

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment  
Wellington Road 124 Improvements  
Township Road 1 to Fife Road  
Municipal Class Environmental Assessment  
Township of Guelph/Eramosa  
Part of Multiple Lots and Concessions  
Geographic Township of Guelph  
Wellington County, Ontario**

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**Original Report**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Under a contract awarded in April 2018, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out a Stage 1 assessment of lands with the potential to be impacted by the proposed Wellington Road 124 Improvements Project in the Township of Guelph/Eramosa, Wellington County, Ontario. The assessment was completed as a component of a ‘Schedule C’ Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. This report documents the background research and potential modelling involved in the assessment, and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns within the study area.

The Stage 1 assessment was conducted in April 2018 under Project Information Form #P007-0916-2018. The investigation encompassed the entirety of the project lands and additional adjacent lands. Specifically, the study area comprised approximately 5.73 km along Wellington Road 124 within the existing road allowance between Township Road 1 and Fife Road, a 5 m buffer beyond the existing road allowance, and a 9.31 ha parcel of land south of Wellington Road 124, between the two Wellington Road 32 intersections, to allow for design alternatives of two new roundabouts. All field observations were made from accessible public areas; accordingly, no permissions were required for property access. At the time of assessment, the study area comprised the roadway platform, shoulders and ditches associated with Wellington Road 124, intersecting driveways and roadways as well as adjacent manicured lawns, agricultural fields and developed lands.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further archaeological concern. Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. recommends that the identified areas of archaeological potential be subject to a Stage 2 property assessment in accordance with Section 2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:28–39).

The identified areas of no archaeological potential and the specified previously assessed lands do not require further archaeological assessment. Given that there are still archaeological concerns within the subject lands, no ground alterations or development of any kind may occur within the property until the Stage 2 assessment is complete and a recommendation that the lands require no further archaeological assessment is made.

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## GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMICK – AMICK Consultants Limited  
ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.  
MTC – (Former) Ministry of Tourism and Culture  
MTCS – Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport  
PIF – Project Information Form  
PTP – Positive Test Pit  
ROW – Right-of-Way  
S&Gs – Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

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## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in April 2018, ARA carried out a Stage 1 assessment under of lands with the potential to be impacted by the proposed Wellington Road 124 Improvements Project in the Township of Guelph/Eramosa, Wellington County, Ontario. The assessment was completed as a component of a ‘Schedule C’ Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. This report documents the background research and potential modelling involved in the assessment, and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns within the study area.

The subject study area consists of an irregularly-shaped parcel of land with a total area of 30.99 ha (Map 1). This parcel is comprised predominantly of extant Wellington Road 124 ROW, being bounded on the northwest and southeast by a mixture of agricultural fields and residential, commercial and industrial developments. The Goderich-Exeter Railway (former Galt & Guelph Railway/Great Western Railway) runs largely parallel to the study area, initially along the southeast before crossing Wellington Road 124 at the intersection of the roadway with the northwest boundary of Lot 13, Division B South of Waterloo Road, where it then proceeds to run parallel to Wellington Road 124 along the northwest. In legal terms, the study area comprises parts of Lots 2, Concession 1–4 Division B, Lots A–G, Division E and Lots 1–16, Division B South of Waterloo Road in the Geographic Township of Guelph, Wellington County.

The Stage 1 assessment was conducted in May 2018 under PIF #P007-0916-2018. The investigation encompassed the entirety of the project lands and additional adjacent lands. Specifically, the study area comprised approximately 5.73 km along Wellington Road 124 within the existing ROW between Township Road 1 and Fife Road, a 5 m buffer beyond the existing road allowance, and a 9.31 ha parcel of land south of Wellington Road 124, between the two Wellington Road 32 intersections, to allow for design alternatives of two new roundabouts. All field observations were made from accessible public areas; accordingly, no permissions were required for property access. In compliance with the objectives set out in Section 1.0 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:13–23), this investigation was carried out in order to:

- Provide information concerning the geography, history and current land condition of the study area;
- Determine the presence of known archaeological sites in the study area;
- Present strategies to mitigate project impacts to such sites, if they are located;
- Evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the study area; and
- Recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 archaeological assessment, if some or all of the study area has archaeological potential.

The MTCS is asked to review the results and recommendations presented in this report and express their satisfaction with the fieldwork and reporting through a *Letter of Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

## 1.2 Historical Context

After a century of archaeological work in southern Ontario, scholarly understanding of the historic usage of the area has become very well-developed. With occupation beginning in the Palaeo-Indian period approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian histories. Section 1.2.1 summarizes the region's settlement history, whereas Section 1.2.2 documents the study area's past and present land uses. Multiple previous archaeological reports containing relevant background information were obtained during the research component of the study. These reports are summarized in Section 1.3.3, and the references (including title, author and PIF number) appear in Section 7.0.

### 1.2.1 Settlement History

#### 1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact

The Pre-Contact history of the region is lengthy and rich, and a variety of Indigenous groups inhabited the landscape. Archaeologists generally divide this vibrant history into three main periods: Palaeo-Indian, Archaic and Woodland. Each of these periods comprise a range of discrete sub-periods characterized by identifiable trends in material culture and settlement patterns, which are used to interpret past lifeways. The principal characteristics of these sub-periods are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History**  
(Wright 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Warrick 2000; Munson and Jamieson 2013)

| Sub-Period                       | Timeframe     | Characteristics   |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Early Palaeo-Indian              | 9000–8400 BC  | Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Small bands; Mobile hunters and gatherers; Utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; Fluted projectiles   |
| Late Palaeo-Indian               | 8400–7500 BC  | Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; Continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted projectiles   |
| Early Archaic                    | 7500–6000 BC  | Side-notched, Corner-notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate traditions; Growing diversity of stone tool types; Heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels)   |
| Middle Archaic                   | 6000–2500 BC  | Stemmed (Kirk, Stanly/Neville), Brewerton side- and corner-notched traditions; Reliance on local resources; Populations increasing; More ritual activities; Fully ground and polished tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools          |
| Late Archaic                     | 2500–900 BC   | Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee) and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions; Less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; True cemeteries appear; Stone pipes emerge; Long-distance trade (marine shells and galena)                          |
| Early Woodland                   | 900–400 BC    | Meadowood tradition; Crude cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people   |
| Middle Woodland                  | 400 BC–AD 600 | Saugeen tradition; Stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen projectile points; Cobble spall scrapers; Seasonal settlements and resource utilization; Post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries and rectangular structures identified                     |
| Middle/Late Woodland Transition  | AD 600–900    | Princess Point tradition; Cord roughening, impressed lines and punctate designs on pottery; Adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; Oval houses and 'incipient' longhouses; First palisades; Villages with 75 people |
| Late Woodland (Early Iroquoian)  | AD 900–1300   | Glen Meyer tradition; Settled village-life based on agriculture; Small villages (0.4 ha) with 75–200 people and 4–5 longhouses; Semi-permanent settlements  |
| Late Woodland (Middle Iroquoian) | AD 1300–1400  | Uren and Middleport traditions; Classic longhouses emerge; Larger villages (1.2 ha) with up to 600 people; More permanent settlements (30 years)  |

| Sub-Period                     | Timeframe    | Characteristics   |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Late Woodland (Late Iroquoian) | AD 1400–1600 | Pre-Contact Neutral tradition; Larger villages (1.7 ha); Examples up to 5 ha with 2,500 people; Extensive croplands; Also hamlets, cabins, camps and cemeteries; Potential tribal units; Fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods appear |

### 1.2.1.2 Post-Contact

The arrival of European explorers and traders at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century triggered widespread shifts in Indigenous lifeways and set the stage for the ensuing Euro-Canadian settlement process. Documentation for this period is abundant, ranging from the first sketches of Upper Canada and the written accounts of early explorers to detailed township maps and lengthy histories. The Post-Contact period can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events, and the principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 2.

**Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History**  
(Smith 1846; Coyne 1895; Lajeunesse 1960; Cumming 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; AO 2015)

| Historical Event      | Timeframe   | Characteristics   |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Early Contact         | Early 17 <sup>th</sup> century                          | Brûlé explores southern Ontario in 1610; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, encountering a variety of Indigenous groups (including both Iroquoian-speakers and Algonkian-speakers); European goods begin to replace traditional tools   |
|                       | Mid- to late 17 <sup>th</sup> century                   | Conflicts between various First Nations during the Beaver Wars result in numerous population shifts; European explorers continue to document the area, and many Indigenous groups trade directly with the French and English; ‘The Great Peace of Montreal’ treaty established between roughly 39 different First Nations and New France in 1701  |
| Fur Trade Development | Early to mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century                   | Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years’ War in 1754; French surrender in 1760   |
| British Control       | Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century                            | <i>Royal Proclamation</i> of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties arranged by the Crown; First acquisition is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in August 1764  |
| Loyalist Influx       | Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century                           | United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; ‘Between the Lakes Purchase’ orchestrated by Haldimand in 1784 to obtain lands for Six Nations; <i>Constitutional Act</i> of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada  |
| County Development    | Late 18 <sup>th</sup> to early 19 <sup>th</sup> century | Became part of York County’s ‘West Riding’ in 1792; Additional lands acquired in the second ‘Between the Lakes Purchase’ in 1792; Additional lands obtained in the ‘Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Purchase’ and ‘Ajetance Purchase’ in 1818, the ‘Huron Tract Purchase’ in 1827 and the ‘Bond Head-Saugeen Treaty’ in 1836; Wellington District and Waterloo County created in 1840; Wellington County created after the abolition of the district system in 1849                                     |
| Township Formation    | Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century                          | Guelph was initially patented in a block to the ‘Canada Company’ in 1829; The first settlers arrived prior to the patent date, and included the Rifles, Hinds and Ryans in 1825 and a group of Scottish settlers in 1827; The ‘Broad Road’ (Waterloo Road) was begun by Absalom Shade in 1825 and was completed by the founding of Guelph in 1827; The township was fully surveyed by John McDonald in 1830 and comprised Divisions A–G; Many additional settlers arrived between 1829 and 1832 |

| Historical Event     | Timeframe  | Characteristics   |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Township Development | Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> to early 20 <sup>th</sup> century | Guelph was one of the best settled townships in Ontario, with a population of 3,400 in 1845; The majority of settlers came from well-established and wealthy English families in Suffolk and Norfolk; 9,904 ha taken up by 1846, with 5,196 ha under cultivation; 3 grist mills and 2 saw mills in operation at that time; Traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway (1856), the Galt & Guelph Railway (1857), the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway (1870) and the Guelph Junction Railway (1888); The principal community was the Town/City of Guelph |

### 1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use

During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. Indigenous communities would have managed the landscape to some degree. During the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and began to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The vicinity of the study area was well-settled for the remainder of the Euro-Canadian period, being located southwest of the historic community of Guelph. Registries of the era identified the area of Guelph as a bustling settlement with substantial surrounding agricultural properties and development (Armstrong & Delion 1879)

In order to gain a general understanding of the study area’s past land uses, two illustrated maps, two topographic maps and one aerial image were examined during the research component of the study. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- G. Leslie and C.J. Wheelock’s *Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West* (1861) (OHCMP 2018);
- Walker & Miles’ *Topographical and Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario* (1877) (McGill University 2001);
- Topographic Maps from 1916 and 1935 (OCUL 2018); and
- An aerial image from 1954 (University of Toronto 2018).

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted resources in Map 2–Map 6. The subject lands are focused along modern Wellington Road 124, a roadway corridor that has been in use since at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and adjacent to which a variety of properties developed. The area was relatively densely occupied by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with a total of 22 farmsteads in proximity to the historically-surveyed road. An overview summary of land occupancy and associated structural features for the subject lands is provided in Table 3

**Table 3: Occupational History and Past Land Uses**

| Lot | Concession and/or Division    | Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use   | Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use  | Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use                                  |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 16  | Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd. | Part of Late Samuel Rife property; no structures indicated, Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects south part of lot | Part of Samuel Rife property; a structure is indicated on the NNW of the lot, Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects south part of lot | Part of Wellington Road 124 and an agricultural field on the southeast |

| Lot | Concession and/or Division   | Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use  | Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use  | Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use   |
|-----|------------------------------|--|---|---|
| 2   | Con. 4, Div. B               | Part of Joshua Diller and Edward Vance properties, the latter being bisected by the Galt-Guelph Railway line; a creek bisects both properties, no structures indicated   | Part of J. McIntosh, and D. McIntosh properties, no structures indicated; a creek bisects the lot NW-SE.  | Part of Wellington Road 124; multiple agricultural fields along northwest; part of the Ellis Creek Complex Provincial Swamp and a tributary of the Speed River traverse the property  |
| 15  | Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd | Part of Late Samuel Rife property; no structures indicated, Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects centre part of lot   | Part of Samuel Rife property; no structures indicated, Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects centre part of lot.  | Part of Wellington Road 124 and an agricultural field on the southeast.   |
| 14  | Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd | Part of Late Samuel Rife property; no structures indicated, a creek bisects the lot NW-SE, Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects north part of lot   | Part of Samuel Rife property; a structure is indicated in the middle of the lot, a creek bisects the lot NW-SE, Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects north part of lot | Part of Wellington Road 124, a residential area adjacent to the road, and an agricultural field on the southeast; part of the Ellis Creek Complex Provincial Swamp and a tributary of the Speed River traverse the property |
| 13  | Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd | Part of Late Samuel Rife property; no structures indicated, Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects north part of lot  | Part of Samuel Rife property; no structures indicated, Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects north part of lot  | Part of Wellington Road 124, a railway line bisects the area SW-NE, agricultural field  |
| 12  | Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd | R. Hinds property, a creek bisects the southern part of the lot; no structures indicated   | R.W. Hinds property, a creek bisects the southern part of the lot; a structure is indicated in the WNW  | Part of Wellington Road 124 and an agricultural field on the southeast; part of a railway line bisects the area SW-NE   |
| 2   | Con. 3, Div. B               | Part of R. Hinds and Watt. Hinds properties both bisected by the Galt-Guelph Railway line; a creek bisects the R. Hind property; no structures indicated.  | Part of R. Hinds property and W. Hinds estate; Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects this lot along SE  | Part of multiple agricultural fields along northwest  |
| 11  | Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd | Part of W. Hinds property; no structures indicated; a creek bisects the southern part of the lot   | R.W. Hinds property, a creek bisects the southern part of the lot; a structure is indicated in the WNW.   | Part of Wellington Road 124, several building establishments  |
| 10  | Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd | Part of Thomas Green property; no structures indicated; a creek bisects the SE part of the lot   | Part of Geo. Blatchford property; no structures indicated; a creek bisects the SE part of the lot.  | Part of Wellington Road 124 and Wellington Road 32, part of a treed and partially cultivated lot  |
| 9   | Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd | Part of Thomas Green property; no structures indicated; a creek bisects the southern part of the lot   | Part of Walter Sorby property; a creek bisects the SE part of the lot; a structure is indicated in the WNW of the lot.  | Part of Wellington Road 124, part of a treed lot and agricultural lands   |
| 8   | Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd | Part of Thomas Best property; no structures indicated; a creek bisects the southern part of the lot  | Part of Walter Sorby property; a creek bisects the SE part of the lot; a structure is indicated in the SSE of the lot   | Part of Wellington Road 124 and agricultural lands  |
| 2   | Con. 2, Div. B               | Part of Thomas Best and Jas. Keough properties, both are bisected by the Galt-Guelph Railway line, the label for the Gourrock Post Office is in the ENE part of Jas. Keough property; no structures indicated. | No occupants identified (non-subscribers); Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects this lot along SE; two structures are identified in SE adjacent to Gourrock Rd.        | Part of Wellington Road 124 and agricultural lands  |

