

## Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

47 Bedford Road  
Township of Guelph/Eramosa  
County of Wellington  
Part of Lot 8, Concession 2 Division D  
Historic Township of Guelph  
Historic County of Wellington

November 26, 2023

Prepared for: The Proponent

Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.

Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379

PIF#: P379-0625-2023

Related PIF#(s): NA

Version: Original

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 2.37 Ha in size. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that while a large portion of the Study Area has been impacted by deep soil disturbance and movement, that archaeological potential still remained. As such a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was completed on the Study Area which confirmed deep soil disturbance related to adjacent infrastructure development. The balance of the Study Area consisted of small portions of graded slope with the balance being subject to a 5 m Test Pit Survey.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey identified no archaeological resources within the Study Area.

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT	5
1.2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	5
<b>2. INDIGENOUS CONTEXT</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ARCHAEOLOGICAL LAND USE	5
<b>3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1. TREATY HISTORY	7
3.2. STUDY AREA HISTORY	7
<b>4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1. REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	8
4.3. CEMETERIES & BURIALS	8
4.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	8
4.5. HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT	9
4.6. HISTORIC PLAQUES	9
4.7. STUDY AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	9
<b>5. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS &amp; CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>6. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>7. STAGE 2 FIELD METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>7. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>8. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS &amp; CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>9. STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>10. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>11. IMAGES</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>12. MAPS</b>	<b>19</b>
12.1. MAP 1: STUDY AREA LOCATION	20
12.2. MAP 2: STUDY AREA TOPOGRAPHIC DETAIL	21
12.3. MAP 3: STUDY AREA ENVIRONMENTAL DETAIL	22
12.4. MAP 4: STUDY AREA ATOP 1861 MAP	23
12.5. MAP 5: STUDY AREA ATOP 1877 MAP	24
12.6. MAP 6: STUDY AREA 21ST CENTURY MORPHOLOGY	25
12.7. MAP 7: STAGE 2 RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT	26
<b>13. REFERENCES</b>	<b>27</b>

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

**Project Personnel**

Professional Licensee & Project Manager: Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)  
Field Director(s): Diego Jimenez, BSc (R1371)  
Assistant Field Director(s): Sajeev Bhagowtee, AA  
Field Archaeologists: Anastasia Milne, BA  
Chris Armstrong, BAS  
Ana Henao, BSc  
Report Author(s): Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)  
Kathleen McGowan, Hon. BA (R1299)  
GIS Mapping: Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)

**Archaeological Resources Reported On Herein (Bordenized & Non-Bordenized)**

Name	Borden	Affinity	Type	CHVI	Notes
-	-	-	-	-	-

## 1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

### 1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located at 47 Bedford Road, Township of Guelph/Eramosa, County of Wellington, Part of Lot 8, Concession 2 Division D, Historic Township of Guelph in the Historic County of Wellington (Map 1).

The requirement for an Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Approval Authority in response to a Development Application under the Planning Act for the construction of residential units. The assessment reported on herein was undertaken after direction by the Approval Authority and before formal application submission.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the approximately 2.37 Ha Study Area. Permission, without limitation, was provided by the proponent to survey, assess, and document the archaeological potential and resources, if present, of the Study Area.

### 1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is irregular in shape, approximately 2.37 Ha in size, and is predominantly scrubland, with treed portions, and an extant, occupied and serviced home with associated outbuildings and driveways (Maps 2 & 3).

The Study Area is situated within the Ellis Creek - Speed River watershed (OMNRF 2023). The Speed River is 480 m east of the Study Area.

The Study Area is situated within the Guelph Drumlin Field (11) physiographic region of Southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam 1984).

## 2. INDIGENOUS CONTEXT

### 2.1. Indigenous Peoples Archaeological Land Use

A search was conducted on October 27, 2023, within the Sites Module of the provincial PastPort System for all pre-contact registered archaeological sites within a 5 km radius of the Study Area. The Sites Module is the online registry of all known and registered archaeological

## Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

sites and is maintained by the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). This determined that a total of 6 such sites have been registered as of the date of this report.

