



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Residential Redevelopment, Fergus Golf Club, Water and Wastewater Treatment Facility, and Proposed Clubhouse, 8282 Wellington Road 19, Part of Lots 10 and 11, Concession 3, Former Geographic Township of Garafraxa, now Township of Centre Wellington, Wellington County, Ontario

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Executive Summary

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

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP), was retained by Fergus Development Inc. (the Client) to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the proposed residential redevelopment and the proposed clubhouse reconstruction on a portion of the Fergus Golf Club property, located at 8282 Wellington Road 19 in Fergus, Ontario (Map 1). The Study Area for this Stage 2 AA included approximately 4.62 hectares (ha) of land slated for a new water and wastewater treatment facility, as well as a newly proposed clubhouse, legally described as part of Lots 10 and 11, Concession 3, in the former geographic Township of Garafraxa, now Township of Centre Wellington, Wellington County, Ontario. Portions of the Fergus Golf Club not slated for redevelopment were not included in this Stage 2 AA (Map 2). The Stage 2 AA was undertaken to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* R.S.O. 1990, c.P13 (Government of Ontario 1990a).

The Stage 2 AA followed the recommendations of the previous Stage 1 AA and consisted of test pit survey at 5 m intervals (Map 8), which resulted in the identification of one archaeological location. Location A is represented by a single piece of lithic debitage. Despite intensified survey at Location A, no additional archaeological material was recovered. Lithic debitage is not typically diagnostic, therefore the age or cultural affiliation of Location A could not be determined. The isolated nature of this artifact suggests it is related to use of the area by Indigenous peoples that occurred during an unknown time period.

Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the find, Location A is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

The results of the Stage 2 AA of the Study Area, and the analysis and conclusions presented herein, provide the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) Location A has been sufficiently assessed and documented, and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for this location.
- 2) No further archaeological assessment is recommended for portions of the Study Area that were subject to Stage 2 AA and no archaeological sites or resources were identified (Map 8).
- 3) Portions of the property outside of the Study Area assessed by this Stage 2 retain archaeological potential as per the Stage 1 completed in 2021 (P364-0194-2022). Should the development area be modified in any way to extend outside of the area assessed these additional areas should be subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein, accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports and issue a standard letter of compliance with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licencing.

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APPENDIX A

Location A Artifact Catalogue

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP), was retained by Fergus Development Inc. (the Client) to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the proposed residential redevelopment and proposed clubhouse reconstruction on a portion of the Fergus Golf Club property, located at 8282 Wellington Road 19 in Fergus, Ontario (Map 1). The Study Area for this Stage 2 AA included approximately 4.62 hectares (ha) of land slated for a new water and wastewater treatment facility, as well as a newly proposed clubhouse, legally described as part of Lots 10 and 11, Concession 3, in the former geographic Township of Garafraxa, now Township of Centre Wellington, Wellington County, Ontario. Portions of the Fergus Golf Club not slated for redevelopment were not included in this Stage 2 AA (Map 2). The Stage 2 AA was undertaken to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* R.S.O. 1990, c.P13 (Government of Ontario 1990a).

The Stage 2 AA was conducted under professional archaeological licence P457, issued to Lafe Meiczenheimer of WSP by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) (PIF# P457-0173-2023). Permission to enter the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts, was granted by Fergus Development Inc.

1.2 Historical Context

The following historical narrative is intended to provide a general overview of the interpreted land use during the “Pre-Contact Period” and “Early Contact Period” within the vicinity of the current study area. This historical overview is primarily based on archaeological and historical interpretations inferred over the past 50 years, and generally reflect inferences and interpretations made by non-Indigenous representatives.

The text below is not intended to provide a comprehensive historical overview of the landscape prior to, and following the arrival of Europeans to Ontario, but rather provide a general overview context that can be referenced when determining the potential for archaeological resources within the current project study area.

The text and comments below, including the cited references, may reflect archaeological and contemporary literature within general publications, but may not represent the opinions of those Indigenous communities whose history it is purported to reflect.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous Period

The general culture history of southern Ontario based on Ellis and Ferris (1990) is summarized in Table 1, while Map 3 displays the pre-contact Indigenous culture history of southern Ontario.

Table 1: Overview of cultural chronology of southern Ontario.

Period		Time Period (circa)	Characteristics
Paleo	Early	9000 - 8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes, and Crowfield traditions; small bands; mobile hunters and gatherers and large territories; fluted projectiles.
	Late	8400 - 8000 BC	Holcomb, hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; continuing mobility; campsite/way-station sites; smaller territories are utilized; non-fluted projectiles.

Period		Time Period (circa)	Characteristics
Archaic	Early	8000 - 6000 BC	Side-notched, Corner-notched (e.g., Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate Base traditions; growing diversity of stone tool types; heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels).
	Middle	6000 - 2500 BC	Stemmed (e.g., Kirk, Stanley/Neville), Brewerton side- and corner-notched traditions; reliance on local resources; populations increasing; more ritual activities; fully ground and polished tools; net-sinkers common; earliest copper tools.
	Late	2000 - 950 BC	Narrow Point (e.g., Lamoka), Broad Point (e.g., Genesee), and Small Point (e.g., Crawford Knoll) traditions: less mobility; use of fish-weirs; cemeteries; stone pipes emerge; long-distance trade (marine shells and galena).
Woodland	Early	950 - 400 BC	Meadowood tradition; cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people.
	Middle	400 BC - AD 500	Saugeen tradition; stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen projectile points; cobble spall scrapers; seasonal settlements and resource utilization; post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries, and rectangular structures identified.
	Transitional	AD 550 - 900	Princess Point tradition; cord roughening, impressed lines, and punctate designs on pottery; adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; oval houses and 'incipient' longhouses; first palisades; villages with 75 people.
	early Late Woodland	AD 900 - 1300	Glen Meyer tradition; settled village-life based on agriculture; small villages (0.4 ha) with 75-200 people and 4-5 longhouses; semi-permanent settlements.
	middle Late Woodland	AD 1300 - 1400	Uren and Middleport traditions; classic longhouses emerge; larger villages (1.2 ha) with up to 600 people; more permanent settlements (30 years).
	late Late Woodland	AD 1400 - 1600	Pre-contact Iroquoian tradition; larger villages (1.7 ha); examples up to 5 ha with 2,500 people; extensive croplands; also, hamlets, cabins, camps, and cemeteries; potential tribal units; fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods appear.

Research and previous archaeological assessments have demonstrated that the area around Wellington County was intensively occupied by pre-contact Indigenous communities from the Paleo period up to the time of contact. The following subsections outline the cultural or temporal periods recognized for southern Ontario more generally.

1.2.1.1 *Paleo Period*

The Paleo Period represents a temporal classification developed by archaeologists and does not reflect any inferences of initial human habitation. Based on archaeological investigations, the first human occupation of southern Ontario begins just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period. Although there were a complex series of ice retreats and advances which played a large role in shaping the local topography, southern Ontario was ice free by approximately 12,500 years ago.

The archaeological record has documented human settlement at 11,000 years ago, when the area was settled by Indigenous groups who had been living south of the Great Lakes. The period of these early inhabitants is known as the Paleo Period (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo Period in Ontario is broadly characterized by many small groups of hunter-gatherers whose subsistence strategies followed a pattern of seasonal mobility over large areas, often travelling distances in excess of 150 km in an effort to procure raw materials for the production of lithic tools and the hunting of contemporary animals along migratory routes including caribou as well as mammoth and mastodon. For example, groups in southern Ontario appear to have followed a seasonal round that extended from as far south as Chatham to the Horseshoe Valley north of Barrie.

The research suggests that population densities were very low during the Early Paleo Period, and, as such, archaeological examples of sites from this time are rare (Ellis and Deller 1990). The current understanding of Early Paleo locality is that sites tend to be situated in elevated topography on well-drained loamy soils with many of the known sites located on former beach ridges associated with glacial lakes. Many of the archaeologically investigated Paleo sites are relatively small in size compared to later periods and typically represent contemporary camp sites; however, there are large sites, such as the Parkhill and Fisher sites, identified as extending over several hectares. It is likely these larger sites were formed as people continued to occupy the same area for short durations over the course of several years. Given the placement of many sites on elevated locations, it has been suggested that they may represent communal hunting camps as they would likely have been advantageous to observe and intercept migratory mammals such as caribou (Ellis and Deller 1997). Other sites, such as smaller Early Paleo camps, were situated throughout the interior of Ontario and were typically situated adjacent to wetlands.

Paleo Period sites are commonly recognized by the presence of distinctive, finely crafted lance points. Knives, graters, scrapers, and a variety of other stone processing tools are also typically associated with Paleo Period sites (MCR 1981). Diagnostic signatures of Early Paleo Period populations include the production of projectile points with channel flakes or flutes predominately manufactured from Collingwood or Onondaga chert. Paleo Period fluted points may be a reflection of large game hunting, while tools such as scrapers, piercing implements and graters that are typically associated with Paleo Period sites may have been used in the manufacture and repair of wooden implements, bone tools and clothing (Peers 1985).

By the Late Paleo Period (8400-8000 BC), enclosed coniferous forests with some minor deciduous elements became established in southern Ontario. It is likely that many of the large game species that had been hunted during the early epoch of the Paleo Period had either moved further north, or as in the case of the mastodons and mammoths, became extinct. Similar to the inhabitants during the Early Paleo Period, Late Paleo Period populations traversed large territories in response to seasonal resource fluctuations. The transition to the Late Paleo Period also included projectile points comprised of smaller unfluted projectiles along with lanceolate parallel flaked stemmed and non-stemmed Plano points, while hunting strategies may have transitioned from communal groups to more individualized pursuits (Ellis and Deller 1997).

1.2.1.2 Archaic Period

During the Early Archaic Period (8000-6000 BC), a gradual increase in atmospheric humidity in conjunction with warmer summers influenced the environmental landscape. Fossil pollen and spore identification from sedimentation cores lifted from Lovesick Lake provide evidence of climate change, with jack pine forests becoming dominant during the beginning of the Early Archaic Period (Teichroeb 2007).

