



**ACC**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONSULTANTS CANADA

## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Elora Sands Development C

7581 Side Road 15, Part of Lot 16, Concession 12, Former Geographic Township  
of Nichol, Now the Township of Centre Wellington, Wellington County, Ontario

Original Report

Prepared for:

**Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for proposed Elora Sands Development C. An archaeological assessment was conducted during the pre-approval process and was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The subject property is located at municipal address 7581 Side Road 15 and is legally described as Part of Lot 16, Concession 12, Former Geographic Township of Nichol, Now the Township of Centre Wellington, Wellington County, Ontario (Figure 1). The subject property measures 39.56 hectares (ha).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O’Neal. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Morgan Berg (R1401). The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) assigned Project Information Form (PIF) number P066-0515-2025 to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary.

Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) completed a Stage 1 assessment of the subject property in 2024. The Stage 1 assessment showed that multiple locations within the subject property had potential for CHVI and further work was recommended (ACC, 2024a).

A Stage 1 background research assessment of the subject property was completed in 2024 by ACC. Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011) lists criteria indicative of archaeological potential. The Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- The subject property is largely comprised of well-drained land that is suitable for human habitation.
- The subject property is located adjacent to three early historical transportation routes, Irvine Street, Gerrie Road, and Sideroad 15.
- A water source, an unnamed tributary of the Grand River is located within the subject property.
- The Grand River, a major transportation route, resource extraction area, and water source, is located just over 300 m from the subject property

The subject property measures 39.56 ha. The objective of a Stage 1 background study is to provide information about the subject property’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions. A Stage 1 study evaluates the subject property’s archaeological potential in order to recommend appropriate strategies for the Stage 2 survey.

ACC’s Stage 1 assessment concluded that 0.28 ha of the subject property has been previously intensively and extensively disturbed by major landscaping and construction activities and recommended that a visual inspection during the Stage 2 assessment be completed to confirm,

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document and map any of these disturbed, low to no archaeological potential areas (ACC, 2024a). ACC concluded that 0.36 ha of the subject property consists of a watercourse, a tributary of the Grand River (ACC, 2024a). The remainder of the subject property, 38.92 ha, was determined to retain archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. Agricultural fields account for 36.80 ha of the subject property and were recommended to be assessed by pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. Woodlot, tree rows, and lawn areas account for 1.67 ha of the subject property and were recommended to be assessed by test pit survey at 5 m grid intervals (ACC, 2024a). When archaeological material was encountered, an intensified survey was completed at 1m intervals. All artifacts were collected during a controlled surface pickup (CSP) and their GPS location was recorded.

One site containing Indigenous lithic archaeological resources and six isolated lithic artifacts, P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 and P6, were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The site was registered in the OASD as site AkHc-31. The site consists of 3 artifacts found in a 6 m by 8 m area. The isolated find spots consists of thinning flakes, flake fragments and a piece of shatter. Site AkHc-31 is interpreted as a pre-contact lithic refining artifact scatter.

Due to the isolated nature of the findspots, locations P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 and P6 do not meet Section 2.2, Standard 1a, of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Additionally, the artifacts recovered from Site AkHc-31 do not meet Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Therefore, the property is now considered fully assessed and holds no further CHVI. No additional fieldwork is required.

The following recommendation is provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

1. Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts, or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoindian or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts. Findspot P1 consists of a single Indigenous lithic artifact and it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P1 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.
2. Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts, or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area

must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoindian or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts. Findspot P2 consists of a single Indigenous lithic artifact and it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P2 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.

3. Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts, or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoindian or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts. Findspot P3 consists of a single Indigenous lithic artifact and it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P3 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.
4. Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts, or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoindian or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts. Findspot P4 consists of a single Indigenous lithic artifact and it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P4 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.
5. Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts,



or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoindian or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts. Findspot P5 consists of a single Indigenous lithic artifact and it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P5 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.

6. Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts, or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoindian or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts. Findspot P6 consists of a single Indigenous lithic artifact and it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P6 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.
7. Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. As Site AkHc-31, is an Indigenous site found during pedestrian survey, Standard 1a.i and Standard 1b are applicable to this type of site. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts, or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoindian or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts. Site AkHc-31, consists of three Indigenous lithic artifacts within a 6 by 8m area. Site AkHc-31 does not meet any of the criteria listed above and has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The following is a list of abbreviations and acronyms used throughout this report.

ACC	Archaeological Consultants Canada
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
CSP	Controlled Surface Pickup
cm	centimetre
ha	hectares
km	kilometre
m	metre
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
MHCI	Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.
OASD	Ontario Archaeological Sites Database
OHA	Ontario Heritage Act
PIF	Project Information Form
%	percent



## PROJECT PERSONNEL

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# Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

## Elora Sands Development C

7581 Side Road 15, Part of Lot 16, Concession 12, Former Geographic Township of Nichol, Now the Township of Centre Wellington, Wellington County, Ontario

### 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

#### 1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 2 property survey for proposed Elora Sands Development C. An archaeological assessment was conducted during the pre-approval process and was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The assessed area, or the “subject property”, is located at municipal address 7581 Side Road 15 and is legally described as within Part of Lot 16, Concession 12, Former Geographic Township of Nichol, Now the Township of Centre Wellington, Wellington County, Ontario (Figure 1). The subject property measures 39.56 hectares (ha). The Proponent verified the subject property limits as defined within this report.

A Stage 1 background research assessment of the subject property was completed in 2024 by ACC. Stage 1 background research determined that the subject property retained archaeological potential and required Stage 2 assessment (ACC, 2024a).

The objective of a Stage 2 property assessment is to document all archaeological resources present on the property and to make a determination about whether these resources, if present, have Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). Archaeological resources consist of artifacts (Indigenous stone tools, pottery and subsistence remains as well as Euro-Canadian objects), subsurface settlement patterns and cultural features (post moulds, trash pits, privies, and wells), and sites (temporary camps and special purpose activity areas, plus more permanent settlements such as villages, homesteads, grist mills and industrial structures). If any archaeological resources are present that exhibit CHVI, a Stage 2 survey will determine whether these resources require further assessment and, if necessary, recommend appropriate Stage 3 strategies for identified archaeological sites.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O’Neal. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Morgan Berg (R1401). The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) assigned Project Information Form (PIF) number P066-0684-2025 to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary.

All fieldwork and reporting were completed using MCM’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This report documents the research, the field methods and results,

and the conclusions and recommendations based on the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. All documents and records related to this project will be curated at the offices of ACC, in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA).

## 1.2 Historical Context

### 1.2.1 Background Research

Stage 1 background research was previously conducted by ACC (2024a) to determine the potential for finding and identifying archaeological resources including sites within the current subject property and to determine the necessity of conducting a Stage 2 survey. This is done by reviewing geographic, archaeological, and historical data for the property and the surrounding area. The background research was conducted to:

- amass all the readily available information on any previous archaeological surveys in the area.
- determine the locations of any registered and unregistered sites within and around the subject property.
- develop a historical framework for assigning levels of potential significance to any new sites discovered during fieldwork.

### 1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

Over their thousands of years of occupation in the general region, Indigenous peoples have left behind, to a greater or lesser degree, physical evidence of their lifeway activities and settlements at many locations. Based upon a published synthesis of Indigenous cultural occupations (Wright, 1968). Table 1 is a general outline of the cultural history of southern Ontario that is applicable to the subject property. Ellis and Ferris (1990) provide greater detail of the distinctive characteristics of each time period and cultural group. This general outline uses longstanding labels that are used to describe the archaeological record in North America. Archaeological terms like Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland, are used here as a way to divide time and should be treated as such.