| Lot | Concession and/or Division   | Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use  | Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use   | Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> Century Land Use   |
|-----|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 7   | Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd | Part of Thomas Best property; no structures indicated.   | Part of Walter Sorby property; no structures indicated   | Part of Wellington Road 124, part of a treed lot and agricultural lands                           |
| 6   | Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd | Part of Thomas Best property; no structures indicated  | Part of Walter Sorby property; a structure is indicated in the ENE of the lot  | Part of Wellington Road 124, part of a treed lot and agricultural lands                           |
| 5   | Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd | Part of J. McWhort property; no structures indicated   | Part of J. Cunningham (?) property; the Gourock Post Office is identified in the NNE of the lot, no other structures indicated.  | Part of Wellington Road 124, part of a treed lot and agricultural lands                           |
| 4   | Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd | Part of Ch. Walker property; an inn is located at the NNE corner of the lot.   | Part of J. Woodhouse property; no structures indicated   | Part of Wellington Road 124, a treed lot with farmstead driveway and agricultural lands           |
| 2   | Con. 1, Div. B               | Part of J.M, P. McGarr and Geo. Snelling properties; the Galt-Guelph Railway line bisects all three properties; no structures indicated. | No occupants identified (non- subscribers) on several properties with G. Snelling property in east part; Galt-Guelph Railway track bisects this lot SE-NW; a structure is identified in the NE | Part of Wellington Road 124, a treed lot with several farmstead driveway and agricultural lands   |
| 3   | Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd | Part of Mrs. McConnell property; no structures indicated   | Part of J. Keough Jr. property; no structures indicated  | Part of Wellington Road 124, a treed lot with farmstead driveway and agricultural lands           |
| 2   | Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd | Part of A Farrell property; no structures indicated  | Part of A. Farnall property; no structures indicated   | Part of Wellington Road 124, a treed lot with farmstead driveway and agricultural lands           |
| 1   | Div. B, South of Waterloo Rd | Part of M. Dooly property; no structures indicated   | Part of M. Deely property; no structures indicated   | Part of Wellington Road 124 and Whitelaw Road, a treed lot and agricultural lands                 |
| G   | Div. E                       | Part of Ben Budgeon property; no structures indicated  | Part of B. Bludgeon property; two structures are indicated in proximity, one on the WNW of the lot and another on the SSE of the lot   | Part of Wellington Road 124 and Whitelaw Road, a treed lot and agricultural lands                 |
| A   | Div. E                       | Part of G. Snelling property; the Galt-Guelph Railway line bisects the NW part of the property; no structures indicated                  | Part of S. Barber property; a structure is indicated in the SE of the lot; the Great Western Railway track bisects this lot.   | Farmstead at corner of Wellington Road 124 and Whitelaw Road, a well treed lots                   |
| F   | Div. E                       | Part of F.J. Shadwick property; no structures indicated  | Part of F.J. Chadwick (Shadwick?) property; no structures indicated  | Part of Wellington Road 124, a treed lot and agricultural lands with a structure in the southwest |
| B   | Div. E                       | Part of F.J.C. (Chadwick?) property; no structures indicated   | Part of F.J. Chadwick (Shadwick?) property; no structures indicated; the Great Western Railway track bisects this lot  | Part of Wellington Road 124, a treed lot with farmstead driveway and agricultural land            |
| E   | Div. E                       | Part of A. Oliver property; no structures indicated  | Part of F.J. Chadwick (Shadwick?) property; no structures indicated  | Part of Wellington Road 124, a treed lot and agricultural   |
| C   | Div. E                       | Part of R. Jackson property; the Galt-Guelph Railway line bisects the NW part of the property; no structures indicated                   | Part of F.J. Chadwick (Shadwick?) property; no structures indicated; the Great Western Railway track bisects this lot  | Part of Wellington Road 124, a treed lot with farmstead driveway and agricultural land            |
| D   | Div. E                       | Part of J. Howitt property; no structures indicated  | Part of J. Howitt property, no structures indicated.   | Part of Wellington Road 124 and agricultural land   |

Located within the subject lands was the historic Gourock post office and an inn, attesting to the desirability of this area for residents and individuals transiting through the region, namely between the settlements at Galt and Guelph. Armstrong & Delion (1879:119) note that the Gourock post office is on the Guelph and Galt stage coach road in the Township of Guelph, at a distance of five miles from Guelph with daily mail delivery. Thomas David Thomas was the Post Master, while James Keough was the keeper of the adjacent inn. The Gourock Post Office Store advertised a “large and well selected stock” selling dry goods, groceries, hardware and crockery, among other goods, as well as repairing sewing and other machinery. It was also noted that farm produce was taken in exchange for goods “at the highest rates” (Armstrong & Delion 1879:119). Such historical accounts provide strong confirmation of the vibrant residency of the subject lands with a mixture of urban and rural populations involved in multifold enterprises from provisioning of goods and services to industry and agriculture.

What is clear from the consideration of these historic resources is that the area around the modern subject lands, following closely along the course of Wellington Road 124, was well settled by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The ample area for agricultural development, the presence of creeks and tributaries of the Speed River suitable for milling, several historically surveyed roads, as well as the Galt and Guelph Railway line, and superseding railways, would have made this area desirable for settlement. Such desirability is well evidence by the large number of structures, farms, an inn and post office identified on historic maps of the surrounding lands. Settlement of this area remained largely similar into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, with key enterprises remaining based in agriculture and industry (Map 4–Map 6). The main evident transition from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century is the increased agglomeration of population into larger surrounding areas, in this case mainly Guelph, while the former inns and rural stores, such as the Post Office at Gourock, progressively transitioned towards increasingly agrarian environs, before once again becoming part of a larger urban settlement with the progressive expansion of the landscape footprint of Guelph in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Land use at the time of assessment can be classified as a mixture of agricultural, industrial, commercial, and, to a comparatively lesser extent, residential areas.

### **1.3 Archaeological Context**

The Stage 1 assessment was conducted on May 31, 2018 under PIF #P007-0916-2018. The limits of the study area were confirmed using georeferenced aerial imagery showing artificial and natural formations in relation to the project lands.

The archaeological context of any given study area must be informed by 1) the condition of the property as found (Section 1.3.1), 2) a summary of registered or known archaeological sites located within a minimum 1 km radius (Section 1.3.2) and 3) descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to, the subject lands (Section 1.3.3).

#### **1.3.1 Condition of the Property**

The study area lies within the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest, which is a transitional zone between the southern deciduous forest and the northern boreal forest. This forest extends along the St. Lawrence River across central Ontario to Lake Huron and west of Lake Superior along

the border with Minnesota, and its southern portion extends into the more populated areas of Ontario. This forest is dominated by hardwoods, featuring species such as maple, oak, yellow birch, white and red pine. Coniferous trees such as white pine, red pine, hemlock and white cedar commonly mix with deciduous broad-leaved species, such as yellow birch, sugar and red maples, basswood and red oak (MNRF 2015).

Physiographically, the study area lies within the Guelph Drumlin Field, which is located northwest of the Paris Moraine and includes roughly 300 broad oval drumlins of various sizes. The drumlins themselves consist largely of loamy and calcareous till, and analyses have placed the average grain sizes in the neighbourhood of 50% sand, 35% silt and 15% clay. These drumlins are not closely grouped, and the intervening low ground supports mainly fluvial materials created by river action (Chapman and Putnam 1984:137–138).

The soils within the subject lands consist predominantly of Burford soil along the extent of Wellington Road 124. Minor contributions of Donnybrook are present extending across Wellington Road 124 at the intersection with Wellington Road 32, while Fox soil is present in the very southwestern extent of the subject lands in the area around Township 1 Road. An area of Guelph loam is present between two areas of Burford soil in the north east of the study lands, spanning from approximately Whitelaw Road to Fife Road along Wellington Road 124. There is also an area of stream course that traverses the study area in the southwest; stream course soil is represented in the subject lands by a part of the Ellis Creek Complex Provincial Swamp and a tributary of the Speed River which has been channelized underneath of Wellington Road 124. The specific characteristics of these soil types are summarized in Table 4 (Hoffman et al. 1963).

