

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

Part of Lot 17, Concession 4
Community of Ariss
Guelph Eramosa Township
Wellington County
Historic Township of Pilkington
Historic County of Wellington

July 17, 2023

Prepared for: The Proponent

Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.

Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379

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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 7.77 Ha in size. The Archaeological Assessment report on herein was completed to facilitate a proposed residential development.

The Study Area was found to consist of predominantly well ploughed and weathered agricultural fields. These fields were subject to a 5 m Pedestrian Survey with no archaeological resources being found. A drainage ditch had been excavated through the Study Area along a roughly North-South alignment and then was found to follow the northern limit of the Study Area moving East. This cut off portions of former agricultural fields rendering them in accessible to ploughing. As such these areas, along with the tree lines were subject to a 5 m Test Pit Survey with no archaeological resources being found. A large area of soil disturbance associated with the excavation was subject to a combination survey consisting of a 5 m Pedestrian Survey and 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey with no archaeological resources being identified.

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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT	5
1.1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT	5
1.2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	5
2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT	5
2.1. TREATY HISTORY	5
2.2. LOCAL OR COMMUNITY HISTORY	6
2.3. STUDY AREA HISTORY	6
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	7
3.1. REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	7
3.3. CEMETERIES & BURIALS	7
3.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	7
3.5. HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT	7
3.6. HISTORIC PLAQUES	7
3.7. STUDY AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	8
4. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS	8
5. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	8
6. STAGE 2 FIELD METHODOLOGY	8
7. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS	9
8. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS	10
9. STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS	10
10. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	11
11. IMAGES	12
12. MAPS	15
12.1. MAP 1: STUDY AREA LOCATION	16
12.2. MAP 2: STUDY AREA TOPOGRAPHIC DETAIL	17
12.3. MAP 3: STUDY AREA ENVIRONMENTAL DETAIL	18
12.4. MAP 4: STUDY AREA ATOP 1861 MAP	19
12.5. MAP 5: STUDY AREA ATOP 1866 MAP	20
12.6. MAP 6: STAGE 2 RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT	21
13. REFERENCES	22

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

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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 within Part of Lot 17, Concession 4, Community of Ariss, Guelph Eramosa Township, Wellington County in the Historic Township of Pilkington, 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 & 2 Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the approximate 7.77 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 rectangular in shape, approximately 7.77 Ha in size, and is predominantly active agricultural lands with small treed portions. A modern drain has been constructed within and adjacent to the Study Area, severing portions of the former agricultural lands from ploughing access (Map 2 & 3).

Provincial topographic mapping places a marshland 280 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. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1. Treaty History

The Study Area is situated within the the boundaries of the Simcoe Patent Treaty 4, otherwise known as the Crown Grant to the Six Nations or the Haldimand Tract. In 1793, the lands around the Grand River by six miles on each side were granted to the Haudenosaunee Six

Nations following their loyalty to the British Crown during the American War of Independence. It was further revised to incorporate straight boundaries rather than following the wind of the river exactly. The Haldimand Tract extends over 2700 square km from the Grand River's source in Dundalk to its mouth at Lake Erie (MIA 2023).

2.2. Local or Community History

The Study Area is closes to the historic community of Ariss. In 1900 the community consisted of a few homes, hotel and a blacksmith shop; at this time the community had no formal name (Motz 2016). In 1903 Joseph House opened a store using a room in his home to carry goods to meet the needs of those in the small community (Motz 2016). In 1908 a Post Office was established and the name of Ariss was chosen in honour of the community oldest living inhabitant, a Mrs. Ariss (Motz 2016).

2.3. Study Area History

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

Map 5: 1861 Wellington County Map (Leslie 1861)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 17, Concession 4. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of *Jas. (James) Brother* and *Michl. (Michael) Lauber*. There are no structures recorded on or adjacent to the Study Area.

Map 6: 1877 Wellington County Map (Walker & Miles 1877)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 17, Concession 4. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of *I. Beck* and *M. Lauber*. There are no structures recorded on or adjacent to the Study Area.

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

3. 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.

3.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on April 19 2023, using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 550865 N 4825311 indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area.

