most well-represented ceramic assemblages of the middle Late Woodland period (Dodd et al., 1990). At Middleport sites, material culture changes included an increase in the manufacture and use of clay pipes as well as bone tools and adornments (Dodd et al., 1990; Ferris & Spence, 1995).

The appearance of evidence of small year-round villages, secondary ossuary burials, and what are thought to be semi-subterranean sweat lodges suggest a marked increase in sedentism in southern Ontario during the Uren and Middleport cultures (Ferris & Spence, 1995). The increasing permanency of settlements resulted in the development of small-scale cultivation and a subsequent increased reliance on staple crops such as maize, beans, and squash (Dodd et al., 1990; Warrick, 2000; Ferris & Spence, 1995).

Archaeological evidence from the middle Late Woodland sites also documents increases in population size, community organization and village fissioning, and the expansion of trade networks. The development of trade networks with northern Algonquian peoples has also been inferred from findings at Middleport sites along the northern parts of southwestern and south-central Ontario. These changes resulted in the more organized and complex social structures observed in the late Late Woodland period.

During the late Late Woodland period, village size significantly increased as did the complexity of community and political systems. Villages were often fortified with palisade walls and ranged in size from a few longhouses to over 100 longhouses observed on major sites. Larger longhouses oriented differently than others in the village have been associated with primary familial groups and it has been suggested that longhouses that were located outside of palisade walls may have been for groups visiting for trade or social gatherings (Ramsden, 1990). More recent research has indicated that smaller, temporary camp or cabin sites were often used seasonally for the tending of agricultural fields or as fishing camps (Ramsden, 1990). By this time, large-scale agriculture had taken hold, making year-round villages even more practical as a result of the ability to store large crop yields over winter.

The villages in the vicinity of the were typically associated with the Huron-Wendat nation who occupied areas as far east as the Trent River and as far west as the Niagara Escarpment. They typically inhabited each village for several decades until the agricultural land was exhausted and communities moved to more fertile areas. Throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth century, community movement often included northern migrations and the incorporation of multiple smaller villages into larger coalescent villages (Birch, 2012).

The Huron-Wendat eventually dispersed from the Toronto area in the seventeenth century, during the period of French contact, to settle in their historic homeland of Wendake, which included territory in present-day Simcoe and Grey Counties. Today, "Wendake" is the name of the Huron-Wendat reserve located in Quebec, Ontario, which was formerly known as the village of Huronia. This coalescence and subsequent movement northward was thought to be the result of a number of socio-political factors, including increased conflict with the Haudenosaunee, an increased complexity in political organization, stronger trade relations with northern Algonquian groups, and interactions with early European traders (Ramsden, 1990; Birch, 2012; Ferris & Spence, 1995).

Oral histories of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) reflect increasing levels of inter-community relationships, integration, and trade between different groups. For example, these oral histories speak to the arrival of, and relationships with, the Huron "corn growers" (Migizi & Kapyrka, 2015, pp. 127-136). Before Europeans arrived in the region that is now southern Ontario, several Indigenous Peoples inhabited the area north of Lake Ontario at various times. Curve Lake First Nation's history within the area, as described by Gitiga and Kapyrka (2015), is provided below (see Appendix B for the full text provided):

> The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds onwhich they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.
>
> The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the "Peacekeepers" among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.
>
> Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the "Old Ones" who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people.

Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated.

The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.

Often times, southern Ontario is described as being “vacant” after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation.

The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation. The Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day.

Migizi and Kapyrka pp. 127-136 (2015)

The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people. Early contact with European settlers at the end of the Late Woodland period resulted in extensive changes to the traditional lifestyles of most populations inhabiting Ontario including settlement size, population distribution, and material culture. The introduction of European-borne diseases significantly increased mortality rates, resulting in a drastic drop in population size (Warrick, 2000).

1.3.2 POST-CONTACT PERIOD

The large-scale population dispersals of the Late Woodland gave way for the Haudenosaunee to occupy the territory north of Lake Ontario where they settled along inland-running trade routes. Due to increased military pressure from the French, and the return of the Anishinaabe Nations (Ojibwa, Odawa, and Potawatomi), the Iroquois abandoned their villages along Lake Ontario. By the 1680s, the Anishinaabeg had returned and re-occupied the land along Lake Ontario and northward beyond the Haliburton Highlands. The Anishinaabeg later participated in a significant number of treaty agreements with the British Crown, establishing the foundation of Euro-Canadian settlement in Southern Ontario (Ferris & Spence, 1995).

The land on which the study area falls is located within the boundaries of the Crawford Purchase. The treaty was signed in 1783 between Captain William Crawford on behalf of the Crown and certain Indigenous peoples, and included the land along the north and eastern shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.

HASTINGS COUNTY

Hastings County contains nineteen townships and is the second largest county in Ontario. The first surveys initially took place for five townships along the Bay of Quinte in 1784 and by the mid-1790s, most of the southern townships had been surveyed. Many of the early settlers in Hastings County were United Empire Loyalists who had been loyal to the Crown during the American Revolution. The first to arrive settled at the mouth of the Moira River, in present-day Belleville, and opened a small trading post in 1784 (Mika & Mika, 1981, p. 250).

By 1821, the population of the county was 3,000 and agriculture was its principal industry. Canadian wheat was the preferred crop and farming became a lucrative industry in Hastings, along with lumber. Belleville benefited from the lumber boom as logs could be floated down the Moira River to the Bay of Quinte for export. By 1860, Belleville had the largest sawmills west of Ottawa (Mika & Mika, 1981, p. 250).

While the southern portions of the county settled quickly thanks to the productive soil and timber resources, the northern portions are located within the Canadian Shield where soils were not well suited for agriculture. The rocky outcrops, however, were rich in minerals and the mining industry began as early as 1820 (Mika & Mika, 1981, p. 251).

Hastings County continued to grow following the arrival of the railway in 1856. The Grand Trunk Railway was built to link Montreal and Toronto and ran through the county, and in 1879 the Grand Junction Railway established a line between Belleville and Peterborough. Today, the southern portions of Hastings County continue to contain the largest populations, and farming remains as the most successful industry (Mika & Mika, 1981, p. 253).

TOWNSHIP OF THURLOW

Thurlow Township is bounded by the Bay of Quinte to the south, Huntingdon Township to the north, Sidney Township to the west, and Tyendinaga Township to the east. While the first survey of the township was completed by Louis Kottee in 1787, the first settlers had arrived in 1784, when the trading post was opened at the mouth of the Moira River. Soon, settlement in this area grew and eventually included a grist mill, saw mill, and distillery. A village known as Meyer's Creek was established, which would eventually be renamed Belleville in 1816 when Samuel Wilmot surveyed the village (Mika & Mika, 1983, 512).