**Table 4: Soil Types**

| Soil Type             | Great Soil Group    | Parent Materials | Drainage | Main Crops  |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------|---|
| Burford Loam          | Grey-Brown Podzolic | Gravel           | Good     | Spring grains, winter wheat, mixed hay, pasture and silage corn, orchards |
| Donnybrook Sandy Loam | Grey-Brown Podzolic | Gravel           | Good     | Nonarable, mostly trees, grasses, and grazing land (rarely cultivated)    |
| Fox Sandy Loam        | Grey-Brown Podzolic | Medium sand      | Good     | Hay, pasture crops, winter wheat, oats, silage corn                       |
| Guelph loam           | Grey-Brown Podzolic | Loam till        | Good     | Hay, mixed grains, oats, winter wheat, silage corn, turnips               |
| Stream Course         | Alluvial Deposits   | Loam             | Surface  | Generally non-arable  |

In terms of local watersheds, the subject lands fall within the Lower Speed River drainage basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA 2018). Specifically, the study area is traversed by tributaries of the Speed River and the Ellis Creek Complex Provincial Swamp, and is located 12 m south of the Guelph Southwest Complex Swamp, 72 m north of the Speed River Wetland Complex Provincial Swamp and 272 m west of the Speed River.

At the time of assessment, the study area comprised the roadway platform, shoulders and ditches associated with Wellington Road 124, intersecting driveways and roadways as well as adjacent manicured lawns, agricultural fields and developed lands. Field conditions were ideal during the

assessment, with excellent ground surface visibility. No unusual physical features were encountered that affected the results of the Stage 1 assessment.

### 1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports were consulted to determine whether any registered or known archaeological resources occur within a 1 km radius of the study area. The available MTCS search facility returned a total of 27 registered archaeological sites within at least a 1 km radius (the facility returns sites in a rectangular area, rather than a radius, potentially resulting in returns located beyond the specified distance). Nine other previously identified sites (i.e., unregistered sites) were noted within a 1 km radius during the research component of the study. The sites are summarized in Table 5.

**Table 5: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites**

| Borden Number | Site Name (Identifier)  | Time Period                    | Affinity                  | Site Type     | Distance from Study Area |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| AiHb-111      | Cowbrough I             | Pre-Contact                    | Indigenous                | Unknown       | > 300 m                  |
| N/A           | Cowbrough II            | Pre-Contact                    | Indigenous                | Unknown       | > 300 m                  |
| AiHb-113      | Van Soelen              | Pre-Contact                    | Indigenous                | Unknown       | > 300 m                  |
| N/A           | (Isolated Find)         | Early Archaic                  | Indigenous                | Findspot      | > 300 m                  |
| N/A           | (Isolated Find)         | Pre-Contact; Post-Contact      | Indigenous; Euro-Canadian | Scatter       | > 300 m                  |
| AiHb-287      | Hanlon: Field J, Site 7 | Palaeo-Indian, Late            | Indigenous                | Findspot      | > 1 km                   |
| AiHb-288      | Hanlon: Field E, Site 3 | Archaic, Early                 | Indigenous                | Findspot      | > 1 km                   |
| AiHb-289      | Hanlon: Field H, Site 4 | Post-Contact                   | Euro-Canadian             | Homestead     | > 1 km                   |
| AiHb-293      | -                       | Pre-Contact                    | Indigenous                | Findspot      | > 1 km                   |
| AiHb-331      | Frasson Fields site     | Archaic                        | Indigenous                | Scatter       | > 300 m                  |
| AiHb-332      | Woodland Meadows site   | Archaic                        | Indigenous                | Scatter       | > 300 m                  |
| AiHb-333      | Davidson Drumhills site | Pre-Contact                    | Indigenous                | Scatter       | > 300 m                  |
| N/A           | (Find #15)              | Pre-Contact                    | Indigenous                | Findspot      | > 300 m                  |
| N/A           | (Find #16)              | Pre-Contact                    | Indigenous                | Findspot      | > 300 m                  |
| N/A           | (Find #17)              | Pre-Contact                    | Indigenous                | Findspot      | > 300 m                  |
| N/A           | (Find #18)              | Archaic                        | Indigenous                | Findspot      | > 300 m                  |
| AiHb-353      | (Site 1)                | Post-Contact                   | Euro-Canadian             | Farmstead     | 50 m - 300 m             |
| AjHb-31       | Southcreek IV           | Archaic, Late                  | Indigenous                | Findspot      | > 1 km                   |
| AjHb-32       | Southcreek V            | Archaic, Late                  | Indigenous                | Findspot      | > 1 km                   |
| AjHb-42       | Mitchell Farm Site #1   | Archaic, Middle                | Indigenous                | Hunting       | > 1 km                   |
| AjHb-43       | Mitchell Farm Site #6   | Post-Contact                   | Euro-Canadian             | Homestead     | > 1 km                   |
| AjHb-44       | Mitchell Farm 7         | Post-Contact, Pre-Contact      | Indigenous, Euro-Canadian | Unknown       | > 1 km                   |
| AjHb-45       | IF #9 (Mitchell Farm)   | Archaic, Late                  | Indigenous                | Findspot      | > 1 km                   |
| AjHb-46       | IF#10 (Mitchell Farm)   | Archaic, Middle                | Indigenous                | Findspot      | > 1 km                   |
| AjHb-47       | Kortright               | Woodland, Late                 | Indigenous, Iroquoian     | Findspot      | > 1 km                   |
| AjHb-48       | Kortright 2             | Post-Contact                   | Euro-Canadian             | Homestead     | > 1 km                   |
| AjHb-79       | -                       | Post-Contact                   | Euro-Canadian             | Homestead     | > 1 km                   |
| AjHc-2        | County Line             | Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early | Indigenous                | Camp/Campsite | > 1 km                   |
| AjHc-24       | -                       | Archaic, Middle                | N/A                       | Camp/Campsite | > 1 km                   |
| AjHc-25       | -                       | Pre-Contact                    | N/A                       | Scatter       | > 1 km                   |
| AjHc-26       | -                       | Pre-Contact                    | N/A                       | Scatter       | > 1 km                   |
| AjHc-28       | -                       | Archaic, Middle                | Indigenous                | Findspot      | > 1 km                   |

| Borden Number | Site Name (Identifier) | Time Period   | Affinity      | Site Type | Distance from Study Area |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| AjHc-29       | -                      | Archaic, Late | Indigenous    | Findspot  | > 1 km                   |
| AjHc-30       | -                      | Pre-Contact   | N/A           | Scatter   | > 1 km                   |
| N/A           | (Location 1)           | Post-Contact  | Euro-Canadian | Scatter   | 50 m - 300 m             |
| N/A           | (Location 2)           | Post-Contact  | Euro-Canadian | Scatter   | 50 m - 300 m             |

None of these archaeological sites are located within or immediately adjacent to the project lands; accordingly, they have no potential to traverse the study area. AiHb-353, Location 1 and Location 2 are located within 300 m of the study area, however, and must be considered as relevant features of archaeological potential. The remaining sites represent more distant archaeological resources.

### 1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

Reports documenting assessments conducted within the subject lands and assessments that resulted in the discovery of archaeological sites that could extend into the subject lands were sought during the research component of the study. In order to ensure that all relevant past work was identified, an investigation was launched to identify all reports involving assessments within 50 m of the study area. The investigation determined that there are five reports on record documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance. Copies of the reports were obtained, and the previous results and recommendations are summarized below in fulfilment of the requirements set out in Section 7.5.8 Standards 4–5 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:126). The reports are discussed in chronological order by project, and the limits of the previous assessments are shown in the report mapping.