3.2. 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. following accepted reports.

3.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on April 19, 2023, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

3.4. Archaeological Management Plan

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

3.5. Heritage Conservation District

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

3.6. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2023).

3.7. Study Area Archaeological Potential

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

- Present or past water sources within 300 m of the Study Area,
- Proximity to early historic transportation routes
- Environmental conditions within the Study Area which are conducive to archaeological potential such as elevated topography, pockets of well drained sandy soils, and/or distinctive land formations.

4. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area retains archaeological potential owing to the presence of one or more indicators of archaeological potential. Based on this analysis, it is concluded that a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey is required of the Study Area.

5. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A visual survey must be undertaken along 5 m survey intervals.
- 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

6. 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 in May & July of 2023. The weather consisted of light cloud cover or sunny conditions, but at all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather conditions.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

TABLE 1: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Director(s)
May 29, 2023	28°C, sunny	D.Jimenez (R1371)	-
July 14, 2023	25°C, light cloud cover	D.Jimenez (R1371)	-

The Study Area was found to consist of predominantly well ploughed and weathered agricultural fields (Images 1-4). These fields were subject to a 5 m Pedestrian Survey with no archaeological resources being found. A drainage ditch had been excavated through the Study Area along a roughly North-South alignment and then was found to follow the northern limit of the Study Area moving east (Images 5 & 6). This cut off portions of former agricultural fields rendering them inaccessible to ploughing. As such these areas, along with the tree lines were subject to a 5 m Test Pit Survey with no archaeological resources being found. A large area of soil disturbance associated with the excavation was subject to a combination survey consisting of a 5 m Pedestrian Survey and 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey with no archaeological resources being identified.

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 2: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes
Field Notes: P379-0556-2023	Digital Files	-
Photos: P379-0556-2023	Digital Files	-

8. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area, measuring approximately 7.77 Ha in size was subject to a complete archaeological assessment. No archaeological resources were noted during the survey.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Pedestrian Survey	No Resources	4.25	54.7%
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey	No Resources	1.95	25.1%
Archaeological Potential - Combination Survey 5 m Pedestrian Survey & 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey	No Resources	0.80	10.3%
Low Potential: Extant structures, driveways etc.	-	0.77	9.9%
Total		7.77	100

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: Field Archaeologist conducting a 5 m Transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 2: Pedestrian Survey Conditions.



Image 3: Pedestrian Survey Conditions.



Image 4: Ground visibility during Pedestrian Survey.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 5: Excavated and graded drainage channel.



Image 6: View of drainage channel.



Image 7: Area of disturbance related to channel excavation, area subject to combination survey of 5 m Pedestrian Survey and 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey.



Image 8: Field Archaeologists conducting 5 m Test Pit Survey.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