It is likely that Ontario was occupied soon after the retreat of the Ice Age glaciers. The earliest known human occupation in the area was during the Paleoindian period (between 12,000 and 9,500 years ago) wherein small groups of nomadic peoples hunted big game such as caribou in a cool sub-arctic climate. Sites are typically found near glacial features such as the shorelines of glacial lakes or kettle ponds which would have allowed access to the low-lying environments that were favoured by caribou and other wildlife. These people were few and their small, temporary campsites are relatively rare. Paleoindian sites are recognized by the presence of distinctive artifacts such as fluted projectile points, beaked scrapers, and graves and by the preference for light colored chert, such as Collingwood chert. The Paleoindian Period is divided into two sub-periods, Early Paleoindian, and Late Paleoindian.



Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment  
Elora Sands Development C  
Township of Centre Wellington, Wellington County, ON

Table 1: General Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

PERIOD	SUBDIVISION I	SUBDIVISION II	YEARS BEFORE PRESENT	COMMENTS
PALEOINDIAN	Early Paleoindian	Fluted Point Horizon	12,000-10,500	big game hunters
	Late Paleoindian	Holcombe & Hi-Lo Horizons	10,500-9,500	small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC	Early Archaic	Side Notched Horizon	10,000-9,700	nomadic hunters and gatherers
		Corner-Notched Horizon	9,700-8,900	
		Bifurcate Horizon	8,900-8,000	
	Middle Archaic	Middle Archaic I/Stemmed Horizon	8,000-5,500	territorial settlements
		Middle Archaic II	5,500-4,500	polished ground stone tools
	Late Archaic	Narrow Point Horizon	4,500-3,500	
		Broad Point Horizon	4,000-3,500	
		Small Point Horizon (including Haldimand and Glacial Kame Complexes)	3,500-2,800	burial ceremonialism
WOODLAND	Early Woodland	Meadowood Complex	2,900-2,400	introduction of pottery
		Middlesex Complex	2,500-2,000	
	Middle Woodland	SW Ontario: Saugeen	2,300-1,500	long distance trade networks
		Western Basin: Couture	2,300-1,500	
	Transitional Woodland	SW Ontario:		
		Princess Point	1,500/1,400-1,200	incipient agriculture
		Western Basin:		
	Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquois Tradition	Riviere au Vase	1500/1400-1200/1100	
		Early: Glen Meyer	1200/100-750/700	transition to village life
		Middle I: Uren	720/700-710/670	large villages with palisades
		Middle II: Middleport	710/670-670/600	wide distribution of ceramic styles
	Late Woodland: Western Basin Tradition	Late: Neutral	600-450	
		Younge Phase	1200/1100-800	
Springwells Phase		800-600		
HISTORIC	European Contact	Wolf Phase	600-450	
		Historic Neutral	450-350	tribal warfare
		Initial Contact	380-300	tribal displacement
		European Settlement	200 >	European settlement
		First Nations Resettlement	200 >	

(Compiled from Adams, 1994, Ellis *et al.*, 1990, Wright, 1968)

During the Archaic period (*circa* 10,000 to 2,800 years ago) people were still primarily nomadic hunters, but they adapted to a more temperate climate. Groups were dispersed during winter months and converged around watercourses from the spring to fall in large fishing campsites. The Archaic period is characterized by the appearance of ground stone tools, notched, or stemmed projectile points. The Archaic Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle, and Late Archaic. During the Archaic Period, groups began to establish territorial settlements



and introduce burial ceremonialism. There is a marked increase in the number and size of sites, especially during the Late Archaic period.

The Woodland period is distinguished by the introduction of pottery vessels for storage and cooking. Sites of the Woodland period (*circa* 3,000 to 400 years ago) are usually the most numerous because the population levels in southern Ontario had significantly increased, especially along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Woodland Period is also marked by the establishment of complex long distance trading networks. The Woodland Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Woodland. During the Late Woodland Period, there was increasing sedentarism and the establishment of horticulture, a reliance on tribal warfare, and the introduction of semi-permanent villages with large protective palisades. The Late Woodland period also envelops the emergence of Iroquoian tribes and confederacies.

The historic period (from A.D. 1650 to 1900) begins with the arrival of Euro-Canadian groups. Sites of this period document European exploration, trade, and the displacement and devastation of native groups caused by warfare and infectious disease. The most common sites of this period include Euro-Canadian homesteads, industries, churches, schools, and cemeteries.

While North America had been visited by Europeans on an increasing scale since the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the first European to venture into what would become southern Ontario was Étienne Brûlé. Brûlé was sent by Samuel de Champlain in the summer of 1610 to consolidate an emerging relationship between the French and the First Nations, and to learn their languages and customs. Other Europeans would subsequently be sent by the French to train as interpreters. These men played an essential role in communications with the First Nations (Gervais and Rothe, 2004:182).

The late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries saw the growth and spread of the fur trade, with the establishment and maintenance of trading posts along the Great Lakes. In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and the British led to the Seven Years' War, which ended when the French surrendered in 1760 (Smith, 1987:22). In addition to cementing British control over the Province of Quebec, the British victory over the French also proved pivotal in catalyzing the Euro-Canadian settlement process.

During pre-contact and early contact times, the vicinity of the subject property would have contained a mixture of deciduous trees, coniferous trees, and open areas. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived via easily accessible colonization routes and began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes. In the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, the subject property and surrounding land were primarily used for agricultural purposes. Mixed farming was common, with wheat crops and beef cattle dominating the landscape (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:177).

The subject property was historically located on Part of Lot 16, Concession 12, in the Geographic Township of Nichol, County of Wellington. In 1791, the provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada were created from the former province of Quebec by a British



parliamentary act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and was tasked with governing and directing its settlement, as well as establishing a constitutional government based on Britain's model (Coyne et al, 1895:33).

Wellington County was named after Arthus Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington. Wellington County was originally part of the Wellington District, which included what are now the Counties of Wellington, Waterloo, Grey, and part of Dufferin (Mika and Mika, 1983). Wellington District was created in 1838; it was abolished in 1849 with the separation of the countries. Wellington County remained part of Waterloo County until 1854. Seen as an ideal farming area, the county was the first to be settled by the Canada Company (Middleton, 1927). The Canada Company was established by John Galt in 1826 and was a speculative colonization company that purchased extensive lands from the Crown (Macfarlane-Lizars & Macfarlane-Lizars, 1896).

Nichol Township, located along the Grand River, was originally granted to Six Nations members that allied themselves with the British during the American Revolutionary War. Joseph Brant was granted and tasked with taking legal care of the land. Brant leased the land to Honourable Thomas Clark for a period of 999 years. The area was surveyed and opened to settlers in 1822 (Middleton, 1927). The first settler was Rosewall Mathews, who built a house on the banks of the Grand River in 1817. Mathews resettled to Gulph after the repeated flooding of the river (Mika and Mika, 1983). In 1832 Captain Gilkeson came to the Elora area and established a sawmill and general store.

The nearest historic community was the village of Salem, located 500 metres (m) to the west of the subject property. The first settler in the area was Sem Wissler in 1844. This community was originally called Wynford, with the first post office opening in 1863. The town was renamed Salem in 1867 (Carter, 1984)

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian occupation within and near the subject property in the mid- to late 19th century. Guy Leslie and Charles J. Wheelock's 1861 *Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West*. indicates that at that time James Middleton was the owner of Lot 16, Concession 12 (Figure 2). There are no structures depicted within or near the subject property. Early historical transportation routes run along the north, east and west of the subject property. The village of Salem is shown 500 m to the west, and the town of Elora is located approximately 800 m south of the subject property.

Walker & Miles' 1877 map of Nichol Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington* indicates that J. Middleton still owned Lot 16, Concession 12 (Figure 3). There are still no structures depicted within the subject property. The town limits of Salem and Elora retain the same. The early historical transportation roads are depicted in the same position.

It should be noted that while there are no structures illustrated within the subject property on the historical atlas maps, it does not necessarily mean that one or more structures were not present at that time, earlier or later. Not all features of interest were mapped systematically on the Ontario series of historical maps and atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and

subscribers were given preference regarding the level of detail provided on the maps (Caston, 1977:100). Given that the subject property fronts three concession roads there is the potential for 19th century buildings to be present, depending on the level of disturbance.