#### 1.3.3.1 Highway 24

In Summer 1993, an archaeological assessment was carried out for the preferred alignment of Highway 24 between Guelph Avenue in Cambridge and the Hanlon Expressway under Licence #93-65 (MTO 1996). The assessed corridor has a roughly southwest to northeast trajectory and traverses the subject lands along approximately the northern half of the portion of Wellington Road 124 that extends between Whitelaw Road and Fife Road (Map 8–Map 12). Background research determined that the corridor had archaeological potential, and the field survey resulted in the identification of five locations of archaeological materials: Cowbrough I (AiHb-111), Cowbrough II (AiHb-112), Van Soelen (AiHb-113) and two isolated finds. Both Cowbrough I and Van Soelen were Pre-Contact lithic scatters, whereas Cowbrough II was a Euro-Canadian homestead. The isolated finds consisted of an Early Archaic projectile point and a lithic drill fragment alongside a nineteenth century pipe bowl. Cowbrough I was recommended for further work, as it was the only site located within the proposed Right-of-Way. Cowbrough II and Van Soelen were not recommended for further work because they were “sufficiently removed from the construction zone” (MTO 1996). None of these sites are located within or adjacent to the subject study area.

#### 1.3.3.2 Woodland Properties Development

In 2005 and 2006 under PIF #P038-126 and #P038-199-2006, AMICK conducted Stage 1–3 assessments of an approximately 156.64 ha property in the Township of Guelph/Eramosa

(AMICK 2011). The area assessed through Stage 2 pedestrian survey on the west and east side of Wellington Road 124 between Whitelaw Road and Fife Road overlap in part with the subject lands. The Stage 1–2 was undertaken in April and June 2005, and April 2006 and identified an assemblage of 18 Indigenous artifacts, including projectile points, a scraper, a biface, and lithic debitage, which were consistent with an Archaic period affiliation. These artifacts were identified in three small clusters and four isolated find spots. No further work was recommended for the four isolated findspots, while the three discrete clusters were identified as being of further CHVI, being registered as the Frasson Fields (aka Frasson Meadows, Frasson Wood) site (AiHb-331), the Woodland Meadows site (AiHb-332) and the Davidson Drumhills site (AiHb-333).

The three sites of CHVI identified during the Stage 2 assessment were subjected to Stage 3 assessment in November 2006 (AMICK 2011). These three sites are within 1 km. but do not traverse the subject lands, being located within a cultivated agricultural field west of Wellington Road 124 between Whitelaw Road and Fife Road. Stage 3 assessments at all three sites identified no cultural features and recovered only a limited further assemblage of Indigenous artifacts; these three sites were deemed to be of no further CHVI and were cleared for development (Map 8–Map 14).

#### 1.3.3.3 *Spencer Pit*

From May to October 2013 under PIF #P001-741-2013, Stantec undertook a Stage 1–2 assessment of an approximately 50.3 ha study area on lands comprised of parts of Lots 14–18, Concession B South of Waterloo Road in the Geographic Township of Guelph (Stantec 2013). This assessment overlaps with the subject lands along the southeastern edge of Wellington Road 124 from the intersection of Township Road 1 and Lot 16 Concession B South of Waterloo Road to Lot 14 Concession B South of Waterloo Road (Map 8, Map 26–Map 29). This assessment identified two locations of CHVI. Location 1, being 10 x 17 m, was identified based on the recovery of 30 early 20<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian artifacts from a ploughed agricultural field in the southern portion of Lot 17. Location 2, being 25 x 35 m, was identified based on the recovery of 14 late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian artifacts identified in an agricultural field in Lot 18. Neither of these locations were identified as having further CHVI.

In May 2014 under PIF# P256-0149-2014 Stantec undertook a Stage 2 assessment of additional lands on part of Lot 17, Concession B South of Waterloo Road in the Geographic Township of Guelph (Stantec 2014). This area does not overlap with the subject lands but is situated directly adjacent southeast of Township 1 Road along the southern border of Wellington Road 124 crossing Lot 17, Concession B South of Waterloo Road (Map 8, Map 29). This Stage 2 assessment identified no archaeological resources and as such no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

#### 1.3.3.4 *Proposed Industrial Development*

In the fall of 2017, under PIF #P007-0861-2017, ARA undertook Stage 1 and 2 assessments of an area located at 5081 Wellington Road 32 in the Township of Guelph/Eramosa (ARA 2018). These assessments were undertaken in close proximity to, but do not traverse, the subject lands located along the northwest extent of Wellington Road 124 across Lot 2 Concession 2 Division B (Map 8, Map 10–Map 11). ARA identified a site, Site 1 (AiHb-353), comprised of a 144 x 89 m (NE-SW) scatter of Euro-Canadian archaeological materials located in the southeastern part of the property

assessed. The retained assemblage, yielded from 35 PTPs and a surface scatter, comprised 404 Euro-Canadian artifacts and 65 faunal remains. Based on historic research and diagnostic artifacts ARA identified the principal time frame of occupation for the site as being from ca. 1830/1840–1910/1920. The available evidence suggested that Site 1 (AiHb-353) represents a refuse accumulation associated with the construction and occupation of a rural farmhouse. The site was found to be of further CHVI and was recommended for Stage 3 site specific assessment.

## **2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY**

### **2.1 Background**

The Stage 1 assessment involved background research to document the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area. This desktop examination included research from archival sources, archaeological publications and online databases. It also included the analysis of illustrated maps, topographic maps and aerial images. The results of the research conducted for the background study are summarized below.

With occupation beginning approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact histories (Section 1.2). Artifacts associated with Palaeo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland and Early Contact traditions are well-attested in the Township of Guelph/Eramosa, and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites dating to pre-1900 and post-1900 contexts are likewise common. The presence of 36 previously identified sites in the vicinity of the subject lands demonstrates the desirability of this locality for early settlement (Section 1.3.2). Five reports were identified that documented assessments in direct proximity to the subject lands. The investigation confirmed that none of the identified archaeological sites could extend into the subject lands. Background research identified several areas along Wellington Road 124 that had been previously assessed (Section 1.3.3).

The natural environment of the study area would have been attractive to both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian populations as a result of proximity to the Speed River and its surrounding tributaries. The soils would have been ideal for a variety of agricultural pursuits, and the diverse local vegetation would also have encouraged settlement throughout Ontario's lengthy history. Euro-Canadian populations would have been particularly drawn to Wellington Road 124, which was a historically-surveyed thoroughfare, as well as the Galt & Guelph Railway.

In summary, the background study included an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (within at least a 1 km radius), the consideration of previous local archaeological fieldwork (within at least a 50 m radius), the analysis of topographic maps and historic settlement maps (at the most detailed scale available), and the study of aerial images. ARA therefore confirms that the standards for background research set out in Section 1.1 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:14–15) were met.

### **2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)**

In order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography and current condition of the study area, a property inspection was conducted on May 31, 2018 (Image 1–Image 64). Environmental conditions were ideal during the inspection, with a mixture of partly cloudy and sunny skies, a high of 32°C with excellent lighting. ARA therefore confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met the requirements set out in Section 1.2 Standard 2 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:16).

The study area was subjected to random spot-checking in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 1.2 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:15–17). Specifically, the inspection began in the northeast part of the study area along the edge of Wellington Road 124 and progressed to the

southwest within the accessible public lands (Map 8). The visually inspected areas were examined under conditions that permitted good visibility of land features. The inspection confirmed that all surficial features of archaeological potential (e.g., the historic roadways) were present where they were previously identified and did not result in the identification of any additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping (e.g., relic water channels, patches of well-drained soils, etc.).