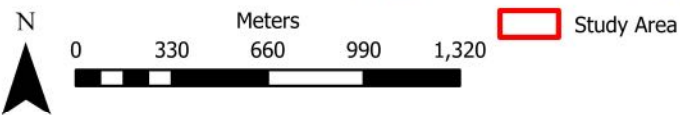
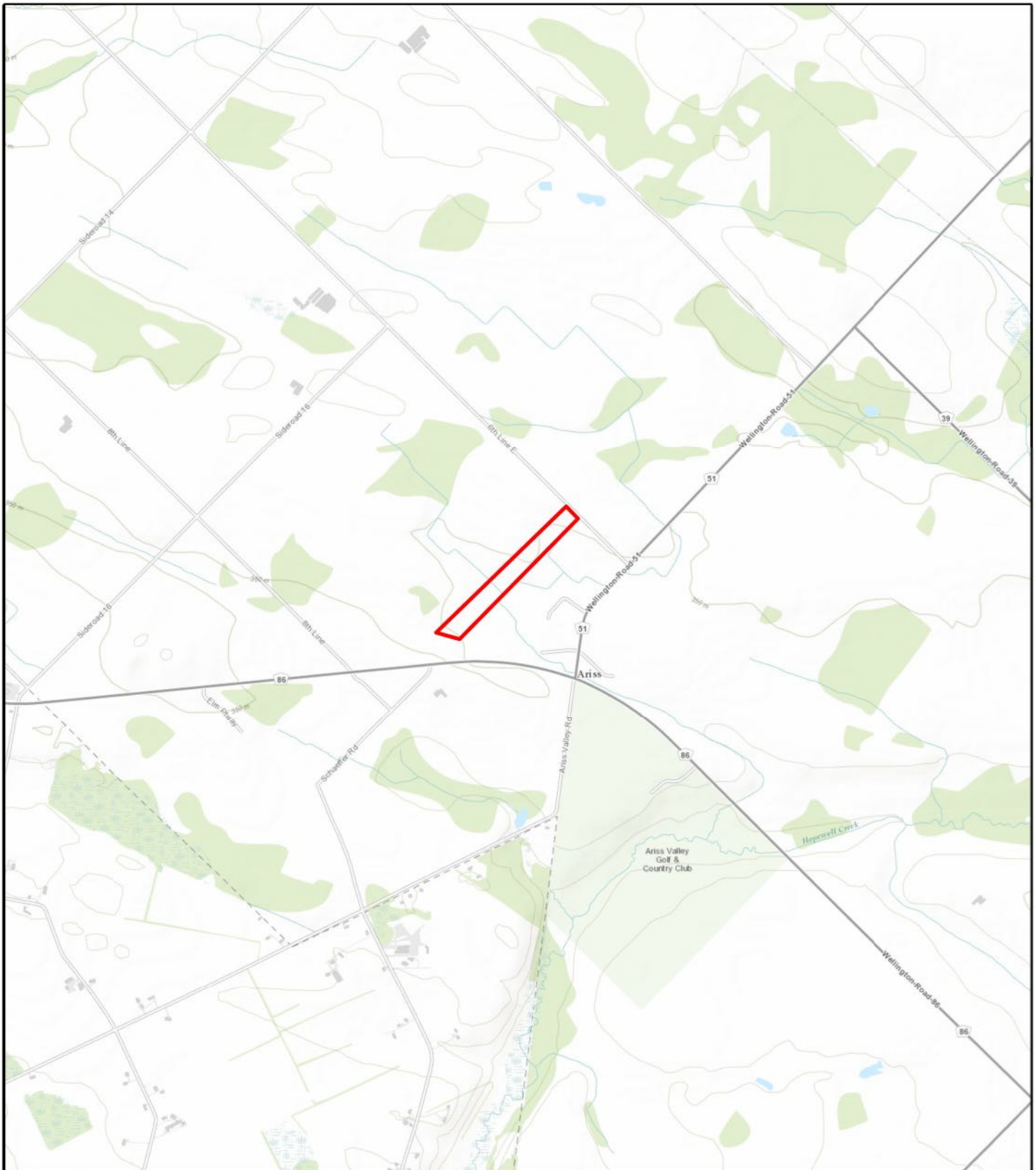


Image 9: Field Archaeologists conducting 5 m Test Pit Survey.