Development in Thurlow was facilitated by the various mills constructed along the Moira River. In ca. 1800, a flouring mill was built on the sixth concession line, and twelve years later another was established at what is now Corbyville. By 1836, there were nine grist mills and twelve sawmills in operation. The township continued to prosper throughout the 1860s, thanks to a mining boom in Madoc Township, which also benefited the surrounding townships, a thriving lumber industry, and the construction of the railways. By the late 1870s, the lumbering industry and farming exports had declined and growth in Thurlow slowed. Today the township is predominantly sustained by specialized farming, as well as various industries that established themselves in the twentieth century (Mika & Mika, 1983, 512).

BELLEVILLE

By 1816, the village of Belleville boasted several mills, a trading post, distillery, a tavern, a school, a brick kiln, and a post office. In 1836, Belleville was incorporated as a police village, and in 1850 became a town. The development in Belleville was rapid thanks to a thriving lumber industry, and by 1850 had a population of 2,200 (Mika & Mika, 1977, p. 171).

In 1856, the Belleville Grand Trunk station was built, which allowed the first passenger trains to stop in Belleville along the Toronto to Montreal Grand Trunk line. Not long after, Belleville became a divisional point in the Grand Trunk System which provided the town an operations centre and the railway became one of the largest employers. In 1860, Belleville was separated from Hastings County for municipal purposes, and in 1878 was incorporated as a city with a population of over 11,000. Growth in Belleville slowed following the decline of the lumber industry in the 1870s, which did not resume until larger industries moved into the area following the turn of the twentieth century (Mika & Mika, 1977, p. 174).

CORBYVILLE

The settlement of Corbyville was first established in 1812 as Hayden's Corners when the Reed family built a flour mill along the Moira River. In 1855, Henry Corby bought and began renovations on the mill and began constructing a dam. A small settlement began to grow around the mill and dam and included a general store and a few houses. Henry Corby subsequently opened a distillery in 1859 and later sold the business to his son in 1881 prior to his death. The community continued to grow and in 1882, a post office was opened under the name Corbyville. By this time the population had reached 100 and included a school, a hotel, and a cheese factory. After the first World War, alcohol sales and the economy of Corbyville suffered as a result. However, the passing of Prohibition in the United States created a lucrative market for Canadian alcohol and Corby's Distillery prospered well into the twentieth century until it was closed in 1991 (Corbyville, 1991).

1.3.3 STUDY AREA SPECIFIC HISTORY

To better understand the historic land use of the study area, the 1878 Beldon & Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward* were reviewed to examine whether historic features are located within or

in close proximity to the study area. This analysis contributes to the determination of archaeological potential. Details on the landowners and any historic features identified on the maps are provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Historical Land Use Summary by Lot and Concession

Concession	Lot	1878 Atlas Map	
		Occupants	**Features**
5	7	S. Gilbert (west half)	Grand Junction Railway
		W.H. Davis (east half)	Grand Junction Railway
	8	J.D. Fuller	Grand Junction Railway
	9	W.T. Thompson (northwest quarter)	Grand Junction Railway
		J.D. Fuller (southwest quarter)	Grand Junction Railway, structure
		J. Thompson (east half)	Grand Junction Railway, two structures, schoolhouse
	10	J. Pitman (west half)	Two structures
		W. Thrasher (southwest parcel)	No features illustrated
		D. Moore (east half)	One structure
	11	J.A. Badgley (west half)	One structure
		L. Jones (east half)	Three structures
6	7	J. Gilchrist (west quarter)	No features illustrated
		Estate of C. Gilchrist (west-centre quarter)	No features illustrated
		T. Hannovan (east-centre quarter)	No features illustrated
		William Gilchrist (east quarter)	No features illustrated
	8	William McDavitt	No features illustrated
	9	William McDavitt (west half)	No features illustrated
		J. Homans (east half)	No features illustrated
	10	J. Pitman	No features illustrated
	11	Unknown	No features illustrated

The 1878 atlas map illustrates that present-day Harmony Road and Highway 37 had been constructed to the south and east of the study area. All surrounding lots are owned as indicated by landowner names, there are six structures illustrated within the study area boundaries, and seven immediately adjacent, including a schoolhouse. The Grand Junction Railway had also been constructed, which ran through the western portion of the study area. Additionally, the community of Hayden's Corners (later Corbyville) had been established to the south of the study area (Figure 3).

AERIAL IMAGERY

To better understand the more recent land use of the study area, aerial imagery from 1954 was reviewed (University of Toronto, n.d.). By 1954, the majority of the study area was under cultivation with some areas of woodlot, including the forested section within the northeast portion of the property that remains as woodlot today. The line of the Grand Junction Railway that was within the western portion of the study area remained in use, and there are several homesteads fronting Harmony Road (Figure 4).

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.4.1 CURRENT CONDITIONS

The study area is located at 501 Harmony Road, Belleville, and is generally bound by Harmony Road to the south, golf course property to the east, Homan Road to west, and the Moira River to the north. The study area is

approximately 370 ha in size and consists of the Black Bear Ridge Golf Course, as well as areas of woodlot and agricultural fields. The former Grand Junction Railway corridor has been converted to a recreational pathway and is located within the western portion of the study area.

1.4.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ECOLOGY

The study area is situated within the Napanee Clay Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam, 1966). The Napanee Clay Plain is centred around the Town of Napanee and covers an area over 1,800 km^2. The region is characterized by flat to undulating clay plains, with generally shallow clay and loam pockets over limestone bedrock. A large amount of the soil overburden was stripped away by glacial action (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). The soils are comprised of Napanee Clay of the Napanee series. This series of soils extends from Napanee along the shore of Lake Ontario eastwards to Leeds and is found within regions of depressional and level topography. Nepean Clay is a poorly drained calcareous lacustrine clay that overlays limestone bedrock, commonly situated in proximity to limestone plains or outcrops. The shallow depth of the Napanee Clay is generally 12-18 inches to bedrock and land is therefore limited to hay and pasture (Gillespie *et al*., 1966).

Proximity to natural sources of water is an important indicator of archaeological potential. The study area is located immediately south of the Moira River, a significant and historically important water course that flows into the Bay of Quinte 10 kilometers (km) to the south. An unnamed tributary also flows through the southern portion of the study area. These environmental features would have served as important sources of potable water, riverine and lake resources, and transportation routes during the pre- and post-contact periods and made for attractive settlement areas for pre-contact peoples and early Euro-Canadian settlers.

1.4.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

A search of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicates that one archaeological assessment has been conducted within the study area boundaries. Details on the previous archaeological assessment are provided in Table 1 and illustrated on Figure 5.

Table 2: Previous archaeological assessments

Year	PIF	Title	Researcher
2003	P042-006	*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Black Bear Ridge Lands, Phase 1, Part of Lots 8, 9 and 10, Concession 5 and Part of Lot 8, Concession 6, City of Belleville, County of Hastings, Ontario*	Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI)

In 2003, ASI conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on a portion of the Black Bear Ridge Golf Course, within the current study area boundaries. The results of this Stage 1 concluded that any undisturbed areas within 300 m of a water source or relic water source must be subject to further archaeological assessment (ASI, 2003). This Stage 1 archaeological assessment is not compliant with the current 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and, as such, this area requires reassessment and updated recommendations following current standards.