Concurrent with the environmental evolution during the Early Archaic Period were notable diagnostic technological changes including the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points. Other significant innovations included the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, which may reflect an emerging woodworking industry.

Populations in Ontario during this period primarily utilized maritime landscapes during the spring, summer and fall seasons with large base camps on islands, near river mouths, and on the shores of embayment's where a variety of flora, fish, and wild fowl resources could be obtained. Smaller hunting and specialized campsites were also established in the uplands and along smaller watercourses.

During the Middle Archaic Period (6000 – 2000 BC) the environmental landscape continued to evolve with the jack pine forests prevalent during the Early Archaic Period being primarily replaced by white pine growth, suggesting a gradual increase in humidity and a continuation of hot summers (Teichroeb 2007).

The trend towards more diverse toolkits also continued into the Middle Archaic Period, as the presence of net-sinkers and fish weirs indicate that fishing was an important component of the subsistence strategy. Net-sinkers were typically used with both gill nets and seine nets, which were employed for both shoreline and offshore fishing activities. Gill nets were kept vertical with stone sinkers on the bottom and floats on the top and were often anchored to a specific location with the use of larger stones. Seine nets acted as fences and were used to corral and hold the fish and needed to be kept tight to the bottom of the water by attaching many closely spaced sinkers to the bottom of the net with floats attached to the top (Ingleman *et al* 2012; Prowse 2003). Many contemporary fishing nets were commonly made from hemp or nettle (Needs-Howarth 1999) and are rarely preserved in the archaeological record (Ingleman *et al* 2012).

The Middle Archaic also marks when bannerstones were first manufactured. Bannerstones are carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for atlatls or spear-throwers. Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic is an increased reliance on local, sometimes lower-quality chert resources for the manufacturing of projectile points. During earlier periods, groups likely occupied large territories which may have increased access to a primary outcrop of high-quality chert during their seasonal round. However, during the Middle Archaic, groups who inhabited smaller territories may only have had access to lower quality materials which had been deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels.

It was during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period that long-distance trade routes began to develop, spanning the northeastern part of the continent. In particular, copper tools manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior were being traded (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990), with a wide range of copper tools such as socketed and tanged spear points, projectile points, harpoons, crescent knives, gouges, pikes and celts being produced during this period (Dawson 1983).

Trade networks established during the Middle Archaic Period also continued to flourish during the Late Archaic Period (2500-950 BC). Copper implements from northern Ontario and marine shell artifacts from the Mid-Atlantic

coast have been frequently encountered in burial contexts (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990; Ellis, Timmins and Martelle 2009).

During the Late Archaic the trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued. In the archeological record, Late Archaic sites are more numerous than Early or Middle Archaic sites suggesting that populations were increasing. Regionalized variations during the Late Archaic Period are also reflected in projectile point manufacturing, with distinct locally diagnostic styles appearing. Other artifacts including polished stone pipes and banded slate gorgets also appear on Late Archaic Period sites, as well as "birdstones", which are small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990).

It is during the Late Archaic Period that defined cemeteries are identified. The appearance of burial pits during the Late Archaic Period has been interpreted as a possible response to increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to resources. It has been theorized that cemeteries and burial grounds may have provided strong symbolic claims over a local territory and the surrounding resources and are often located within areas of elevated topography containing well-drained sandy and gravel soils adjacent to major watercourses. Burial sites reflect the importance of the landscape to Indigenous populations as they represent locations along travel routes that would be returned to, where feasts would occur, and the dead could be honoured (Taylor 2015).

1.2.1.3 Woodland Period

The Early Woodland Period (940 to 400 BC) is distinguished archaeologically from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the introduction of ceramic technology. The first pots were thick walled and friable, suggesting they may have primarily been used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990). These early vessels were not easily portable, and their fragile nature suggests they may have required regular replacement. There have also been numerous Early Woodland Period sites identified where ceramics were absent from the recovered assemblage, suggesting ceramic vessels may have not been completely integrated within the daily lives of Early Woodland Period populations.

Besides the addition of ceramic technology, the cultural affinity of Early Woodland Period inhabitants shows a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic Period. For instance, birdstones continued to be manufactured, although the Early Woodland Period varieties have "pop-eyes" that protrude from the sides of their heads (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990). Another example of general continuity from the terminal segment of the Archaic Period is represented by the thin, well-made projectile points, although the Early Woodland Period variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990).

Evidence of exchange networks during the early stages of the Woodland Period indicate numerous reciprocal, down-the-line exchanges between trade partners located both short and long distances away. There is a gradual intensification of these types of trade throughout the period continuing into, and reaching its apex in, the Middle and Late Woodland Periods (Hartmann 1996). During the last 200 years of the Early Woodland Period, projectile points manufactured from high quality raw materials from the American Midwest begin to appear on sites in southwestern Ontario.

The Middle Woodland Period (300 BC to AD 500) reflects an evolving transition from patterns observed from archaeological excavations documenting Archaic and Early Woodland Period sites. Middle Woodland peoples relied much more extensively on ceramic technology where vessels are often heavily decorated with impressed

designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. Consequently, even very small fragments of Middle Woodland vessels are easily identifiable.

While Middle Woodland Period populations still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, an increased consumption of fish became an important dietary component. Some Middle Woodland Period sites have produced literally thousands of bones from spring spawning species including walleye and sucker (MCR 1981). Food sources such as shellfish, tree nuts and a proliferation of plant greens and seeds were also utilized during the Middle Woodland Period. The seasonal variety and relative dependability of these food sources encouraged population growth in many areas.

It is at the beginning of the Middle Woodland Period that rich, densely occupied sites appear along the margins of major rivers and lakes. While these areas had been utilized by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was occupied off and on for as long as several hundred years and large deposits of artifacts often accumulated. The land use patterns reflected from archaeological investigations of Middle Woodland Period sites generally reflect densely occupied locations that appear on the valley floor of major rivers, often producing sites with significant artifact deposits. Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, many Middle Woodland Period sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied periodically over the course of the year and situated to take advantage of the greatest number of resources. There are also numerous small upland Middle Woodland Period sites, many of which can be interpreted as special purpose camps where localized natural resources were utilized (MCR 1981).

The Late Woodland Period began with a shift in settlement and subsistence patterns involving an increasing reliance on corn horticulture (Fox 1990; Smith 1990; Williamson 1990). Maize (*Zea mays*) may have been introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as AD 600 or a few centuries before. However, corn did not become a dietary staple until at least three to four hundred years later, and then the cultivation of corn gradually spread into south-central and southeastern Ontario.

During the early Late Woodland, particularly within the Princess Point Complex (circa AD 500-1050), a number of archaeological material changes have been noted: the appearance of triangular projectile point styles, first seen during this period begin with the Levanna form; cord-wrapped stick decorated ceramics using the paddle and anvil forming technique replace the mainly coil-manufactured and dentate stamped and pseudo-scallop shell impressed ceramics; and if not appearance, increasing use of maize as a food source (Bursey 1995; Crawford et al. 1997; Ferris and Spence 1995; Martin 2004; Ritchie 1971; Spence et al. 1990; Williamson 1990). Aside from projectile points, Princess Point Complex assemblages are predominantly characterized by informal or expedient flake tools and ground stone and bone artifacts are rare (Ferris and Spence 1995; Shen 2000).

The Late Woodland Period is considered to coincide with the beginning of agricultural life ways in southern Ontario. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend during this time may have encouraged the spread of maize into this part of the province, providing a greater number of frost-free days (Stothers and Yarnell 1977). Further, shifts in the location of sites have also been identified with an emphasis on riverine, lacustrine and wetland occupations set against a more diffuse use of the landscape during the Middle Woodland (Dieterman 2001). These locations may have provided nutrient-rich soil for agriculture, while growing sedentism is seen as a departure from Middle Woodland hunting and gathering and may reflect growing investment in the care of garden plots of maize (Smith 1997).

The first agricultural villages documented in the archaeological record in southern Ontario have been dated to the 10th century. Unlike the riverine base camps of the Middle Woodland Period, these sites are located in upland

locations on well-drained sandy soils. Identified archaeologically as "Early Late Woodland" (AD 900-1300), it is suggested that these early populations were ancestral to the Iroquoian groups which later inhabited southern Ontario at the time of first European contact.

Village sites dating between AD 900 and 1300 share many attributes with the historically investigated Iroquoian sites, including the presence of longhouses and sometimes palisades. These early longhouses averaged 12.4 m in length (Dodd et al. 1990; Williamson 1990). It is also quite common to find the outlines of overlapping house structures, suggesting that these villages were occupied long enough to necessitate re-building. The Jesuits reported that the Huron moved their villages once every 10-15 years, when the nearby soils had been depleted by farming and conveniently collected firewood grew scarce (Pearce 2018). It seems likely that Early Late Woodland peoples lived in villages for considerably longer, as they relied less heavily on corn than did later groups, and their villages were much smaller, placing less demand on nearby resources.

Judging by the presence of carbonized corn kernels and cob fragments recovered from sub-floor storage pits, agriculture was becoming a vital part of the early Late Woodland economy. However, it had not reached the level of importance it would during the middle Late and late Late Woodland Periods. There is ample evidence to suggest that more traditional resources continued to be utilized and comprised a large part of the subsistence economy. Seasonally occupied special purpose sites relating to deer procurement, nut collection, and fishing activities, have all been identified. While beans are known to have been cultivated later in the Late Woodland Period, they have yet to be identified on early Late Woodland sites.

The middle Late Woodland Period (AD 1300-1400) witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artifact assemblages. Changes in ceramic styles have been carefully documented, allowing the placement of sites in the first or second half of this 100-year period. Moreover, villages, which averaged approximately 0.6 hectares in extent during the early Late Woodland, now consistently range between one and two hectares.