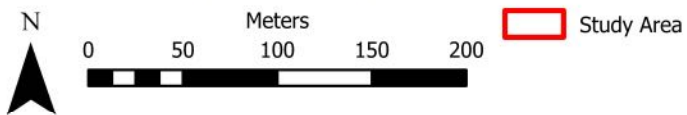
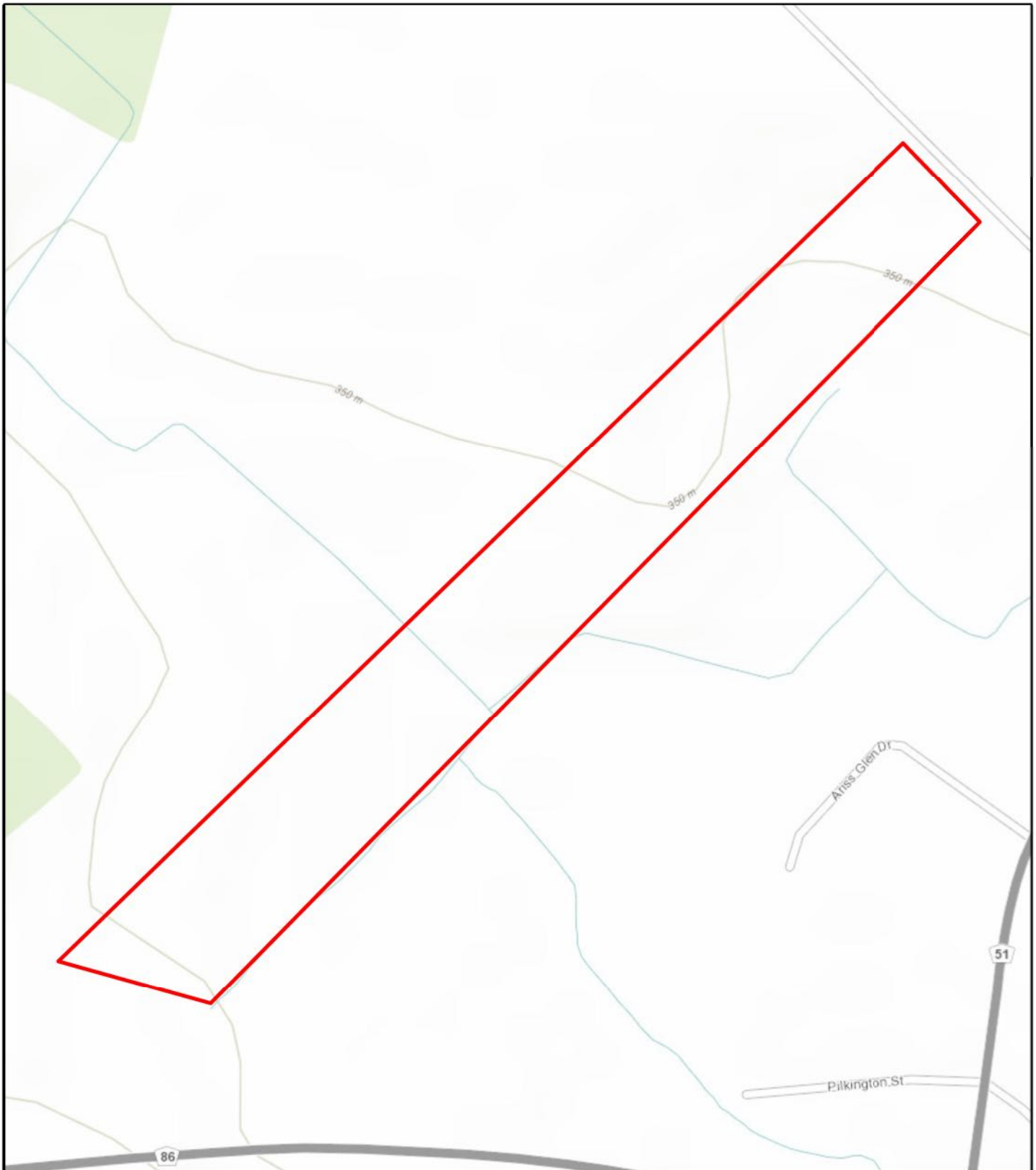
Image 10: Field Archaeologists conducting 5 m Test Pit Survey.

12. MAPS



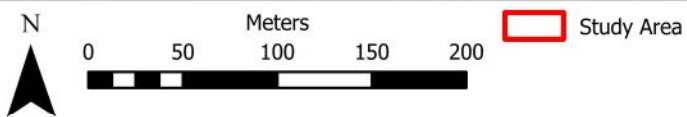
Source: Township of Woolwich, Region of Waterloo,
Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE,
Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA,
AAFC, NRCan