1.4.4 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A search of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* indicates that there are no archaeological sites registered within 1 km of the study area (MCM, 2021). The paucity of registered sites is not necessarily reflective of a lack of past use of the landscape or an absence of archaeological sites, but more likely a result of a lack of archaeological assessments being completed in the area.

2 FIELD METHODS

2.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

A property inspection was completed on April 13th, 2023, to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions of the study area as well as to better evaluate and map areas of archaeological potential. The weather conditions during the time of the property inspection were sunny and clear with an average temperature of 20 °Celsius. Lighting and ground conditions during the time of the property inspection were adequate for the documentation of features of archaeological potential. The entirety of the study area and its periphery were subject to inspection. Permission to enter the study area was granted by the client.

The property inspection determined that approximately 73% of the land within the study area could not be visually confirmed to have been previously disturbed and is comprised of areas of woodlot, overgrown scrub, manicured lawn and the existing landscaped golf course; 19.2% is low lying and permanently wet; 4.2% is areas of previous disturbance confirmed through visible inspection; 2.6% is recently ploughed and cultivated agricultural fields; and the remaining 1.2% was steeply sloped (>20˚). The areas of visually confirmed disturbance include paved parking lots and driveways, footprints for golf course clubhouse buildings and residential homes, evident subsurface utilities, and areas of below-grade landscaping.

Images illustrating typical conditions within the study area are provided in Section 7 of this report and the results of the Stage 1 property inspection and the location and direction of all images are provided on Figure 6.

2.2 INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY RECORDS

The following represents all the documentation taken in the field relating to the project and are being retained by WSP:

- 2 pages of field notes
- 130 digital photographs in JPG format

3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The criteria for determining the level of archaeological potential are primarily focused on physiographic variables that include distance and nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the agricultural viability of soils, resource availability, and other features which would have made the area more suitable for settlement and occupation. A more comprehensive list of features indicative of archaeological potential, as outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011), can be found in Appendix C.

Based on the results of the background study and property inspection, the majority of the study area retains potential for the presence of archaeological resources. The potential for the presence of pre-contact Indigenous archaeological potential within the study area is high given the proximity to the Moira River. Additionally, although the soils in this area are typically poorly drained due to their clay content, the high ridges, and plateaus across the landscape would have made for ideal temporary or seasonal camps, and the dense mature hardwood forests, bottomlands, and river provide excellent hunting and fishing opportunities and for the gathering of other terrestrial and marine food resources. The relative paucity of known archaeological sites should not be considered evidence that these lands were not occupied or utilized by pre-contact Indigenous populations, but rather a reflection of the limited amount of development in the area within the last several decades that would have triggered the need for the completion of archaeological assessments and, therefore, the identification of pre- and post-contact Indigenous archaeological resources.

The potential for the presence of nineteenth century Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is also high given the evidence of early settlement in the area, including the presence of eleven historical structures illustrated on the 1878 historic atlas map as within, or immediately adjacent to the study area, and the presence of early historical transportation routes, including present-day Harmony Road and Highway 37, as well as the Grand Junction Railway that had been constructed through the western portion of the study area.

3.2 CONCLUSION

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that the majority of the study area exhibits potential for the presence of both pre-contact and historic archaeological resources. Archaeological potential has been removed in portions of the study area that have been determined to be deeply disturbed during the property inspection. The areas of previous disturbance include golf course related building and sub-surface utility infrastructure, graded and paved parking areas and driveways, local roads and their associated right-of-way (i.e. grading, berms, ditching), and building footprints. Terrestrial archaeological potential is also considered low in areas of steep slope (>20°) and areas that are low-lying and permanently wet. Areas with no or low archaeological potential do not require further terrestrial archaeological assessment.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The resultant archaeological recommendations have been made based on the results of background historic research, an understanding of the geography and natural environment of the study area, and a detailed property inspection. Given the results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, it was determined that the majority of the study area retains archaeological potential. **A Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended for all land determined to retain archaeological potential** (Figure 6).

The Stage 2 Archaeological assessment must follow Section 2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011). The Stage 2 recommendations are as follows:

- Recently ploughed agricultural fields must be subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals as per Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). Prior to pedestrian survey, the fields must be ploughed and weathered to allow for ideal conditions for the identification of archaeological resources. After ploughing, soil visibility must be at least 80% in order for pedestrian survey to proceed; and,

- Where ploughing is not possible, the property must be subject to test pit survey at standard intervals as per Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). This recommendation includes areas of scrub overgrowth, woodlot, golf course land, and manicured lawn.

    - Test pits must be spaced at maximum intervals of 5 m in areas less then 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential. Test pit survey in these areas can be increased to 10 m intervals in areas of confirmed disturbance based on professional judgement; and,

    - Test pits must be spaced at maximum intervals of 10 m in areas more than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential; and,

    - Test pits are to be completed within 1 m of built structures, or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance.

The development of the Black Bear Ridge Resort will proceed through a multi-year phased approach in separate development areas, beginning on the south end of the property and proceeding to the northwest and, finally, to the west. The recommended Stage 2 archaeological assessments must be completed prior to ground disturbing activities. A phased approach for the completion of separate Stage 2 archaeological assessments based on development and construction schedules for each development area may be proposed; however, this proposed approach must be developed by a professionally licensed archaeologist in consultation with the Client and reviewed and approved by the MCM prior to proceeding.

It should be noted that environmentally protected areas were not included as part of the lands subject to the MZO and, therefore, can not be subject to development as part of the proposed Black Bear Ridge Village and Resort (Figure 6). Although these areas are not included as part of the current development, should these areas be proposed for zoning changes to support future development, Stage 2 archaeological assessment(s) must be completed following the recommendations outlined above.

The findings of this report are not considered final until the recommendations stated herein have been accepted by the MCM and the report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

5 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011a) 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.

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

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

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

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7 IMAGES

Image 1: Typical landscaped golf course fairway. Image facing east.

Image 2: Typical landscaped golf course. Image facing east.

Image 3: Typical landscaped area within golf course. Image facing north.

Image 4: Typical example of manicured lawn surrounding existing residential structure. Image facing southwest.

Image 5: Typical landscaped golf course, with paved pathway. Image facing northeast.

Image 6: Typical potentially undisturbed woodlot. Image facing north.

Image 7: Typical undisturbed woodlot. Image facing south.

Image 8: Typical disturbance from graded and paved roadway. Image facing south.

Image 9: Typical area of agricultural field within western portion of the study area. Image facing west.

Image 10: Disturbance within paved parking area. Image facing northwest.

Image 11: Disturbance associated with artificial pond construction within the golf course. Image facing southeast.

Image 12: Disturbance associated with parking area and construction of artificial pond. Image facing southeast.

Image 13: Areas of disturbance associated with footprint of residential structure and grading and gravel driveway construction. Image facing southeast.

Image 14: Golf course infrastructure disturbance from installation of sand traps. Image facing northeast.