This baseline review was conducted to better place the specific Study Area within the known archaeological landscape of the surrounding area, in specific relation to land use patterns by Indigenous peoples. A 5 km radius was chosen, by the licensee, to better sample the broader known archaeological landscape in which the Study Area is situated by reviewing sites registered as 'Pre-Contact' or 'Indigenous'. It should be noted that low numbers, or an absence of registered archaeological sites, is directly tied to the degree of archaeological survey conducted within the area. Further, absence or productivity of sites may not accurately reflect the land use patterns of Indigenous peoples within the landscape.

Within the data reviewed for this assessment, it is of note that there are only Late Archaic and 'Pre-Contact' site noted, with a distinct lack of later Woodland period presence.

While it is know that Southern-Ontario, as a whole, has been inhabited by Indigenous peoples from the Paleo-Indian period, the specific past land use of the Study Areas location suggests a focused and sustained occupation by various Indigenous peoples.

TABLE 1: REGISTERED INDIGENOUS SITES WITHIN 5 KM RADIUS OF STUDY AREA

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Archaic, Late	3
Aboriginal	3
Other Camp/Campsite	1
Findspot	2
Pre-Contact	3
Aboriginal	3
Other Camp/Campsite	1
Scatter	1
Findspot	1

*It should be noted that this list contains site types and designations created in the 20th century and may not accurately reflect the true nature or purpose of the identified sites.*

### 3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

#### 3.1. Treaty History

The Study Area is located within the boundaries of the Between the Lakes Treaty No. 3. This treaty was signed on December 7, 1792 by Chiefs and Principle Women of the Mississauga Nation and John Graves Simcoe on behalf of the British Crown. The treaty includes over 3 million acres between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. It extends along the northeastern shore of Lake Erie to outside of Port Bruce where it shares its western border with the McKee Purchase, London Township Purchase, and Huron Tract Purchase. It extends north to approximately Arthur and then southeast to Indian Point, Burlington. On the east its bordered by the Ajetance Purchase, the Head of the Lake Purchase, and the Brant Tract. The Between the Lakes Treaty is split into two sections with the Haldimand Tract running directly down the middle of the treaty lands just shy of 10km on either side the Grand River (MIA 2023).

#### 3.2. Study Area History

Guelph is the largest historical settlement nearest to the Study Area and was founded in 1827 by John Galt, an agent of the Canada Company (Rayburn 1997). The settlement was incorporated as a city in 1879.

A review of historical resources resulted in the following data relevant to the Study Area:

#### **Map 4: Map of the County of Wellington 1861 (Leslie 1861)**

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 8, Concession 2 Division D. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of *Captain Vale*. There are no structures recorded on or adjacent to the Study Area. The Speed River is illustrated east of the Study Area.

#### **Map 5: Map of the Township of Guelph 1877 (Walker & Miles 1877)**

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 8, Concession 2 Division D. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of *Capt Vale*. There is a structure noted on the western extent of Lot 8, well outside the limits of the Study Area. The Speed River is illustrated east of the Study Area.

**Map 6: 21st Century Study Area Morphology (Walker & Miles 1877)**

A review of available air photo history indicates that a large portion of the Study Area has been subject to extensive soil disturbance/movement. It appears that a large infrastructure project is present along the north eastern portion of the Study Area, with the Study Area being impacted by this work.

The following should be noted in regard to the review of historic maps:

- Study Area placement within historic maps is only approximate
- Many historic maps were subscriber based, meaning only individuals who paid a fee would have their property details mapped

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Study Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian peoples.

4.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on October 27, 2023, using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 557985 N 482559 indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area.

4.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

A review of Archaeological Assessment reports currently accepted into the provincial register of archaeological reports that have been completed within, directly adjacent too, or detail site excavations within a 50 m buffer of the Study Area resulted in the discovery of no such reports.