The inspection determined that parts of the study area were disturbed by past ground and soil altering activities. An extant residential structure with a construction style consistent with an origin in the mid-1850s was identified on the southwest corner of the intersection of Wellington Road 124 and Whitelaw Road. Approximately one-third of this structure, portions of the lawn and laneway, adjacent to Whitelaw Road fall within the subject lands. No natural features (e.g., sloped lands, overgrown vegetation, heavier soils than expected, etc.) or other significant built features (e.g., heritage structures, landscapes, plaques, monuments, cemeteries, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified.

### **2.3 Analysis and Conclusions**

In addition to relevant historical sources and the results of past archaeological assessments, the archaeological potential of a property can be assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Section 1.3.1 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:17–18) recognizes the following features or characteristics as indicators of archaeological potential: previously identified sites, water sources (past and present), elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, resource areas, areas of Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes, listed or designated properties, historic landmarks or sites, and areas that local histories or informants have identified with possible sites, events, activities or occupations.

The Stage 1 assessment resulted in the identification of several features of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the study area (Map 7). The closest and most relevant indicators of archaeological potential (i.e., those that would directly affect survey interval requirements) include 4 primary water sources (the Speed River and 3 tributaries of the Speed River); 11 historic roadways (e.g., Fife Road, Wellington Road 124, Wellington Road 32, Township Road 1, Wellington Road 32, Whitelaw Road, etc.); 22 historic farmstead localities; 1 historic post office locality (Gourock Post Office); 1 historic inn locality; 1 historic railroad (the Galt & Guelph Railway/Great Western Railway); and 3 previously identified archaeological sites (AiHb-353, Location 1 and Location 2). Background research did not identify any features indicating that the study area has potential for deeply buried archaeological resources.

Although proximity to a feature of archaeological potential is a significant factor in the potential modelling process, current land conditions must also be considered. Section 1.3.2 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:18) emphasizes that 1) quarrying, 2) major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, 3) building footprints and 4) sewage/infrastructure development can result in the removal of archaeological potential, and Section 2.1 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:28) states that 1) permanently wet areas, 2) exposed bedrock and 3) steep slopes (> 20°) can also be considered as having no archaeological potential.

Background research identified multiple previous assessments within and adjacent to the subject lands (Section 1.3.3). The areas within study area that were previously assessed under PIF #P038-126-2006 and #P001-741-2013 were not recommended for further work, and ARA agrees that these lands have no further archaeological concerns. Although the area previously assessed under Licence #93-65 was not recommended for further assessment, ARA does not believe that the methods or mapping meet current assessment standards. Accordingly, this area of overlap has been subject to potential modelling under PIF #P007-0916-2018.

ARA's visual inspection, coupled with the analysis of aerial images, topographic mapping and digital environmental data, resulted in the identification of numerous areas of no archaeological potential within the remainder of the study area. Specifically, alterations associated with road construction and maintenance (e.g., Wellington Road 124 and associated road embankments), commercial and industrial establishments (e.g., car lots, aggregate extraction areas, a service station) and channelized waterway crossings (e.g., culverts under Wellington Road 124 for the Ellis Creek Complex Provincial Swamp and a tributary of the Speed River) have resulted in the removal of archaeological potential in several areas. These areas have clearly been impacted by past and ongoing earth-moving activities, resulting in the disturbance of the original soils to a significant depth and severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources.

The remainder of the assessed area either has potential for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological materials or require test pit survey to confirm the presence/extent of any subsurface disturbances. Specifically, the areas of archaeological potential include the grassed lands adjacent to roadways and on residential lawns, as well as one larger and several smaller areas of cultivated agricultural fields.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further archaeological concern. At the time of assessment, 35.48% (11.00 ha) of the study area had archaeological potential falling within a mixture of grassed areas and agricultural fields, 55.43% (17.18 ha) of the study area was disturbed and has no archaeological potential and 9.08% (2.82 ha) was previously assessed and not recommended for further work. Of the areas with archaeological potential, 17.68% (5.48 ha) are suitable for pedestrian survey and 17.36% (5.38 ha) for test pit survey, while 0.44% (0.14 ha) require combination survey to confirm disturbance. The potential modelling results are depicted in Map 8–Map 29. The limits of the study area are depicted as a layer in this map.

### 3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further archaeological concern (Map 8–Map 29). ARA recommends that the identified areas of archaeological potential be subject to a Stage 2 property assessment in accordance with Section 2.1 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:28–39).

The agricultural fields must be assessed using the pedestrian survey method at an interval of 5 m. All ground surfaces must be recently ploughed (typically within the month prior to assessment), weathered by one heavy rainfall or several light rains, and provide at least 80% visibility. If archaeological materials are encountered, the transect interval must be decreased to at least 1 m and a close inspection of the ground must be conducted over a minimum of a 20 m radius around the find. This interval must be continued until the full extent of the scatter has been defined. If the field conditions within the agricultural lands along the edges of the ROW are not adequate for pedestrian survey at the time of assessment, the test pit survey method can be utilized to complete the assessment of any narrow corridors ( $\leq 10$  m) as set out in Section 2.1.2 Standard 1f of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:32).

The grassed and uncultivated areas along the road edge and the adjacent residential and commercial lawns must be assessed using the test pit survey method. A test pit survey interval of 5 m will be required due to the proximity of the lands to the identified features of archaeological potential. Given the likelihood that several grassed areas fronting on adjacent developed lands have been impacted by past construction activities, a combination of visual inspection and test pit survey should be utilized to confirm the extents of any disturbed areas in accordance with Section 2.1.8 of the *S&Gs* (MTC 2011:38). This will allow for the empirical evaluation of the integrity of the soils and the depth of any past disturbances. If disturbance cannot be confirmed, then a test pit survey interval of 5 m must be maintained in these areas.

Regardless of the survey method employed, each test pit must be excavated into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil, and the resultant pits must be examined for stratigraphy, potential features and/or evidence of fill. The soil from each test pit must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological materials. If archaeological materials are encountered, all PTPs must be documented and intensification may be required.

The identified areas of no archaeological potential and the specified previously assessed lands do not require further archaeological assessment. Given that there are still archaeological concerns within the subject lands, no ground alterations or development of any kind may occur within the property until the Stage 2 assessment is complete and a recommendation that the lands require no further archaeological assessment is made.

#### 4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the S&Gs requires that the following information be provided for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126–127):

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MTCS, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

## 5.0 IMAGES



**Image 1: Disturbed Lands –  
Previous Development**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing South)



**Image 2: Disturbed Lands –  
Roadway**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Southeast)



**Image 3: Area of Potential – Grassed  
Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing East)



**Image 4: Area of Potential – Grassed  
Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Southeast)



**Image 5: Disturbed Lands – Commercial Establishment**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing North)



**Image 6: Area of Potential – Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing South)



**Image 7: Area of Potential – Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing North-Northwest)



**Image 8: Disturbed Lands – Roadway**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing South-Southeast)



**Image 9: Area of Potential – Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing North)



**Image 10: Disturbed Lands – Roadway**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing North)



**Image 11: Area of Potential –  
Cultivated Field**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing North-Northeast)



**Image 12: Disturbed Lands –  
Roadway and Embankment**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing South)



**Image 13: Area of Potential –  
Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing North)



**Image 14: Area of Potential –  
Cultivated Field**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing North)



**Image 15: Area of Potential –  
Cultivated Field**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing South)



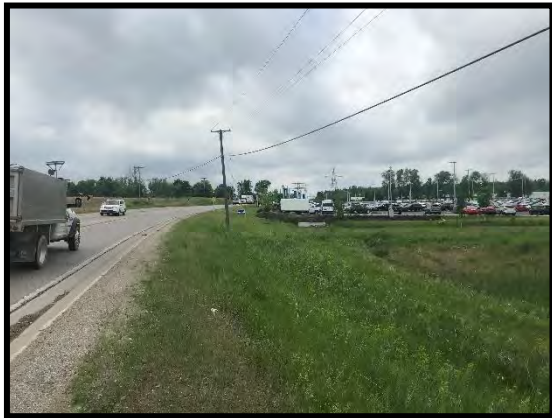
**Image 16: Disturbed Lands –  
Roadway**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing West)



