

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF  
PART OF LOT 5, CONCESSION 2, FORMER GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF PEEL,  
NOW IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MAPLETON, WELLINGTON COUNTY, ONTARIO**

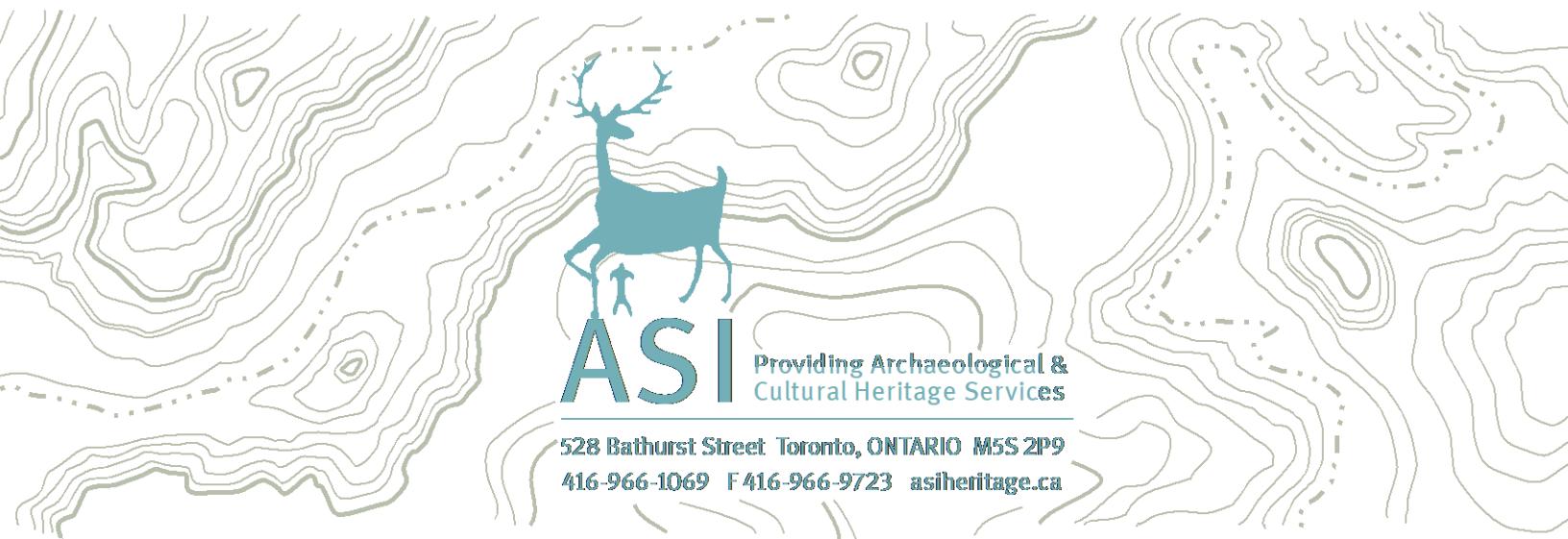
**ORIGINAL REPORT**

Prepared for:

**The Property Owner**

Archaeological Licence P449 (Robb Bhardwaj)  
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF P449-0258-2018  
ASI File: 18PL-201

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**ASI**

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

ASI was contracted by the property owner to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of part of Lot 5, Concession 2, in the former Geographic Township of Peel, now in the Township of Mapleton, Wellington County. The subject property is approximately 3.23 hectares in size. Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the property owner on August 20, 2018.

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research led to the conclusion that there was potential for encountering both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian resources within the subject property.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on October 5, November 12, and December 17, 2018 by means of a combined pedestrian and test pit survey in all areas deemed to have archaeological potential. Pedestrian survey intervals were conducted at five metres, and test pit survey intervals were conducted at five metres in areas of intact soil profiles and at ten metres in areas where ground disturbance was encountered. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.



## PROJECT PERSONNEL

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## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by the property owner to complete a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of part of Lot 5, Concession 2, in the former Geographic Township of Peel, now in the Township of Mapleton, Wellington County (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 3.23 hectares in size.