4.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on October 27, 2023, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

4.4. Archaeological Management Plan

There is no active and/or approved Archaeological Management/Master Plan for the area in which the Study Area is located.

4.5. Heritage Conservation District

The Study Area is not situated within an existing or proposed Heritage Conservation District (OHT 2023).

4.6. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2022).

4.7. Study Area Archaeological Potential

The Study Area retains the following criteria of indicating archaeological potential:

- The Study Area is situated within an area suitable for resource procurement, transit and habitation by both pre-historic and post-contact Indigenous Peoples.

5. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

While it appears that portions of the Study Area have been impacted by soil disturbance activities, there is still archaeological potential. Based on this analysis, it is concluded that a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required of the Study Area.

6. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the analysis and conclusion of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey is recommended for the Study Area and should conform to the following:

- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a test pit survey with the following conditions:
  - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
  - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
  - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
  - ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
  - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
  - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
  - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

## 7. STAGE 2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the Field Director reviewed the existing Stage 1 archaeological analysis and recommendations; all field staff were then briefed on the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Fieldwork was conducted on November 9, 2023. The weather consisted of light cloud cover or sunny conditions, but at all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather conditions. The Study Area limits were defined in the field through the use of a GPS referenced overlay of the Study Area.

The assessment began with a visual review of the Study Area conditions.

TABLE 2: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Director(s)
Nov-9-2023	9°C, light cloud cover	McGowan(R1299)	Bhagowtee

The Study Area was found to consist of predominantly well ploughed and weathered agricultural fields (Images 1 and 2). These fields were subject to a 5 m Pedestrian Survey with no archaeological resources being found. The manicured lawns and orchard around the extant home were subject to a 5 m Test Pit Survey with no archaeological resources being found (Images 3 and 4). The Test Pit Survey found examples of both disturbed and undisturbed soils, however, the disturbed soils were not concentrated in any specific area and as such did not alter the survey transects nor methodology. The topsoil consisted of a mixture of sand and gravel atop a light yellow subsoil.

The archaeological methodology employed during the Stage 2 Test Pit survey consisted of:

- All test pits were excavated by shovel at 5 m intervals on 5 m transects (unless noted above)
- Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all structures, both extant and in ruin, when present
- All test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
- All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
- All excavated soils which were of an undisturbed context were screened through 6 mm wire mesh
- All test pits were backfilled

The archaeological survey of the property resulted in the discovery of no archaeological resources.

## 7. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The completed archaeological assessment resulted in the creation of various documentary records (Table 3).

TABLE 3: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes
Field Notes: P379-0625-2023	Digital Files	-
Photos: P379-0625-2023	Digital Files	-

## 8. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area, measuring approximately 2.37 Ha in size was subject to a complete archaeological assessment. The Study Area was found to consist of an intermix of disturbed and undisturbed soils. No archaeological resources were noted during the survey.

TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 5m Test Pit Survey	No Resources	1.18	49.8%
Archaeological Potential: 5m Judgmental Test Pit Survey	No Resources	0.84	35.4%
Low Potential: Extant structures, driveways etc.	-	0.13	5.5%
Low Potential: Slope/Graded Slope.	-	0.22	9.3%
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.37</b>	<b>100</b>

## 9. STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

## 10. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists requires that the following standard statements be provided within all archaeological reports for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126):

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

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

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

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

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

11. IMAGES



Image 1: Graded slope adjacent to road way.



Image 2: Natural Gas Hazard.



Image 3: Extant structures and parking area.



Image 4: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m Test Pit Survey.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 5: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m Test Pit Survey.



Image 6: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m Test Pit Survey. Note gentle slope forming.



Image 7: Area subject to 5m Test Pit Survey in the foreground with banked slope forming in background.



Image 8: Area subject to 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey, note large back dirt mound.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 9: Area subject to 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey, note large back dirt mound.



Image 10: Area subject to 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey, note large back dirt mound.