House lengths also change dramatically, more than doubling to an average of 30 m, while houses of up to 45 m have been documented. This increase in longhouse length has been variously interpreted. The simplest possibility is that increased house length is the result of a gradual, natural increase in population (Dodd et al. 1990; Smith 1990). However, this does not account for the sudden shift in longhouse lengths around AD 1300. Other possible explanations involve changes in economic and socio-political organization (Dodd et al. 1990). One suggestion is that during the middle Late Woodland Period small villages were amalgamating to form larger communities for mutual defense (Dodd et al. 1990). If this was the case, the more successful military leaders may have been able to absorb some of the smaller family groups into their households, thereby requiring longer structures. This hypothesis draws support from the fact that some sites had up to seven rows of palisades, indicating at least an occasional need for strong defensive measures. There are, however, other middle Late Woodland villages which had no palisades present (Dodd et al. 1990). More research is required to evaluate these competing interpretations.

The lay-out of houses within villages also changes dramatically by AD 1300. During the early Late Woodland Period villages were planned with houses oriented in various directions. During the middle Late Woodland Period villages are organized into two or more discrete groups of tightly spaced, parallel aligned, longhouses. It has been suggested that this change in village organization may indicate the initial development of the clans which were a characteristic of the historically known Iroquoian peoples (Dodd et al. 1990).

Initially at least, the Late Woodland Period (AD 1400-1650) continues many of the trends which have been documented for the proceeding century. For instance, between AD 1400 and 1450 house lengths continue to grow, reaching an average length of 62 m. One longhouse excavated on a site southwest of Kitchener was an incredible 123 m (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990). After AD 1450, house lengths begin to decrease, with houses dating between AD 1500 and 1580 averaging 30 m in length.

As to why house lengths decrease after AD 1450 is still being investigated, though it is understood that the shorter houses witnessed on Historical Period sites can be at least partially attributed to the population reductions associated with the introduction of European diseases such as smallpox (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

Village size also continues to expand throughout the Late Woodland Period, with many of the larger villages showing signs of periodic expansions. The middle Late Woodland Period and the first century of the late Late Woodland Period was a time of village amalgamation. One large village situated just north of Toronto has been shown to have expanded on no fewer than five occasions. These large villages were often heavily defended with numerous rows of wooden palisades, suggesting that defence may have been one of the rationales for smaller groups banding together. A pattern of Late Woodland village expansion has been clearly documented at several sites throughout southwestern and south-central Ontario (Anderson 2009).

Not all First Nations within southern Ontario resided within villages during the Late Woodland Period, as some communities continued to live in areas along waterways during the summer months and inland hunting sites during the winter.

Early contact with European settlers at the end of the Late Woodland Period resulted in changes to the traditional lifestyles of most Indigenous 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 decrease in population size (Warrick 2000).

1.2.2 Post-Contact Indigenous Occupation of Southern Ontario

The post-contact Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking peoples by the nations of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Schmalz 1991).

Following the introduction of Europeans to North America, the nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as settlers began to colonize the land. Despite this shift, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recovered villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Indigenous systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009). As a result, Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that show continuity with past peoples, even if this connection has not been recorded in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.3 Historical Euro-Canadian Period

Following the Toronto Purchase of 1787, today’s southern Ontario was within the old Province of Quebec and divided into four political districts: Lunenburg, Mechlenburg, Nassau, and Hesse. These became part of the Province of Upper Canada in 1791, and renamed the Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western Districts,

respectively. These Districts were further subdivided as time went on, with the Study Area being located in the former Gore District, which was created from portions of the Home and Niagara Districts in 1816.

The Study Area is within lands that first enter the historical Euro-Canadian record as part of Treaty Number 19, or the “Ajetance Purchase”, between Anishinaabe peoples and the Crown in 1818:

“[Treaty 19] was made by the Honourable William Claus, Deput-Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on behalf of His Majesty, and the Principal Men of the Mississauga Nation of Indians, inhabiting the River Credit, Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks on the north shore of Lake Ontario, within the Home District, whereas the said Indians were to receive 522 pounds and ten shillings, yearly for the said tract, described as follows: ‘A tract of land in the Home District called the Mississague Tract, bounded southerly by the purchase made in 1806; on the east by the Townships of Etobicoke, Vaughn and King; on the south west by the Indian Purchase, extending from the outlet of Burlington Bay, north forty-five degrees west, fifty miles; and from thence north seventy-four degrees east or thereabouts, to.’”

(Morris 1943: 24)

1.2.3.1 Wellington County and Garafraxa Township

The Wellington District, which was named Waterloo County for electoral purposes, was formed from parts of the Gore, Home, and London Districts in 1838, and named after the Duke of Wellington, Arthur Wellesley. In 1852, following the 1849 abolition of the districts, Waterloo County became the United Counties of Waterloo, Wellington, and Grey. A couple of years later in 1854, Wellington County became its own entity, including Garafraxa Township (Wellington County 2023). Garafraxa Township was surveyed in 1821 and 1837, and subsequently divided into East and West Garafraxa in 1869, with the Study Area being in West Garafraxa in Wellington County (Menary 2008). Fergus, the closest settlement to the Study Area, traces its roots back to African American United Empire Loyalist Richard Pierpoint establishing Pierpoint Settlement in 1821. Ten years later, Adam Fergusson and James Webster purchased 2,956 ha of land adjacent to the Pierpoint Settlement and established the townsite that would become Fergus. Originally called Little Falls, the name was changed to Fergus in 1836 when the post office opened. Fergus was incorporated as a village in 1858 and a town in 1952 before being incorporated along with the town of Elora and Nichol, Pilkington, and West Garafraxa Townships into the Township of Centre Wellington in 1999 (Welch and Payne 2020).

1.2.3.2 Study Area Specific Context

The Study Area is located on part of Lots 10, and 11, Concession 3 in the Township of Garafraxa, Wellington County, including portions of the northeastern half of Lot 10 and the northeastern half of Lot 11.

According to Abstract Indices digitized by the Ontario Land Registry Access (ONLand; Land Registry Office 61 (Wellington), Book 67: Concession 3), the patent for the northeastern 100 acres of Lot 10 was issued to Hiram McCeany on May 12, 1840, while the patent for all 200 acres of Lot 11 was issued to the Canada Company on October 12, 1841.

The next available historical map is the *Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West* published by Guy Leslie and Charles J. Wheelock in 1861 (Map 4). This map shows James Black as the owner of the northeastern half of Lot 10, and Harvy Cull as the owner of the northeastern half of Lot 11. There are no structures depicted on any of these lots, however a road somewhat matching the layout of what is now Wellington County Road 19 crosses diagonally through Lot 10. Wellington County Road 19 forms the eastern boundary of the Study Area.

The map of Garafraxa Township included in the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wellington County* shows J. Black as the owner of the northeastern half of Lot 10, and H. Cull as the owner of the northeastern half of Lot 11 (Map 5). Several structures are depicted on this map, including one of J. Black in the Study Area. What is now Wellington County Road 19 is still depicted on this map, and there is now the addition of the Credit Valley Railway (CVR) which passes through the southwestern half of Lots 9 and 10 as well the northeastern half of Lot 10, adjacent to the Study Area. The CVR was incorporated in 1871 to construct a rail line between Toronto and Orangeville via Streetsville and the Credit River Valley. The CVR became operational in 1879, with the branch servicing Elora via Fergus passing adjacent to the Study Area opening in December of that year. In 1883, the CVR became part of the Ontario and Quebec Railway holdings along with the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, all three of which were leased to, then amalgamated into the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1884 (Boles 2022). The Elora Branch was the least profitable component of the CVR, although it remained open for over a century, being rerouted away from the Study Area as a result of the construction of the Shand Dam and subsequent creation of Belwood Lake from 1938 to 1942 (Map 6) (Baine 2009). The Elora branch of the CVR was ultimately abandoned in 1987 (Boles 2022). The Grand River and Credit Valley Conservation Authorities acquired the right-of-way in 1993 and converted the former rail line into the Elora Cataract Trailway (Elora Cataract Trailway 2023).

The Map of West Garafraxa Township from the 1906 *Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario* indicates that, at this time, Robert Black owns the entirety of Lot 10, while William A. Dix owns the northeastern half of Lot 11 (Map 7). One structure is depicted within the Study Area on Robert Black's property along County Road 19. The layout of County Road 19 matches the current layout, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, formerly the CVR, still runs adjacent to the Study Area.

The Study Area remained agricultural land until the construction of the golf courses in the latter half of the 20th century and early 21st century. The Fairview Golf Club, a nine-hole golf course now called Fergus South, was built in 1977, while the Lake Belwood Golf Club, two nine-hole golf courses now called Fergus East and West, was built in 2000. The Fergus Golf Club was created in 2010 with the merger of the Fairview and Lake Belwood Golf Clubs (GolfNorth 2023). The Study Area occupies most of the Fergus Golf Club driving range, as well as a portion of Holes 1 and 13 of the Fergus East and West courses.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Study Area Overview

The Study Area is approximately 4.62 ha combined of land situated within the Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic region. The Guelph Drumlin Field is described as follows:

"The drumlins of this field are not so closely grouped as those of some other areas and there is more intervening low ground, which is largely occupied by fluvial materials. The till in these drumlins is loamy and calcareous and was derived mostly from dolostone of the Amabel Formation so strategically exposed along the Niagara Cuesta... The till throughout is rather stony, with large surface boulders being more numerous in some localities than others... The ice which moulded this drumlin field advanced from the southeast and the front of the melting receding glacier was at right angles to this, that is, down slope of the plain. The drainage of the ice front was consequently able to find progressively lower and lower outlets, so that the drumlin field is furrowed by more or less parallel valleys running almost at right angles to the trend of the drumlins themselves. There are also numerous interconnecting cross valleys which occupy deeper depressions between drumlins. Along the sides of these valleys there are broad sand and gravel terraces, while the bottoms are often swampy... Incidental to this pattern are the several gravel ridges or eskers which cross the plain in the same general direction as the drumlins."