### 1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and Ms. Jennifer Ley (R376), and under the project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (MTCS PIF P449-0258-2018). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of a Draft Plan of Subdivision application required by the *Ontario Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture [MCL] 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S & G)* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture [MTC] 2011; now administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport [MTCS]).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the property owner on August 20, 2018. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to the initiation of fieldwork.

### 1.2 Historical Context

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

Historically, the subject property is located within part of Lot 5, Concession 2, in the former Geographic Township of Peel, Wellington County. The property is currently located south of Wellington Road 45 within the community of Glen Allan, now in the Township of Mapleton. The property is comprised of a ploughed agricultural field, wooded and scrub lands, and a former barn complex in the southwest. The property is accessed by South Mill Street.

#### 1.2.1 Indigenous Overview

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and surrounding area.



**Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory**

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
<b>PALEO-INDIAN</b>			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
<b>ARCHAIC</b>			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
<b>WOODLAND</b>			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC-AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
<b>HISTORIC</b>			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	AD 1650-1800s	
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1800-present	European settlement

## 1.2.2 Historical Overview

### *Wellington County*

Prior to 1849, Wellington County was part of the much larger Wellington District, which comprised all of contemporary Wellington, Waterloo and Grey Counties, as well as a portion of Dufferin County. Wellington County was named after Arthur Wellesley, the First Duke of Wellington, England. Between 1849 and 1854 it was a part of Waterloo County with the Village of Guelph as the county seat. Shortly thereafter it was separated out; the original townships in the county were Amaranth, Arthur, Eramosa, Erin, Garafaxa, Guelph, Maryborough, Nichol, Peel, Pilkington and Puslinch.

The District of Wellington, containing Wellington, Waterloo, Grey, and parts of Dufferin County was formed in 1838. In 1854, the County of Wellington was formed, containing Garafraxa Township (among other towns and townships). The first Euro-Canadian settler to Wellington arrived in 1816, founding the town of Elora. Fergus was incorporated as a village in 1858 and was serviced by the Wellington, Grey and Bruce railway. Fergus, situated on the banks of the Grand River, became a town in 1953. (Mika and Mika 1983).

The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway (WG&BR) formed out of the need for service after the Northern Railway of Canada failed to build branches to these counties as part of its own line. The Canada North-West Railway Company was incorporated in 1856 with the goal of constructing a line from Southampton to Toronto, with a branch to Owen Sound. Sanford Fleming conducted the initial survey. In 1864, the company was succeeded by the WG&BR Company with plans to build a branch from Guelph to Southampton. The line reached Elora in 1870 and Southampton in 1872. An alternate branch through Palmerston-Listowel to Kincardine was completed in 1874. The WG&BR was later amalgamated into the Grand Trunk Railway Company in 1893, and later the Canadian National Railway in 1923. Service diminished on the lines through the 1930s and by 1970, all passenger and mail service was discontinued. The last freight from Southampton left in 1980 and the rails were abandoned in 1983 (Cooper 2014).



### *Peel Township*

Peel Township was known originally as the Queen's Bush and was settled by Black families beginning around 1833. They were joined by others who concentrated in the southern half of Peel Township, especially along the border with Wellesley Township in Waterloo County (Brown-Kubisch 2004). Two schools, the Mount Pleasant and Mount Hope Missions, under the leadership of the non-denominational American Missionary Association, opened in the township to educate the Black children. Black churches also emerged to serve the spiritual needs of the community (Brown-Kubisch 2004; Simpson 2005). The Queen's Bush settlements preceded the survey of Peel Township, which occurred in 1843. Once official settlement began, most of the immigrants were settlers from Ireland, England, and Scotland (Mika and Mika 1983).

The large Black presence in Peel Township was relatively short-lived. They were viewed as squatters and were unsuccessful in their attempts to petition the Governor General for title to the land. This failure to obtain their own land prompted a Black exodus from the community in 1849, with many moving to Owen Sound (Brown-Kubisch 2004; Simpson 2005).