Image 11 Detail of debris forming back dirt mounds within the disturbed portion of the Study Area.



Image 12: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m Test Pit Survey., note extensive grading and slope in background.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 13: Example of debris forming back dirt mounds.



Image 14: Area subject to 5 m Test Pit Survey.



Image 15: View of extensive mounding and soil disturbance covered in vegetation.



Image 16: Area subject to a 5 m Test Pit Survey.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 17: Sample Test Pit showing shall to nil topsoil horizon.



Image 18: Example of periodic low lying and wet pockets as noted within the Study Area.



Image 19: Sample Test Pit showing shall to nil topsoil horizon.

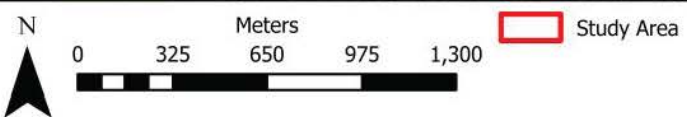
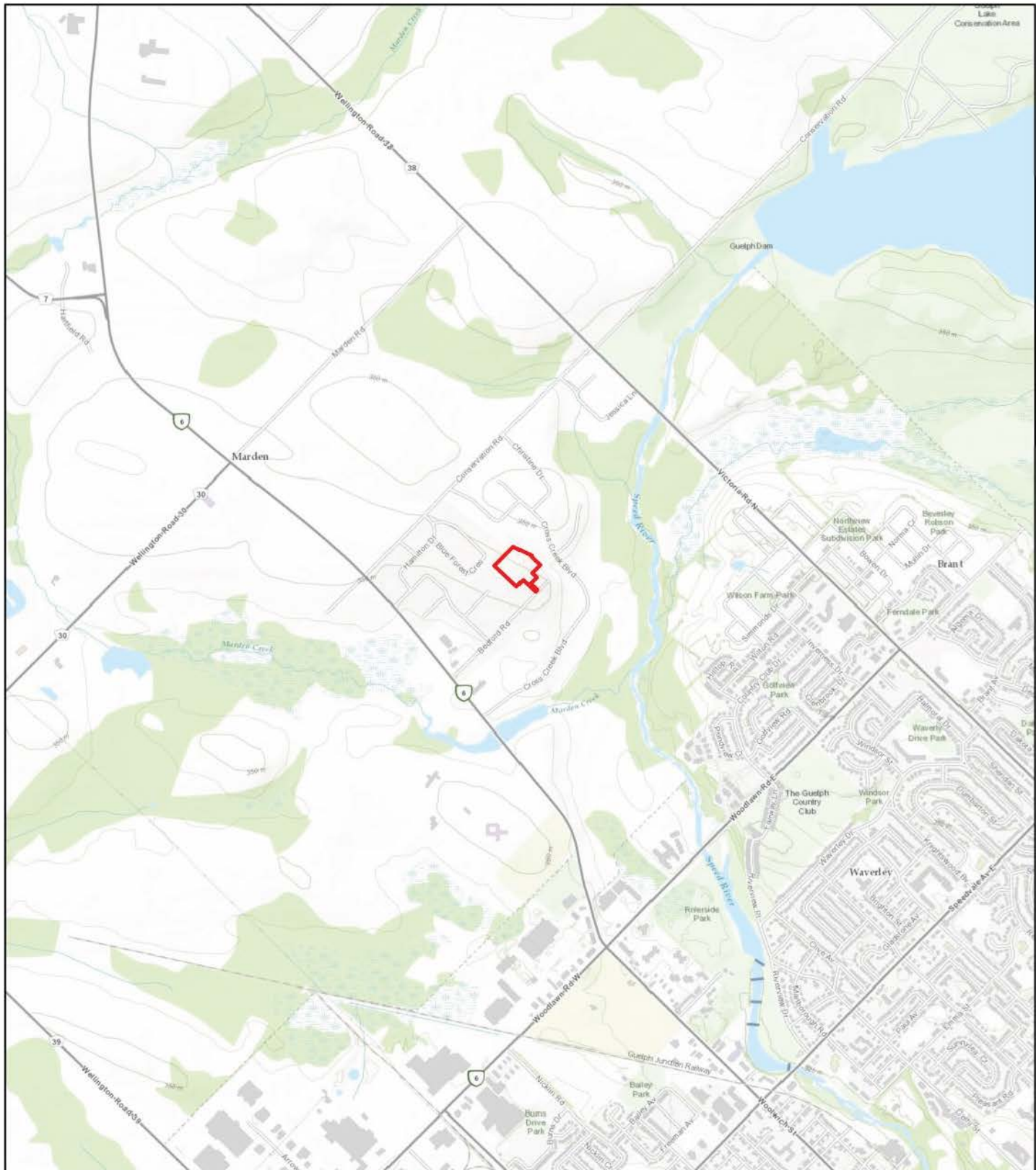