### 1.3 Archaeological Context

#### 1.3.1 Natural Environment

The subject property is located within the Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic region. The till can be stony with large surface boulders, that are more numerous in some areas. The till is comprised of loamy and calcareous materials from the dolostone of the Amabel foundation. Below the escarpment is exposed red shale, that is pale brown in colour (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:137-138). The dominant physiographic landforms within the subject property include drumlinized till plains, with spillways surrounding a tributary of the Grand River (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 2007).

The *Soils of Wellington County* (Hoffman et al., 1963) indicates that there are three dominant surface soil types within the subject property (Figure 4). The majority of the subject property consists of Harriston loam. This soil consists of stone free loam till with good drainage and smooth, gently sloping topography. Brant fine sandy loam is found in the northwest portion of the subject property. This soil consists of stone free fine sand and silt loam that has good drainage and smooth to very gently sloping topography. Parkhill loam is found on lands surrounding the tributary of the Grand River that cuts through the subject property. The soil is a slightly stony loam till with poor drainage and smooth basin to level topography.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Primary water sources include, among others, lakes, rivers, creeks, and streams. Secondary water sources include intermittent streams, creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Past water sources, such as raised beach ridges, relic water channels, and glacial shorelines are also considered to have archaeological potential. Swamps and marshes are also important as resource extraction areas, and any resource areas are considered to have archaeological potential. The nearest water source is an unnamed tributary of the Grand River that runs through a portion of the subject property. The Grand River is located approximately 305 m to the northwest of the subject property

#### 1.3.2 Current Land Use

Figure 5 provides the current land use of the subject property. The property consists of a residential house with associated farm buildings, agricultural fields, tree lines and an unnamed tributary of the Grand River. The subject property is located within a rural area on the outskirts of the Town of Elora. Side Road 15 is located directly north, Gerrie Road is located directly east, and Irvine Street is located directly west.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted on August 25<sup>th</sup> and October 6<sup>th</sup>, 2025.

### 1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

#### 1.3.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Previously registered archaeological sites can be used to indicate archaeological potential. To determine if any previous assessments have yielded archaeological sites, either within or surrounding the current subject property, two main sources were consulted. These include the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD)* and the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*, both of which are maintained by MCM.

According to the OASD, no archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property and no sites have been registered within one km of the subject property (MCM, 2025a). The absence of registered sites may not necessarily be an accurate indication of cultural occupation, but rather it may reflect the lack of systematic archaeological surveys in the 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. 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.

#### 1.3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Reports

A review of archaeological reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicated that there is one report detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within the subject property that has been entered into MCM's register at the time this report was written (MCM, 2025b). There are no reports detailing previous fieldwork within 50 m of the subject property within the register. Figure 6 shows the location of these assessments in relation to the current subject property.

Reports were searched based on registered site information, historic lots and concessions, and nearby streets. To the best of ACC's knowledge, there are no other reports concerning archaeological work conducted within 50 m of the subject property; however, it should be noted that the MCM does not maintain a database of all properties that have had past archaeological investigations and searches of the MCM's public register do not always result in a complete listing of all archaeological work conducted in a given area.

***Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Elora Sands Development C Part of Lot 16, Concession 12, Former Geographic Township of Nichol, Now the Township of Centre Wellington, Wellington County, Ontario. Report dated November 27<sup>th</sup>, 2024. PIF # P066-0434-2024.***



ACC completed a Stage 1 historical background assessment of the entire subject property in 2024. Background research indicated the majority of the property retained archaeological potential and further fieldwork was recommended (ACC, 2024a).

***Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Elora Sands Development T Part of Lot 17,  
Concession 12, Former Geographic Township of Nichol, Now the Township of Centre  
Wellington, Wellington County, Ontario. Report dated November 27<sup>th</sup>, 2024. PIF #  
P066-0433-2024.***

ACC conducted a Stage 1 assessment of a parcel of land located directly to the south of the current subject property (ACC, 2024b). The assessment was conducted for the Elora Sands Development T project. Background research indicated that the property retained archaeological potential, and further fieldwork was recommended.

### 1.3.4 Historical Plaques and Monuments

MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011:17) stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (including places of early military pioneer settlement, pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries) are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments, plaques, cairns, or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the OHA or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

There are no plaques or commemorative markers within or near the subject property (Ontario Provincial Plaques, 2025).

### 1.3.5 Archaeological Master Plans

Archaeological site predictive models and master plans are tools used to assist in determining the probability of encountering archaeological sites. Probability models are created using consideration of variables such as distance to water, soil type, drainage, physiographic region, degree of slope, proximity to registered archaeological sites, and degree of disturbance.

While the County of Wellington does not have an archaeological master plan or potential model, it does have an official plan that sets out directions and policies that guide economic, environmental, and community planning decisions for the region. In 2019, the official plan was updated to establish policies to ensure responsible management of archaeological resources. The plan provides a mechanism to trigger the required archaeological assessments in the development process and suggests appropriate methods to protect significant archaeological resources (County of Wellington, 2019).

### 1.3.6 Cemeteries

A search of the subject property and surrounding area determined that there were no cemeteries located within or near the subject property. The Bereavement Authority of Ontario's Public Register does not list any cemeteries within the subject property (Bereavement Authority of Ontario, 2025).



## 2.0 FIELD METHODS

The subject property measures 39.56 ha. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on August 25<sup>th</sup> and October 6<sup>th</sup>, 2025, with advance permission to enter the subject property obtained from the Proponent. Weather conditions during the assessment were excellent, with cloudy skies and a maximum daily high temperature of 26 degrees Celsius. Table 2 provides detailed weather conditions for each day of the assessment.

Table 2: Daily Fieldwork Conditions

DATE	WEATHER CONDITIONS	FIELD DIRECTOR
August 25 <sup>th</sup> , 2025	20°C, overcast	Morgan Berg, R1401
October 6 <sup>th</sup> , 2025	26°C, clear skies	Morgan Berg, R1401

Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) completed a Stage 1 assessment of the subject property in 2024. The Stage 1 assessment showed that multiple locations in their assessment area had potential for CHVI and further work was recommended (ACC, 2024a).

The subject property measures 39.56 ha. ACC's Stage 1 assessment concluded that 0.28 ha of the subject property has been previously intensively and extensively disturbed by major landscaping and construction activities and 0.36 ha of the subject property consists of a watercourse (ACC, 2024a).

The remainder of the subject property, 38.92 ha, was determined to retain archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. Agricultural fields account for 36.80 ha of the subject property and were recommended to be assessed by pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. Woodlot, tree rows, and lawn areas account for 1.67 ha of the subject property and were recommended to be assessed by test pit survey at 5 m grid intervals (ACC, 2024a).

One location containing Indigenous lithic archaeological resources and five isolated lithic artifacts, P1, P2, P3, P4 and P5, were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The site was registered in the OASD as site AkHc-31. The site consists of 3 artifacts found in a 6 m by 8 m area. The isolated find spots consists of thinning flakes, flake fragments and a piece of shatter. Site AkHc-31 is interpreted as a pre-contact lithic refining artifact scatter.

The results of the Stage 2 assessment are shown in the Supplementary Documentation for this report. Images of the assessment are provided in Section 9.0.

### 3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

#### 3.1 Soils

The surface soils within the ploughed agricultural fields consisted of medium to light brown sandy loam topsoil. The soils encountered during the test pit assessment consist of medium to light brown sandy loam on top of light gray to yellow sandy subsoil. The depth of the test pits ranged from 25 to 47 cm.