### *Community Glen Allan*

The village of Glen Allan was laid out on Lots 5 and 6 in Concessions 2 and 3 by Archibald Kirkland in 1848. A sawmill was built in that year for George Allan and Donald Sutherland. Donald Sutherland never lived in Glen Allan, but George Allan lived in the village until his death (Mountjoy 1999; Brown-Kubisch 2004). In 1871, Glen Allan contained grist and saw mills, a station on the Grand Trunk Railway, a tannery, two hotels, and a woollen mill. It also had a public school, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, daily mail and stages to several villages in the area such as Kitchener, St. Jacobs, and Waterloo. During the late nineteenth century, the village had a population of 800, but by 1966 there were only 68 inhabitants in the village (Mountjoy 1999; Mika and Mika 1981).

### *Historical Development of Municipal Address 18 South Mill Street*

The area that now encompasses the municipal address of 18 South Mill Street would have been located in Lots 34, 35, and 36 west of South Mill Street and south of Hill Street (onland.ca). William Sutherland granted Lot 34 to John Gibson in 1872, who in turn granted this lot to Elizabeth Pawley in 1886. Pawley then granted the lot to James Ward in 1894, who in turn granted to William Given in 1901. Given then granted the lot to Fran Gosling in 1910 (onland.ca). The executor of Donald Sutherland granted Lot 35 to Mary Grace in 1860. Grace then granted this lot to Joseph O'Brien in 1873, while Minnie O'Brien then granted the lot to George Ward in 1897 (onland.ca). Donald Sutherland granted Lot 36 to John Langstaff in 1857, who in turn granted the lot to Robert Hassard in 1868. Hassard then granted the lot to John Fitzgerald in 1868, who in turn granted to James Eastman in 1870. Eastman then sold the lot to Eli Ward in 1872, who in turn deeded it to John Ruppel in 1883. Ruppel then sold the lot to Habyal Ward in 1884 (onLand.ca 2019).

The County of Wellington deeded Lots 34, 35, 36, and 47 to Henry Ward in 1945, who in turn granted these lots to Urias Martin in 1964. Martin then sold Lots 34, 35, and 36 to Otto Guschlbauer in 1978 (onland.ca).



There are many families recorded for Lot 5, Concession 2, in the 1871 census, and it is difficult to determine which of these people may have been living within the subject property (AO 1871).

The 1901 census does not provide Glen Allan village lot numbers but does give street names. The following families may have lived in or near the subject property at this time. William Guise was a 32-year-old Ontario-born teamster of Irish origin who lived with his wife and child. The family possessed no acreage and lived in a five-room house that was located at the corner of Hill and Mill Streets. Mary Gowing was a 34-year-old Ontario-born Methodist church caretaker of English origin who lived with her three children. She possessed no acreage but leased a four-room house on South Mill Street. Joseph Crozier was a 32-year-old Ontario-born Methodist saw mill employee of Irish origin who lived with his wife and nephew. The family leased half an acre and resided in an eight-room house at the corner of Hill and Mill Streets. Charles Ward was a 31-year-old Ontario-born blacksmith who lived with 83-year-old William Ward, an English-born wagonmaker, 45-year-old Eliza Ward, an Ontario-born dressmaker, two other members of the Ward family, and a boarder. The family owned four and a half acres and an eight-room house (AO 1901).

One assessment is extant for Peel Township. The assessment for 1895 notes that William Steenson, a 42-year-old tenant mail carrier, resided on Lot 35, and occupied one-fifth of an acre. Michael Smith was a 40-year-old freeholder mason who resided on Lot 36. He possessed one-fifth of an acre. No one was noted for Lot 34. William Ward is noted in the assessment, but his family was residing on Lots 20, 21, 22, 38, 45, 46, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69 (AO n.d.).

In summary, the subject property was originally part of the Donald Sutherland survey. He received his patent in 1856 and various village lots one-fifth of an acre in size were sold in the 1860s and 1870s. The 1895 assessment suggests that there may have been occupants within or adjacent to the subject property at this time.

### **1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Mapping**

A review of historical mapping was undertaken to determine the presence of settlement features within the subject property during the nineteenth century and early twentieth century that may represent potential historical archaeological sites on the property (Figures 2-5). It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases<sup>1</sup>.