Image 20: Example of asphalt disturbance in lands subject to 5 m Test Pit Survey.



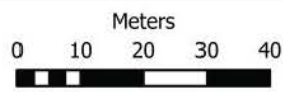
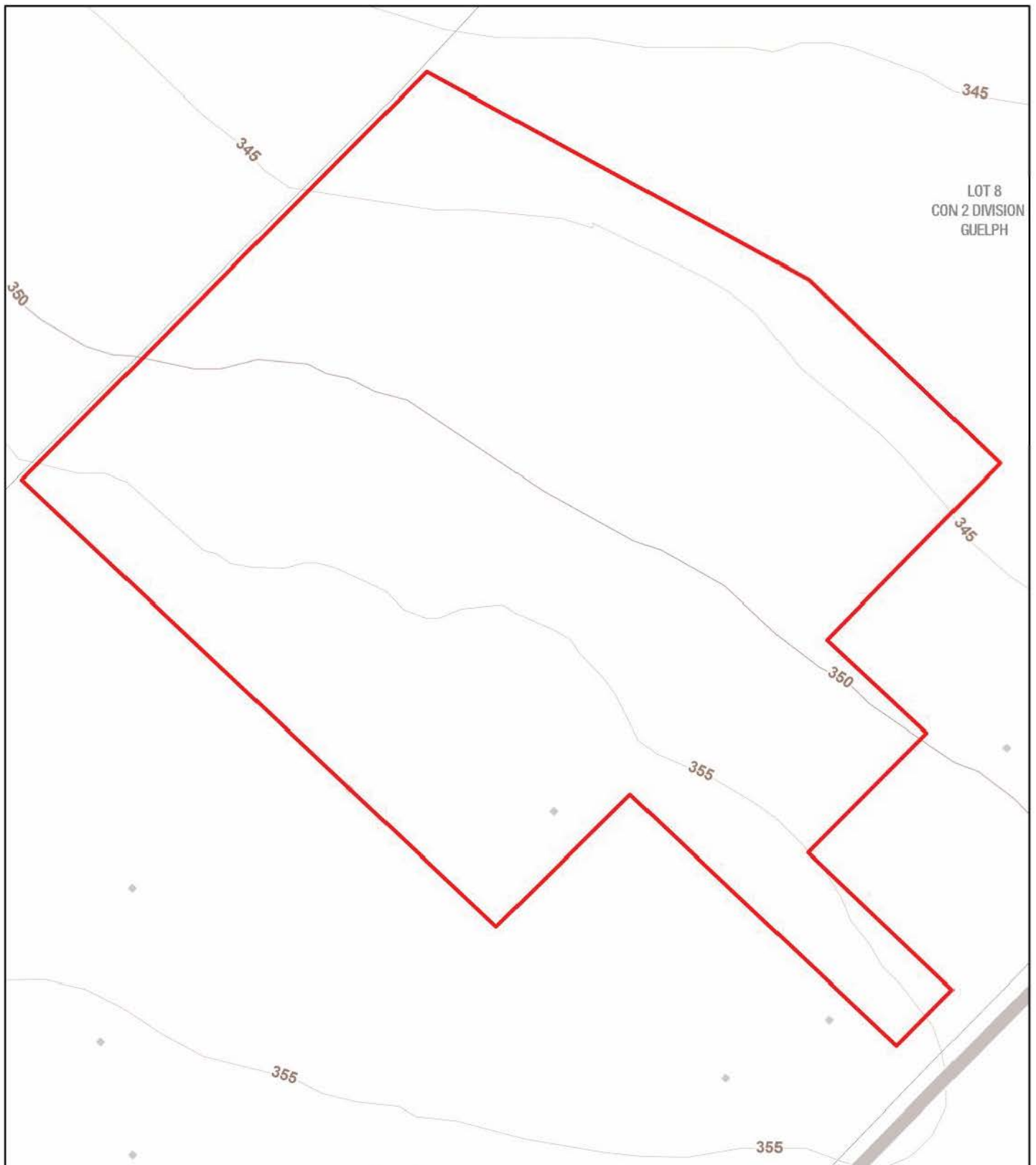
Image 20: Large stormwater infrastructure adjacent to the north eastern limit of the Study Area.