Map 1: Study Area Location



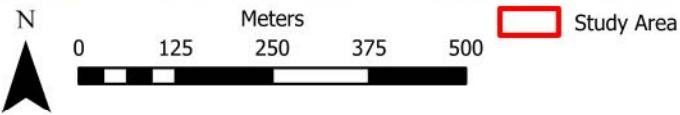
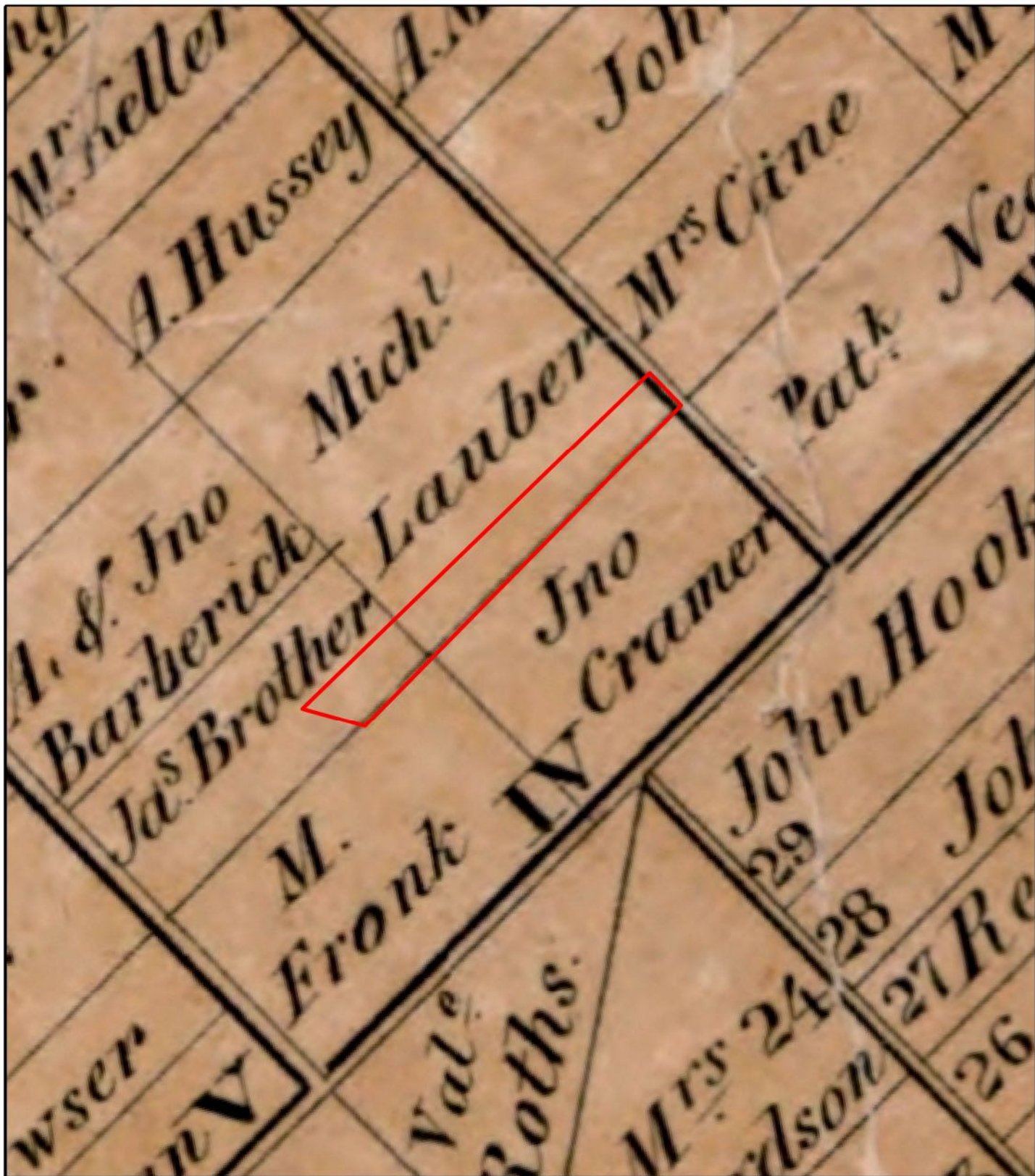
Source: Township of Woolwich, Region of Waterloo,
Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE,
Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