The subject property, as overlain on the 1861 *Tremaine Map of the County of Wellington* (Figure 2), is situated at the north end of Lot 5, Concession 2. The property is situated south of present-day Wellington Road 45 within the schematic limits of the village of Glen Allan. There are no individual structures illustrated within the property, but it is bordered by roads to the north, east and west, which may

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<sup>1</sup> Use of historic map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then georeferenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process. These include the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.



correspond to the extension of Hill Street, South Mill Street and Centre Street, respectfully. An unnamed street is also shown bisecting the property limits. The Conestogo River is depicted to the north and east of the subject property.

The subject property, as overlaid on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington* (Figure 3), is once again depicted within the village of Glen Allan. Roads within and adjacent to the property are as depicted on the previous map, and the Conestogo River is again located to the north and east.

The subject property, as overlaid on the 1906 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington* (Figure 4), is now shown to the south of the village of Glen Allan and all roads through the property are no longer depicted. The nearest structure to the subject property is found to the east at the end of South Mill Street and small tributaries of the Conestogo River are now found to the northwest and southeast. The topography on the subject property shows a slope to the northeast toward the river.

Also consulted was the 1994 NTS Map of Conestogo (Figure 5), which shows the present configuration of the roads around the subject property. Once again there are no structures within the property limits.

#### **1.2.4 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential**

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

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

The S & G also defines buffers of 300 metres around registered historical sites or designated properties, areas of early historical settlement, and locations identified through local knowledge or informants.

Along Wellington Road 45 at the bridge crossing over the Conestoga River there is a plaque commemorating the Queen's Bush Settlement between 1820 and 1867. While this plaque is more than 300 metres from the subject property, it does pertain to the subject property. The plaque describes the early settlement of the area along the Peel and Wellesley township board by more than 1,500 free and formerly enslaved black pioneers, with Glen Allan, Hawkesville and Wallenstein as important centres. These black pioneers constructed churches and schools in their communities. However, by the 1840s, the



government ordered the area surveyed forcing the community to leave because they could not afford to purchase the land. By 1850, migration out of the Queen's Bush had begun (Brown 2018).

A second plaque constructed by the Peel Historical Society was also observed approximately 62 metres east of the subject property, at the intersection of South Mill Street and Hill Street. The plaque simply states, "Primitive Methodist Church 1861- 1923." Upon contacting the Peel Historical Society for information, ASI was told that little is known about the church other than that it was built in 1861 and destroyed by a cyclone in 1923 (Personal communication, email to Robb Bhardwaj, November 16, 2018).

There are no known historical archaeological sites registered in the vicinity of the property. However, the subject property is located within the historical village of Glen Allan, an important community during the early settlement of Queen's Bush by black pioneers. The property is also located fronting a number of former roads through the village on the 1861 and 1877 historical mapping, in the vicinity of a former "Primitive Methodist Church," and within approximately 260 metres of the Conestogo River. Thus, there is potential for encountering nineteenth-century historical material within the subject property, depending on the degree of more recent land disturbances.

### **1.3 Archaeological Context**

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

#### **1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites**

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

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

No archaeological sites have been registered within the limits of the subject property and no sites have been registered with a one km radius (MTCS 2018).

It must be noted that the paucity of archaeological sites in the general vicinity of the subject property may be directly related to the lack of archaeological investigation in the predominantly rural area, as opposed to being a result of any lack of inhabitation or land use, either before or after European colonization. Accordingly, the absence of registered archaeological sites should not be taken as an indicator of any lack of Indigenous or Euro-Canadian land use or occupation.



### **1.3.2 Previous Assessments**

During the course of the background research, it was determined that no previous archaeological assessments are known within a 50-metre radius of the subject property.

### **1.3.3 Physiography**

The subject property is located at the southern tip of the Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:204-210). This region is centrally located in southwestern Ontario and covers an area of approximately 925 square miles. Low drumlinoid swells appear with long axes oriented to the north west. Fluted till plains occupy the centre of this region with flutes running southeastward. Numerous flat-floored valleys stretch across the plain forming a network connecting the Grand and Maitland spillway systems. The subject property is within one of these large spillways occupied by the Conestogo river. Soils on the subject property are moderately well drained Huron loam, formed on a parent material of calcareous clay loam till (Hoffman, Matthews, and Wicklund 1963).