#### 3.2 Archaeological Resources

A total of 12 Locations were identified during the Stage 2 property survey. Table 3 summarizes key details regarding each artifact identified during the Stage 2 assessment. All artifacts were analyzed according to type and the descriptive categories listed in Table 6.1 of the 2011 MCM's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

Table 3: Summary of Sites Identified During the Stage 2 Property Survey

CAT. #	LOCATION	CSP	COUNT	AFFINITY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
1001	P1	3757	1	Indigenous	lithic	thinning flake	Onondaga chert
1002	P2	3758	1	Indigenous	lithic	secondary flake	Onondaga chert
1003	P3	3759	1	Indigenous	lithic	biface	Onondaga chert, fracture
1004	P4	3760	1	Indigenous	lithic	thinning flake	Onondaga chert
1005	P5	3761	1	Indigenous	lithic	secondary flake	Onondaga chert
1006	AkHc-31	3763	1	Indigenous	lithic	flake fragment	Onondaga chert
1007	P6	3762	1	Indigenous	lithic	thinning flake	Onondaga chert
1008	AkHc-31	3764	1	Indigenous	lithic	block shatter	Onondaga chert
1009	AkHc-31	3765	1	Indigenous	lithic	flake fragment	Onondaga chert

##### 3.2.1 Location P1

Location P1 was identified during the pedestrian survey and consists of a single Indigenous lithic artifact. Chipping detritus is the waste by-product of stone tool manufacture. The analysis of waste flakes provides information about techniques used by knappers. Certain flakes have a characteristic appearance and indicate the tools that were made or prepared at a site even when the tools themselves are absent. The flake from Location 1 was made from Onondaga chert, a locally available source. The chert flake showed no evidence of heat treatment.

Table 4: Artifact Catalogue: Location P1

LOCATION NAME	WAYPOINT	LAYER	TYPE	SUBTYPE	ARTIFACT	MATERIAL
P1	3757	topsoil	lithic	debitage	thinning flake	Onondaga chert

##### 3.2.2 Location P2



Location 2 was identified during the pedestrian survey and consists of a single Indigenous lithic artifact. The flake from Location 2 was made from Onondaga chert, a locally available source. The chert flake showed no evidence of heat treatment.

Table 5: Artifact Catalogue: Location P2

LOCATION NAME	WAYPOINT	LAYER	TYPE	SUBTYPE	ARTIFACT	MATERIAL
P2	3758	topsoil	lithic	debitage	secondary flake	Onondaga chert

### 3.2.3 Location P3

Location P3 was identified during the pedestrian survey and consists of a formal biface tool fragment. The flake from Location P3 was made from Onondaga chert, a locally available source. The chert flake showed no evidence of heat treatment.

Table 6: Artifact Catalogue: Location P3

LOCATION NAME	WAYPOINT	LAYER	TYPE	SUBTYPE	ARTIFACT	MATERIAL
P3	3759	topsoil	lithic	formal tool	biface	Onondaga chert, biface fragment

### 3.2.4 Location P4

Location P4 was identified during the pedestrian survey and consists of a single Indigenous lithic artifact. The flake from Location P4 was made from Onondaga chert, a locally available source. The chert flake showed no evidence of heat treatment.

Table 7: Artifact Catalogue: Location P4

LOCATION NAME	WAYPOINT	LAYER	TYPE	SUBTYPE	ARTIFACT	MATERIAL
P4	3760	topsoil	lithic	debitage	thinning flake	Onondaga chert

### 3.2.5 Location P5

Location P5 was identified during the pedestrian survey and consists of a single Indigenous lithic artifact. The flake from Location P5 was made from Onondaga chert, a locally available source. The chert flake showed no evidence of heat treatment.

Table 8: Artifact Catalogue: Location P5

LOCATION NAME	WAYPOINT	LAYER	TYPE	SUBTYPE	ARTIFACT	MATERIAL
P5	3760	topsoil	lithic	debitage	thinning flake	Onondaga chert

### 3.2.6 Location P6



Location P6 was identified during the pedestrian survey and consists of a single Indigenous lithic artifact. The flake from Location P6 was made from Onondaga chert, a locally available source. The chert flake showed no evidence of heat treatment.

Table 9: Artifact Catalogue: Location P6

LOCATION NAME	WAYPOINT	LAYER	TYPE	SUBTYPE	ARTIFACT	MATERIAL
P6	3763	topsoil	lithic	debitage	thinning flake	Onondaga chert

### 3.2.6 Site AkHc-31

Site AkHc-31 was identified during the pedestrian survey and consists of three Indigenous lithic artifacts recovered from a 6 by 8m area. All flakes recovered from site AkHc-31 are made of Onondaga chert. None of the flakes present showed evidence of heat treatment.

Table 10: Artifact Catalogue: Site AkHc-31

LOCATION NAME	WAYPOINT	LAYER	TYPE	SUBTYPE	ARTIFACT	MATERIAL
Site AkHc-31	3762	topsoil	lithic	debitage	flake fragment	Onondaga chert
Site AkHc-31	3764	topsoil	lithic	debitage	block shatter	Onondaga chert
Site AkHc-31	3765	topsoil	lithic	debitage	flake fragment	Onondaga chert

## 3.3 Documentary Record

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All fieldwork-related activities were documented and kept, including field notes and observations and detailed maps. Appropriate photographic records were kept of the assessment and all image descriptions were recorded in a photo log.

A detailed list of field records is presented in Table 11. All digital items have been duplicated, and all paper items have been scanned and stored as digital documents. All items are housed in the corporate offices of ACC.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the OHA, ACC will keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the license and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the license, except where the objects and records are donated to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.

Table 11: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records

PROJECT INFORMATION		
ACC project number	137-02-25	
Licensee	Kristy O’Neal	
MCM PIF numbers	P066-0515-2025	
DOCUMENT/MATERIAL	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
field notes & photo logs	2	pages (paper, with digital copies)
maps	1	aerial imagery of subject property
photographs	18	digital colour photographs



## 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Assessing Potential for Archaeological Resources

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of finding archaeological sites within a subject area. For planning purposes, determining archaeological potential provides a preliminary indication that significant sites might be found within the subject area, and consequently, that it may be necessary to allocate time and resources for archaeological survey and mitigation.

The framework for assigning levels of potential archaeological significance is drawn from provincial guidelines found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011: Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2). The following are features or characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential:

- previously identified archaeological sites
- water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.)
  - primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)
  - secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
  - features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)
  - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaus)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formation that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- resource areas, including:
  - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
  - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)

- early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portages)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the OHA or that is in a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or parts of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as “disturbed” or “disturbance” and may include:

- quarrying
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- building footprints
- sewage and infrastructure development
- activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

## 4.2 Analysis and Discussion

Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011) lists criteria indicative of archaeological potential. MCM stipulates the following requirements for Stage 2 property survey based on archaeological potential.

- No areas within 300 m of a previously identified site, water sources, areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.
- No areas within 100 m of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.
- No areas within the property containing elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

A Stage 1 background research assessment of the subject property was completed in 2024 by ACC. Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011) lists criteria indicative of archaeological potential. ACC's Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- The subject property is largely comprised of well-drained land that is suitable for human habitation.
- The subject property is located adjacent to three early historical transportation routes, Irvine Street, Gerrie Road, and Sideroad 15.
- A water source, an unnamed tributary of the Grand River is located within the subject property.
- The Grand River, a major transportation route, resource extraction area, and water source, is located just over 300 m from the subject property

The subject property measures 39.56 ha. ACC completed the Stage 1 assessment of the entire subject property in 2024. ACC concluded that 0.28 ha, less than 1%, of the subject property has been previously disturbed by major landscaping and construction activities. 0.36 ha, 1%, of the subject property consists of a watercourse, a tributary of the Grand River (ACC, 2024a).

The remainder of the subject property, 38.92 ha, was determined to retain archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. Agricultural fields account for 36.80 ha, 94.1%, of the subject property and were recommended to be assessed by pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. Woodlot, tree rows, and lawn areas account for 1.67 ha, 4%, of the subject property and were recommended to be assessed by test pit survey at 5 m grid intervals (ACC, 2024a).

When archaeological materials were encountered, an intensified survey was completed at 1m intervals as outlined in Section 2.1.1, Standard 7 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant*

*Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011). A controlled surface pickup was completed at each findspot location and all artifact locations were recorded using a GSP device.