Image 15: Example of disturbance from grading and paving activity, and area of steep slope. Image facing north.

Image 16: Ditching and pond disturbance. Image facing southeast.

Image 17: Area of visually confirmed disturbance. Image facing south.

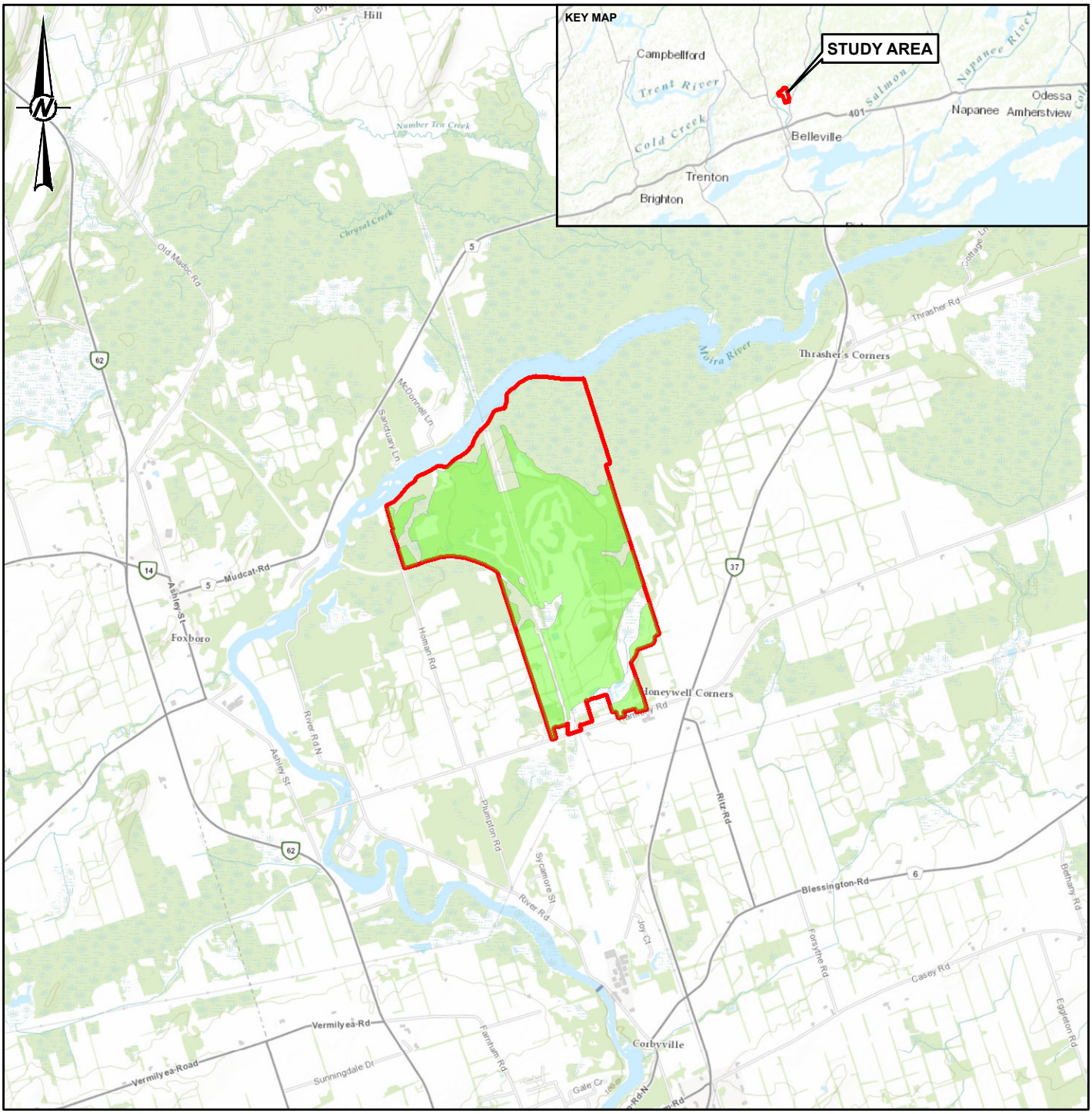
Image 18: Area of visually confirmed disturbance and steep slope. Image facing east.

Image 19: Area of steep slope and visually confirmed landscaping disturbance. Image facing north.

Image 20: Low-lying and permanently wet marsh area. Image facing west.

Image 21: Wetland within southeast portion of the study area. Image facing east.

8 FIGURES



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- STUDY AREA
- AREA SUBJECT TO MZO ZONING ORDER

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

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2. IMAGERY CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N

CLIENT
BLACK BEAR RIDGE GP INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
BLACK BEAR RIDGE VILLAGE AND RESORT
PART OF LOTS 7-11, CONCESSIONN 5 AND CONCESSION 6, IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF THURLOW , COUNTY OF HASTINGS, NOW THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE

TITLE
PROJECT LOCATION

CONSULTANT
wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-10-10
DESIGNED	SB
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	AM
APPROVED	JM

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
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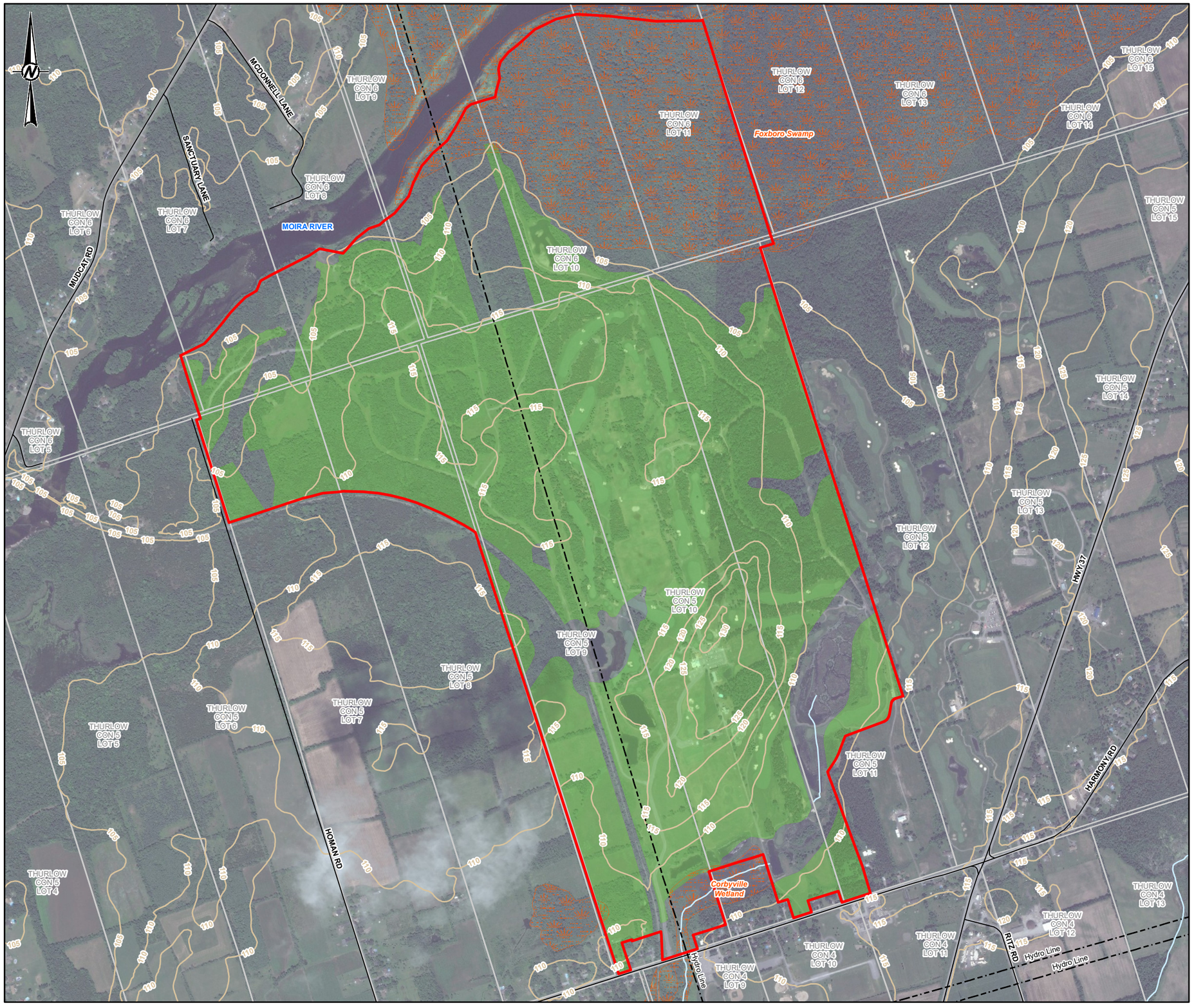