The subject property is situated within the Conestogo River watershed and is drained by the Conestogo River, which is located approximately 260 metre north of the property (Figure 1). The extensive river drainage extends southward, eventually joining the Grand River just north of Brantford (GRCA 2018).

### **1.3.4 Review of Indigenous Archaeological Potential**

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), and ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Geographic characteristics also indicate archaeological potential and include distinct topographic features and soils.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south-central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location.

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



The S & G also defines buffers of 100 metres around registered pre-contact archaeological sites, however none are registered within a one km radius of the subject property.

Therefore, given the proximity to the Conestogo River, there is the potential for the recovery of Indigenous material within the subject property, depending on the degree of more recent land disturbances.

### **1.3.5 Existing Conditions**

The subject property is approximately 3.23 hectares in size and is situated in a rural agricultural setting immediately adjacent to the community of Glen Allan. It is bounded by residential properties to the north and east, and by agricultural fields to the south and west (Figure 6). The property currently consists of a ploughed agricultural field (Plates 1-2) with small wooded and scrub areas located within the northwest corner and along the ploughed field edge (Plates 3-4). A former barn complex is located within the south portion of the property and includes an extant wood-sided barn, silo, foundations and asphalt (Plates 5-9).

## **2.0 FIELD METHODS**

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on October 5, November 12, and December 17, 2018 in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. Fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Mr. Chris Langlois (R1177) on October 5, 2018 and Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (P449) on November 12 and December 17, 2018. All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the S & G and the weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 assessment are presented in Section 8.0 of this report and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Figure 7).

### **2.1 Areas of No Potential**

During the Stage 2 assessment it was observed that approximately 6% of the property was disturbed. These areas include portions of the former barn complex including the footprints of the existing and former structures (Plates 5-9). In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1, Standard 2.1, Standard 2b, it was determined that these areas have been thoroughly disturbed and no longer retain archaeological potential.

Sloped areas were found within the open scrub lands in the northwest corner of the subject property (Plate 10). According to Section 2.1, Standard 1 of the S & G, slopes greater than 20° do not warrant further survey. The sloped areas comprise approximately 14% of the subject property.

Overall, approximately 20% of the subject property was deemed to have no archaeological potential and therefore was not subject to the Stage 2 field survey.



## 2.2 Pedestrian Survey

Approximately 60% of the subject property consisted of ploughed agricultural lands that were assessed by means of a pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals (Plate 11). In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1.1, the field was recently ploughed and allowed to weather appropriately prior to survey, and ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure but did not extend beyond the depth of previous ploughing. Visibility conditions were excellent at well over 80% and the ploughzone soils consisted of clay loam.

## 2.3 Test Pit Survey

The balance of the property, consisting of the wooded and scrubs lands, were assessed by means of a test pit survey (Plates 3-4 and 12). In accordance with the procedures outlined in the S & G, Section 2.1.2, Standard 2, the test pit survey was conducted at five-metre intervals in areas with intact soil profiles. Survey intervals in areas where disturbed soil profiles were encountered were increased to ten metres, as per the S & G, Section 2.1.9, Standard 2. Overall, approximately 10% of the property was assessed at five-metre test pit intervals and 10% of the property was assessed at ten-metre test pit intervals.

In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1.2, all test pits were hand-excavated by natural strata at least five cm into subsoil and all soil was screened through six mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated within one metre of all structures or disturbances. Test pits were backfilled upon completion of the survey.

The wooded and scrub lands along the field edge in the north/northwest and to the east of the former barn complex contained intact soil profiles. The typical soil profile consisted of 25-30 cm of black (10YR 2/1) clay topsoil, over brownish yellow clay B-horizon (Plate 13).

