



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – 665 Eliza Street, Part Lot 29, Concession 1, and Part of Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Townships of Arthur and Luther, now Township of Wellington North, County of Wellington, Ontario

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Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by Tribute/Sorbara Arthur Holdings Inc., to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in support of an Official Plan Amendment, Zoning By-Law Amendment, and Draft Plan of Subdivision application under the *Planning Act* (1990). The study area is located on Part of Lot 29, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Arthur and Part of Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Luther, now Township of Wellington North, County of Wellington, Ontario. The study area consists of 55.5 hectares (ha) (137 acres) in size (Map 1, Map 2).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the study area's geography, history, and current land conditions, as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on the property, or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ▶ Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- ▶ Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MCM Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD);
- ▶ Review of archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area; and,
- ▶ Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area.

The Stage 1 background assessment determined that the study area retained archaeological potential due to its proximity to water sources, historical settlements, and transportation routes, as well as the study area's soil types, which was conducive to past human settlement.

Based on the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, the following recommendations are provided:

- ▶ The study area exhibits archaeological potential and is recommended to be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to ground disturbance. It is recommended that these areas be subjected to test pit survey at 5 metre (m) intervals per Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) and subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals per Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) (Map 8).

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Project Personnel

Project Licensee	Carla Parslow, Ph.D., CAHP, RPA (P243)
Project Manager	Sarah News, B.A. (R485)
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Acknowledgments

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Project Context

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological assessment and covers three areas: development context, historical context, and archaeological context.

Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by Tribute/Sorbara Arthur Holdings Inc., to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in support of an Official Plan Amendment, Zoning By-Law Amendment, and Draft Plan of Subdivision application under the *Planning Act* (1990). The study area is located on Part of Lot 29, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Arthur and Part of Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Luther, now Township of Wellington North, County of Wellington, Ontario. The study area consists of 55.5 hectares (ha) (137 acres) in size (Map 1, Map 2).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the study area's geography, history, and current land conditions, as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on the property, or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ▶ Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- ▶ Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MCM Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD);
- ▶ Review of archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area; and,
- ▶ Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area.

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

Historical Context

This section describes the past and present land use and settlement history of the property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the background research (MCM Section 7.5.7 Standard 1).

Indigenous History

Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout the province that show continuity with past peoples even if they were not recorded in historic Euro-Canadian documents. Table 1 illustrates this continuity and demonstrates over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis & Ferris, 1990).

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic I	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
Middle Archaic II	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
Middle Archaic III	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
Late Archaic I	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000 – 1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800 – 1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	1,500 – 1,100 BC	Introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC – AD 500	Increased sedentism

	Princess Point	AD 550 – 900	Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario	AD 900 – 1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario	AD 1,300 – 1,400	Large longhouses (100m+)
	Late Ontario (Neutral)	AD 1,400 – 1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties

Paleo and Archaic Time Periods

The first human settlement in south-central Ontario can be traced back 11,000 years, just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period, when this area was settled by Indigenous groups that had been living south of the Great Lakes. The period of these first inhabitants is known as the Paleo Period (Ellis & Deller, 1990), a time in which bands of small hunter gatherer, consisting of probably no more than 25-35 individuals, followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending across wide-ranging territories shaped extensively by the ebb and flow of glaciers.

The Paleo Period was a time of rapid environmental change. As the glaciers retreated, sparse tundra and evergreen forests gave way to extensive deciduous forests and water levels in the Great Lakes rose dramatically (Ellis et al., 1990). By the end of this period (8000 BC), many of the large game species that Paleo hunters had relied upon either moved further north or, as in the case of the mastodons and mammoths, become extinct. Thus, the end of the Late Paleo Period was heralded by numerous technological and cultural innovations, likely as responses to the dynamic nature of the post-glacial environment and region-wide population increases. These innovations continue to be found in sites belonging to the direct descendants of the Paleo, groups of people known by archaeologists as “Archaic.”

The term “Archaic” designates preagricultural sites lacking in pottery and other specific artifact forms (Ellis et al., 1990) and are primarily distinguished from Paleo sites by a significantly greater degree of artifact diversity and regional variety. Archaic people began to make stone tools out of coarser raw material by laboriously grinding the rock into the desired shape. The introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, suggests the beginnings of a simple woodworking industry and an increased use of localized stone sources indicates that Archaic populations may have been less nomadic

than their Paleo ancestors (Munson & Jamison, 2013). It is likely that gradual infilling of the landscape resulting from rising water levels and population growth necessitated the development of strategies to support more people from smaller areas of liveable land.

During the Late Archaic Period (2,500-950 BC) the trends towards decreased territory size, a broadening subsistence base, population growth and increasing sedentism continued and it is during this period that the first formal cemeteries appeared. During the Late Archaic Period, if an individual died while his or her group happened to be at some distance from their group cemetery, the bones would be kept until they could be placed in the cemetery, suggesting that people returned with greater frequency to the same areas. These first cemeteries may have served as visible reminders of a group's cultural history and demarcated their rights to an area. Living in a time before farming or pottery, early hunter gatherers hunted, fished, and travelled in a land that was dynamic, ever-changing, and far removed from modern or historic ways of life.

Woodland Time Period

The Early Woodland Period (950 to 400 BC) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the gradual adoption of ceramic technology. However, in many ways the life ways of people in this period show a high degree of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic and it is not until the Middle Woodland (300 BC to AD 500) that there is an evident shift in settlement and subsistence patterns towards a sedentary way of life.

Middle Woodland peoples relied much more extensively on ceramic technology and vessels were often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. The Middle Woodland provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland; fish was becoming an increasingly important part of diets and sites along the margins of major lakes and rivers appear to have functioned as base camps instead of seasonally utilized locations, indicating a greater degree of sedentism and reliance on fishing technology.

The Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of a truly agricultural way of life in south-central Ontario. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend during this period may have encouraged the spread of maize into southern Ontario by providing a greater number of frost-free days (Stothers & Yarnell, 1977). The presence of carbonized corn kernels and cob fragments recovered from sub-floor storage pits indicates that agriculture was becoming a vital part of the Early Iroquoian economy.

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period (AD 1300-1400) witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artifact assemblages. The size of villages and houses increased dramatically, with house lengths almost doubling to an average of 30 m. Possible explanations for these shifts involve changes in economic and socio-political organization (Dodd et al., 1990); small villages may have amalgamated to form larger communities for mutual defence (Dodd et al., 1990). These large villages were often heavily defended with numerous rows of wooden palisades, suggesting that defence may have been one of the rationales for smaller groups banding together.

By the late 1400s major villages covered as many as 4-5 ha and would have contained over 2,000 individuals each. A change in the orientation of longhouses at this time may indicate the initial development of the tribes and nations which were a characteristic of the historically known Iroquoian peoples (Dodd et al., 1990).

After AD 1450, house lengths begin to decrease, with houses dating between AD 1500-1580 averaging a mere 30 m in length. The even shorter houses witnessed on Historical Period sites can be at least partially attributed to the population reductions associated with the introduction of European diseases such as smallpox (Lennox & Fitzgerald, 1990) which, in the span of a few years, had reduced the population to a mere 30,000 people. With the deaths of many bearers of oral history in the 1630's much of the ancient oral history in Ontario was lost. Archaeology provides an alternative means of understanding pre-European history by providing unique information on the movement of people throughout the landscape, their interactions with one another and with the environment, over the course of 13,000 years.

Historic Indigenous Period

At the time of first contact with the French, in 1615 AD, the traditional territory of the Huron-Wendat, known as Wendake, roughly stretched between the Canadian Shield, Lake Ontario and the Niagara Escarpment; it has been suggested the Huron-Wendat population at this time was approximately 30,000 individuals (Heidenreich, 1978; Warrick, 2008).

In the 1640s the Haudenosaunee, whose territory was located south of the lower Great Lakes, invaded Huron-Wendat territory, largely due to the decrease of available beaver pelts. The majority of the Huron-Wendat population sought sanctuary within the communities of the Petun, Neutral and other neighbouring groups, after numerous Huron-Wendat village were destroyed (Stone & Chaput, 1978). Commencing in the 1660s, the Haudenosaunee controlled most of southern Ontario (Schmalz, 1991; Williamson, 2013). Four hundred years ago Ontario was home to an estimated 75,000 Indigenous people, divided into two major cultural groups – Algonquians (Anishinaabeg or Anishinaabe) and Iroquoians (Haudenosaunee).

During the mid-17th century, several Algonquin-speaking linguistic and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (or Anishinaabe) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region (Gibson, 2006; Johnston, 2006). Prior to this, the Anishinaabeg were located primarily inland from the north shore of Lake Huron (MCFN, n.d.). From 1653 to 1662, following a series of attacks against the Haudenosaunee by groups within the Anishinaabeg, Haudenosaunee dominance in the region began to fail (Schmalz, 1991; Warrick, 2008). By the 1690s, Haudenosaunee settlements along the northern shores of Lake Ontario were abandoned (Williamson, 2013). Following several battles throughout southern Ontario, the Anishinaabeg replaced the Haudenosaunee in area at the start of the 18th century (Gibson, 2006; Schmalz, 1991).

European Treaties and Deeds

The study area is located within Treaty 45 1/2, 1836, known as the Saugeen Tract Purchase. The Saugeen Tract Purchase is described as follows:

Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, met on August 9, 1836, at Manitowaning... the Saukings residents south of Owen Sound. To the Saugeen> I now propose that you should surrender to your Great Father, the Sauking territory that you presently occupy, and that you shall repair either to this island Manitoulin or to that part of your territory which lies on the north of Owen Sound upon which proper houses shall be built for you, and proper assistance given to enable you to become civilized and to cultivate land which your Great Father engages for ever to protect for you from the encroachment of the whites.

Morris, 1943

Euro-Canadian Settler History

Following The Clergy Endowments (Canada) Act of 1791, what was then the Province of Quebec (including the study area) was divided into four political districts within the Province of Upper Canada; the four political districts were renamed Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western, after previously being called Lunenburg, Mechlenburg, Nassau, and Hesse (Hall, 2006). The study area fell within the former Hesse District and later the Western District.

The Western District initially included all lands between an arbitrary “north and south line intersecting the extreme projection of Long Point into the Lake Erie, on the northerly side of the said Lake Erie” (Lloyd, 1906). In 1793, John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, further subdivided each district into counties and townships, and European settlement began shortly after (Hunter, 1948). The study area is located in the County of Wellington in the former Geographic Townships of Arthur and Luther, now the Township of Wellington North.

County of Wellington and the Township of Wellington North

Initially set apart from the Western District in 1838, the District of Wellington was formed to contain the present counties of Wellington, Waterloo, and Grey, as well as a portion of the County of Dufferin (Lloyd, 1906). By 1852, Wellington separated from Waterloo, and a year later Wellington County was established consisting of several townships and towns, including, Amaranth, Arthur, Eramosa, Erin, Guelph, Garafraxa, Maryborough, Nichol, Peel, Pilkington, and Puslinch . By 1879, the City of Guelph was incorporated and withdrawn from the county. The Township of Wellington North was formed on January 1, 1999 with the amalgamation of the former Township of Arthur, Village of Arthur, Town of Mount Forest, Township of West Luther, and outlying portions of the Township of West Garafraxa and Township of Peel (Township of Wellington North, 2024c).

Township of Arthur

The Township of Arthur, named after Arthur Wellesley the 1st Duke of Wellington, the English general who was responsible for the fall of Napoleon (Township of Wellington North, 2024a). The Township of Arthur was initially surveyed in 1841-42 by John McDonald. During this time, the government laid out the Owen Sound Road (O.S.R) stretching from the Township of Nichol to Owen Sound. Along this road, the land was

surveyed into 50-acre plots and were given to settlers who were male, over 18 years of age, and were a subject of Queen Victoria (Township of Wellington North, 2024a).

The near by Village of Arthur, saw the establishment of saw and grist mills, which further generated growth within the area. In 1851, a post office was opened, as well as the first church and school. In 1872, the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway station was opened (*A Brief History of Arthur*, 2024).

Township of Luther

The land within the Township of Luther belonged to the Mississauga's First Nation, but in 1818 this tract of land was signed over by the Mississauga's to the Crown. In 1854 George McPhillips surveyed the land within the Township, naming the Township after Martin Luther, one of the leaders of the Protestant Reformation (Township of Wellington North, 2024b).

Unfortunately, progress within the Township was slow, due to the land being completely covered in timber and swamp. In early 1870's a fire broke out within the Township, which dried out the swamps, and destroyed much of the timber, ultimately aiding in development in the area. The Township saw rapid development after the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway was built (Township of Wellington North, 2024b).

Past and Current Land Uses of Part of Lot 29, Concession 1

A portion of the study area is located on Part of Lot 29, Concession 1, in the Geographic Township of Arthur, County of Wellington North, Ontario.

A review of the 1861 *Map of the County of Wellington* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wellington County* illustrates the study area to be located within the limits of the Village of Arthur, and therefore no land ownership is available (Map 4, Map 5).

Past and Current Land uses of Part of Lot 1, Concession 2

A portion of the study area is located on Part of Lot 1, Concession 2, in the Geographic Township of Luther, County of Wellington North, Ontario.

A review of the 1861 *Map of the County of Wellington* illustrates no ownership for Part of Lot 1, Concession 2. The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wellington County* depicts the lot to be owned by N. Bicknell. No archaeological features are depicted within the study areas on either map; this does not mean the properties were vacant, only that the landowners did not subscribe to the map publisher (Map 4, Map 5).

Archaeological Context

Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments

The registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted so that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a

four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is located within Borden block *AIHd*.

According to Section 7.5.8, Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines, all registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance from the study area must be listed. A total of one archaeological sites were found in the OASD and are listed below in **Table 2**.

TABLE 2: REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN 1 KM OF STUDY AREA

Borden Number	Site name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Further CHVI
AIHd-2		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Midden	Further CHVI

A search on archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (within 50 metres) to, the study area (MCM Section 7.5.8 Standard 4) found the following assessments:

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment West Half of the Proposed North Arthur Industrial Lands (2094940 Ontario Inc.): 206 George Street, Part of Lot 29, Concession 1 (Geographic Township of Arthur), Lots 76, 77, 78, 100, 101 & 102 Survey McCord's Second Arthur Village, Part of Park Lots 1 & 2, South Side of McCauley Street, Survey Crown Arthur Village Except Parts 1 & 2 on Registered Plan 61R-20566; Part of Park Lot 1 North Side of Domville Street, Survey Crown Arthur Village; Part 3, Registered Plan 60R275; Township of Wellington North, County of Wellington. PIF: P058-1960-2021. On file with the MCM.

In 2020, AMICK Consultant Limited (AMICK) was retained by 2094940 Ontario Ltd., to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of Part of Lot 29, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Arthur, now Township of Wellington North, County of Wellington, Ontario. The assessment was conducted as a requirement of the *Planning Act* (1990), in support of a Draft Plan of Subdivision and Zoning By-law Amendment application. The archaeological assessment was conducted via pedestrian survey at 5 metre (m) intervals, as per Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). No archaeological features or materials were encountered during the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment, as such, no further work was recommended.

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment Part of Lot 29, Concession 1, (Geographic Township of Arthur, County of Wellington), Lots 76, 77, 78, 100, 101 & 102 Survey McCord's Second Arthur Village, Part of Park Lots 1 & 2, South Side of McCauley Street, Survey Crown Arthur Village Except Parts 1 & 2 on 61R-20566; Part of Park Lot 1N/S of Domville Street, Survey Crown Arthur Village; Part 3, 60R2775; Township of Wellington North, County of Wellington. PIF: P058-1961-2021. On file with the MCM.

In 2020, AMICK was retained by Arthur Village Milo Group, to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on Part of Lot 29, Concession 1, Geographic Township of

Arthur, now Township of Wellington North, County of Wellington, Ontario. The assessment was conducted as a requirement of the *Planning Act* (1990), in support of a Draft Plan of Subdivision and Zoning By-law Amendment application. The archaeological assessment was conducted via pedestrian survey at 5 metre (m) intervals, as per Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). No archaeological features or materials were encountered during the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment, as such, no further work was recommended.

The Natural and Physical Environment

The subject property is situated within the Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region, characterized by:

The “roof” of peninsular Ontario in the counties of Dufferin, Grey, and Wellington comprises an area of 925 square miles of undulating till plain. ... The main part of the area is a fluted till plain, the flutings running southeastward; in other words, the surface appears planed but scored by shallow troughs which are barely perceptible to the eye. ... The plain is characterized by swamps or bogs and by poorly drained depressions.

(Chapman & Putnam, 1984)

The soil within the study area consists of the Perth soil series. The Perth soil series occupies over 100,000 acres of Wellington County and is characterized as having a flat to undulating topography, with imperfect drainage (Hoffman et al., 1963). The Perth soil series is ideal for the production and cultivation of hay and cereal crops. For some crops, however, artificial drainage is needed (Hoffman et al., 1963).

Examination of topographic mapping and aerial photography indicates the presence of a small tributary of the Maitland River bisects the study area. The study area around this tributary is designated as a Natural Heritage System (NHS) and measures approximately 5.5 ha.

Record of Documentation

TABLE 4 - RECORD OF DOCUMENTATION

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	1 map

Analysis and Conclusion

Archaeological Potential

Archaeological Potential for the Study Area

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- ▶ Previously identified archaeological sites;
- ▶ Water sources:
 1. Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 2. Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
 3. Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches);
 4. Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
 - ▶ Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
 - ▶ Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations 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:
 1. Food or medicinal plants;
 2. Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
 3. Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
 4. Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
 5. Early historical transportation routes.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, MCM stipulates the following:

- ▶ No areas within 300 metres 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 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,
- ▶ No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have eradicated or relocated any cultural material to such a degree that the information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Section 1.3.2 of the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists states that:

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) 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 (MCM 2011:18)

The types of disturbance referred to above include, but are not restricted to, quarrying, sewage and infrastructure development, building footprints, and major landscaping involving grading below topsoil.

Potential for Archaeological Resources

Following the criteria outlined above to determine archaeological potential, the study area is considered to exhibit high archaeological potential for the following reasons:

- ▶ Soils of the study area would have been suitable for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian agricultural practices.
- ▶ Proximity to historic transportation routes (County Road 14, and a portion of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, now Canadian Pacific corridor).
- ▶ Proximity to an early Euro-Canadian settlement; the Village of Arthur

Conclusion

The Stage 1 background assessment has determined that the entirety of the study area retains archaeological potential due the presence of early Settler transportation routes, suitable soil conditions and the proximity to early Euro-Canadian settlement, the Village of Arthur.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, the following recommendations are provided:

- ▶ The study area exhibits archaeological potential and is recommended to be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to ground disturbance. It is recommended that these areas be subjected to test pit survey at 5 metre (m) intervals per Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) and subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals per Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) (Map 8).

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Advice on the compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

- ▶ 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 regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced 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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating 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 representative of a new archaeological site or sites 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*.
- ▶ The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

Closure and Study Limitations

This report was prepared by Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) for the exclusive use of Tribute/Sorbara Arthur Holdings Inc. as a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area on 665 Eliza Street, Part of Lot 29, Concession 1, and Part of Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Townships of Arthur and Luther, now Township of Wellington North, County of Wellington, Ontario.

All information, recommendations and opinions provided in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without the Client's or PHC's express written consent. Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project. Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study, if any, comply with those identified in the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Prepared by:

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President and Senior Archaeologist

References

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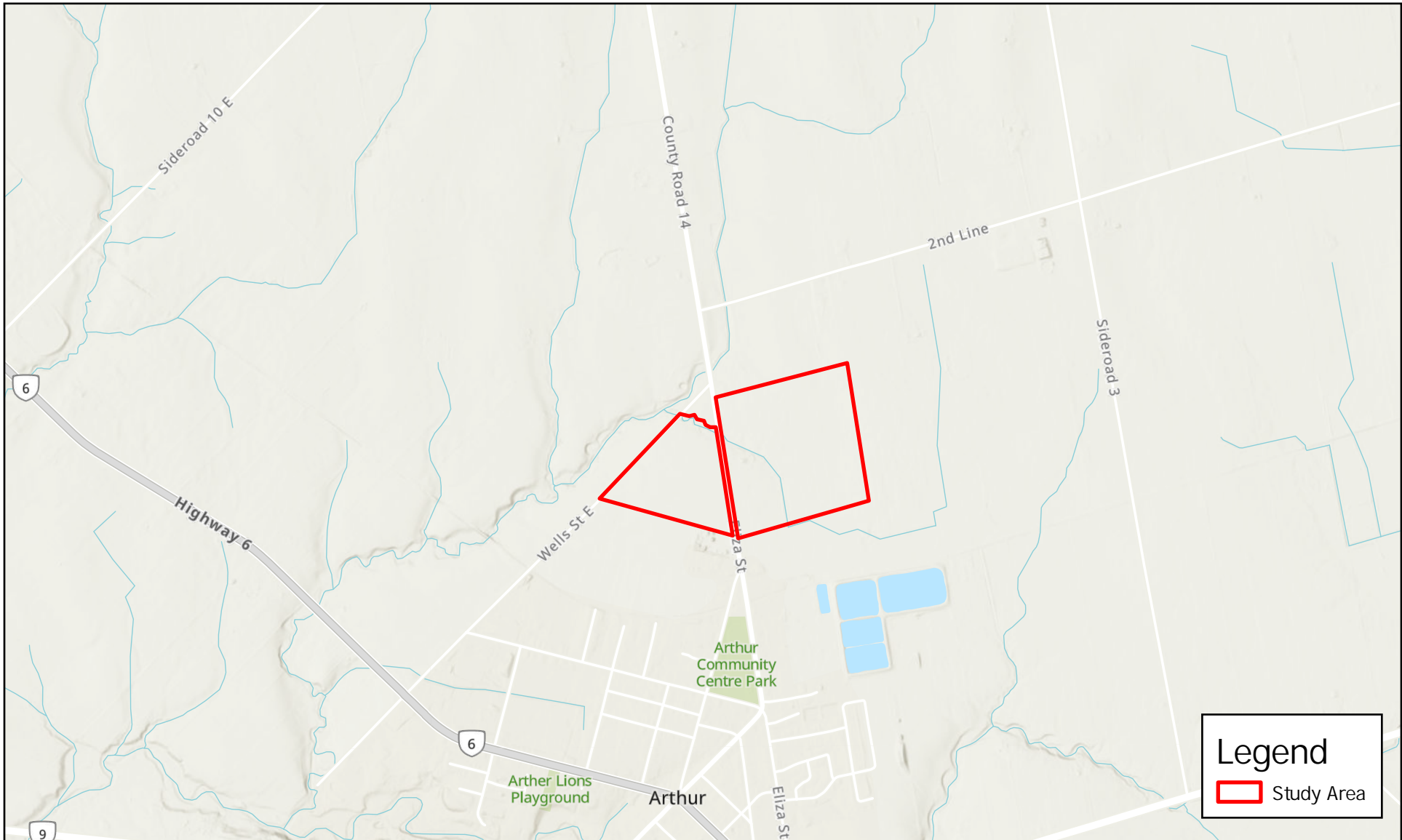
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Maps

ALL MAPS ON PROCEEDING PAGES



Legend

Study Area



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 1: Study Area on Topographic Map

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale: 1: 25,000

0 340 680 Meters

0 0.47 0.95 Km



Legend

Name

Study Area



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 2: Study Area on Modern Aerial Image

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Maxar

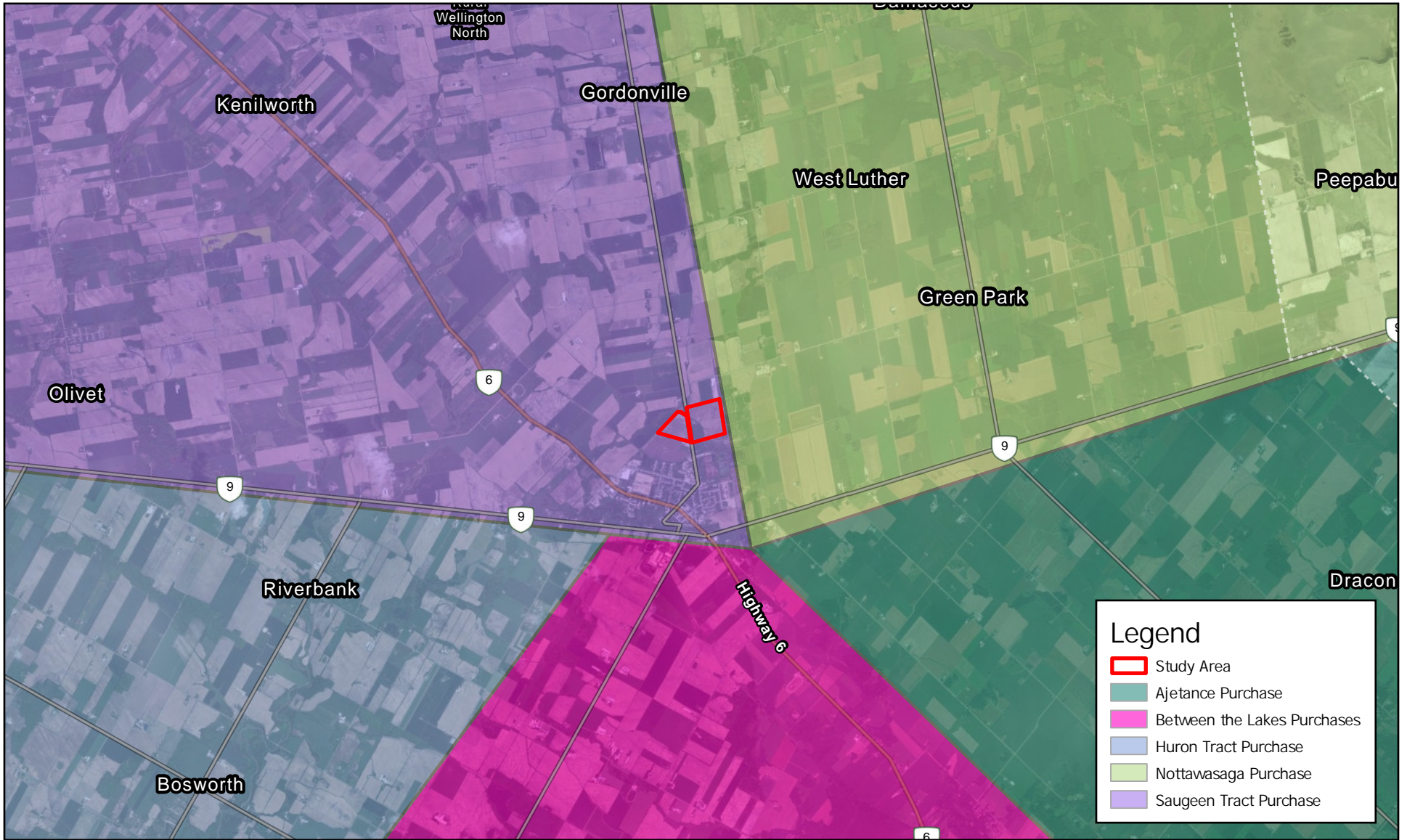
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

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Scale: 1:6,000

0 80 160 Meters

0 0.1 0.2 Km



Legend

- Study Area
- Ajetance Purchase
- Between the Lakes Purchases
- Huron Tract Purchase
- Nottawasaga Purchase
- Saugeen Tract Purchase



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 3: Study Area on Treaties Map

Earthstar Geographics, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale: 1:100,000

0 1,250 2,500 Meters

0 1.75 3.5 Km



Legend

Study Area



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 4: Study Area on 1861 Map of Wellington County

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, ©

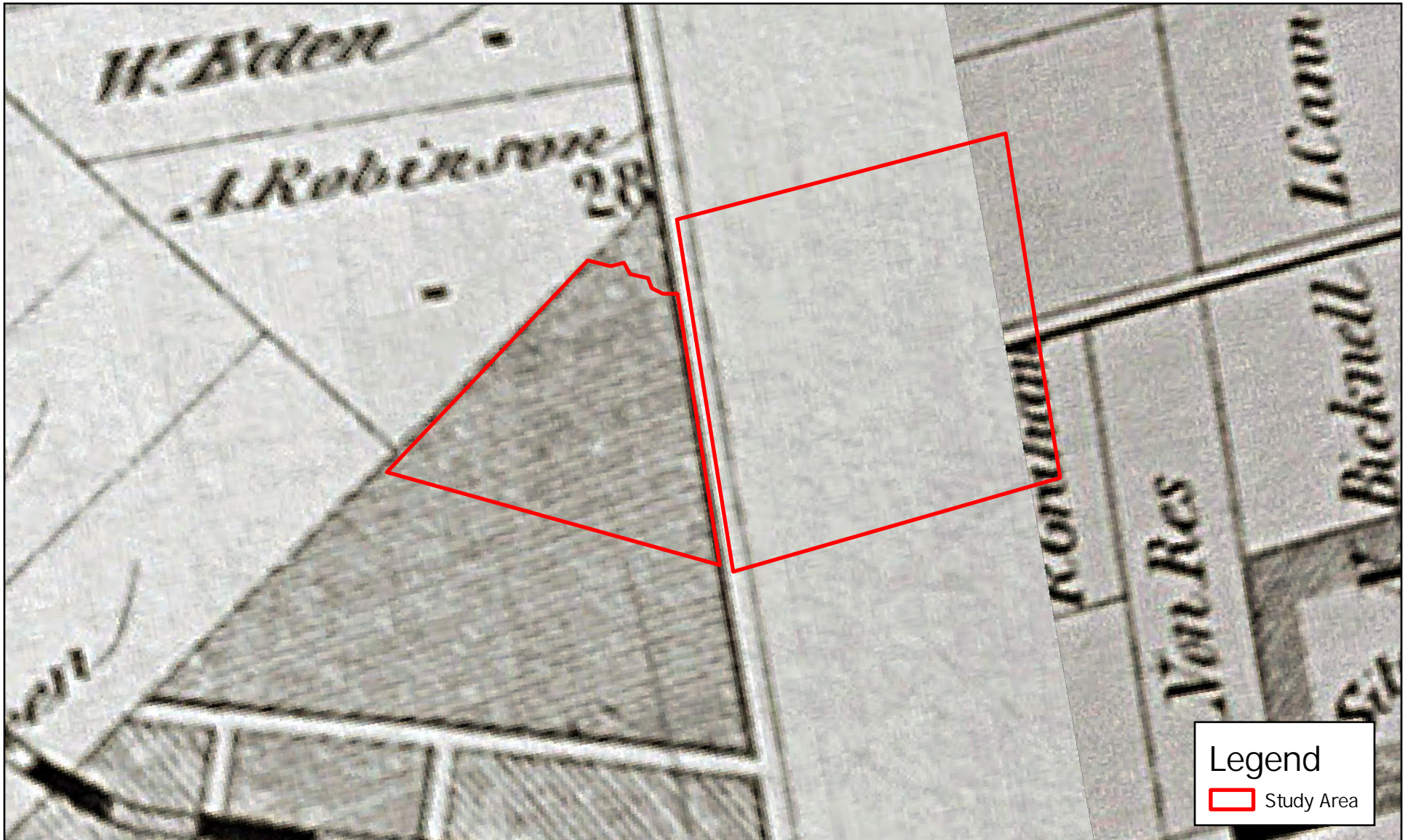
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Scale: 1:10,000

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Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

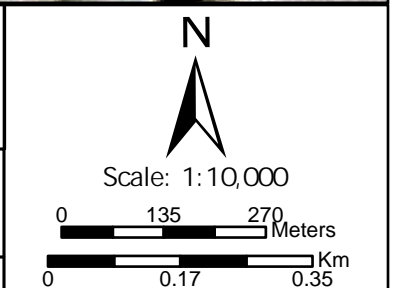


Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 5: Study Area on 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wellington County

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, ©

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N





Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 6: Study Area on 1954 Aerial Image

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, ©

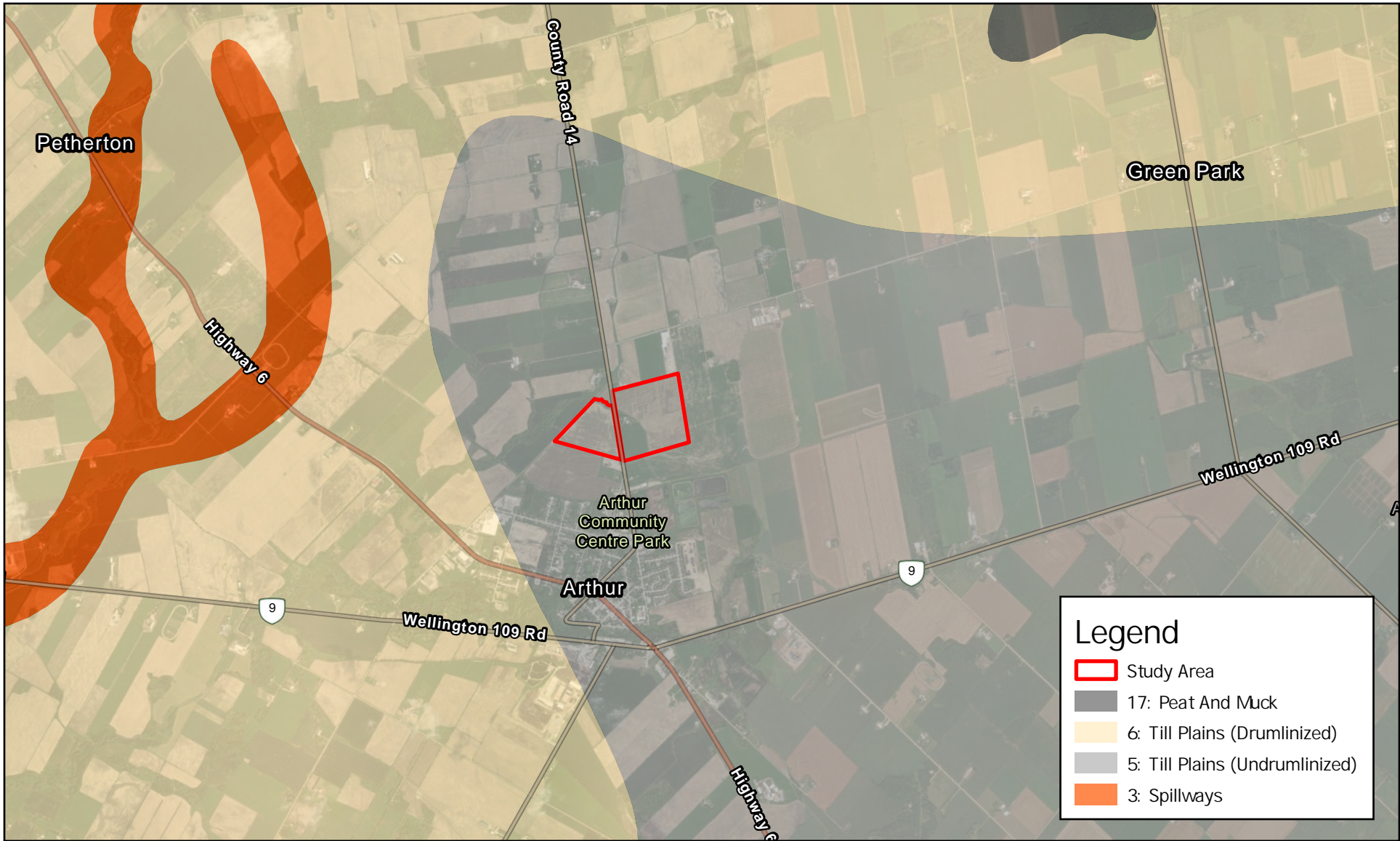
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

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Scale: 1:10,000

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0 0.17 0.35 Km



Legend

- Study Area
- 17: Peat And Muck
- 6: Till Plains (Drumlinized)
- 5: Till Plains (Undrumlinized)
- 3: Spillways



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 7: Study Area on Physiographic Map

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Maxar

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale: 1: 50,000



Legend

- Study Area

Results

- Area of Archaeological Potential - Stage 2 Recommended
- NHS - Recommended for Stage 2 Prior to Future Ground Impacts



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

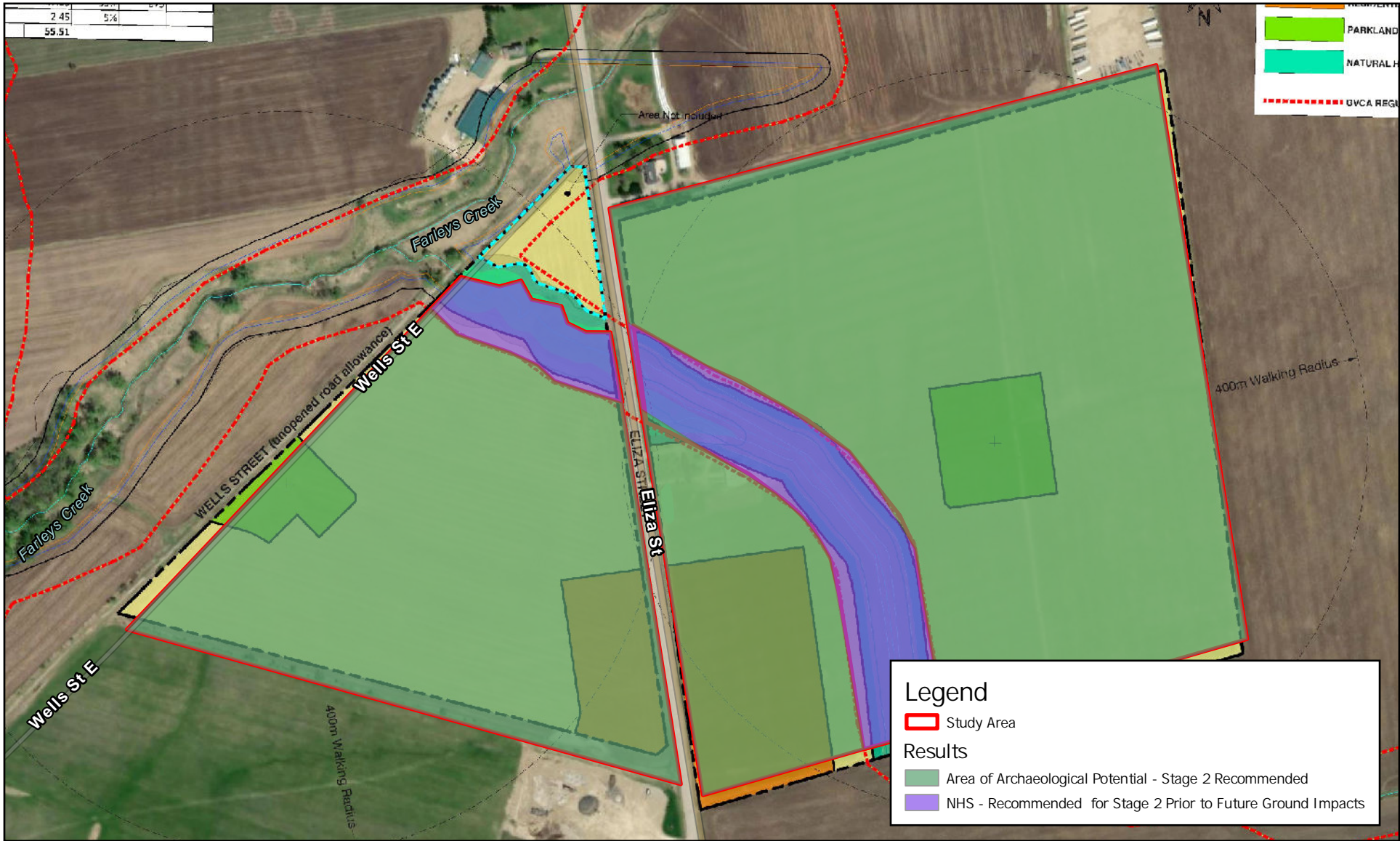
Map 8: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Results

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Maxar

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

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Scale: 1:6,000

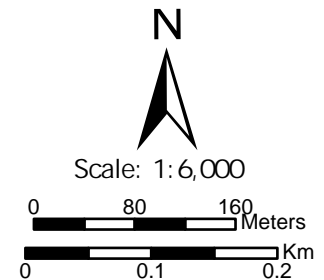


Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 9: Study Area on Residential Concept Plan

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Maxar

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



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