One location containing Indigenous lithic archaeological resources and six isolated lithic artifacts, P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 and P6, were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The site was registered in the OASD as site AkHc-31. The site consists of 3 artifacts found in a 6 m by 8 m area. The isolated find spots consists of thinning flakes, flake fragments and a piece of shatter. Site AkHc-31 is interpreted as a pre-contact lithic refining artifact scatter.

Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts, or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoindian or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts. All diagnostic artifact findspots and the Euro-Canadian domestic artifact scatter do not meet these requirements and therefore, require no further fieldwork.

Due to the isolated nature of the findspots, locations P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 and P6 do not meet Section 2.2, Standard 1a, of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Additionally, the diffuse nature of the artifacts recovered from Site AkHc-31 do not meet Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Therefore, the property is now considered fully assessed and holds no further CHVI. No additional fieldwork is required.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject to acceptance of the results and approval of the recommendations, MCM is requested to deem this report compliant with ministry requirements for archaeological fieldwork and reporting and to issue a letter accepting this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the OHA.

The following recommendations are provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

8. Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts, or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoindian or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts. Findspot P1 consists of a single Indigenous lithic artifact and it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P1 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.
9. Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts, or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoindian or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts. Findspot P2 consists of a single Indigenous lithic artifact and it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P2 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.
10. Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts, or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area



must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoindian or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts. Findspot P3 consists of a single Indigenous lithic artifact and it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P3 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.

11. Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts, or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoindian or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts. Findspot P4 consists of a single Indigenous lithic artifact and it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P4 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.
12. Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts, or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoindian or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts. Findspot P5 consists of a single Indigenous lithic artifact and it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P5 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.
13. Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts,



or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoindian or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts. Findspot P6 consists of a single Indigenous lithic artifact and it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P6 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.

14. Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. As Site AkHc-31, is an Indigenous site found during pedestrian survey, Standard 1a.i and Standard 1b are applicable to this type of site. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts, or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoindian or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts. Site AkHc-31, consists of three Indigenous lithic artifacts within a 6 by 8m area. Site AkHc-31 does not meet any of the criteria listed above and has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.



## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The following advice on compliance with current legislation is provided for consideration:

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.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 Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. 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 a 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*.
- c. 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*.
- d. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar, Burials Unit, at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement.
- e. 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 license.

## 7.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the Proponent, unless otherwise expressly stated in the report or contract. This report documents work that was performed in accordance with the accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided.

The report is based solely on data and information collected during the archaeological assessment as described in this report. All information received from the Proponent or third parties in the preparation of this report has been assumed by ACC to be factual and accurate. ACC assumes no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement, or inaccuracy in information received from others. ACC disclaims any obligation to update this report for events or information that becomes available to ACC after the assessment has been completed.

Conclusions made within this report consist of ACC's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report and are based solely on the scope and extent of work described in the report, the limited data available, and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by ACC at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, it is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered archaeological resources may be present within the assessed area. ACC does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property. No other representations, warranties, or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential archaeological resources associated with the identified property.

Any use of this report by any third party is prohibited. This report is not to be given over to any third party, for any purpose whatsoever, without the written permission of ACC, which shall not be unreasonably withheld. Any use which a third party makes of this report, in whole or in part, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on any information and conclusions in the report, are the responsibility of the third party. ACC assumes no responsibility for losses, damages, liabilities or claims of any kind whatsoever, howsoever arising, from third party use of this report.

ACC makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of the report's findings, or as to other legal matters touched on in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein.

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## 9.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Subject property. From central area, facing south.



Image 2: Subject property. From northern area, facing north.



Image 3: Subject property. From northern edge, facing south.



Image 4: Subject property. From southwestern edge, facing northeast.



Image 5: Subject property. From southern corner, facing north.



Image 6: Subject property. From southwestern area, facing west.





Image 7: Subject property. From southern edge, facing northwest.



Image 8: Subject property. From southern edge, facing east.



Image 9: Subject property. From eastern edge, facing southwest.



Image 10: Subject property. From northern area, facing east.



Image 11: Subject property. From northern area, facing southwest.



Image 12: Home within subject property. From central area, facing south.



Image 13: Laneway within subject property. From central area, facing south.



Image 14: Outbuildings within subject property. From central area, facing east.



Image 15: Crew intensifying around Site AlGv-116, facing north.



Image 16: Typical test pit.



Image 17: Artifacts recovered during Stage 2 assessment.



Image 18: Crew intensifying around Site AkHc-31. Facing north.

## 10.0 FIGURES

See the following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures. Maps illustrating site and artifact locations do not form part of this public report; they may be found in the Supplementary Documentation.



Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property on a Topographic Map

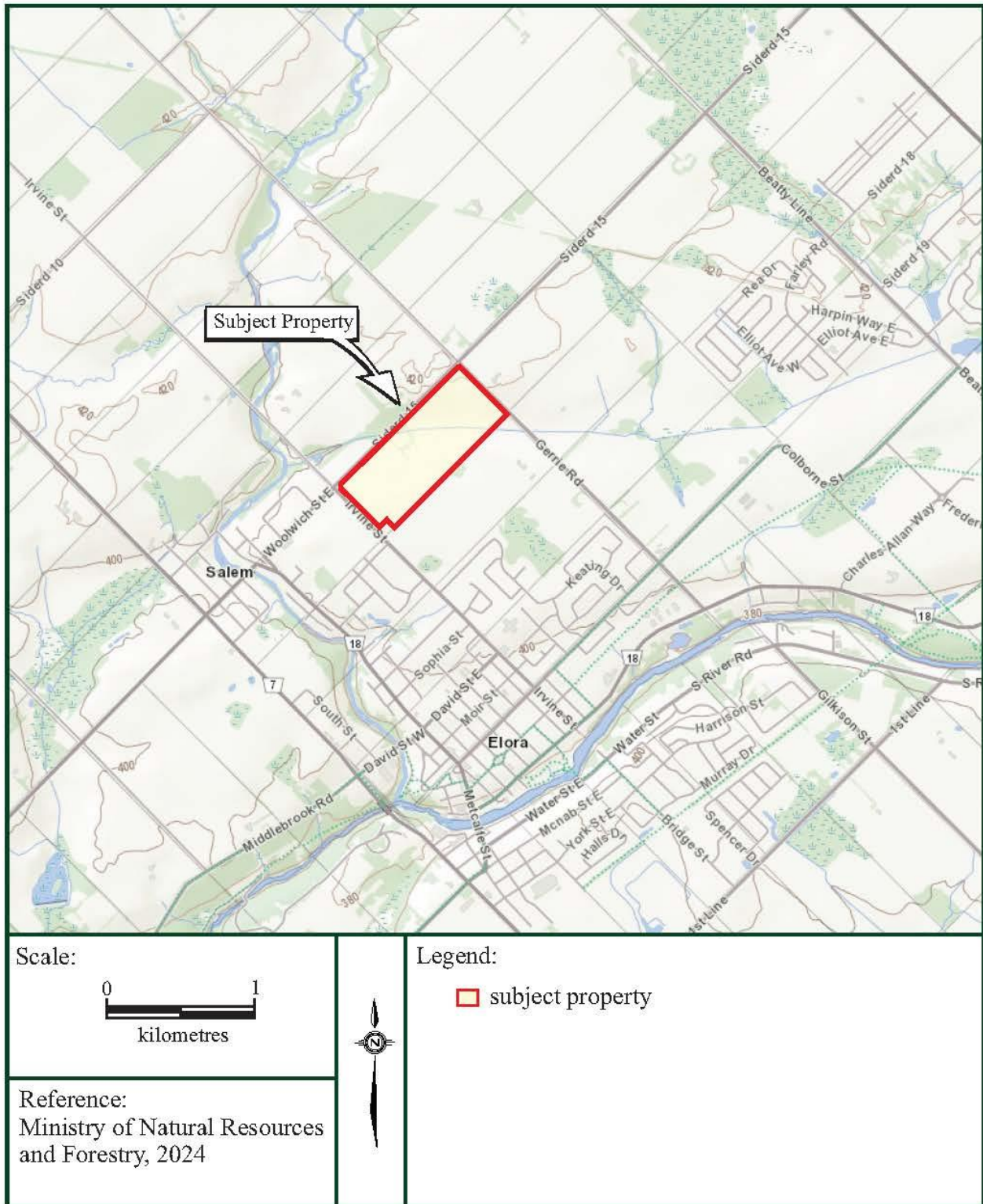


Figure 2: Location of the Subject Property on Leslie & Wheelock's 1861 Map of Wellington County, Canada West