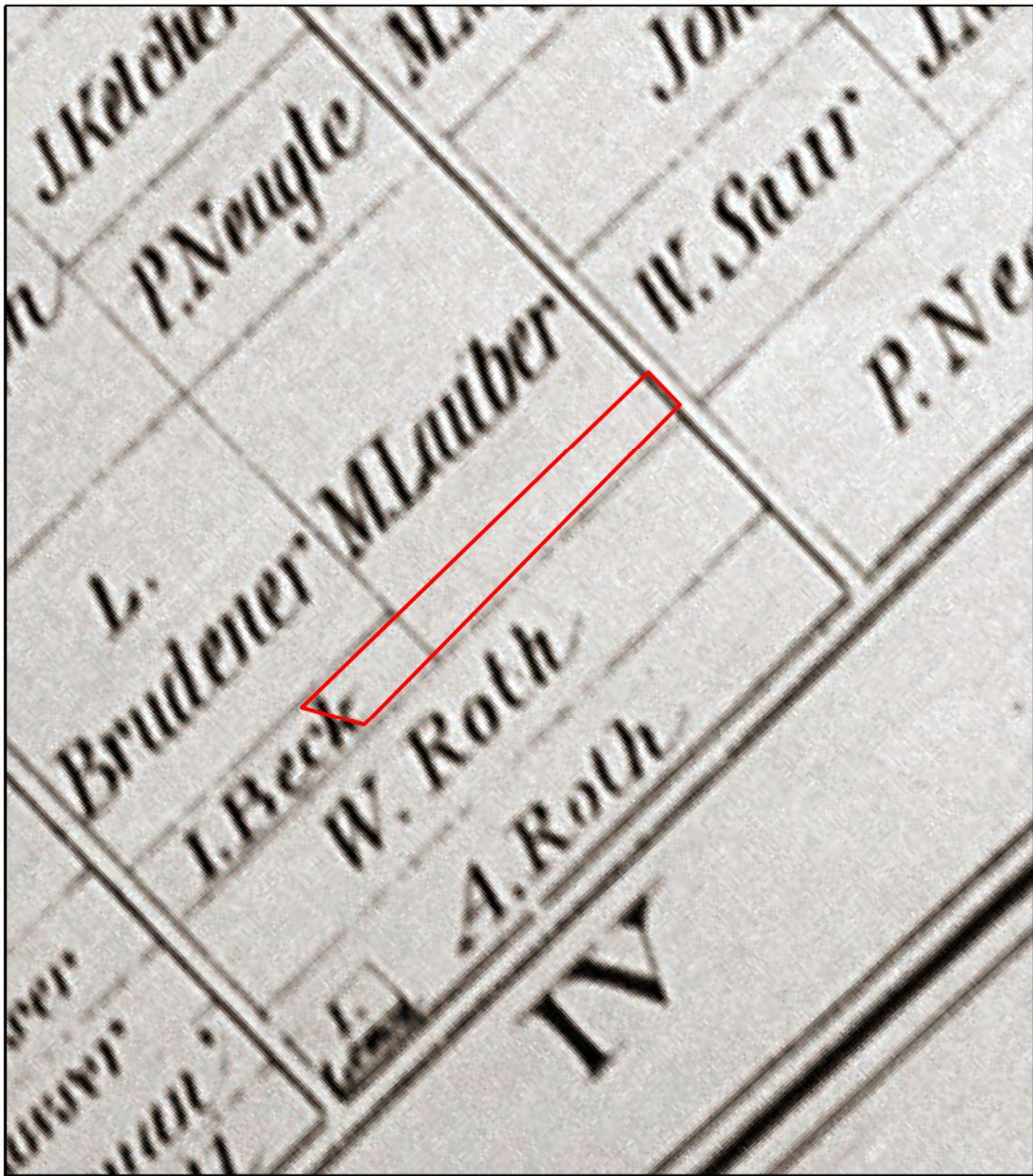
Source: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA, Township of Woolwich, Region of Waterloo, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