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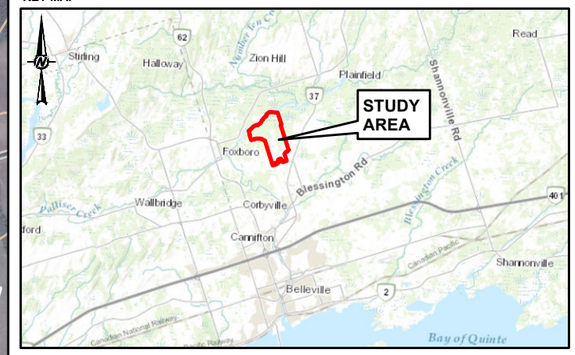

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- ROADWAY
- HYDRO LINE
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WATERCOURSE
- PROVINCIALLY SIGNIFICANT WETLAND (PSW)
- TOWNSHIP, CONCESSION AND LOT

0 125 250 500

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NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
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SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N

CLIENT
BLACK BEAR RIDGE GP INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
BLACK BEAR RIDGE VILLAGE AND RESORT
PART OF LOTS 7-11, CONCESSIONN 5 AND CONCESSION 6, IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF THURLOW , COUNTY OF HASTINGS, NOW THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE

TITLE
STUDY AREA IN DETAIL

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-10-10
DESIGNED	SB
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	AM
APPROVED	JM

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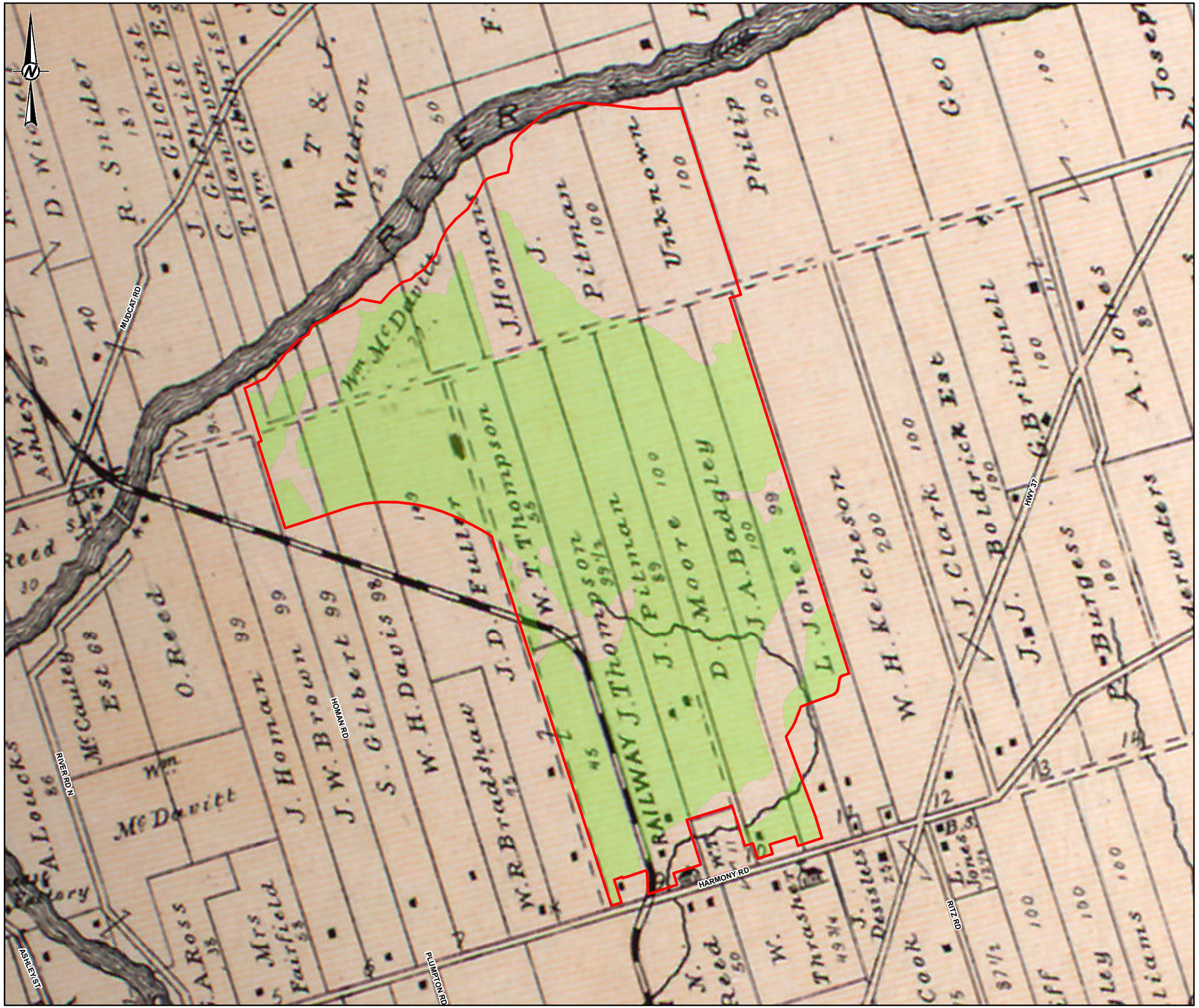