12. MAPS



Source: City of Guelph, Region of Waterloo, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

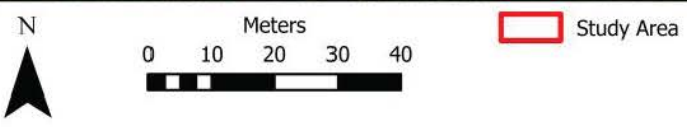
Map 1: Study Area Location



 Study Area

Source: Government of Ontario; Government of Ontario;  
Government of Ontario, Land Information Ontario (LIO-  
MNR), © King's Printer for Ontario, 2023.  
© Imprimeur du Roi pour l'Ontario, 2023., [https://  
www.ontario.ca/page/open-government-licence-ontario](https://www.ontario.ca/page/open-government-licence-ontario)

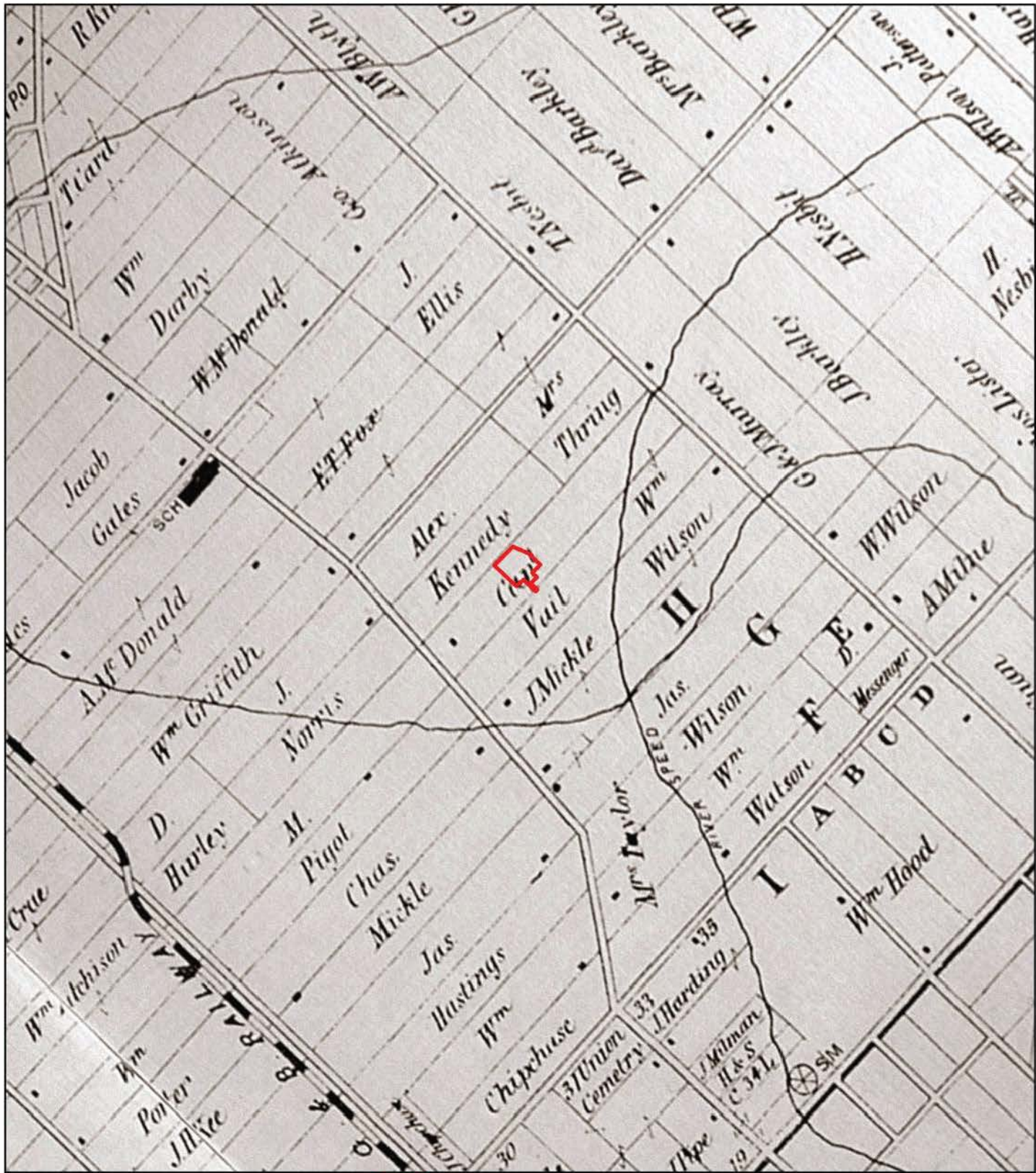
Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