The wooded and scrub lands around the remainder of the former barn complex and along the east limit of the property were found to be disturbed. The typical soil profile consisted of 5-18 cm of very dark grey laid topsoil, over 30 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 6/1) mottled fill, over brownish yellow clay B-horizon (Plate 14). Disturbance in these areas may be a result, in part, of the adjacent house lot construction, including a newly constructed house at the southwest corner of South Mill Street and Hill Street not shown on the most recent orthographic imagery.

## 3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by the property owner to complete a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of part of Lot 5, Concession 2, in the former Geographic Township of Peel, now in the Township of Mapleton, Wellington County. The subject property is approximately 3.23 hectares in size.

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research led to the conclusion that there was potential for encountering both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian resources within the subject property.



The Stage 2 assessment was conducted by means of a combined pedestrian and test pit survey in all areas deemed to have archaeological potential. The pedestrian survey was conducted at five-metre intervals, while the test pit survey was conducted at five-metre intervals in areas of intact soil profiles and at ten metres in areas where ground disturbance was encountered. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

#### 4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. No further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.

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

#### 5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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 field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002. c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

## 6.0 WORKS CITED

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1963 Soil Survey of Wellington County. *The Ontario Soil Survey Report* No. 35. Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.



## 7.0 PLATES



Plate 1: View of pedestrian survey conditions in southwest portion of subject property.



Plate 2: View of ploughed field in northwest portion of subject property.



Plate 3: View of northwest wooded and scrub area of the property. Test pit survey in progress.



Plate 4: View of northeast wooded and scrub area of the subject property. Test pit survey in progress.



Plate 5: View of former barn complex in southwest portion of the subject property.



Plate 6: View of large depression of former structure in southwest portion of the subject property.



Plate 7: View of extant wood-clad barn in southwest portion of subject property.



Plate 8: View of extant silo within former barn complex.



Plate 9: View of former barn area with remnants of asphalt visible.



Plate 10: View of slope in northwest portion of subject property.



Plate 11: View of pedestrian survey at five metre intervals.



Plate 12: View of test pit survey in northwest portion of subject property.