(Chapman and Putnam 1984:137-138)

Localized topography of the Study Area is generally flat, sitting around 250 m above sea level. The soils of the Study Area have been mapped as mainly Burford Loam with a small portion of the norther edge mapped as Perth Loam (Hoffman et al 1963). The bedrock deposits in the vicinity date to the Middle and Lower Silurian Periods and consist of the Guelph Formation (Hewitt 1972).

The closest potable water source is a tributary of Irvine Creek, which originates in the Fergus Golf Club approximately 370 m north of the Study Area.

The Study Area lies within the Mixed-wood Plains ecozone of Ontario (Ecological Framework of Canada n.d.). Although largely altered by recent human activity, this ecozone once supported a wide variety of deciduous trees, such as various species of ash, birch, chestnut, hickory, oak, and walnut, as well as a variety of birds and small to large land mammals, such as raccoon, red fox, white tailed deer, and black bear.

Currently, the Study Area consists of the Fergus Golf Club, which is comprised of Fergus Golf Club driving range, as well as fairways, tee-off areas, golf greens, manufactured terrain, and part of a farm complex and its associated driveway.

1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Work

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites located within a 1 km radius of the Study Area (MCM 2022).

In 2021, Golder Associates Ltd., a member of WSP, conducted a Stage 1 AA for the Fergus Golf Club property, which included the current Study Area (P364-0194-2022). This Stage 1 AA included a property inspection and concluded that the current use of the study area as a golf course indicates the property has been subjected to some level of subsurface disturbance, though it is not possible through visual assessment to determine to what extent the development of the golf course impacted subsurface cultural remains that may be present. As a result, Stage 2 AA was recommended for the study area, including test pit survey at 10 m intervals for portions of the study area identified during the Stage 1 property inspection as likely disturbed due to the construction of the golf courses, but the level of disturbance was not able to be visually confirmed, and test pit survey at 5 m intervals for portions of the study area that appeared relatively undisturbed (Golder 2022).

In 2022, WSP conducted a Stage 2 AA for the Fergus Golf Club property, including approximately 30 hectares (ha) southeast of County Road 19 (the SE Site) and approximately 4.1 ha northwest of County Road 19 (the NW Site), which included a portion of the current Study Area (P457-0129-2022; see Map 8). The Stage 2 AA followed the recommendations of the previous Stage 1 AA and consisted of test pit survey at 5 m and 10 m intervals and resulted in the identification of two archaeological locations in the SE Site portion of the Study Area and no sites in the NW Site portion. Location 1 was identified along the western edge of the SE Site portion of the Study Area through a single positive test pit bearing one biface thinning flake of Onondaga chert. Location 2 was identified in the southern end of the SE Site portion of the Study Area through a single positive test pit bearing one primary thinning flake of indeterminate cortex material. Although intensified survey was conducted at both locations, no additional archaeological material was recovered. Based on the results of the Stage 2 AA, it was concluded that Location 1 and Location 2 do not have sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to require Stage 3 AA. As well, no further archaeological assessment was recommended for portions of the study area that were subject to Stage 2 AA and no archaeological sites or resources were identified.

To the best of our knowledge, no additional archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 m of the current Study Area.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information Act*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. For this reason, maps and data that provide information on archaeological site locations are provided as supplementary documentation and do not form part of this public report.

The MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

2.1 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

The Stage 2 AA was conducted between October 24 and November 2, 2023, under archaeological consulting license P457, issued to Lafe Meichenheimer by the MCM (PIF# P457-0173-2023). Daniel Ionico (R1285) and James Steinberg (R1180), delegated licensed field supervisors for WSP, assumed partial responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork as per Section 12 of the MCM's 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). The field supervisor and weather for each day of the assessment may be found Table 2. At no time were the conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Table 2: Field Supervisors and Weather During the Stage 2 AA Fieldwork

Date	Supervisor(s)	Max Temperature	Comments
October 24, 2023	Daniel Ionico	14°C	Partly Cloudy
October 25, 2023	Daniel Ionico	17°C	Overcast
October 26, 2023	Daniel Ionico	16°C	Overcast
October 27, 2023	Daniel Ionico	18°C	Sunny
October 30, 2023	Daniel Ionico	4°C	Overcast
October 31, 2023	Daniel Ionico	3°C	Overcast
November 1, 2023	Daniel Ionico	2°C	Partly Cloudy
November 2, 2023	James Steinberg	7°C	Partly Cloudy

Photo locations are illustrated on Map 8. All activities undertaken during the assessment were in compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Field data was recorded using the ESRI ArcGIS Field Maps program on a Samsung Tab Active3 tablet connected via Bluetooth to a Garmin GLO2 device, achieving an average GPS accuracy of 3 m.

The Stage 2 AA followed the recommendations of the previous Stage 1 AA (see Section 1.3.2 above). Portions of the Study Area that were identified during the Stage 1 AA as likely disturbed due to the construction of the golf courses, but the level of disturbance was not able to be visually confirmed were subject to test pit survey at 10 m intervals, while portions of the study area that appeared relatively undisturbed were subject to test pit survey at 5 m intervals (Image 1 and Image 2; Map 8). When it was identified that the natural stratigraphy was relatively undisturbed in portions of the Study Area that had been identified as likely disturbed by the construction of the golf courses, the test pit survey reduced to 5 m intervals and as such the entire assessment of the Study Area was conducted at 5 m intervals.

Test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated by hand to a minimum of 5 cm into natural subsoil. All natural soil was screened through 6 mm hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of cultural material that may be present. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and fill. Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of built structures or until test pits showed evidence of recent ground disturbance or poor drainage. All test pits were back filled upon completion.

When an artifact-yielding test pit was encountered, test pit excavations continued on the survey grid to determine the extent of additional positive test pits in the area. When this process yielded insufficient archaeological resources to meet the criteria for recommending a Stage 3 AA, such as occurred at Location A, intensified survey coverage was performed according to Section 2.1.3 Standards 1 and 2b, of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). At each location, eight additional test pits were excavated at 2.5 m intervals around the positive test pit, followed by the excavation of a 1 m² test unit over the positive test pit (Image 3; Map 9).

Relevant UTM coordinates for all locations are presented in the Supplementary Documentation, separate from this report. The Supplementary Documentation also contains a Tile showing the specific site locations.

3.0 STRATIGRAPHY AND DISTURBANCES

The Stage 2 test pit survey of the Study Area identified relatively undisturbed natural stratigraphy across most of this portion of the Study Area, with soils primarily consisting of approximately 25 to 45 cm of medium brown silty loam over yellow-brown or pale yellow-grey silt loam subsoil (Image 4 and Image 5).

Disturbed areas in the NW Site previously identified during the Stage 1 AA included a golf green and manufactured terrain (Image 6 and Image 7), as well as a barn located on the southern end of the Study Area and its associated gravel-paved driveway (Image 8 to Image 10).

4.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 AA was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. Map 8 illustrates the areas assessed and the methods employed, while Image 1 to Image 10 illustrate the survey conditions.

One archaeological location was identified during the Stage 2 AA, which is discussed below.

Table 3 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field, while the artifact catalogue for Location A may be found in Appendix A.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	WSP Office in London	Eight pages stored digitally on project SharePoint site.
Digital Maps	WSP Office in London	Stored digitally in project ArcGIS Online file.
Digital Photographs	WSP Office in London	118 digital photos stored digitally in project ArcGIS Online file.

4.1 Location A

Location 1 was identified along the southern edge of the Study Area through a single positive test pit bearing one biface thinning flake of Onondaga chert (Image 11). Although intensified survey was conducted using the methodology described above in Section 2.1, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Onondaga chert is a high-quality raw material that outcrops along the north shore of Lake Erie east of the embouchure of the Grand River and may also be recovered from secondary glacial deposits across much of southwestern Ontario, east of Chatham (Eley and von Bitter 1989).

5.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 AA followed the recommendations of the previous Stage 1 AA (see Section 1.3.2 above) and consisted of test pit survey at 5 m intervals (Map 8), which resulted in the identification of one archaeological location.

5.1 Location A

Location A is represented by a single piece of lithic debitage. Despite intensified survey at Location A, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Lithic debitage is not typically diagnostic, therefore the age or cultural affiliation of Location A could not be determined. The isolated nature of this artifact suggests it is related to use of the area by Indigenous peoples that occurred during an unknown time period.

Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the find, Location A is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the Stage 2 AA of the Study Area, and the analysis and conclusions presented herein, provide the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) Location A has been sufficiently assessed and documented, and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for this location.
- 2) No further archaeological assessment is recommended for portions of the Study Area that were subject to Stage 2 AA and no archaeological sites or resources were identified (Map 8).
- 3) Portions of the property outside of the Study Area assessed by this Stage 2 retain archaeological potential as per the Stage 1 completed in 2021 (P364-0194-2022). Should the development area be modified in any way to extend outside of the area assessed these additional areas should be subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein, accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports and issue a standard letter of compliance with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licencing.

7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

It is an offence under Section 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alterations 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* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

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* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

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 (Government of Ontario 2002). It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

8.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

WSP has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to WSP by the Client. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without WSP's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the Client, WSP may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to WSP. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as electronic media prepared by WSP are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of WSP, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of WSP. The Client acknowledges that electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of WSP's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultants Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

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WSP Canada Inc.

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10.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Test pit survey; facing northwest, October 24, 2023.



Image 2: Test pit survey, facing west, November 2, 2023.



Image 3: Intensified survey; facing northwest, November 2, 2023.



Image 4: A representative example of soil stratigraphy; facing northeast, October 24, 2023.



Image 5: A representative example of soil stratigraphy; facing southeast, November 1, 2023.



Image 6: A representative example of manufactured terrain; facing west, November 1, 2023.



Image 7: A representative example of manufactured terrain; facing northeast, November 1, 2023.



Image 8: Barn and its associated driveway; facing southwest, October 25, 2023.



Image 9: Barn; facing southeast, October 30, 2023.