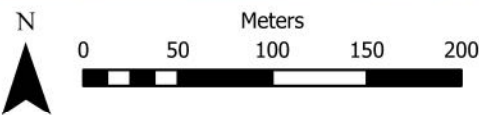
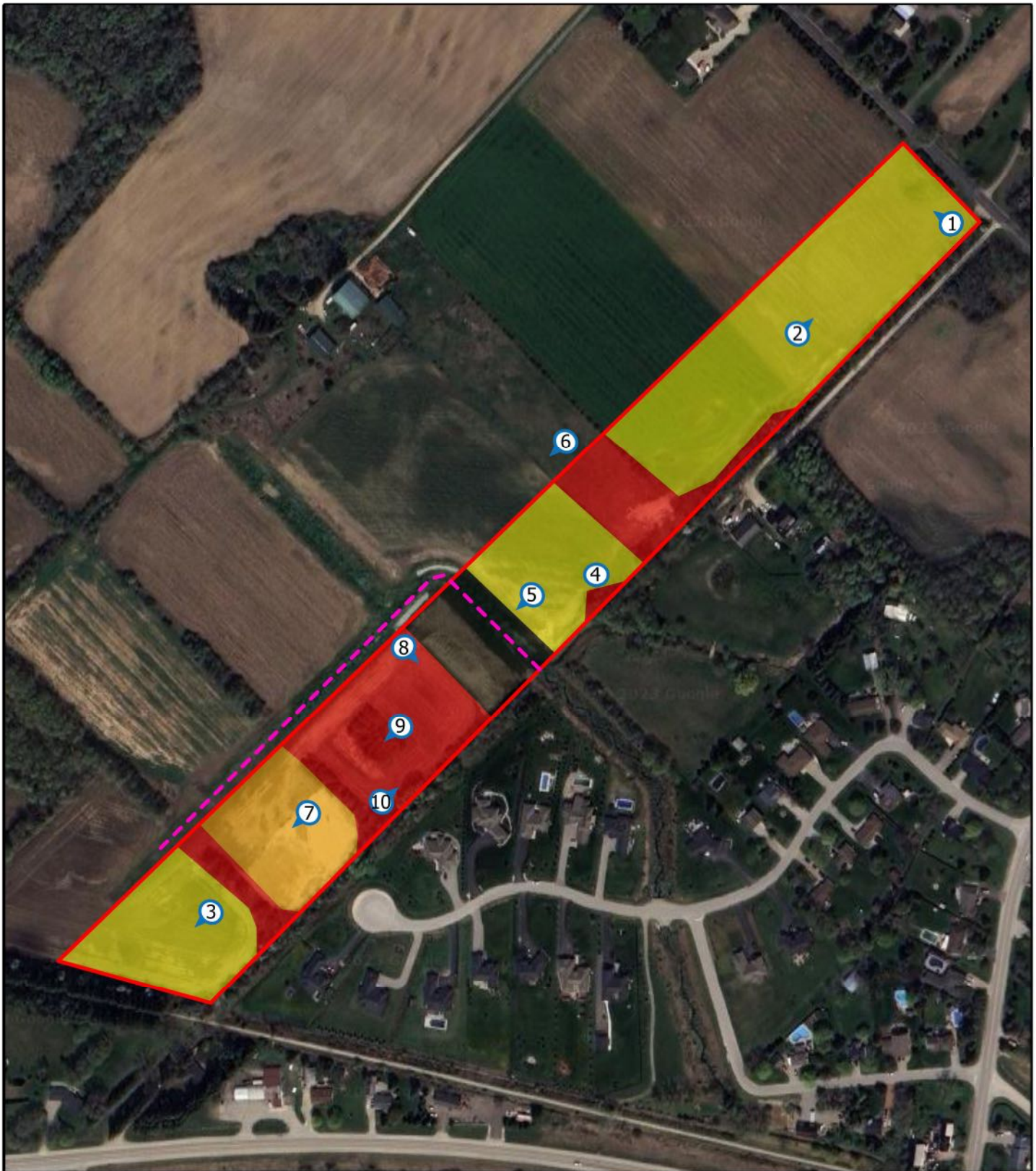
Source: 1861 Leslie

Map 4: Study Area atop 1861 Map



Source: 1877 Walker & Miles

Map 5: Study Area atop 1877 Map



Study Area 1 Photo # & Direction

Excavated Drainage Channel

5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources

Low Potential: Graded Drainage Channel, Spoil Mounds, Grading

5m Pedestrian Surey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources

5m Combination Survey: Pedestrian & Judgmental Test Pit

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

Map 6: Stage 2 Results of Assessment

13. REFERENCES

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