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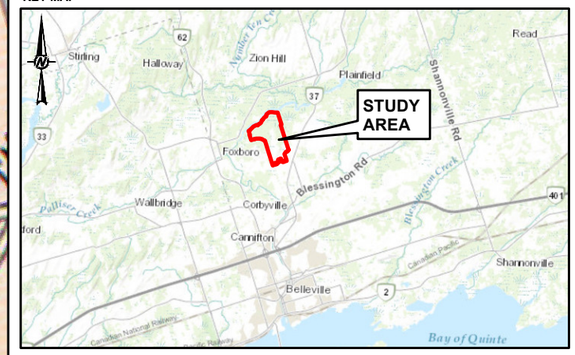

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NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTIES OF HASTINGS AND PRINCE EDWARD, ONT. TORONTO: H. BELDEN & CO., 1878. HASTINGS AND PRINCE EDWARD COUNTIES (ONTARIO MAP REF #28 AND #29). MCGILL UNIVERSITY, RARE BOOKS DIVISION, ELF G1148.H5H3 1878
2. IMAGERY CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N

CLIENT
BLACK BEAR RIDGE GP INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
BLACK BEAR RIDGE VILLAGE AND RESORT
PART OF LOTS 7-11, CONCESSIONN 5 AND CONCESSION 6, IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF THURLOW , COUNTY OF HASTINGS, NOW THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE

TITLE
1878 BELDON & CO. ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTIES OF HASTINGS AND PRINCE EDWARD

CONSULTANT

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-10-10
DESIGNED	SB
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	AM
APPROVED	JM

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
CA0002221.1968	0001	0	3

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

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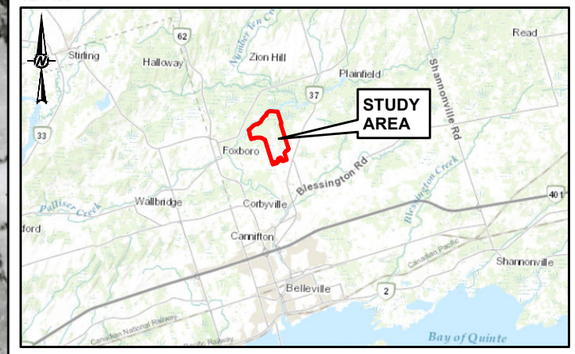
KEY MAP



SCALE 1:350,000

LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- AREA SUBJECT TO MZO ZONING ORDER
- ROADWAY

0 125 250 500

1:12,500 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. SOUTHERN ONTARIO, 1954: PHOTO 442772 AND 443772 ONTARIO. DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS.
2. IMAGERY CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP, GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N

CLIENT
BLACK BEAR RIDGE GP INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
BLACK BEAR RIDGE VILLAGE AND RESORT
PART OF LOTS 7-11, CONCESSIONN 5 AND CONCESSION 6, IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF THURLOW , COUNTY OF HASTINGS, NOW THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE

TITLE
STUDY AREA ON 1954 AERIAL IMAGERY

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-10-10
DESIGNED	SB
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	AM
APPROVED	JM

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
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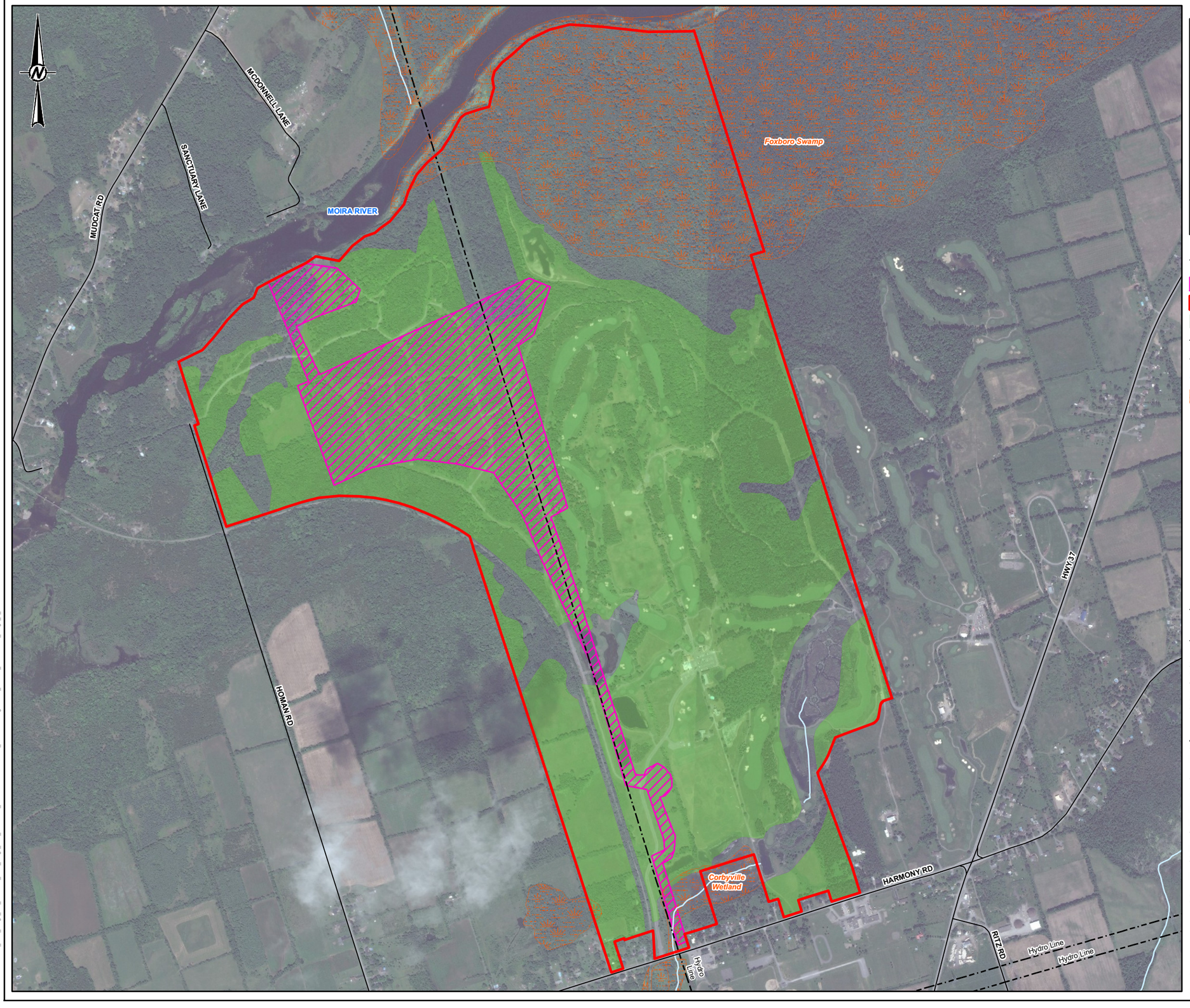
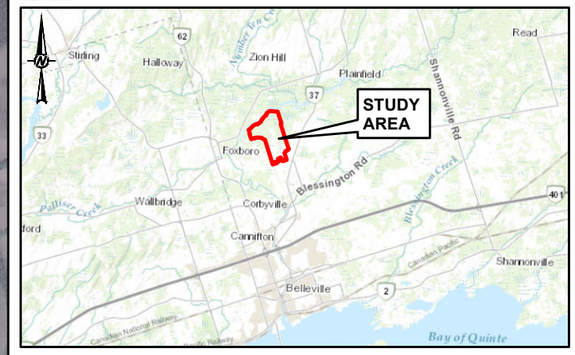