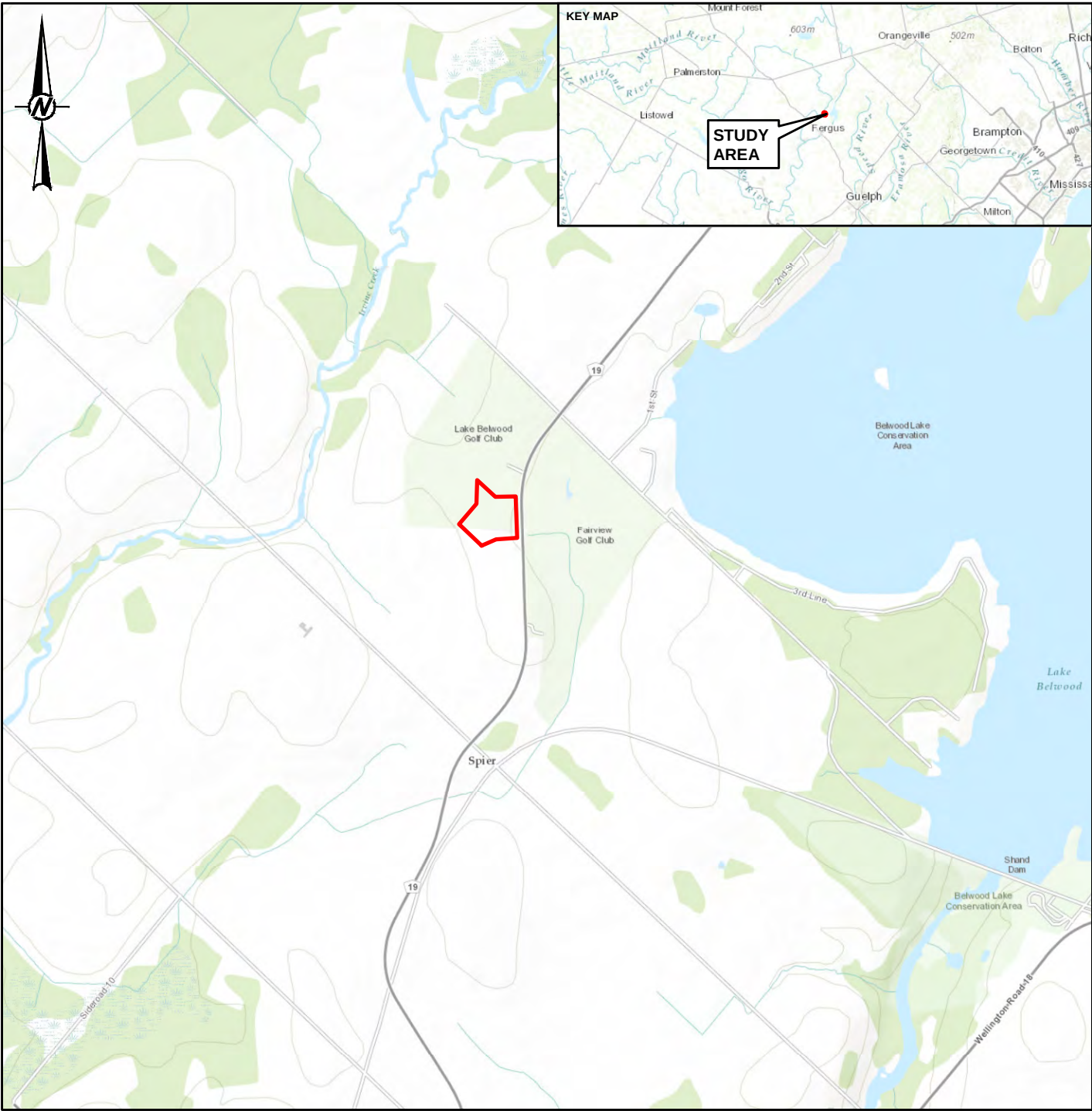
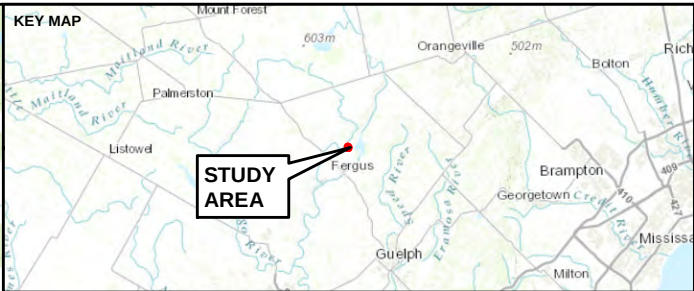
Image 10: Gravel driveway; facing east October 25, 2023.



Image 11: Location A biface thinning flake.

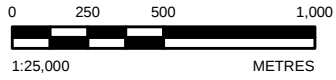
11.0 MAPS

All maps follow on the succeeding pages.



LEGEND

 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. SERVICE LAYER 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 17N

CLIENT
FERGUS DEVELOPMENT INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
FERGUS GOLF CLUB
WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY AND
PROPOSED CLUBHOUSE
CENTRE WELLINGTON TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

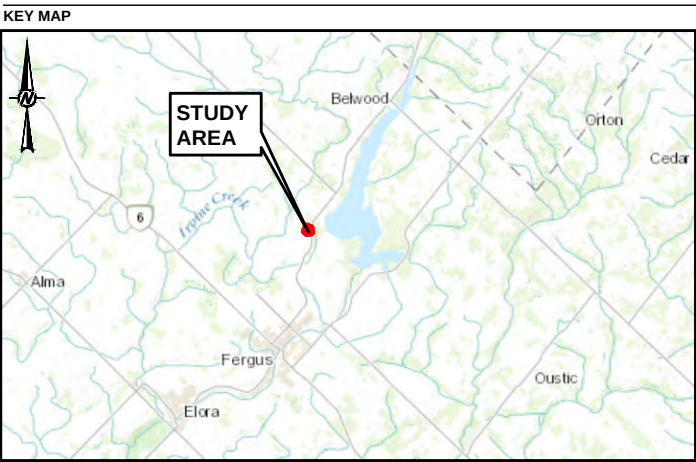
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		PREPARED	BR
		REVIEWED	LCM
		APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - ROADWAY
 - TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
 - WATERCOURSE
 - UNEVALUATED WETLAND
 - PROvincially SIGNIFICANT WETLAND (PSW)
 - TOWNSHIP, CONCESSION AND LOT



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
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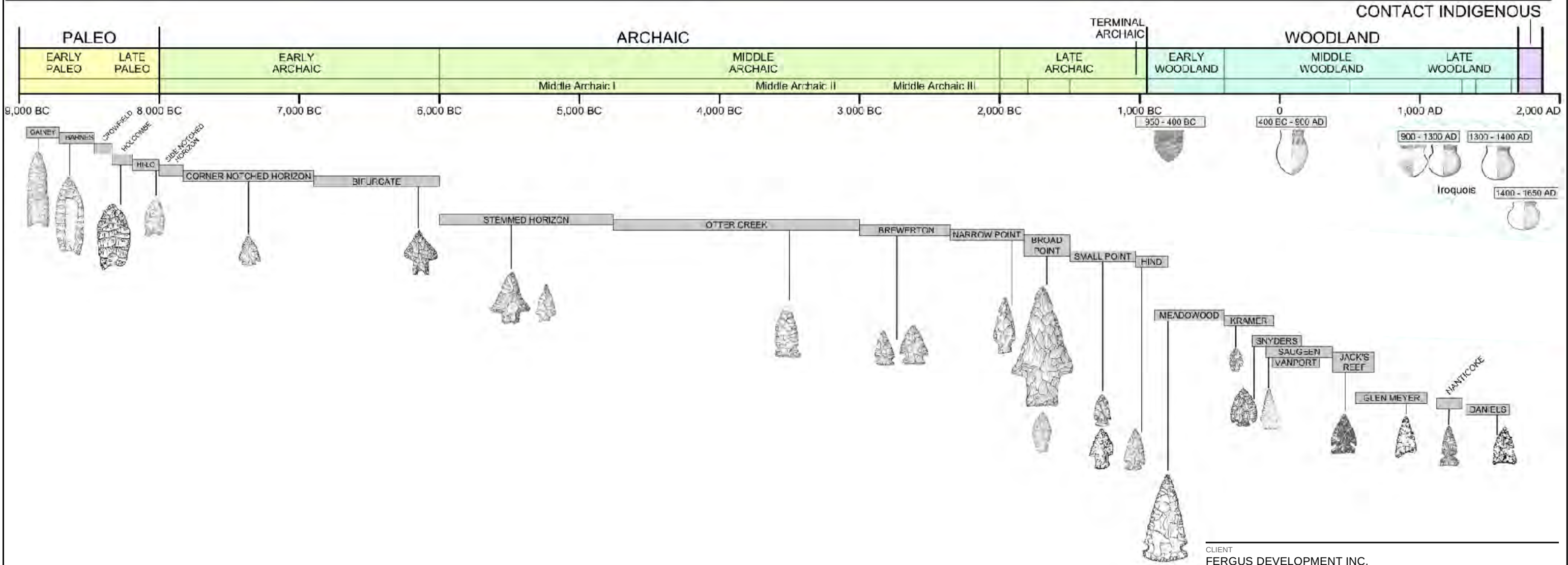
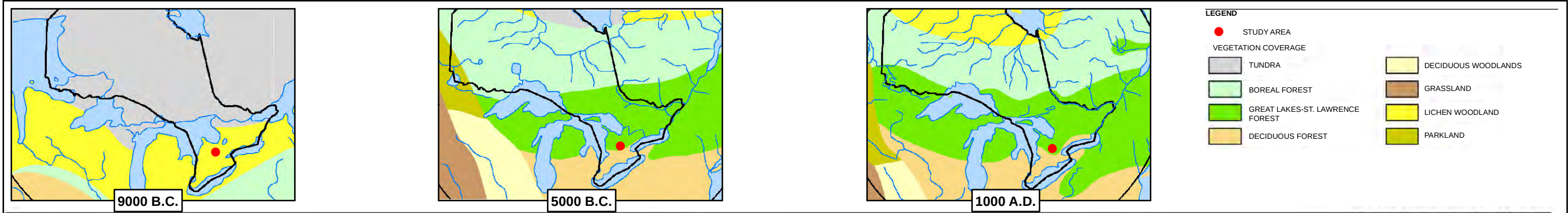
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PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
FERGUS GOLF CLUB
WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY AND
PROPOSED CLUBHOUSE
CENTRE WELLINGTON TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

TITLE
DETAIL OF STUDY AREA

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2024-03-12
	DESIGNED	LCM
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	LCM
	APPROVED	RF

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NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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- FOX, W.A. -1982 GLEN MEYER TANGED-TRIANGULAR. KEWA 82-1.
- FOX, W.A. -1981 NANTICOKE NOTCHED POINTS. KEWA 81-3.
- FOX, W.A. -1981 DANIELS TRIANGULAR POINTS. KEWA 81-1.