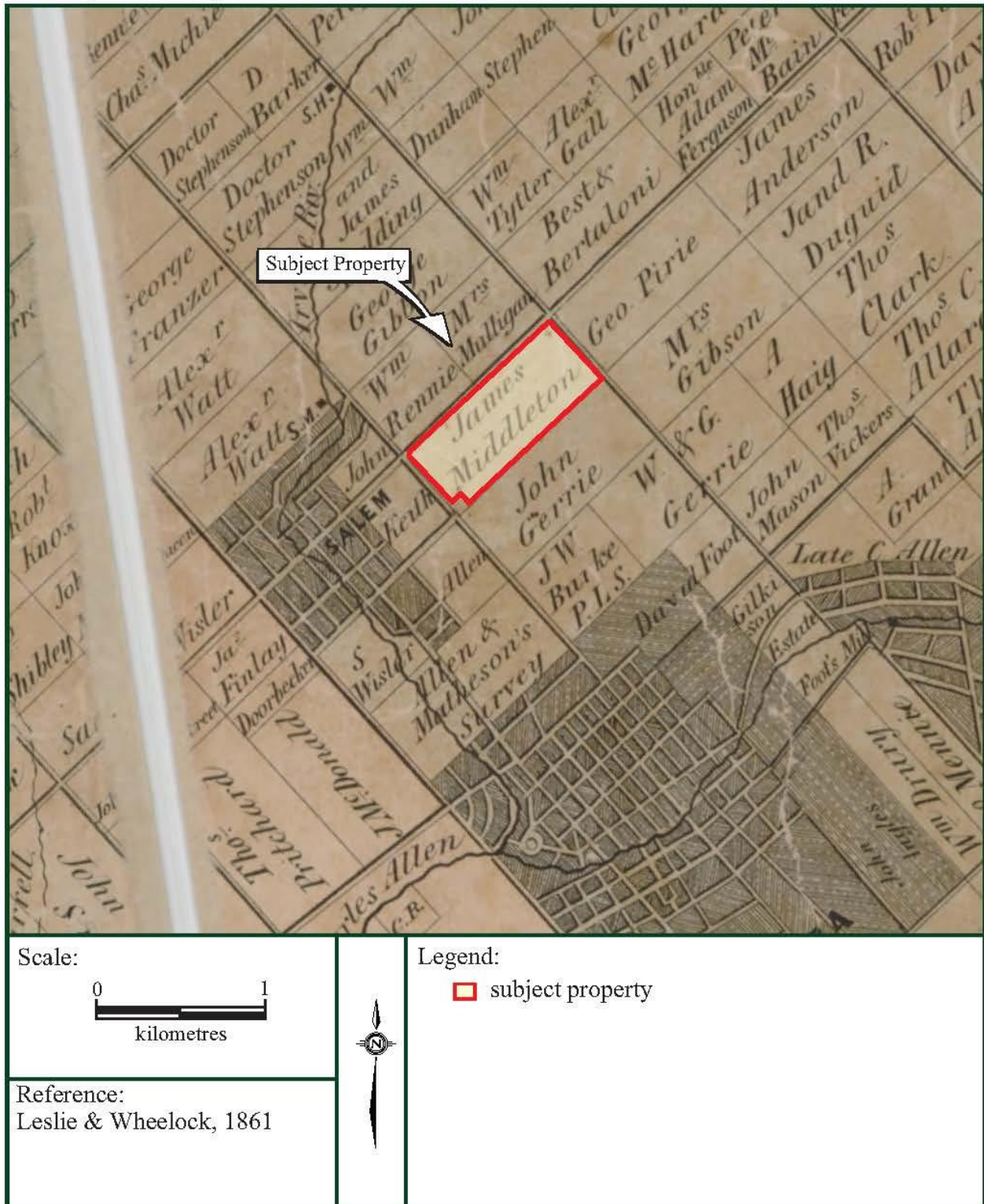


Figure 3: Location of the Subject Property on Walker & Miles' 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Nichol Township, Wellington County