KEY MAP



SCALE 1:350,000

LEGEND

- ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.; P042-006, 2003
- STUDY AREA
- AREA SUBJECT TO MZO ZONING ORDER
- ROADWAY
- HYDRO LINE
- WATERCOURSE
- PROVINCIALLY SIGNIFICANT WETLAND (PSW)

0 125 250 500

1:12,500 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. IMAGERY CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
   SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N

CLIENT
BLACK BEAR RIDGE GP INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
BLACK BEAR RIDGE VILLAGE AND RESORT
PART OF LOTS 7-11, CONCESSIONN 5 AND CONCESSION 6, IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF THURLOW , COUNTY OF HASTINGS, NOW THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE

TITLE
PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-10-10
DESIGNED	SB
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	AM
APPROVED	JM

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
CA0002221.1968	0001	0	5

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

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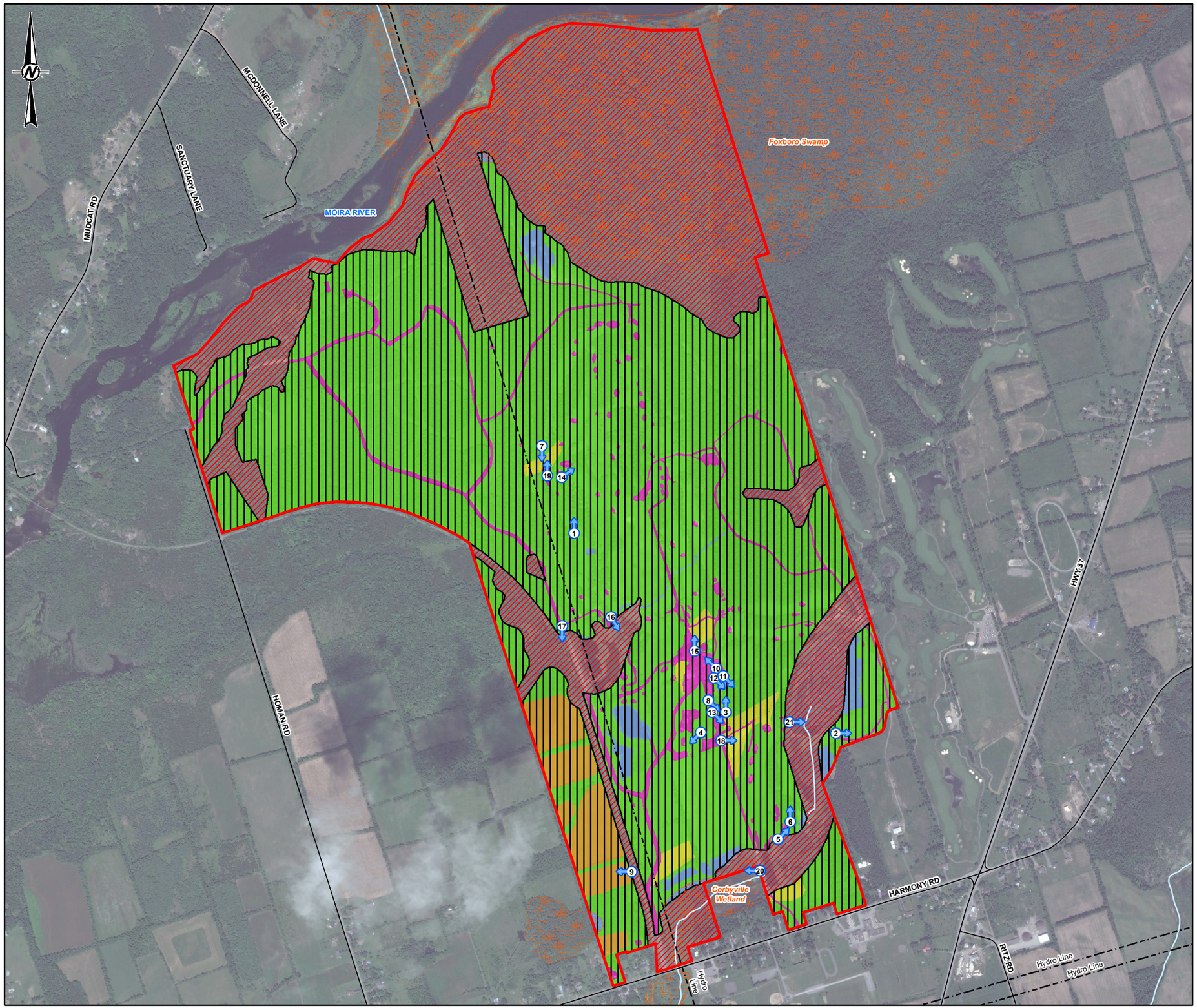
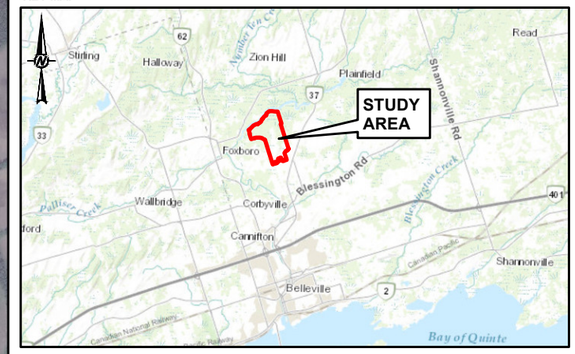


KEY MAP



SCALE 1:350,000

LEGEND

- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- AREA SUBJECT TO MZO ZONING ORDER
- ENVIRONMENTALLY PROTECTED, NO ZONED FOR DEVELOPMENT
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M
- TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M
- LOW-LYING AND WET – NO FURTHER WORK REQUIRED
- SLOPE GREATER THAN 20 DEGREES – NO FURTHER WORK REQUIRED
- DISTURBED – NO FURTHER WORK REQUIRED
- STUDY AREA
- ROADWAY
- HYDRO LINE
- WATERCOURSE
- PROVINCIALLY SIGNIFICANT WETLAND (PSW)

0 125 250 500

1:12,500 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. IMAGERY CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
   SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N