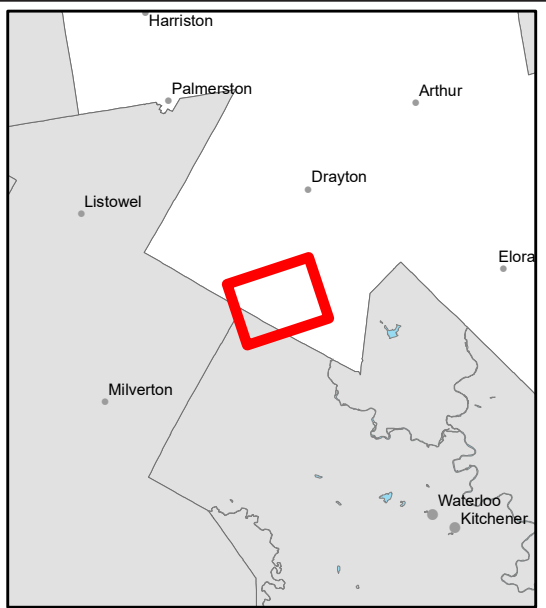
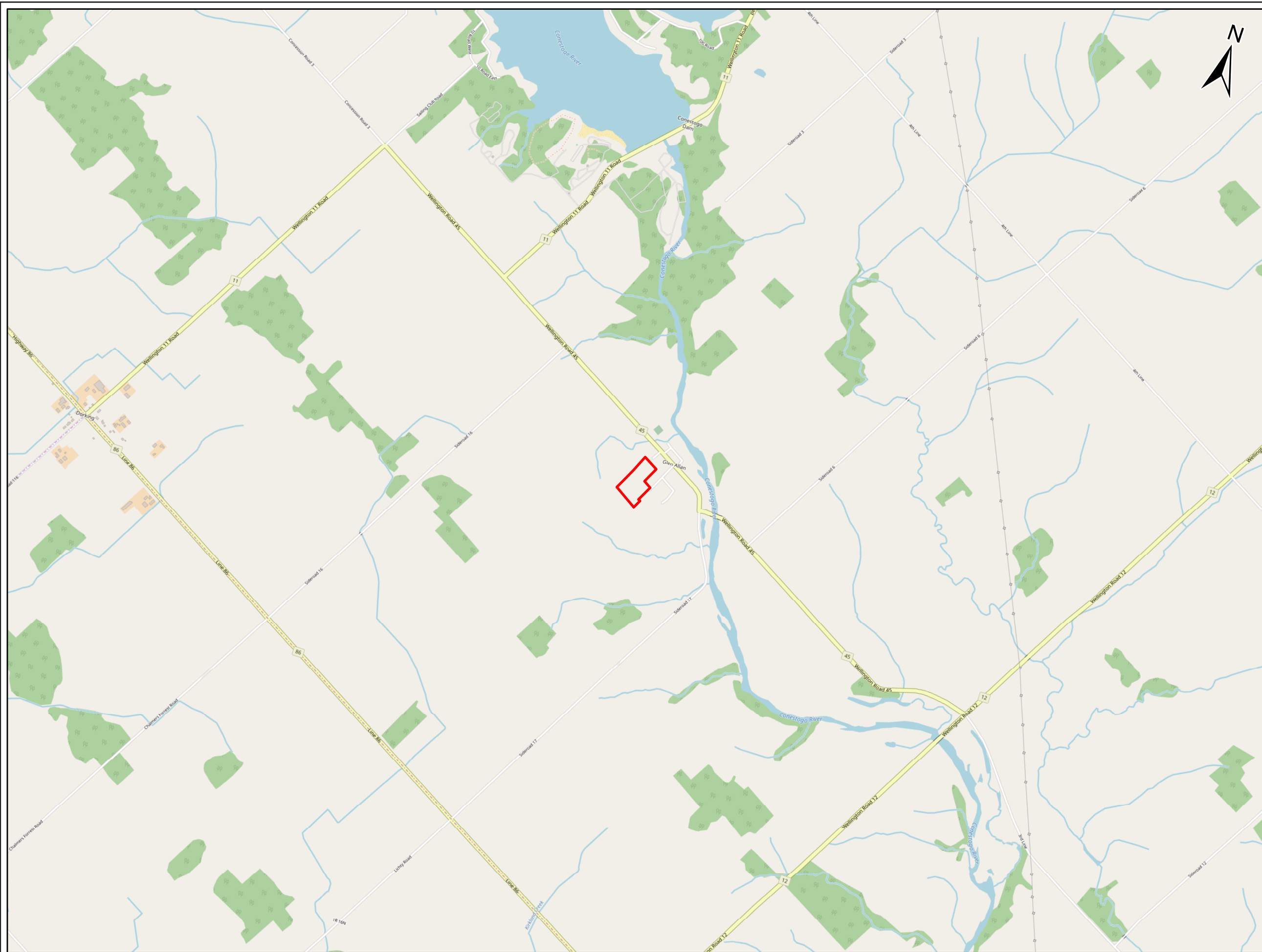
Plate 13: Typical intact soil profile.



Plate 14: Typical disturbed soil profile with mottled fill.

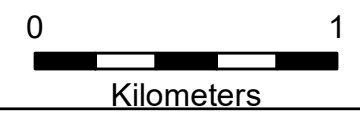
## 8.0 FIGURES

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

BASE: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA



ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-201      DRAWN BY: AB  
 DATE: 2018-08-27              FILE: 18PL201\_Fig1



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Figure 1: Location of Subject Property



Figure 2: Subject Property Located on 1861 Tremaine Map of the County of Wellington