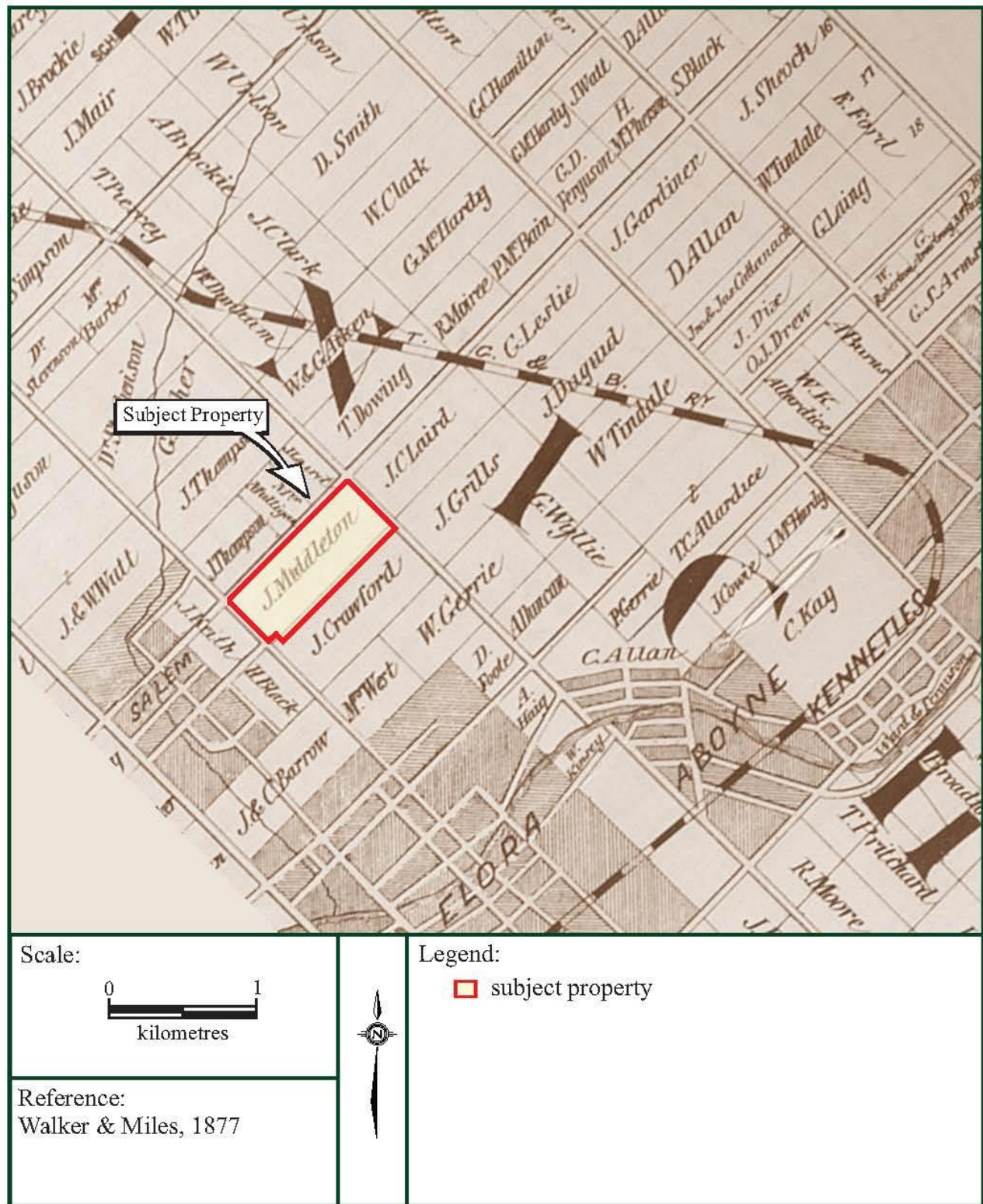


Figure 4: Location of the Subject Property on a Map of Wellington County Soils

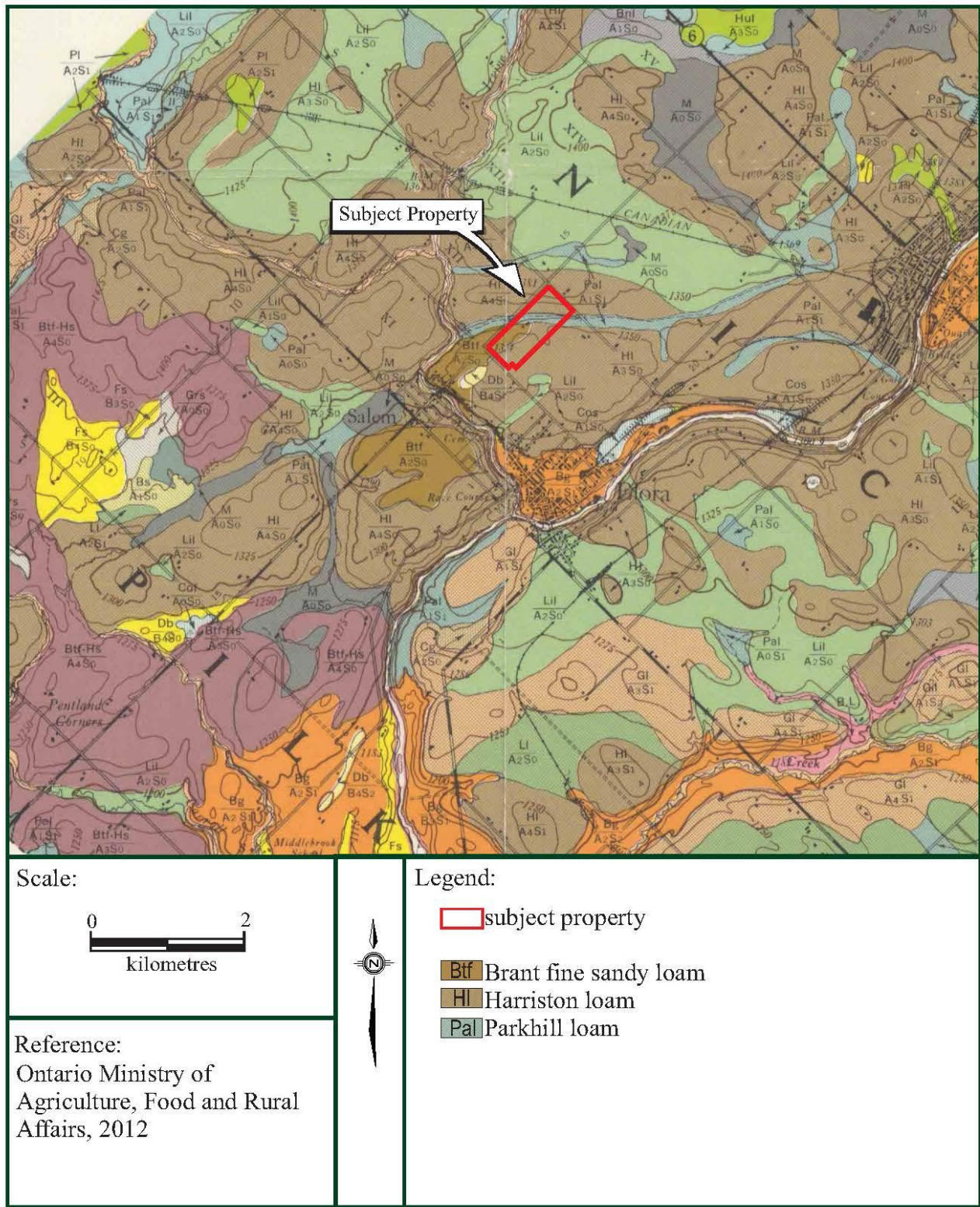


Figure 5: Current Land Use of the Subject Property

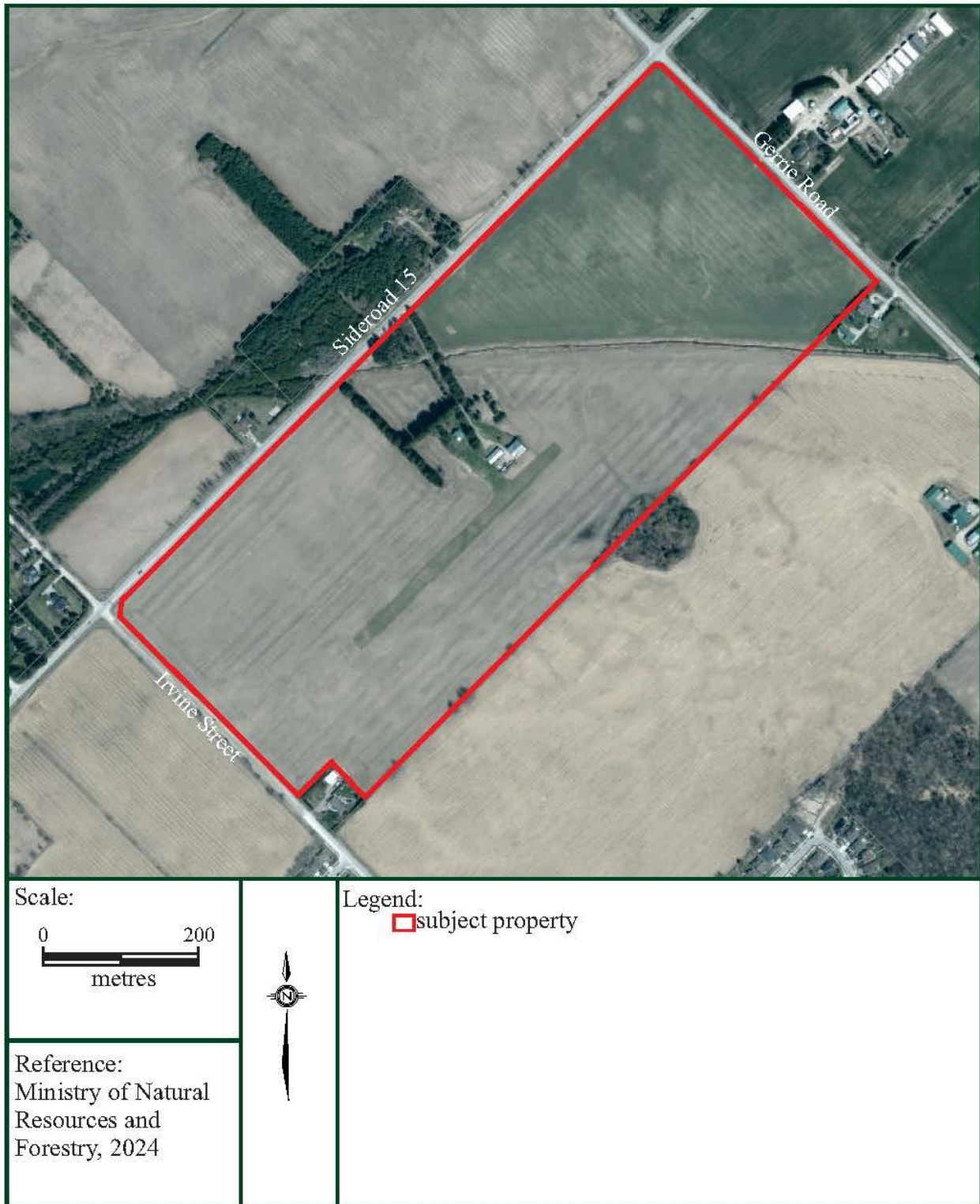


Figure 6: Previous Archaeological Assessments Conducted within 50 m of the Subject Property

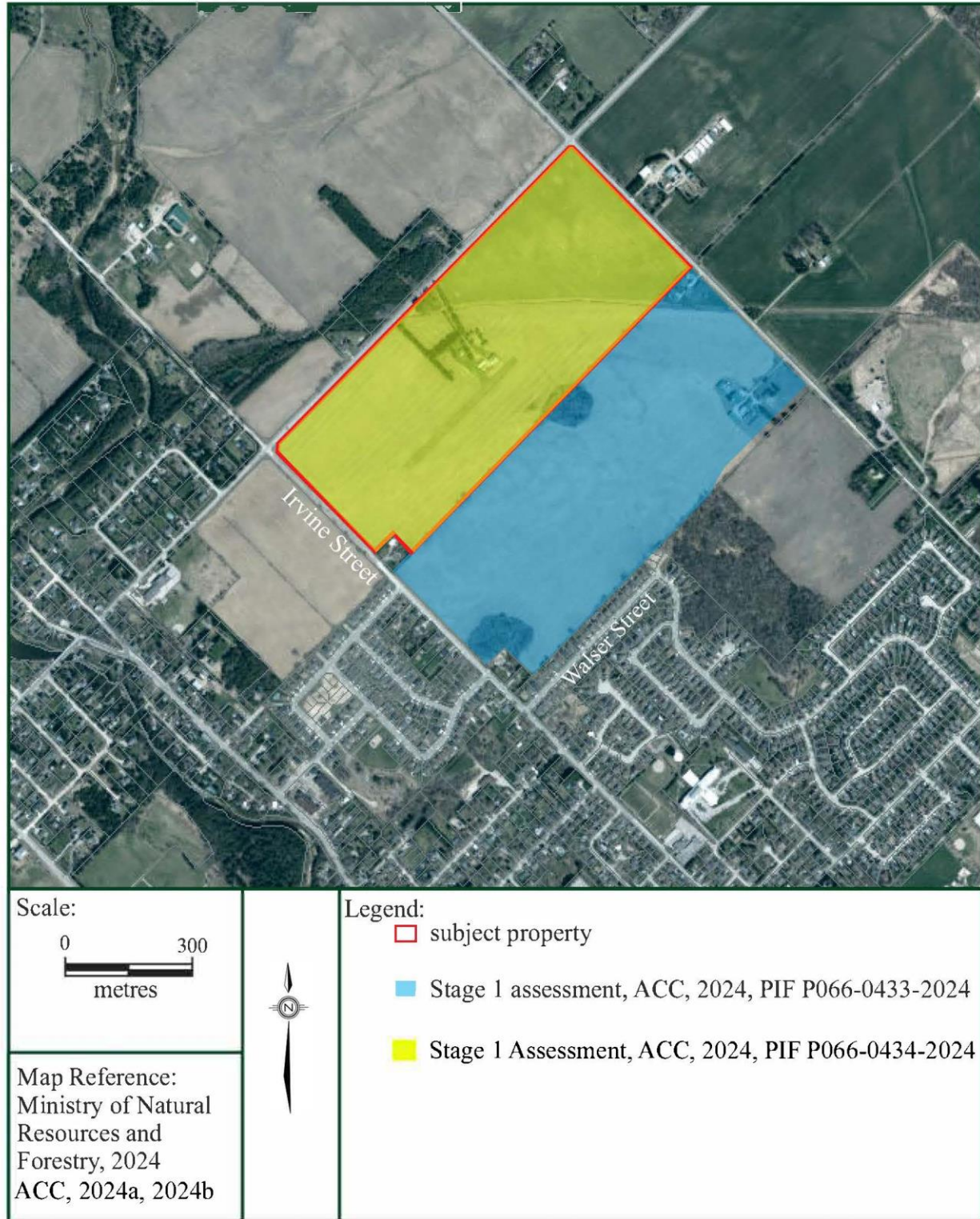


Figure 7: Results of ACC's Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property

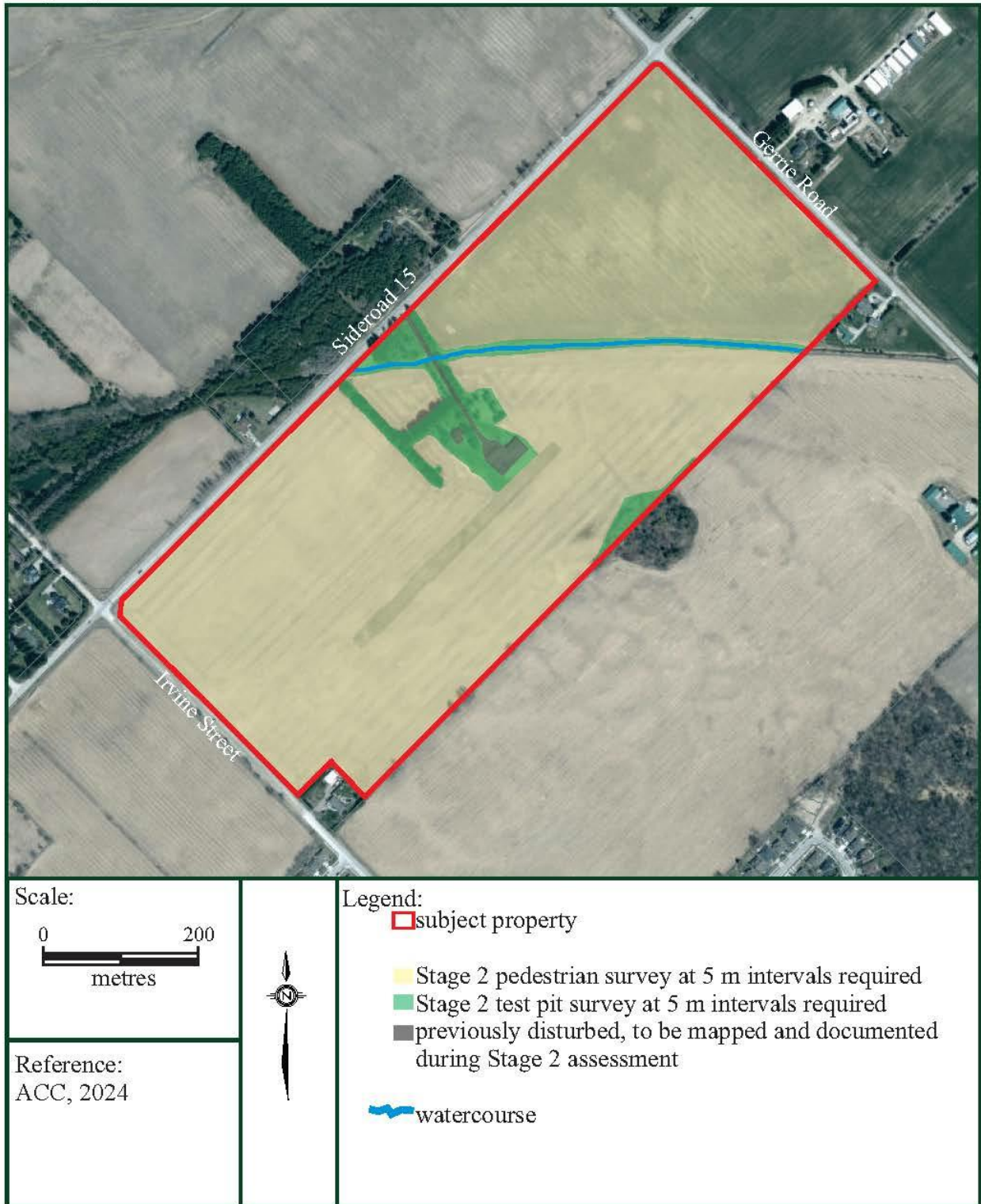


Figure 8: Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property