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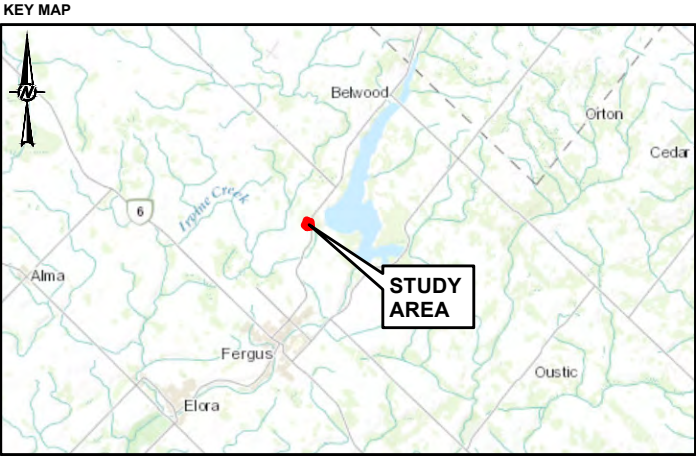
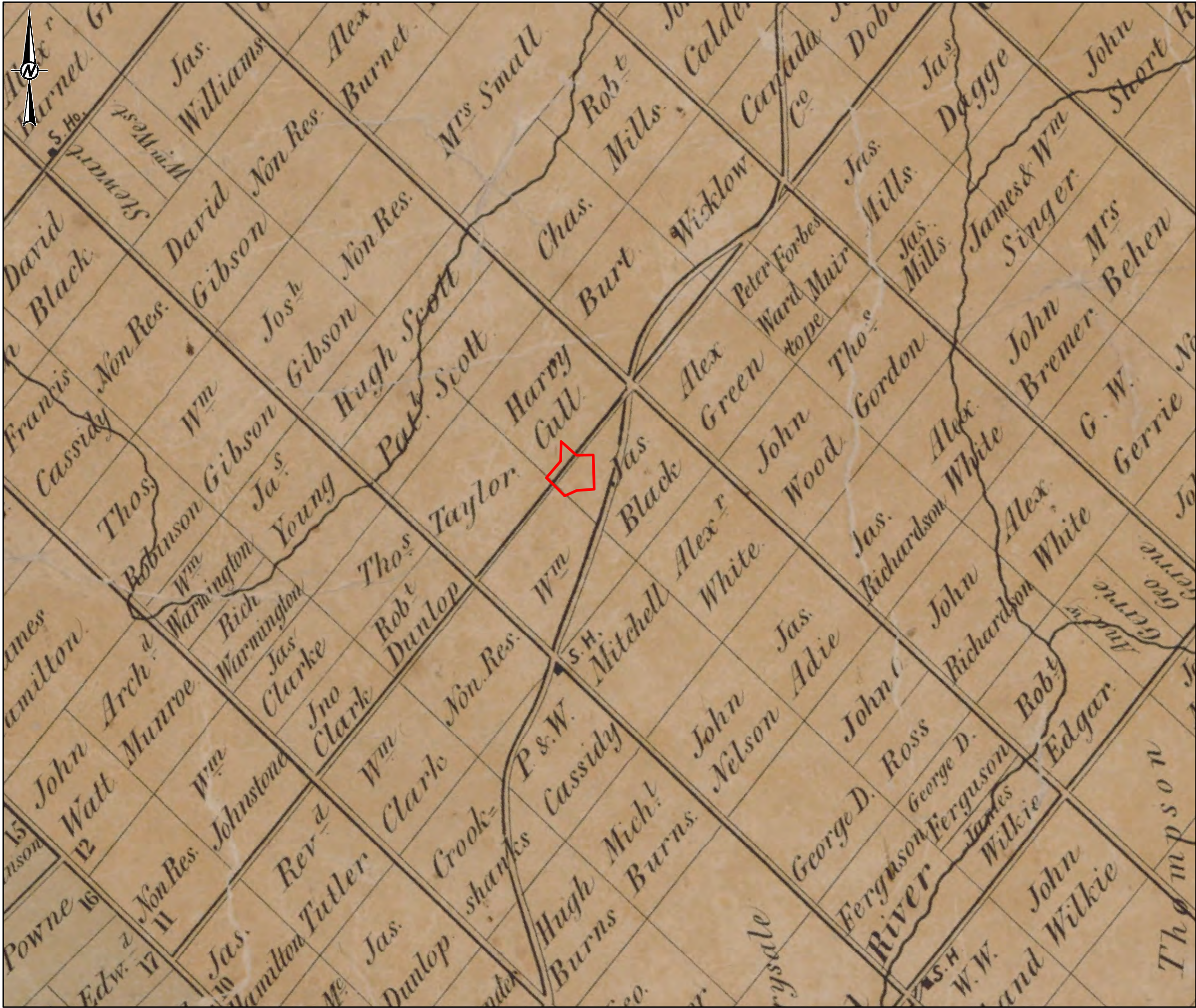
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FERGUS GOLF CLUB
WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY AND
PROPOSED CLUBHOUSE
CENTRE WELLINGTON TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

TITLE
PRE-CONTACT INDIGENOUS CULTURE HISTORY OF
SOUTHERN ONTARIO

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REVIEWED	LCM	
APPROVED	RF	

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STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. LESLIE, GUY AND WHELOCK, CHARLES J. 1861. MAP OF THE COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, CANADA WEST. W.C. CHEWETT AND COMPANY, TORONTO

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 17N

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PROJECT

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FERGUS GOLF CLUB
WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY AND
PROPOSED CLUBHOUSE
CENTRE WELLINGTON TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

TITLE

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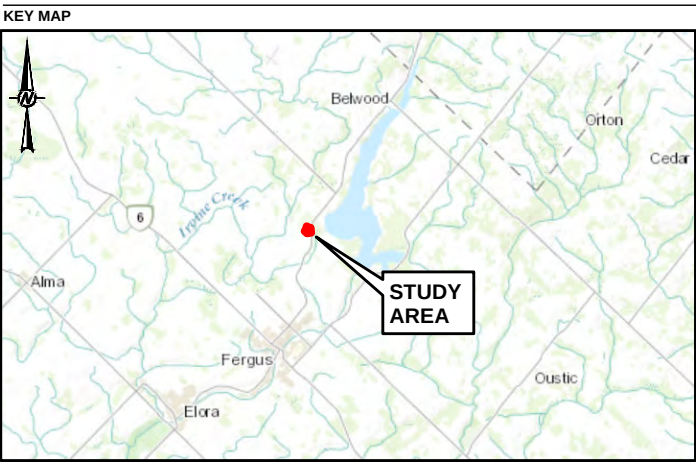
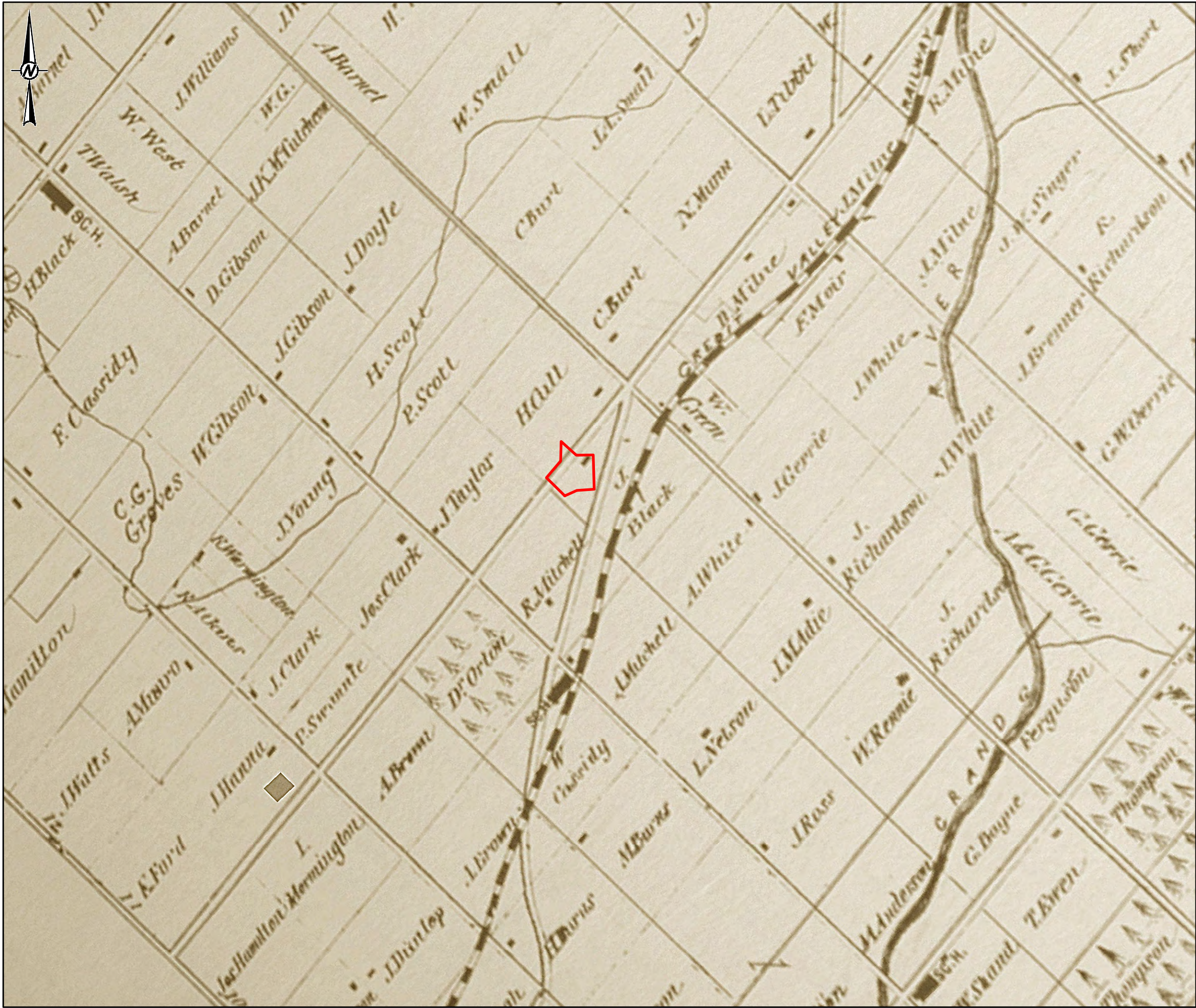
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STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. WALKER AND MILES. 1877. ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF WELLINGTON COUNTY. RICHARDSON, BOND, AND WRIGHT LTD., OWEN SOUND