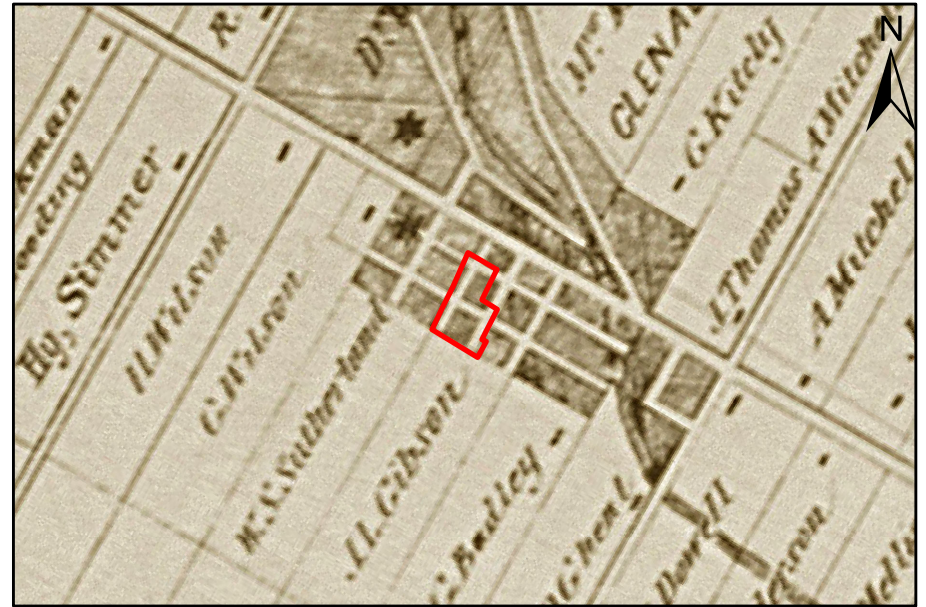


Figure 3: Subject Property Located on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington



Figure 4: Subject Property Located on the 1906 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington

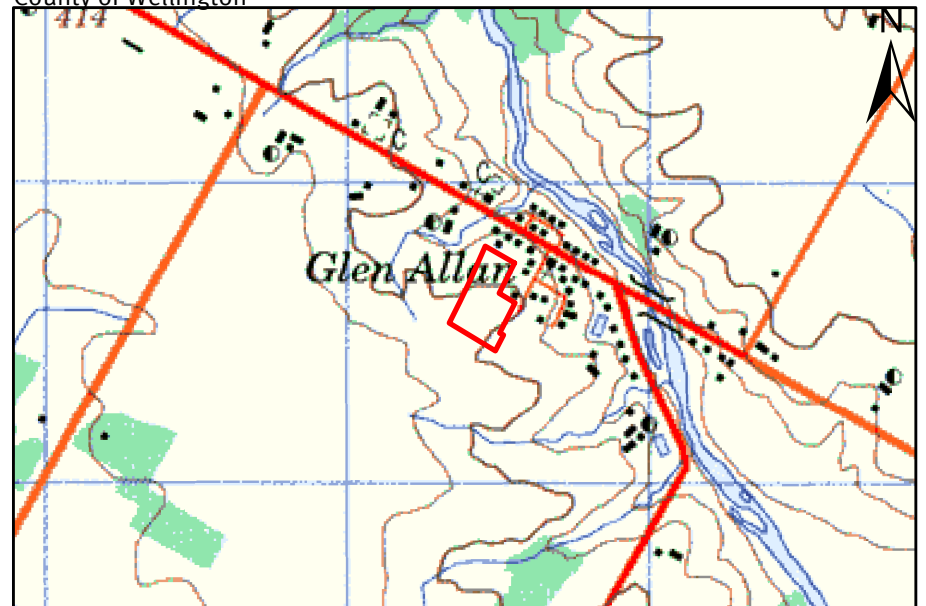



Figure 5: Subject Property located on the 1994 NTS Map Conestogo





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 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Base:  
DigitalGlobe, 2017

0 100



Meters

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-201      DRAWN BY: AB  
 DATE: 2018-08-27                      FILE: 18PL201\_Hist

Figure 6: Existing Condition of Subject Property



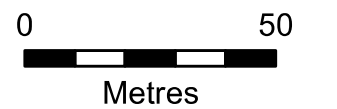
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- SUBJECT PROPERTY
- TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5M: INTACT
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5M INTERVALS

- SLOPE: NO POTENTIAL
- TEST PIT SURVEY AT 10M: DISTURBED
- DISTURBED: NO POTENTIAL

PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION

BASE:  
 Ortho - ESRI  
 Results - ASI



ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-201      DRAWN BY: RL  
 DATE: 2019-01-29              FILE: 18PL201\_Results

Figure 7: Results of Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment