ACC
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANTS CANADA

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Industrial Development

7335 Wellington Road 34, Part of Lot 21, Concession 7, Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, Ontario

Original Report

Prepared for:

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared by:

Archaeological Licensee: Kristy O'Neal, M.A., P066
Archaeological Consultants Canada
1042 Garner Road West, Unit A101
Ancaster, ON L9G 3K9
www.onarch.ca
info@onarch.ca
289.683.7844

PIF #: P066-0617-2025
Project No. 230-12-25
December 23, 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment, including background research and property survey, for an industrial warehouse including parking areas, a storm water management pond, and a waste water treatment plant. 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 7335 Wellington Road 34 and is legally described as Part of Lot 21, Concession 7, Geographic Township of Puslinch, County of Wellington, Ontario (Figure 1). The subject property measures 40 hectares (ha). The Proponent verified the subject property limits as defined within this report and provided a plan of survey confirming the boundaries (Figure 2).

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O'Neal. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Morgan Berg (Applied Research License R1401). The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) assigned Project Information Form (PIF) number P066-0617-2025 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.

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.
- One farmstead is shown within the subject property in 1877 historical mapping.
- The subject property is located adjacent to two early historical transportation routes, Wellington Road 34 to the north and Concession Road 7 to the west.
- Aberfoyle Creek is located 350 m from the subject property.
- There are 15 registered archaeological sites within one km of the subject property.

The subject property measures 40.0 ha. A visual property inspection determined that 1.0 ha of the subject property has been previously disturbed by modern construction activities and has low to no archaeological potential. 0.8 ha of the subject property consists of low lying and wet land.

38.2 ha of the subject property retained archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. 9.2 ha of the subject property consisted of woodlot or maintained lawn and was assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals. 29 ha of the subject property consisted of agricultural field that was assessed by means of pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals.

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

1. The Indigenous findspot identified as location P1 in this report does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in MCM's 2011 Standards and

Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Location P1 has no further CHVI, and no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for this site.

2. The Indigenous findspot identified as location P2 in this report does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in MCM's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Location P2 has no further CHVI, and no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for this site.
3. The subject property has now been fully assessed according to MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. No further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS 6

PROJECT PERSONNEL 7

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT 8
1.1 Development Context 8
1.2 Historical Context 9
1.2.1 Background Research 9
1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario 9
1.3 Archaeological Context 13
1.3.1 Natural Environment 13
1.3.2 Current Land Use 13
1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations 13
1.3.4 Historical Plaques and Monuments 16
1.3.5 Archaeological Master Plans 16
1.3.6 Cemeteries 17

2.0 FIELD METHODS 18

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS 20
3.1 Soils 20
3.2 Archaeological Resources 20
3.2.1 Location P1 20
3.2.2 Location P2 20
3.3 Documentary Record 21

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS 22
4.1 Assessing Potential for Archaeological Resources 22
4.2 Analysis and Discussion 23
4.2.1 Location P1 24
4.2.2 Location P2 25

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS....26

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION....27

7.0 CLOSURE....28

8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES....29

9.0 IMAGES....32

10.0 FIGURES....38

LIST OF TABLES

1. General Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario 10
2. Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject Property 14
3. Daily Fieldwork Conditions 18
4. Summary of Sites Identified During the Stage 2 Property Assessment 21
5. Artifact Catalogue, Location P1 21
6. Artifact Catalogue, Location P2 22
7. Inventory of Documentary and Material Record 22

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Location of the Subject Property on a Topographic Map
2. Plan Drawing of the Subject Property
3. Location of the Subject Property on Guy Leslie & Charles J. Wheelock's 1861 Map of the County of Wellington
4. Location of the Subject Property on Walker & Miles' 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Puslinch Township, County of Wellington
5. Location of the Subject Property on a Map of Wellington County Soils
6. Current Land Use of the Subject Property
7. Previous Archaeological Assessments Conducted within 50 m of the Subject Property
8. Aerial Imagery Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property
9. Plan Drawing Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property

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
cm	centimetre
ha	hectares
km	kilometre
m	metre
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
OASD	Ontario Archaeological Sites Database
OHA	Ontario Heritage Act
PIF	Project Information Form
%	percent

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager:	Matthew Muttart, M.A., P1208
Professional License:	Kristy O'Neal, M.A., P066
Field Director:	Morgan Berg, B.A., R1401
Field Technicians:	Delaney Parent, B.Sc., R1349 Leander Foster Hanna Nemes Max Goranson Jaydan Ramphel
Report Preparation:	Zack Cousineau, B.A., R1335
Artifact Analysis:	Morgan Berg, B.A., R1401
Graphics:	Zack Cousineau, B.A., R1335

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Industrial Development

7335 Wellington Road 34, Part of Lot 21, Concession 7, Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, Ontario

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment, including background research and property survey, for an industrial warehouse including parking areas, a storm water management pond, and a waste water treatment plant. 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 7335 Wellington Road 34 and is legally described as Part of Lot 21, Concession 7, Geographic Township of Puslinch, County of Wellington, Ontario (Figure 1). The subject property measures 40 hectares (ha). The Proponent verified the subject property limits as defined within this report and provided a plan of survey confirming the boundaries (Figure 2).

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.

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 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O'Neal. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Morgan Berg (Applied Research License R1401). The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) assigned Project Information Form (PIF) number P066-0617-2025 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 1 & 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 conducted 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 gravers 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.

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:		
		Riviere au Vase	1500/1400-1200/1100	
	Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquois Tradition	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: Neutral	600-450	
	Late Woodland: Western Basin Tradition	Younge Phase	1200/1100-800	
		Springwells Phase	800-600	
		Wolf Phase	600-450	
HISTORIC	SW Ontario Iroquois	Historic Neutral	450-350	tribal warfare
	European Contact	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 15th 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 17th and early 18th 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 19th century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived via easily accessible colonization routes and began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes. In the 19th and early 20th 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 21, Concession 7, in the Geographic Township of Puslinch, 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).

Formerly part of the Home District, Wellington County was named after Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington (Mika & Mika, 1977:619). The County was originally included with the County of Waterloo and the County of Grey and included a portion of Dufferin County which was formed in 1838. Wellington County separated from Waterloo and Grey County by the 1850. Guelph became the County seat in 1854 (Mika & Mika, 1977:620).

Puslinch Township was first surveyed between 1828 and 1831 and is named after Puslinch in Devonshire, England (Mika & Mika, 1977:264). Settlement in the area was happening prior to 1828, however, lots became available during and after the survey. The township's first school was held in the 1830's on Brock Road, on Lot 18, Concession 8 and later moved to Lot 17, Concession 7 where it was also used as a church (Mika & Mika, 1977:264).

The nearest historic community was the rural community of Aberfoyle, located 800 metres to the east of the subject property. This community was first settled in 1843 by George Shatz who built a sawmill there the same year. The first store and post office opened in 1851 and was operated by John McFarlane, who named the hamlet Aberfoyle after Aberfoyle Scotland, his birthplace. The community continued to prosper with the construction of a church, hotel, general store and several mills (Mika & Mika, 1977:11).

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 & Charles J. Wheelock's 1861 *Map of the County of Wellington* lists Mrs. Smith as the owner of the southwest half of Lot 21, Concession 7 (Figure 3). The subject property abuts Wellington Road 34 to the north and Concession Road 7 to the west. The community of Aberfoyle is located 800m to the east of the subject property.

Walker & Miles' 1877 map of Puslinch Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wellington County* now indicates that James Smith now is depicted owning the southwest portion of Lot 21, Concession 7. A farmhouse is now located near the centre north of the subject property (Figure 4). The subject property is still abutting Wellington Road 34 and Concession Road 7. Aberfoyle is still located 800 m to the east.

It should be noted that while one structure is 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 two historic 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 Horseshoe Moraine physiographic region of Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:113). The Horseshoe Moraine forms a horseshoe-shaped region above and west of the highest portions of the Niagara Escarpment. The two major landforms associated with this area are irregular stone knobs and ridges as well as pitted sand and gravel terraces and valley floors filled with swamps (Chapman and Putnam, 1984).

The *Soils of Wellington County* (Hoffman, Matthews & Wicklund, 1963) indicates that there are two dominant surface soil types within the subject property (Figure 5). The majority of the subject property is made up of Dumfries loam. This soil is characterized by being very stony, irregular, steeply sloping topography, and good drainage. The southwestern portion of the subject property consists of Muck. This soil is Organic and is often comprised of wetlands and marsh with very poor drainage.

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 Aberfoyle Creek, located 350 m south of the subject property. A modern concrete manufacturer to the south of the subject property contains multiple large manmade water management ponds surrounding the creek.

1.3.2 Current Land Use

Figure 6 provides the current land use of the subject property. The subject property is currently used for agricultural purposes and includes several outbuildings and a yard near the centre north of the property. The Southern portion of the subject property consists of woodlot and marshland. Surrounding properties to the north and east are agricultural fields, while properties to the south include a concreate manufacturer. Residential houses are located to the west of the subject property.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted on September 30 and October 1, 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.

The OASD contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden, 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into 13 km by 18.5 km blocks based on longitude and latitude. Each Borden block is designated with a four-letter label and sites identified within the block are numbered sequentially as they are registered. The subject property is located within the *AiHb* Borden block.

According to the OASD, no archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property, however, 15 sites have been registered within one km of the subject property (MCM, 2025a). Two sites are within 300 m of the current subject property, AiHb-215 and AiHb-216, both of which are Euro-Canadian homesteads. Five additional sites are of Euro-Canadian cultural affiliation and include farmsteads and homesteads. Eight sites are of Indigenous cultural affiliation and include a findspots and campsites.

Table 2 lists the sites within 1 km along with the current CHVI for each site. CHVI is a term used by MCM and consultant archaeologists to describe archaeological resources that meet one or more criteria that recommend further fieldwork in MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Under the OHA and its regulations, archaeological resources that have been determined to possess CHVI are protected as archaeological sites under Section 48 of the act. Information in Table 2 is provided by MCM through the OASD (MCM, 2025a).

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject Property

REG. #	NAME	TIME PERIOD	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	STATUS
AiHb-45	Dr. H. MacCrimmon	Archaic, Early	Indigenous	No artifacts etc found, no artifacts found	No Further CHVI
AiHb-382	Patterson	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	Further CHVI
AiHb-381	McKenzie	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	No Further CHVI
AiHb-328	Southgate 4	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	findspot	Unknown CHVI
AiHb-327	Southgate 12	Archaic, Middle	Indigenous	findspot	Unknown CHVI
AiHb-326	Southgate 17	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	camp/campsite	Unknown CHVI
AiHb-324	Southgate 11	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	camp/campsite, scatter	Unknown CHVI
AiHb-323	Southgate 8	Archaic, Middle	Indigenous	camp/campsite, scatter	Unknown CHVI
AiHb-322	Southgate 6	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Unknown CHVI
AiHb-216	Smith	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Unknown CHVI
AiHb-215	Smith	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house	Further CHVI
AiHb-121	Heritage	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	camp / campsite	No Further CHVI
AiHa-58	McNaughton Site	Post-Contact		homestead	No Further CHVI

REG. #	NAME	TIME PERIOD	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	STATUS
AiHa-45		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Unknown CHVI
AiHa-38	Reid	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unknown	Unknown CHVI

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.

An additional 2 registered archaeological sites are located within 300 m of the subject property (MCM, 2025a). A summary of each of these sites is provided below.

- Archaeological site AiHb-215, the Smith Site, is located 150 m from the subject property. The site was documented by AMICK Consultants Ltd. (AMICK) in 1998. The site was identified as a 19th century house. 210 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered over a 75 by 30 m area. The entirety of the site was not subject to CSP as a portion laid outside the subject property. The site was recommended for Stage 3 assessment (AMICK, 1999).
- Archaeological site AiHb-216, the Smith Site, is located 280 m from the subject property. The site was documented by AMICK in 1999 and appears to be the same site as AiHb-215 mentioned above. The Borden number AiHb-216 is in relation to the Stage 3 assessment conducted by AMICK for the Smith Site as mapping provided to the MCM from AMCIK identifies. Stage 3 assessment of the site was conducted, and a total of 3862 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered. The site has unknown CHVI (MCM, 2025a).

1.3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Reports

A review of archaeological reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicated that no reports detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within the subject property have been entered into MCM's register at the time this report was written (MCM, 2025b). There are two reports detailing previous fieldwork within 50 m of the subject property within the register. Figure 7 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 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Hanlon Expressway/ Wellington Road 34 Midblock Interchange/ G.W.P. 3059-20-00. Lots 21-25 Concession 2, Lots 21-25 Concession 3, Lot 22 Concession 4, Lot 15-21 Concession 7, Puslinch Township, County of Wellington.*** **AECOM, 2022. PIF P123-0360-2017.**

AECOM conducted a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a large area for the Ministry of Transportation surrounding roads abutting the current subject property. The assessment identified two archaeological sites (AiHb-381 and AiHb-382) during the assessment and recommended the sites for Stage 3 assessment. Portions of the subject property were not subject to assessment at the time the report was submitted and required further Stage 2 assessment (AECOM, 2022a).

> ***Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Hanlon Expressway/ Wellington Road 34 Midblock Interchange/ G.W.P. 3059-20-00. Lot 21 Concession II and Lot 20, Concession VII, Puslinch Township, County of Wellington.*** **AECOM, 2022. PIF P123-0529-2022.**

AECOM conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for a property within 50 m of the current subject property. The Stage 2 assessment was to assess the remaining portions not previously assessed in the original Hanlon Expressway report (AECOM, 2022a). No archaeological sites were discovered during the assessment (AECOM, 2022b).

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.

The County of Wellington's Official Plan identifies the importance of archaeological resources and heritage buildings within the county and recommends any proposed development area that

holds archaeological potential be subject to an archaeological assessment. Any areas identified as archaeological sites are recommended to be conserved or documented through excavation. The county may also require parts of an archaeological site to be excluded from development to maintain integrity of the site (Wellington County, 2025).

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 40 ha. The Stage 1 & 2 assessment were conducted concurrently between September 30 and October 1, 2025, with advance permission to enter the subject property obtained from the Proponent. Weather conditions during the assessment were excellent. Table 3 provides detailed weather conditions for each day of the assessment.

Table 3: Daily Fieldwork Conditions

DATE	WEATHER CONDITIONS	FIELD DIRECTOR
September 30, 2025	23°C, clear	Morgan Berg, R1401
October 1, 2025	18°C, partly cloudy	Morgan Berg, R1401

The Stage 1 assessment of the subject property began with an on-site property inspection to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current condition of the property. The entirety of the subject property was accessible and was inspected. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken during the visual inspection. The Stage 1 property inspection took place when the ground was fully visible, and under conditions that allowed for full viewing of archaeological potential. Coverage of the property was sufficient to identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential, meeting the requirements of Section 1.2 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Areas of low to no archaeological potential include lands that have been previously disturbed, lands that have steeply sloping topography, and lands that are low-lying and permanently wet. 1 ha, 2.5% of the subject property, has been previously disturbed by intensive and extensive modern soil alterations, including for construction of a residential home and multiple outbuildings with a driveway and large work yard area. 0.8 ha, 2% of the subject property consists of low-lying and wet marsh. There are no areas of steeply sloping topography.

The remainder of the subject property, totaling 38.2 ha, 95.5%, was determined to retain archaeological potential and require Stage 2 archaeological assessment. 9.2 ha, 23%, of the subject property consists of woodlot or maintained lawn. As these lands could not be ploughed, Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by test pit survey at 5 m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* Each test pit was dug by hand and was 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and was dug to at least 5 cm into the subsoil. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. Test pits were dug to within one m of all disturbances and other areas of low archaeological potential. All soil was screened through 6-millimetre mesh to maximize the potential for artifact recovery. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken, and all test pits were backfilled upon completion. As no artifacts were observed during the test pit assessment no intensified survey was conducted.

29 ha, 72.5%, of the subject property, consisted of agricultural field that was assessed by means of pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. The fields had been recently ploughed, with direction provided to the contractor undertaking the ploughing that the ploughing should be deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. The ploughed lands were well-weathered by several light rains to improve the visibility of archaeological resources.

At least 80% of the ground surface was visible. As such, the pedestrian survey met Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* in terms of field preparation and visibility.

As per Section 2.1.3 Standard 1 and 2a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, any artifacts recovered triggered an intensified survey. This survey was completed at a one m interval within a 20 m radius of each findspot. The intensive survey continued until the full extent of the surface scatter was defined. 2 find spots containing a total of 2 artifacts were discovered during the pedestrian survey assessment.

The equivalent of a controlled surface pickup ("CSP"), which accurately mapped the location of each surface artifact, was completed during the Stage 2 assessment. The field had been appropriately ploughed and weathered prior to the CSP. GPS coordinates were recorded for every surface findspot, using a Garmin ETrex set to the North American Datum 83 ("NAD 83") with an accuracy of ±3 m. There were no conditions that affected the accuracy of the readings. A centre point for the site was recorded, and note was made of which recorded positive findspot was in the furthest extent in each cardinal direction. Locations of fixed reference landmarks were also taken. GPS information is provided in the supplementary documentation accompanying this report.

There were no weather, ground, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of artifacts. As such, it is confirmed that the Stage 2 assessment met Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* regarding weather and lighting.

The entirety of the subject property was assessed. The results of the Stage 1 & 2 assessment are shown in Figures 8 & 9. 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 brown sandy loam with small stones. Test pits contained approximately 25 to 60 cm of dark brown sandy loam topsoil above yellow to light brown-orange sandy loam subsoil.

3.2 Archaeological Resources

Two isolated indigenous findspots were encountered during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Table 4 summarizes the key details regarding each site identified during the Stage 2 assessment. The location and GPS coordinates regarding each site is presented in the Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 4: Summary of Sites Identified During the Stage 2 Property Survey

SITE	SITE TYPE	SIZE	ARTIFACTS	STATUS
P1	Indigenous findspot	n/a	1 biface fragment	No further CHVI
P2	Indigenous findspot	n/a	1 chipping debris	No further CHVI

Select artifacts are shown in Section 9.0 below. Complete catalogues of recovered artifacts are presented in the discussion below, by site. All artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 assessment are stored in one standard sized bankers' box clearly labelled with the MCM PIF number, ACC's project number, site number, and site registration number when applicable. All artifacts found during the Stage 2 assessment were collected, mapped, recorded and labelled by provenience, and removed from the property. All artifacts were catalogued and analyzed according to the standards for analysis presented in Table 6.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011).

3.2.1 Location P1

Location P1 was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the west edge of the subject property. The site consists of one indeterminate biface fragment, which is made of Ancaster Chert.

Table 5 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Location P1. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 5: Artifact Catalogue, Location P1

CAT. #	PROVENIENCE	LAYER	COUNT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL
3001	CSP 3781	surface	1	biface	Fragment	Ancaster

3.2.2 Location P2

Location P2 was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the northeast portion of the subject property. The site consists of one chipping debris, which is a secondary fragment and made of Ancaster Chert.

Table 6 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Location P2. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 6: Artifact Catalogue, Location P2

CAT. #	PROVENIENCE	LAYER	COUNT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL
3002	CSP 3782	surface	1	Chipping debris	Secondary	Ancaster

3.3 Documentary Record

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 7. 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 7: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records

PROJECT INFORMATION		
ACC project number	230-12-25	
Licensee	Kristy O'Neal	
MCM PIF numbers	P066-0617-2025	
DOCUMENT/MATERIAL	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
field notes & photo logs	2	pages (paper, with digital copies)
maps	1	aerial imagery of subject property
photographs	22	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.

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.
- One farmstead is shown within the subject property in 1877 historical mapping.
- The subject property is located adjacent to two early historical transportation routes, Wellington Road 34 to the north and Concession Road 7 to the west.
- Aberfoyle Creek is located 350 m from the subject property.
- There are 15 registered archaeological sites within one km of the subject property.

Given the above criteria, background archival research indicated that the subject property exhibited general archaeological potential for the discovery of both pre/post-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was required.

The subject property measures 40.0 ha. A visual property inspection determined that 1.0 ha of the subject property has been previously disturbed by modern construction activities and has low to no archaeological potential. 0.8 ha of the subject property consists of low lying and wet land.

38.2 ha of the subject property retained archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. 9.2 ha of the subject property consisted of woodlot or maintained lawn and was assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals. 29 ha of the subject property consisted of agricultural field that was assessed by means of pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals.

4.2.1 Location P1

Location P1 is a Pre-Contact Indigenous findspot where one isolated biface fragment was recovered. The artifact is not temporarily or culturally diagnostic.

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 Location P1 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 Paleoamerican or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts.

As Location P1 consists of one non diagnostic artifact, it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P1 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.

4.2.2 Location P2

Location P2 is a Pre-Contact Indigenous findspot where one isolated flake fragment was recovered. The artifact is not temporarily or culturally diagnostic.

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 Location P1 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 Paleoamerican or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts.

As Location P2 consists of one non diagnostic artifact, it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P2 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.

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:

4. The Indigenous findspot identified as location P1 in this report does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in MCM's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Location P1 has no further CHVI, and no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for this site.
5. The Indigenous findspot identified as location P2 in this report does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in MCM's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Location P2 has no further CHVI, and no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for this site.
6. The subject property has now been fully assessed according to MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. No further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

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.

8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Adams, Nick
1994 *Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario*. Publication No.16, Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

AECOM
2022a *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Hanlon Expressway/ Wellington Road 34 Midblock Interchange/ G.W.P. 3059-20-00. Lots 21-25 Concession 2, Lots 21-25 Concession 3, Lot 22 Concession 4, Lot 15-21 Concession 7, Puslinch Township, County of Wellington.* PIF P123-0360-2017.

2022b *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Hanlon Expressway/ Wellington Road 34 Midblock Interchange/ G.W.P. 3059-20-00. Lot 21 Concession II and Lot 20, Concession VII, Puslinch Township, County of Wellington.* PIF P123-0529-2022.

AMICK
1999a *Report on the 1998 Stage 1-3 A.A. of the Phase 1 Lands of Proposed Heritage Lake Aggregate Resource Pit, Part of Lots 23, 24 & 25, Concession 2, Township of Puslinch, Willington County.* PIF-98-092-LIC-1998-026.
1999b *Repot on the 1999 Stage III Test Excavations of the Smith Site (AiHb-216), Phase 2 Lands of the Proposed Heritage Lake Aggregate Resources Pit, Part of Lots 23, 24 & 25, Con. 2, Township of Puslinch, Wellington County.*

Bereavement Authority of Ontario
2025 *Public Register.*
https://portal.thebao.ca/public-register/
[Accessed November 11, 2025].

Borden, Charles E.
1952 A Uniform Site Designation Scheme for Canada. *Anthropology in British Columbia*, No. 3, 44-48.

Caston, Wayne
1997 Evolution in the Mapping of Southern Ontario and Wellington County. *Wellington County History*. 10:91-106.

Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam
1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. 3rd edition. Ministry of Natural Resources

Coyne, James, C. O. Ermatinger, K. W. McKay
1895 *Historical Sketches of the County of Elgin.* Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute, St. Thomas.

Ellis, Chris & Neal Ferris
1990 *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650.* Occasional Publication No. 5. London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Gervais, Gaetan and Kathe Rothe
2004 Champlain and Ontario (1603-35). In *Champlain: The Birth of French America*, edited by R. Litalien and D. Vaugeois, pp. 180-190. Montreal: McGill-Queen's Press.

Guy Leslie & Charles J. Wheelock
1861 *Guy Leslie & Charles J. Wheelock Historic Map of Wellington County.* Guy Leslie & Charles J. Wheelock, Publisher.

Hoffman, D.W., B.C. Matthews & R.E. Wicklund
1963 *The Soil Survey of Wellington County.* Report No. 35 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Experimental Farms Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Mika, Nick and Helma Mika
1977 *Places in Ontario: Their Name Origins and History. Part I, A-E.* Mika Publishing Company, Belleville.

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)
1990 *The Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990*. Queen's Printer, Toronto.
2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* Toronto.
2025a Sites within a 1 km radius of the subject property. Provided from the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database.*
2025b Archaeological assessments completed within the subject property or within 50 m of the subject property. Provided from the Ontario *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
2025 *Ontario Topographic Map.* https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/MakeATopographicMap/index.html?viewer=Make_A_Topographic_Map.MATM&locale=en-CA [Accessed November 11, 2025].

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
2007 *Physiography of Southern Ontario*. Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam, authors. GIS map data layer distributed by the Ontario Geological Survey as Miscellaneous Release – Data (MRD) 228. Queen's Printer for Ontario. http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/applications/ogsearth. [Accessed November 11, 2025].

Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
2012 GIS Layers for Soils and Physiography in the Province of Ontario. http://sis.agr.gc.ca/cansis/publications/surveys/on/index.html [Accessed November 11, 2025].

Ontario Provincial Plaques
2025 *Plaque Web Map, Ontario Heritage Trust for the Ontario Provincial Plaque Program.* https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?webmap=8df7eb43fd55421fa2106ebae4abceca [Accessed November 11, 2025].

Smith, D. B.
1987 *Sacred Feathers: The Reverend Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby) and the Mississauga Indians*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Walker & Miles
1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario.* Toronto.

Wellington County
2025 *County of Wellington Official Plan.* Official Plan & Other Land Use Policies | Planning [Accessed November 11, 2025].

Wright James V.
1968 *Ontario Prehistory: an eleven thousand-year archaeological outline*. Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museums of Canada, Ottawa.

Venchiarutti Gagliardi Architect Inc. ("VGA")
2025 *Proposed Industrial Development*. Project Number 24021, Drawing Number A-100.

9.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Subject property, facing east from northwest edge.



Image 2: Subject property, facing southwest from northwest edge.



Image 3: Subject property, facing southwest from east edge.



Image 4: Subject property, facing northwest from near centre.



Image 5: Subject property, facing northeast from west edge.



Image 6: Subject property, facing southwest from centre east.



Image 7: Subject property, facing northeast from south edge.



Image 8: Subject property, facing southeast from near west corner.



Image 9: Subject property, facing southeast from north corner.



Image 10: Subject property, facing northwest from east corner.



Image 11: Subject property, facing northeast from near centre.



Image 12: Subject property, facing northeast from southeast edge.



Image 13: Yard located near centre of subject property.



Image 14: Subject property, facing south from north of centre.



Image 15: Driveway, facing southeast.



Image 16: Subject property, facing southwest from east edge.



Image 17: Woodlot, facing northeast.



Image 18: Woodlot, facing north.



Image 19: Woodlot, facing southwest.



Image 20: Low-lying wet land near road, west corner of the subject property.



Image 21: Typical test pit throughout the subject property.



Image 22: Typical test pit throughout the subject property.



Image 23: Artifacts from P1 and P2.

10.0 FIGURES

See the following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures. Maps illustrating site 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 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map

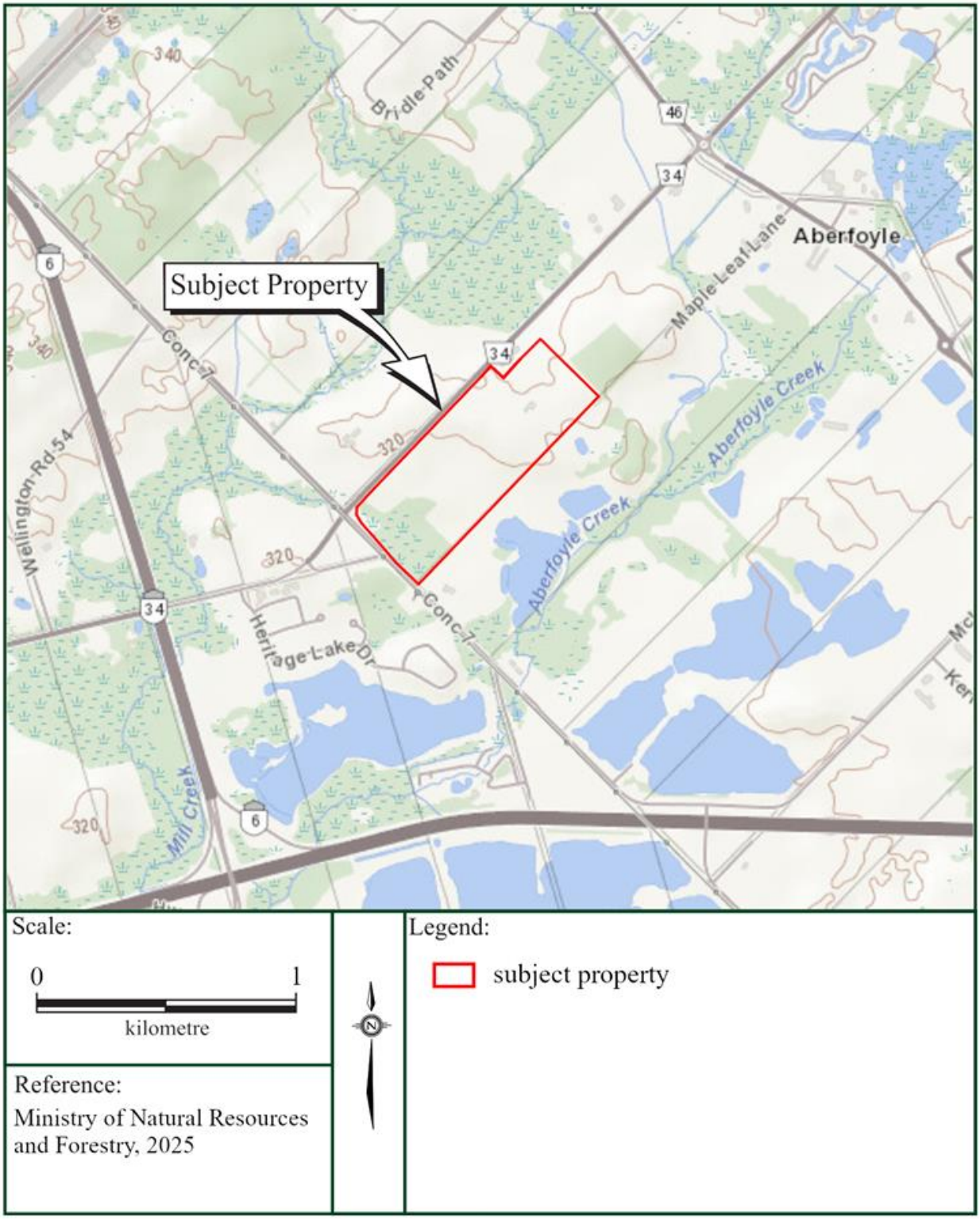


Figure 2: Plan Drawing of the Subject Property

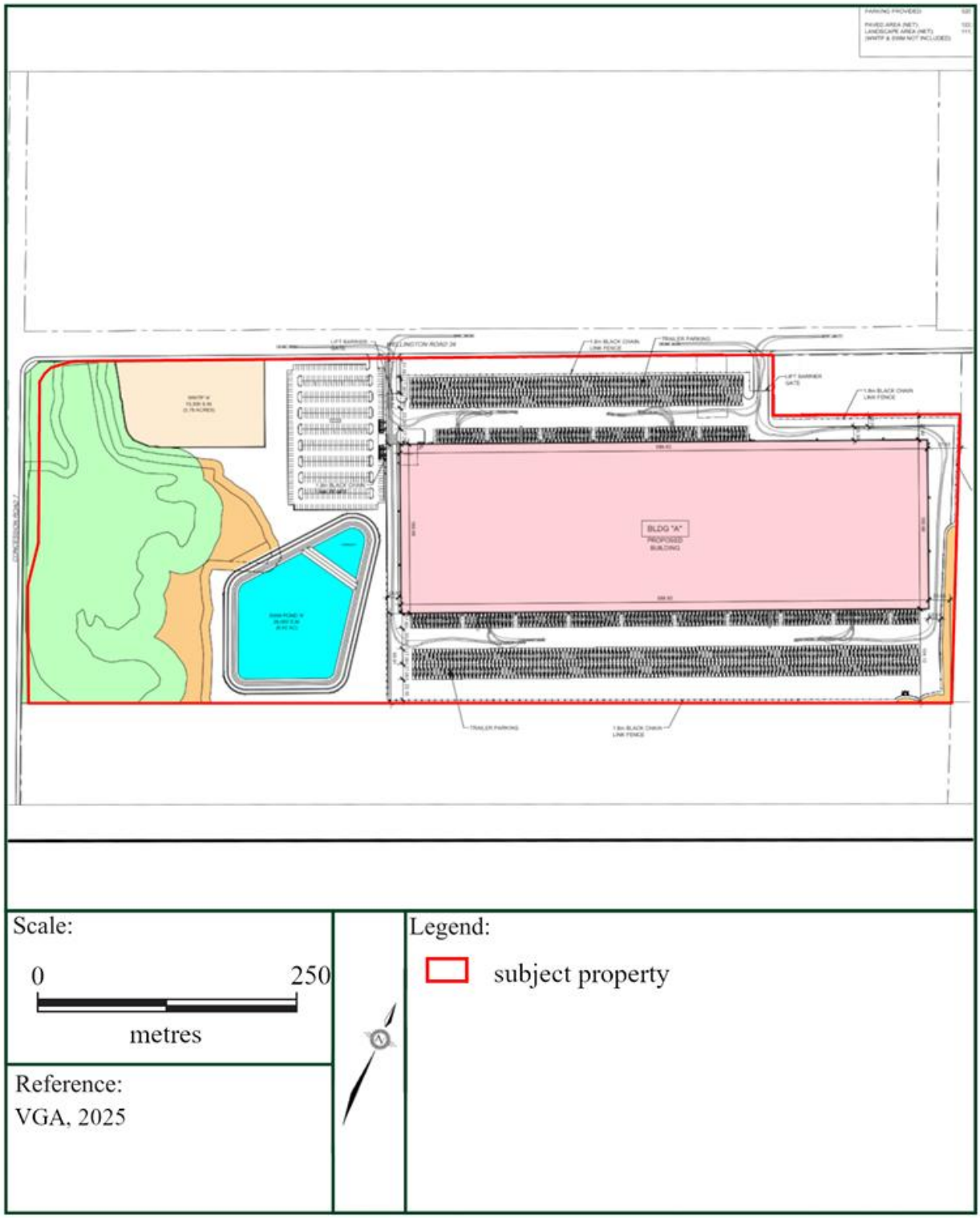


Figure 3: Location of the Subject Property on Guy Leslie & Charles J. Wheelock's 1861 Map of Wellington County

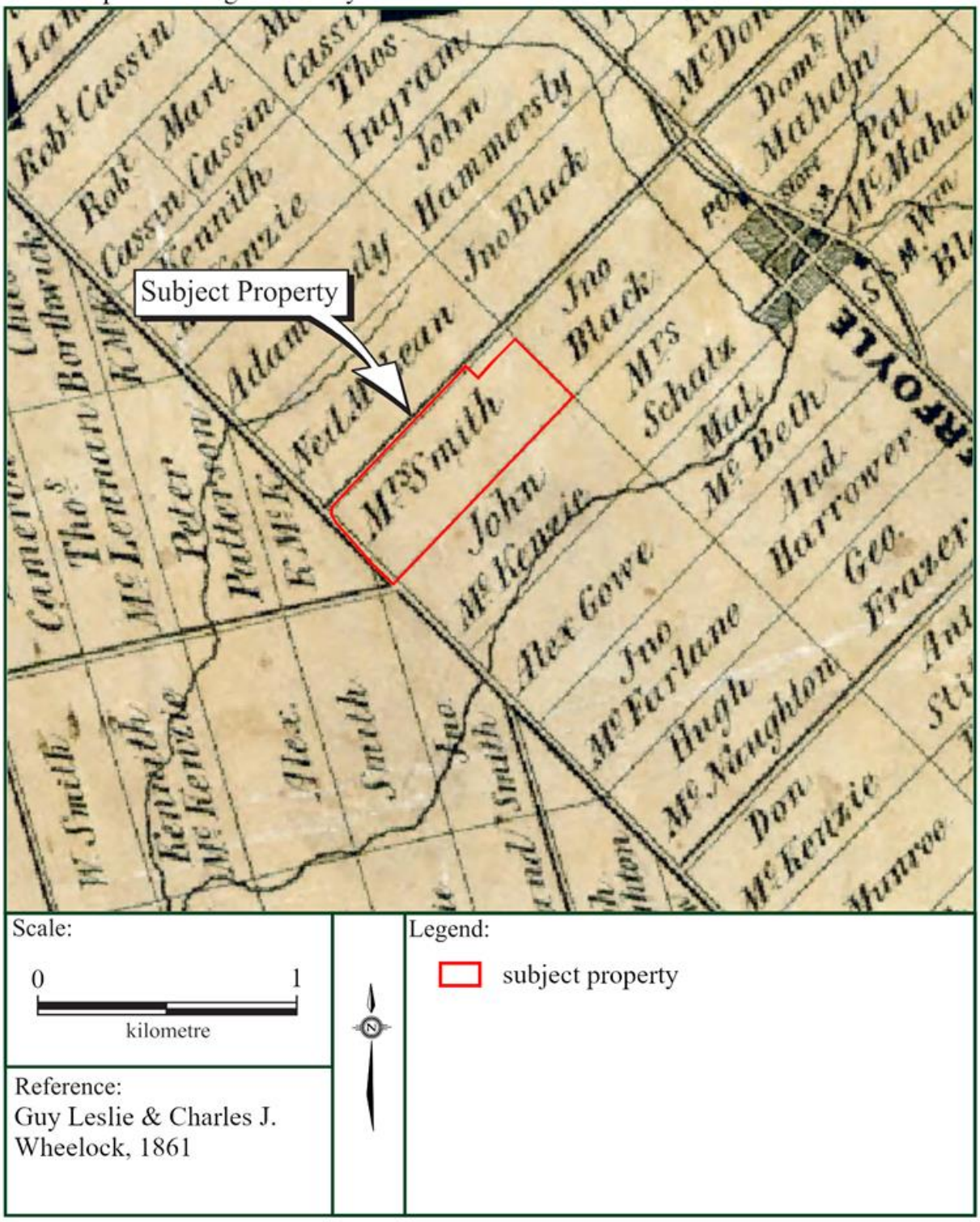


Figure 4: Location of the Subject Property on Walker & Miles' 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Puslinch Township, Wellington County

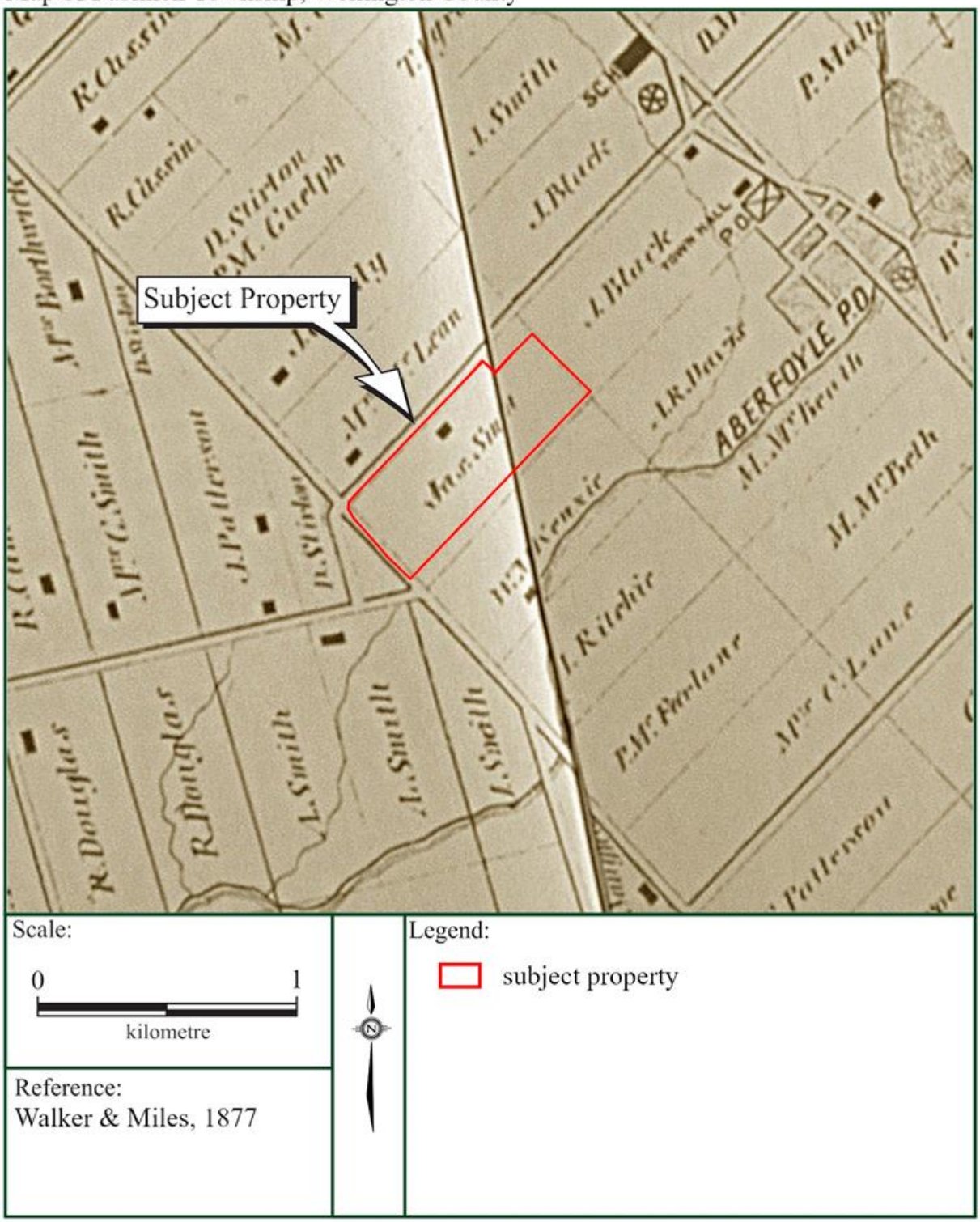


Figure 5: Location of the Subject Property on a Map of the Soils of Wellington County

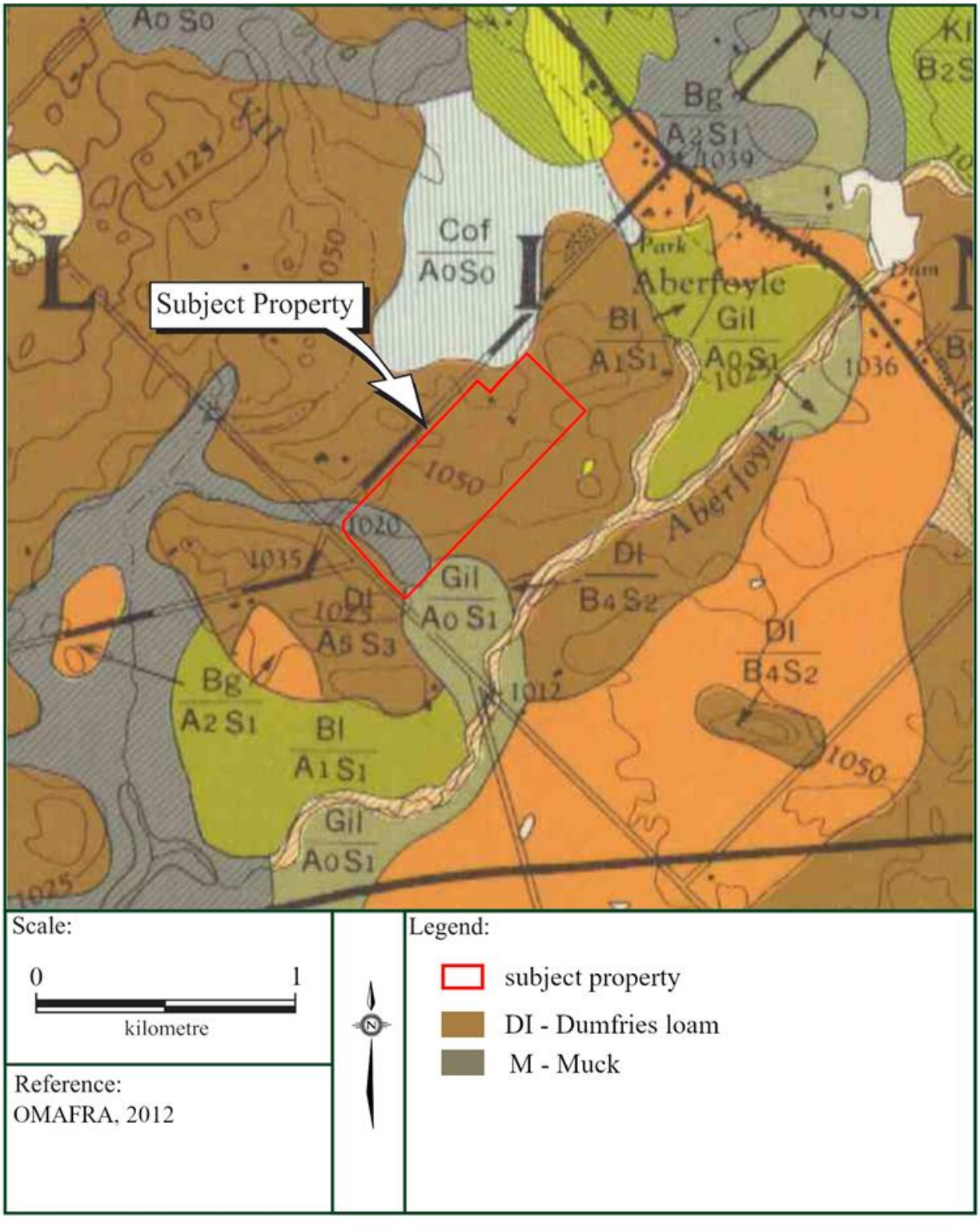


Figure 6: Current Land Use of the Subject Property

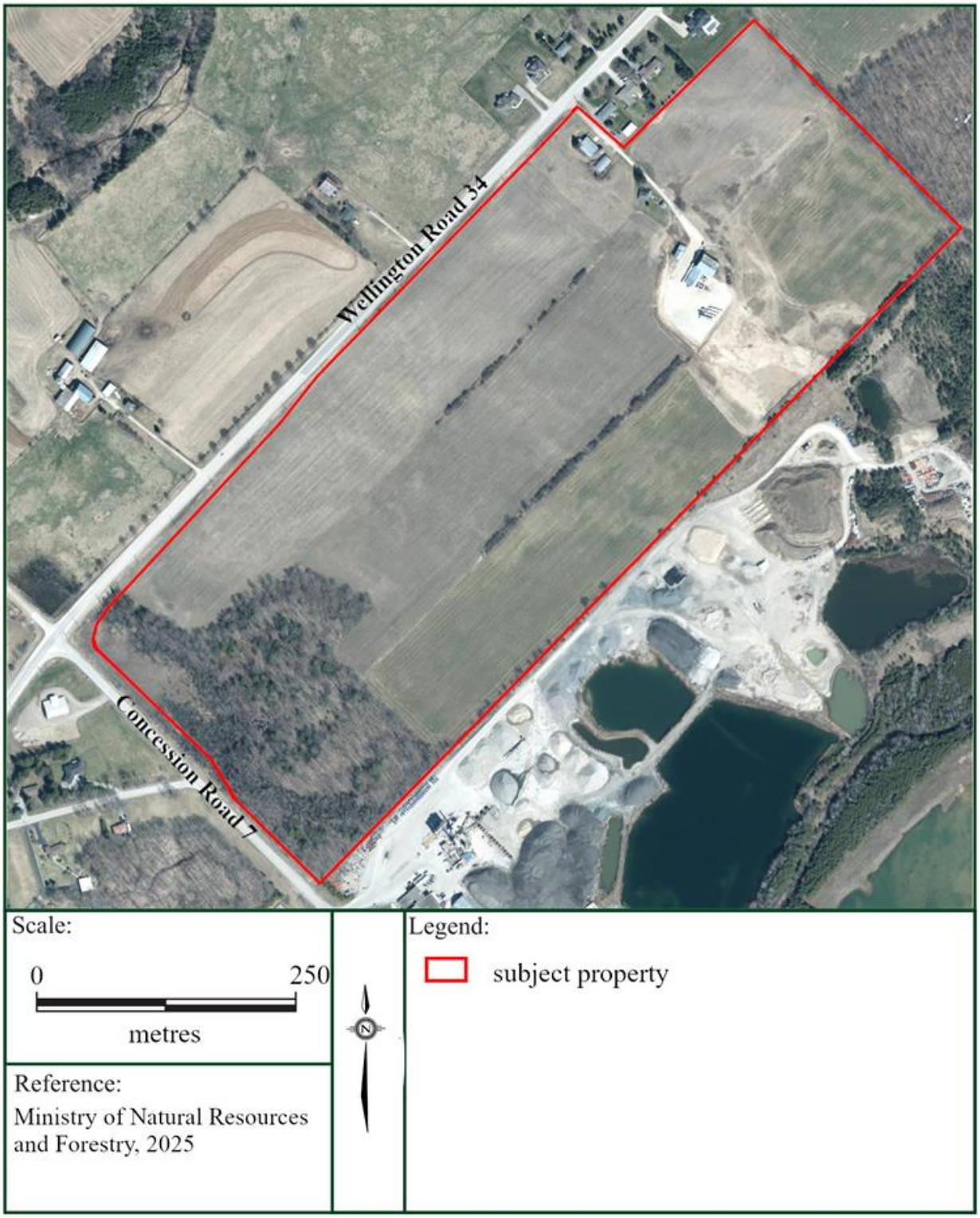


Figure 7: Previous Archaeological Assessments Conducted within 50 metres of the Subject Property

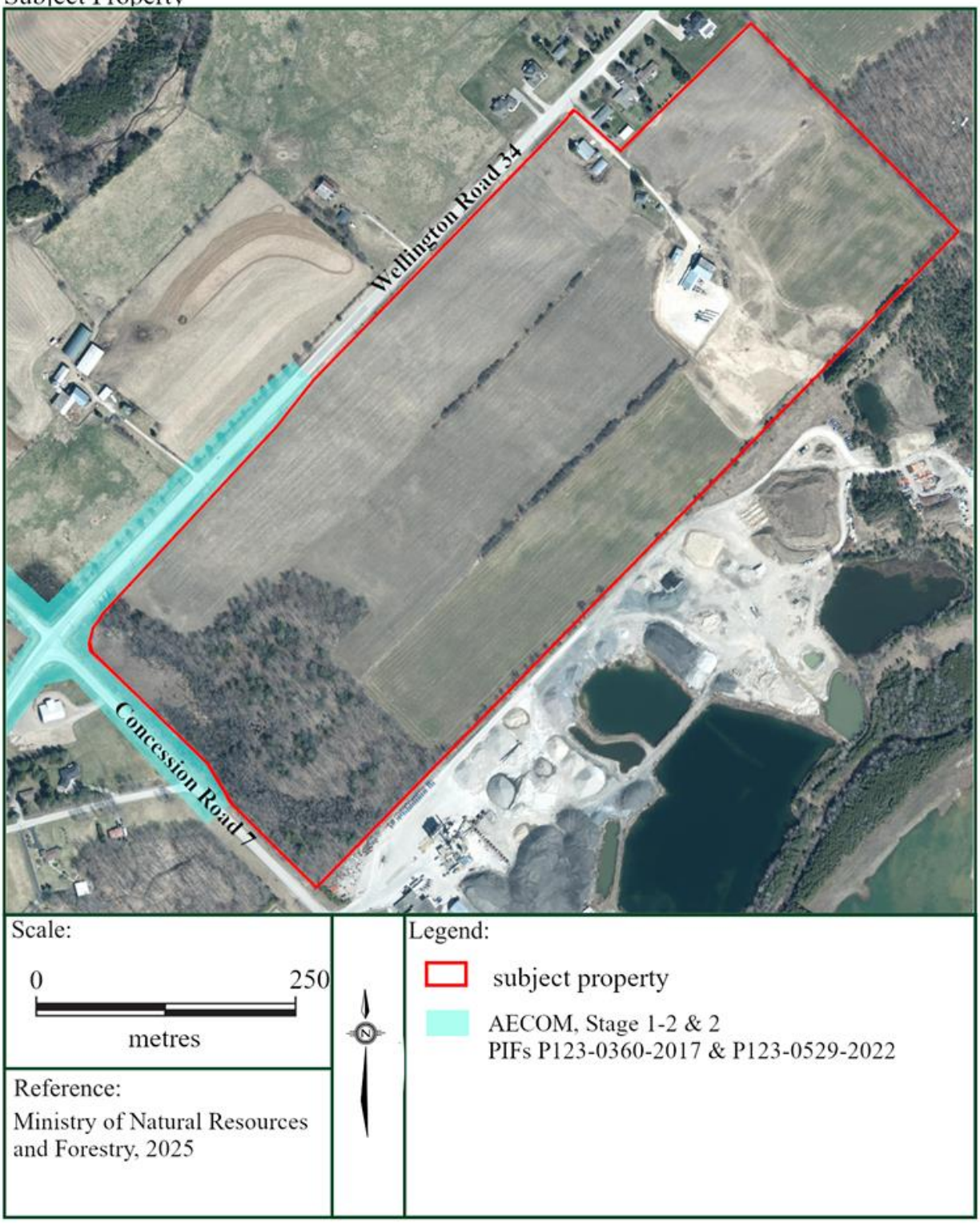


Figure 8: Aerial Photograph Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property with Image Locations

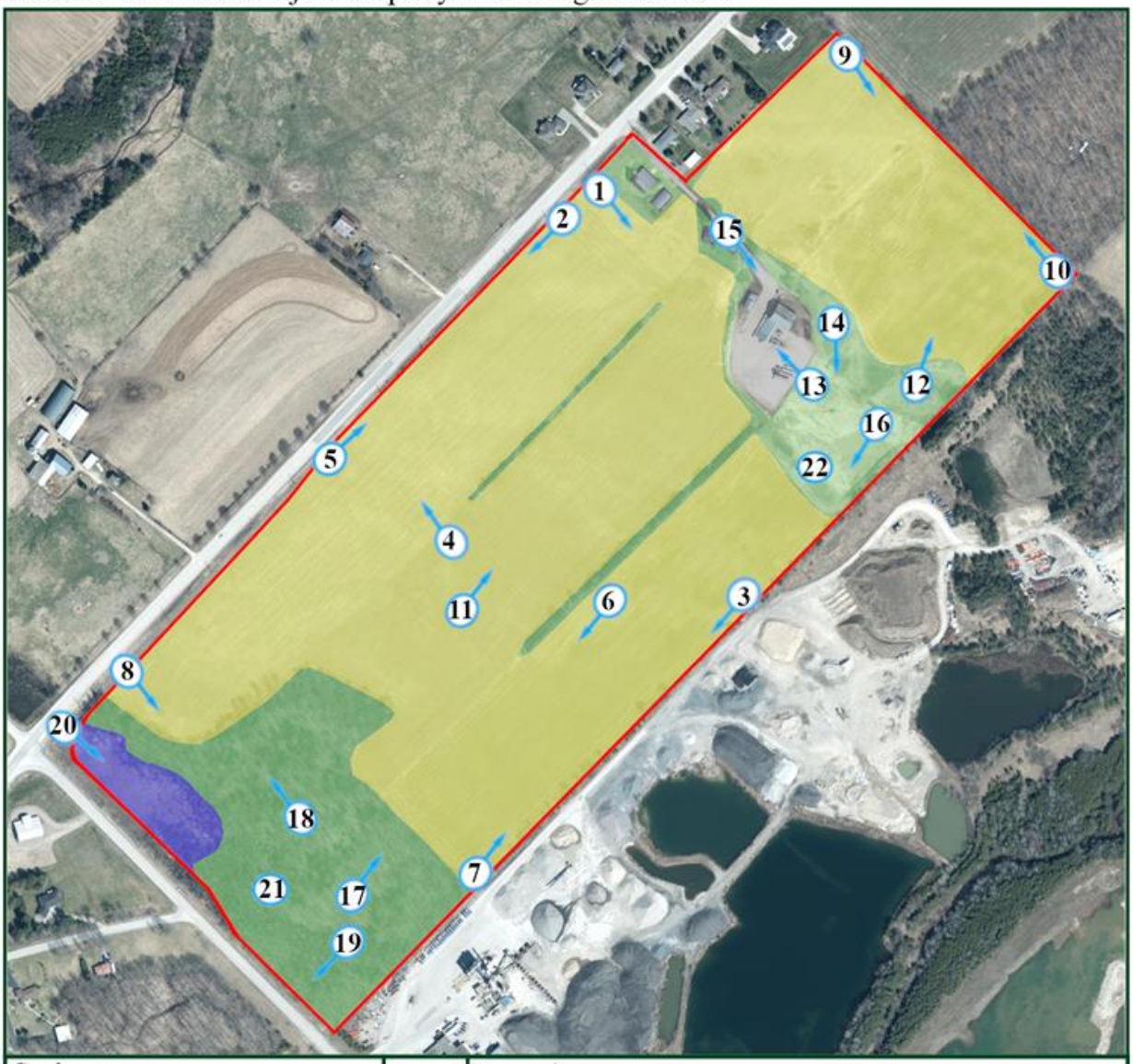


Figure 9: Plan Drawing Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property with Image Locations