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 17N

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FERGUS DEVELOPMENT INC.

PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
FERGUS GOLF CLUB
WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY AND
PROPOSED CLUBHOUSE
CENTRE WELLINGTON TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

TITLE

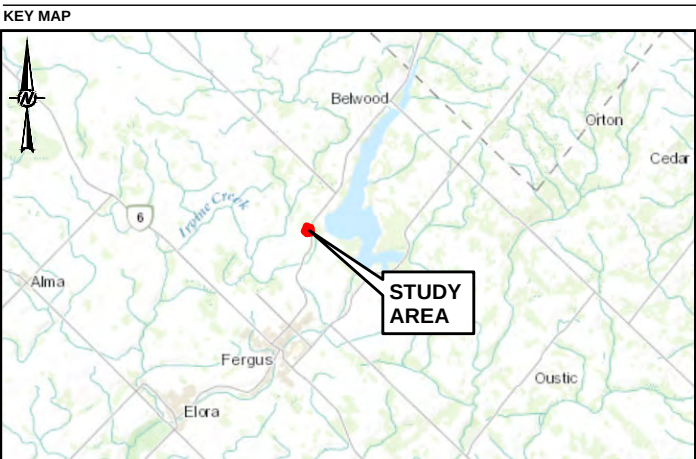
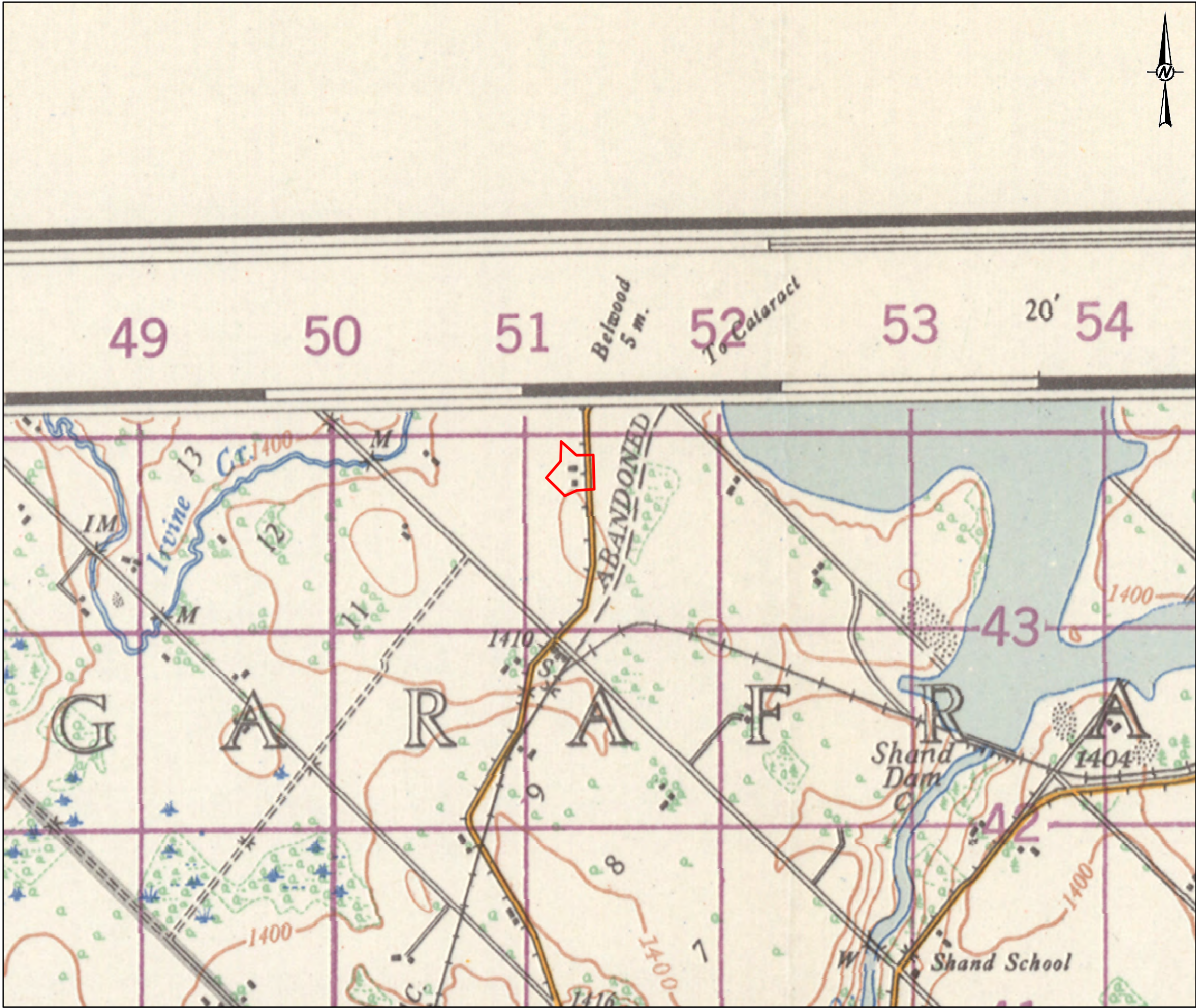
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LEGEND
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NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

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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
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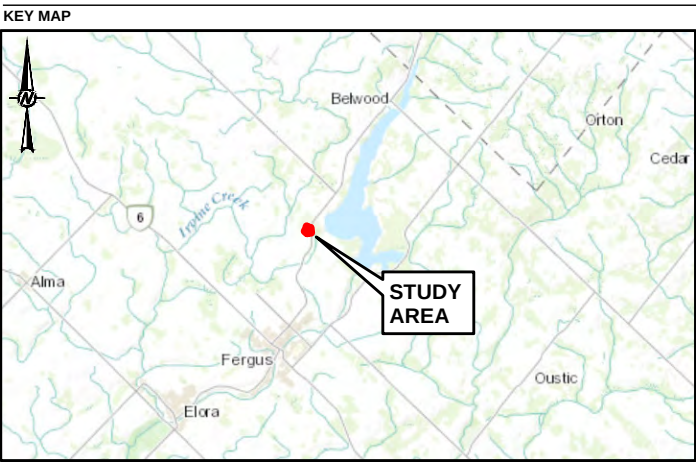
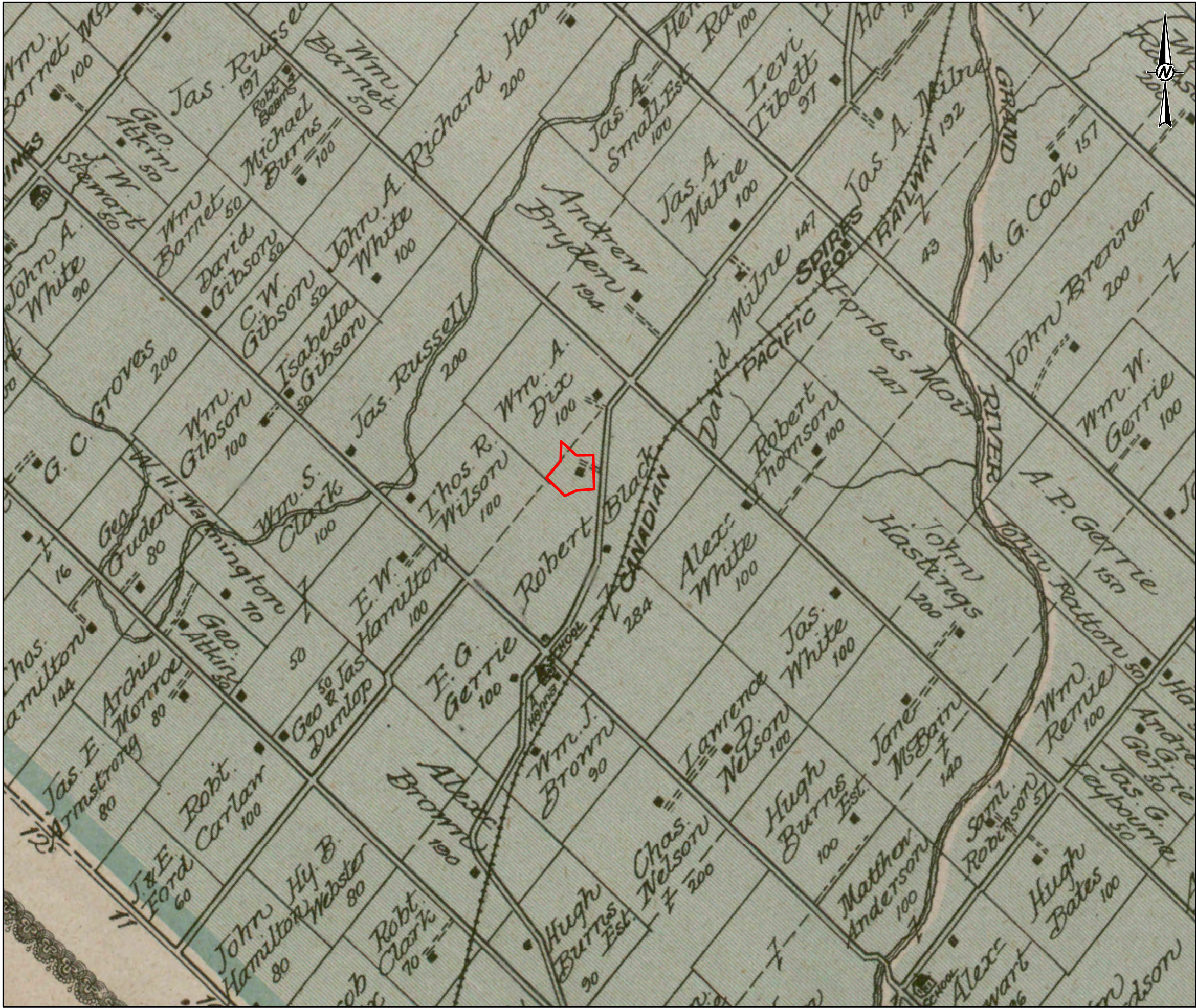
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FERGUS GOLF CLUB
WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY AND
PROPOSED CLUBHOUSE
CENTRE WELLINGTON TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

TITLE
A PORTION OF THE 1939 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

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	APPROVED	RF	

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NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
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2. IMAGERY CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEBCO, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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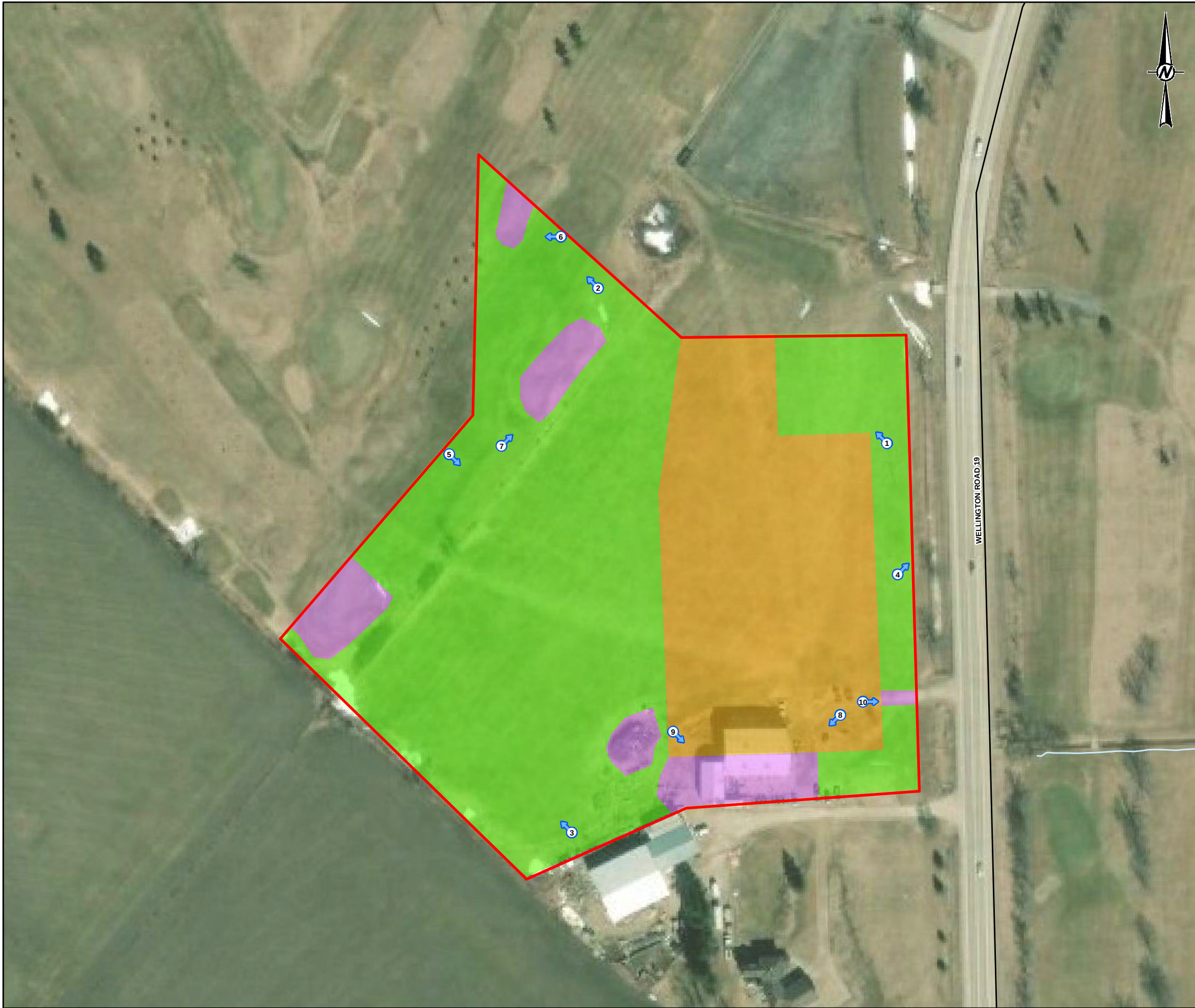
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FERGUS GOLF CLUB
WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY AND
PROPOSED CLUBHOUSE
CENTRE WELLINGTON TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

TITLE
A PORTION OF THE 1906 HISTORICAL ATLAS OF WELLINGTON COUNTY

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PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	LCM	
APPROVED	RF	

PROJECT NO. 21456909 CONTROL 0018 REV. 0 MAP 7

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LEGEND

- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5M INTERVALS; NO FURTHER WORK RECOMMENDED
- PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED; NO FURTHER WORK RECOMMENDED
- PREVIOUSLY DISTURBED; NO FURTHER WORK RECOMMENDED
- STUDY AREA
- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. IMAGERY CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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CLIENT

FERGUS DEVELOPMENT INC.

PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
FERGUS GOLF CLUB
WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY AND
PROPOSED CLUBHOUSE
CENTRE WELLINGTON TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

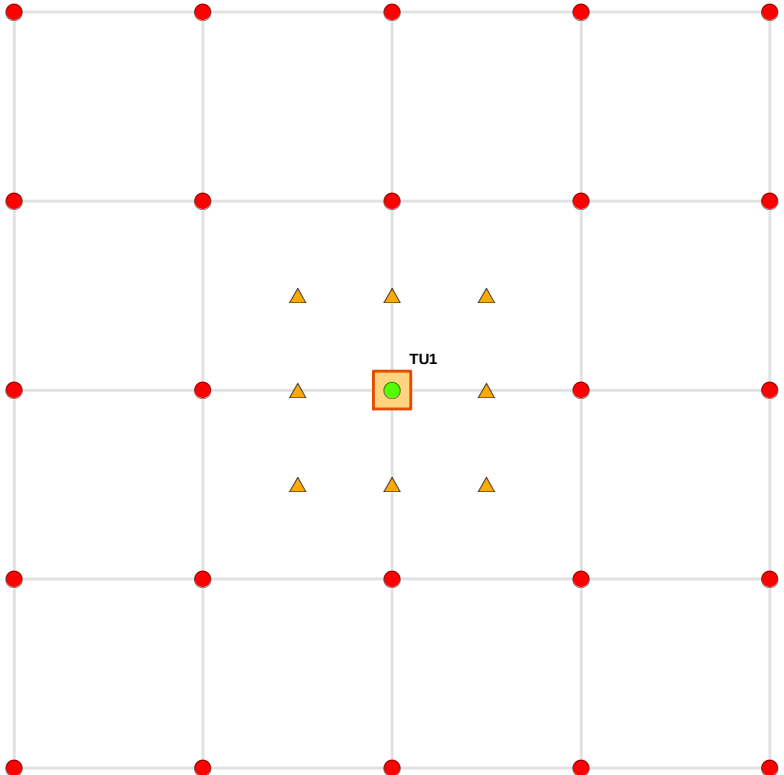
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STAGE 2 METHODS AND RESULTS

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LEGEND

-  POSITIVE TEST PIT
 NEGATIVE TEST PIT
 NEGATIVE CARDINAL TEST PIT
 TEST UNIT
 5 METRE GRID

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

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CLIENT
FERGUS DEVELOPMENT INC.

PROJECT

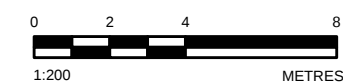
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FERGUS GOLF CLUB
WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY AND
PROPOSED CLUBHOUSE
CENTRE WELLINGTON TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

TITLE

LOCATION A INTENSIFIED SURVEY MAP

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	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	LCM
	APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
21456909	0018	0	9



12.0 CLOSURE

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

WSP Canada Inc.



Lafe Meichenheimer, M.A.
Senior Archaeologist



Rhiannon Fisher, M.Sc., RPA
Lead Archaeologist

LCM/RF/spt

APPENDIX A

**Location A
Artifact Catalogue**

Table 4: Location A Artifact Catalogue.

Cat. #	Loc.	CSP #	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1	A	TP1	Stone	Chert: Onondaga	Tools & Equipment	Debitage	Biface Thinning Flake	Complete			Chipped			