CLIENT
BLACK BEAR RIDGE GP INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
BLACK BEAR RIDGE VILLAGE AND RESORT
PART OF LOTS 7-11, CONCESSIONN 5 AND CONCESSION 6, IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF THURLOW , COUNTY OF HASTINGS, NOW THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE

TITLE
RESULTS OF THE STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

CONSULTANT
wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-10-10
DESIGNED	SB
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	AM
APPROVED	JM

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
CA0002221.1968	0001	0	6

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

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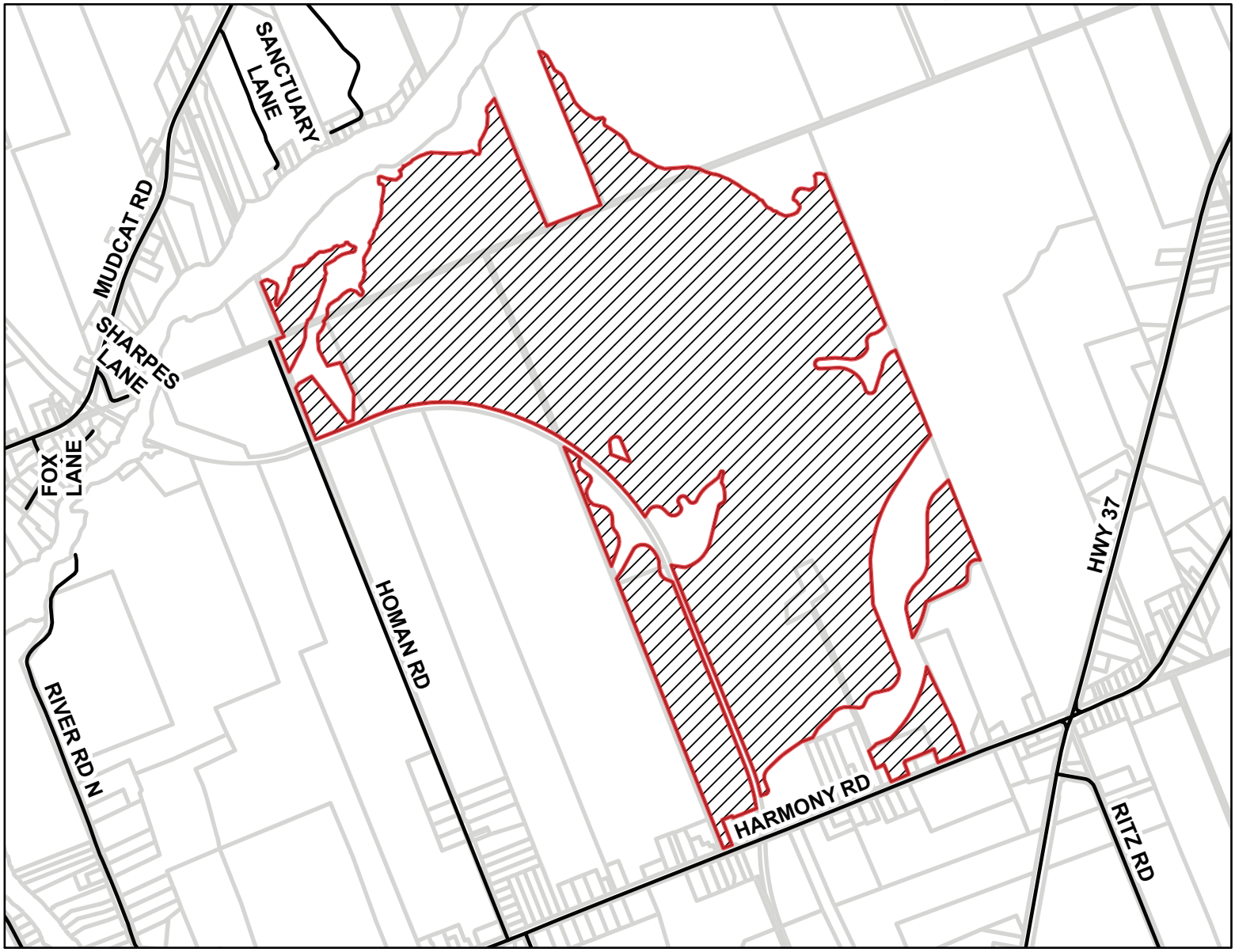
APPENDIX

A MINISTER'S ZONING ORDER MAP

Part of Lots 7–10, Part of the Road Allowance Between Lots 8 and 9, Concession 6 (Thurlow) ; Part of the Road Allowance Between Concession 5 and 6 (Thurlow); and Part of Lots 7-11, Concession 5 (Thurlow), City of Belleville



MAP NO. 315

Map filed at the office of the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario,

Planning Act

Ontario Regulation: 495/22

Date: October 14, 2022

Original Signed By: Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing

LEGEND

- Roads
- Parcels
- Lands Subject to Zoning Order
- Black Bear Ridge Village (BBRV) Zone

N

0 75 150 300

Metres

1 cm equals 200 metres

Map Description:
The map represents no. 315 referred to in a Minister's Zoning Order.
It shows lands located in, Part of Lots 7–10, Part of the Road Allowance Between Lots 8 and 9, Concession 6 (Thurlow); Part of the Road Allowance Between Concession 5 and 6 (Thurlow); and Part of Lots 7-11, Concession 5 (Thurlow), City of Belleville.
We are committed to providing accessible customer service (https://www.ontario.ca/page/accessible-customer-service-policy).
On request, we can arrange for accessible formats and communications supports.
Please contact MMAH by email (mininfo@ontario.ca) for regulation details.

THIS IS NOT A PLAN OF SURVEY
Information provided by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, under licence with the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Ontario

APPENDIX

B MIICHI SAAGIG HISTORIES

APPENDIX A

MICHI SAAGIIG HISTORICAL/BACKGROUND CONTEXT

The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as "the people of the big river mouths" and were also known as the "Salmon People" who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.

The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the "Peacekeepers" among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.

Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the "Old Ones" who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people.

Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated.

APPENDIX A

The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.

Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:

"We weren't affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.

There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario.

We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.

Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn't mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis."

Often times, southern Ontario is described as being "vacant" after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation.

The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation.

Note: This historical context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation.

Source

Migizi, G. & J Kapyrka (2015). Before, During, and After: Mississauga Presence in the Kawarthas. In D. Verhulst (eds.) *Peterborough Archaeology* (pp.127-136). Peterborough, Ontario: Peterborough Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

APPENDIX

C FEATURES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

APPENDIX A

FEATURES INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites.
- Water sources:
- Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks).
- Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps).
- Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches).
- Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh).
- Elevated topography (e.g. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux).
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.
- Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases.
- Resource areas, including:
    - Food or medicinal plants (e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie).
    - Scarce raw materials (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert).
    - Early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g. fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining).
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g. pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries.
- Early historical transportation routes (e.g. trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes).
- Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or that is federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.
- Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historic events, activities, or occupations

Source

Section 1.3. Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries. (2011). *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* Toronto, Ontario: Queen's Printer for Ontario.