**Image 17: Disturbed Lands – Ditch**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing South)



**Image 18: Disturbed Lands – Ditch and Drainage**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing South)



**Image 19: Disturbed Lands – Ditch**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing South)



**Image 20: Previously Assessed Lands**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Southwest)



**Image 21: Area of Potential – Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing East-Northeast)



**Image 22: Area of Potential – Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Northeast)



**Image 23: Area of Potential –  
Cultivated Field**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing East)



**Image 24: Previously Assessed  
Lands**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing East-Southeast)



**Image 25: Previously Assessed  
Lands**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing East)



**Image 26: Area of Potential –  
Combination Survey**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing North-Northwest)



**Image 27: Area of Potential – 19<sup>th</sup>  
Century Stone House**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing East)



**Image 28: Area of Potential –  
Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Southeast)



**Image 29: Area of Potential –  
Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing North-Northeast)



**Image 30: Area of Potential –  
Cultivated Field**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Northeast)



**Image 31: Area of Potential –  
Cultivated Field**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing South-Southwest)



**Image 32: Area of Potential –  
Plough-Accessible Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Southwest)



**Image 33: Area of Potential –  
Combination Survey**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Southwest)



**Image 34: Area of Potential –  
Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Northeast)



**Image 35: Area of Potential –  
Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Northeast)



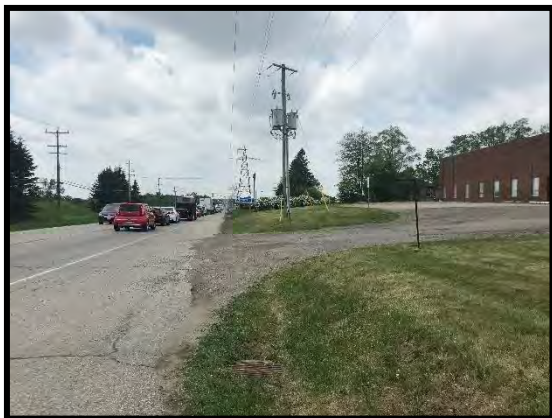
**Image 36: Area of Potential –  
Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Southwest)



**Image 37: Area of Potential –  
Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing East)



**Image 38: Area of Potential –  
Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Northeast)



**Image 39: Area of Potential –  
Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Southwest)



**Image 40: Disturbed Lands –  
Aggregate Extraction**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing South)



**Image 41: Disturbed Lands –  
Aggregate Extraction**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing North-Northeast)



**Image 42: Disturbed Lands – Gravel  
Road and Union Gas Installation**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Southeast)



**Image 43: Disturbed Lands –  
Aggregate Extraction**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Northeast)



**Image 44: Disturbed Lands – Road  
Shoulder**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Southwest)



**Image 45: Disturbed Lands –  
Previously Altered Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Northwest)



**Image 46: Disturbed Lands –  
Service Station and Roadway**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Southwest)



**Image 47: Disturbed Lands – Roadway**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Northeast)



**Image 48: Disturbed Lands – Roadway**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Northwest)



**Image 49: Area of Potential – Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Southeast)



**Image 50: Area of Potential – Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Southwest)



**Image 51: Disturbed Lands – Gravel Driveway**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing North)



**Image 52: Area of Potential – Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing East)



**Image 53: Area of Potential –  
Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing North-Northeast)



**Image 54: Area of Potential  
(Grassed Area) and Disturbed Lands  
(Railway)**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing North)