Source: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA,  
City of Guelph, Region of Waterloo, Province of Ontario,  
Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin,  
INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail





Source: Walker & Miles 1877

Map 5: Study Area atop 1877 Map



Top: Study Area in 2006, note soil movement in the north eastern quadrant.



Top: Study Area in 2016, note extensive soil movement in the north eastern and south western limits.

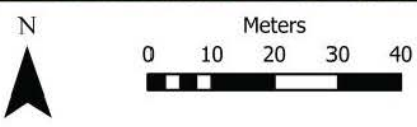
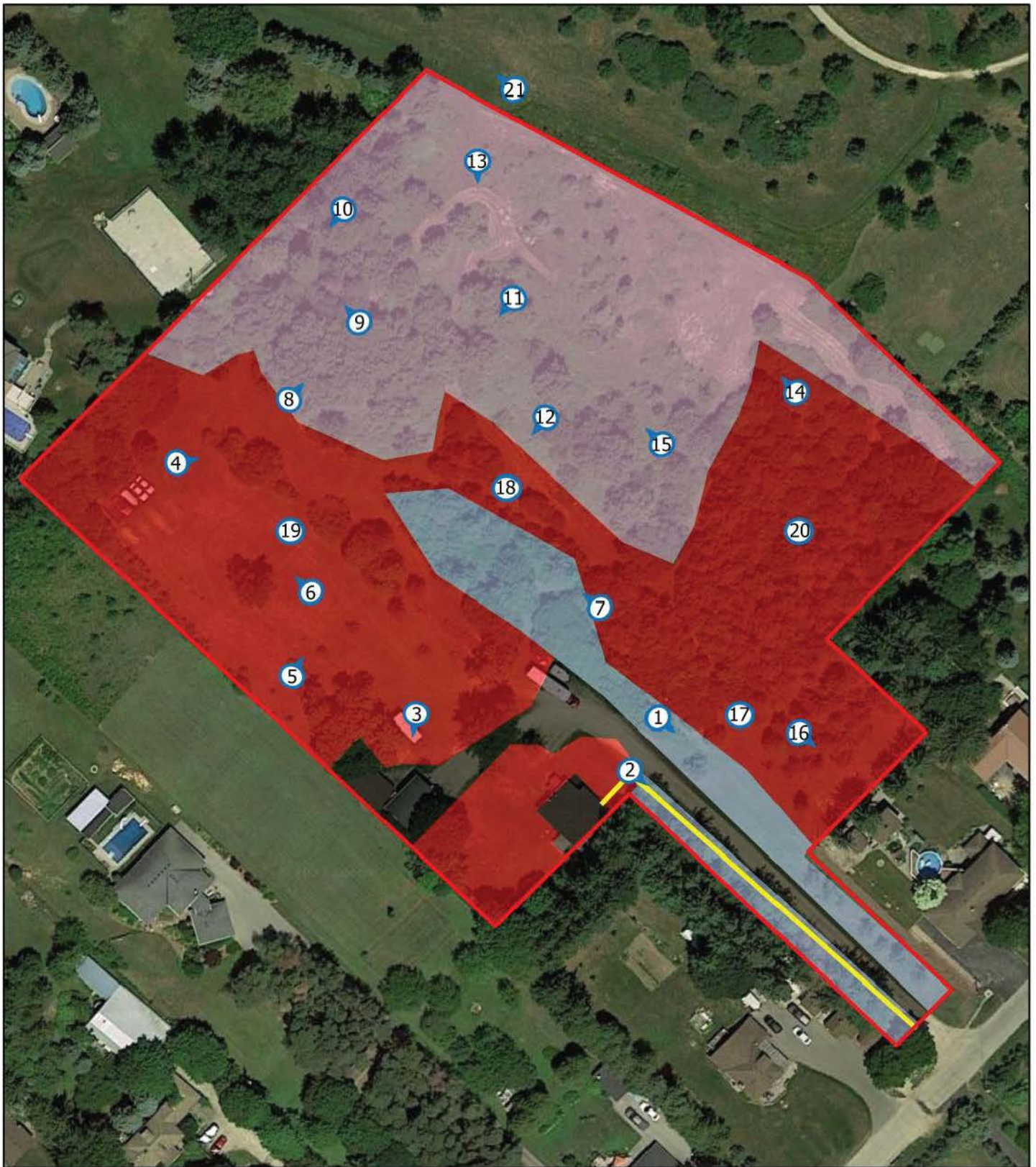


Top: Study Area in 2014, note extensive soil movement in the north eastern and south western limits.



 Study Area

Source: Google Earth 2023



- Study Area
- 5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources
- 5m Judgmental Test Pit Survey - Deep Disturbance & Grading: No Archaeological Resources
- Low Potential: Slope / Graded Slope >20°
- Low Potential: Extant structures, driveways etc.
- Hazard: Gas Utility
- 13 Photo # & Direction

Source: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA, City of Guelph, Region of Waterloo, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

**Map 7: Stage 2 Results of Assessment**

### 13. REFERENCES

Chapman, L.J., and Putnam, D.F.

1984 "Physiography of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey", Map P.2715 (coloured). Scale 1:600 00.

Irvin Heritage Inc (IHI)

2023 Archaeological Catalogue Dating System (ACDS) v2023A.

Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT)

2022 *Heritage Conservation Districts in Ontario*. Ontario Heritage Trust: Accessed Online.

Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT)

2022 "An Inventory of Provincial Plaques Across Ontario". Ontario Heritage Trust: Accessed Online.

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

2023 "Site Data Search" *Ontario's Past Portal*. King's Printer for Ontario: Accessed Online.

Ontario Ministry of Indigenous Affairs (MIA)

2023 *Map of Ontario Treaties and Reserves*. King's Printer for Ontario: Accessed Online.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (OMNRF)

2023 *Ontario Watershed Information Tool (OWIT)*. King's Printer for Ontario: Accessed Online.