**Image 55: Disturbed Lands –  
Railway Tracks**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing South)



**Image 56: Area of Potential –  
Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Northeast)



**Image 57: Disturbed Lands – Road  
Embankment**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Northeast)



**Image 58: Area of Potential –  
Grassed Area**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing West)



**Image 59: Area of Potential –  
Cultivated Field**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Southwest)



**Image 60: Area of Potential –  
Cultivated Field**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Northeast)



**Image 61: Area of Potential –  
Cultivated Field**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing Northeast)



**Image 62: Area of Potential –  
Cultivated Field**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing West)

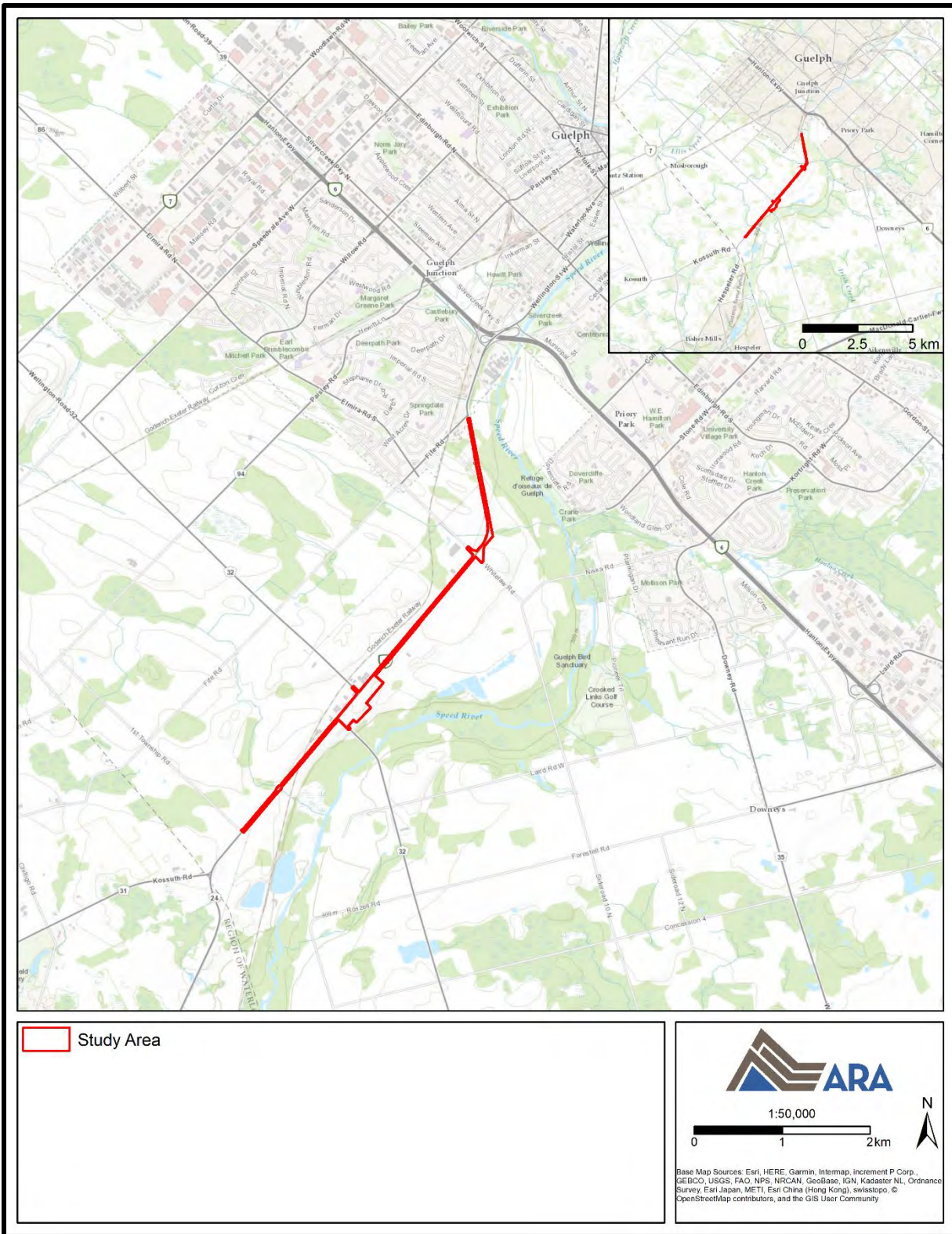


**Image 63: Area of Potential –  
Cultivated Field**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing North)

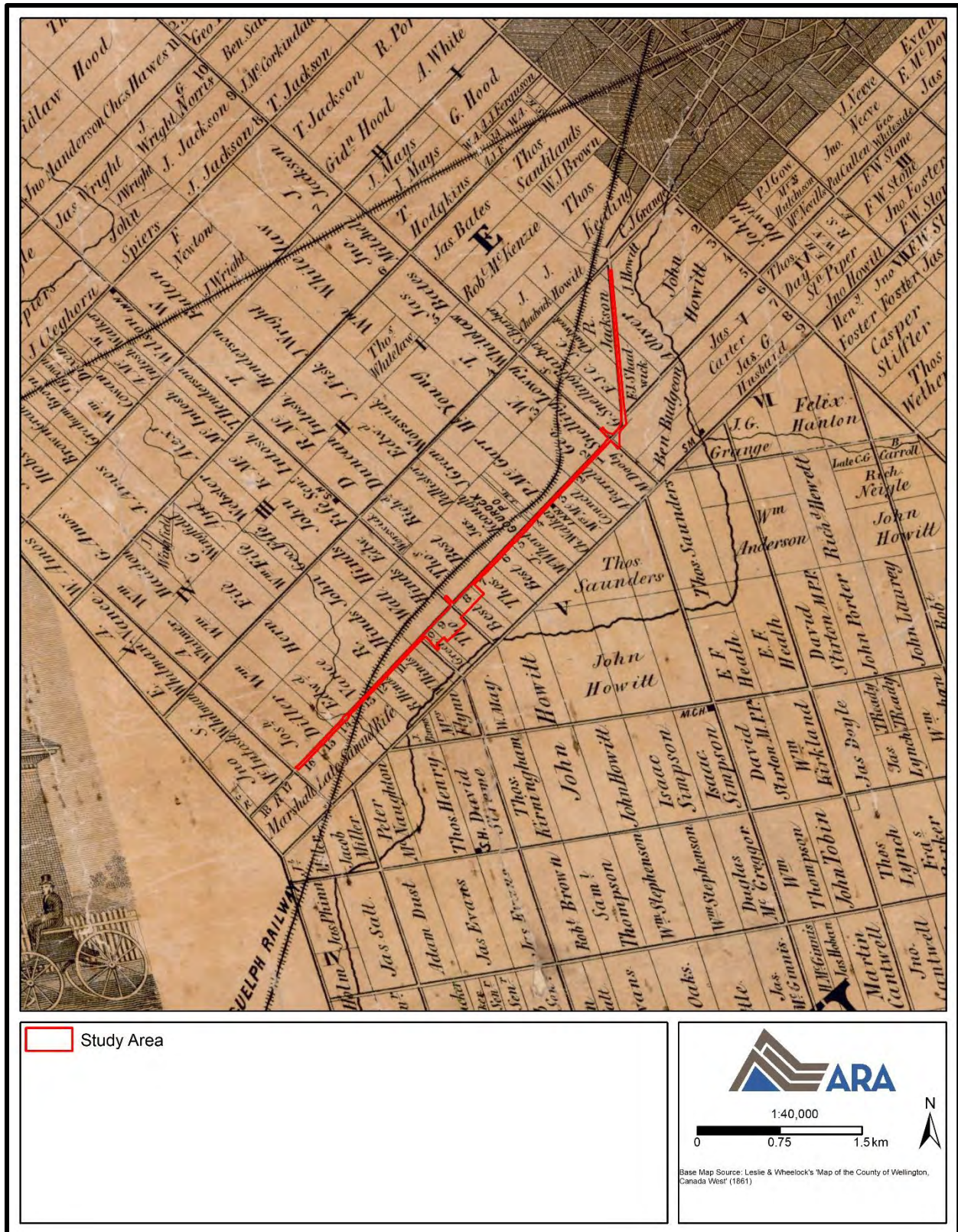


**Image 64: Disturbed Lands –  
Roadway**  
(May 31, 2018; Facing East)

## 6.0 MAPS

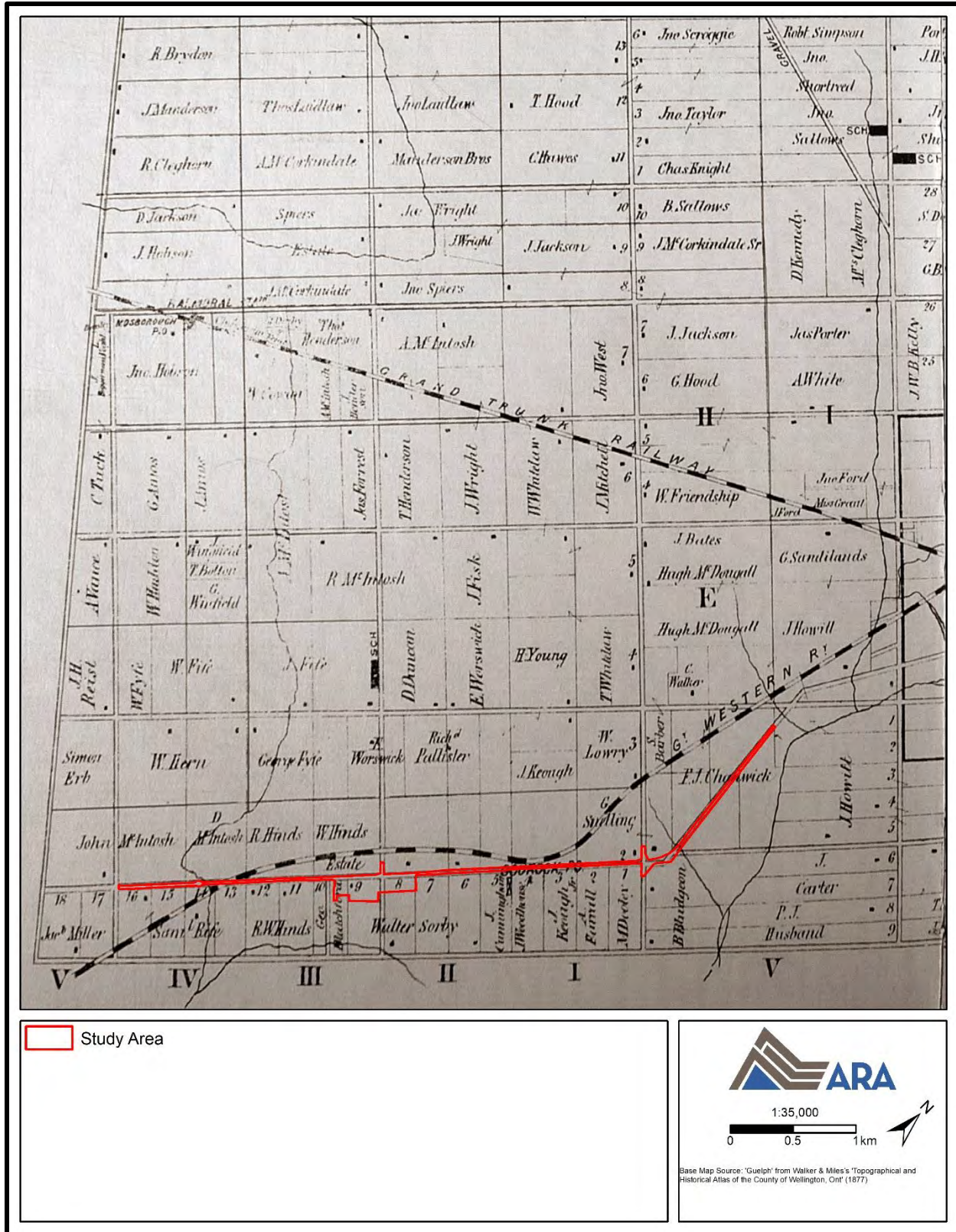


**Map 1: Location of the Study Area**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

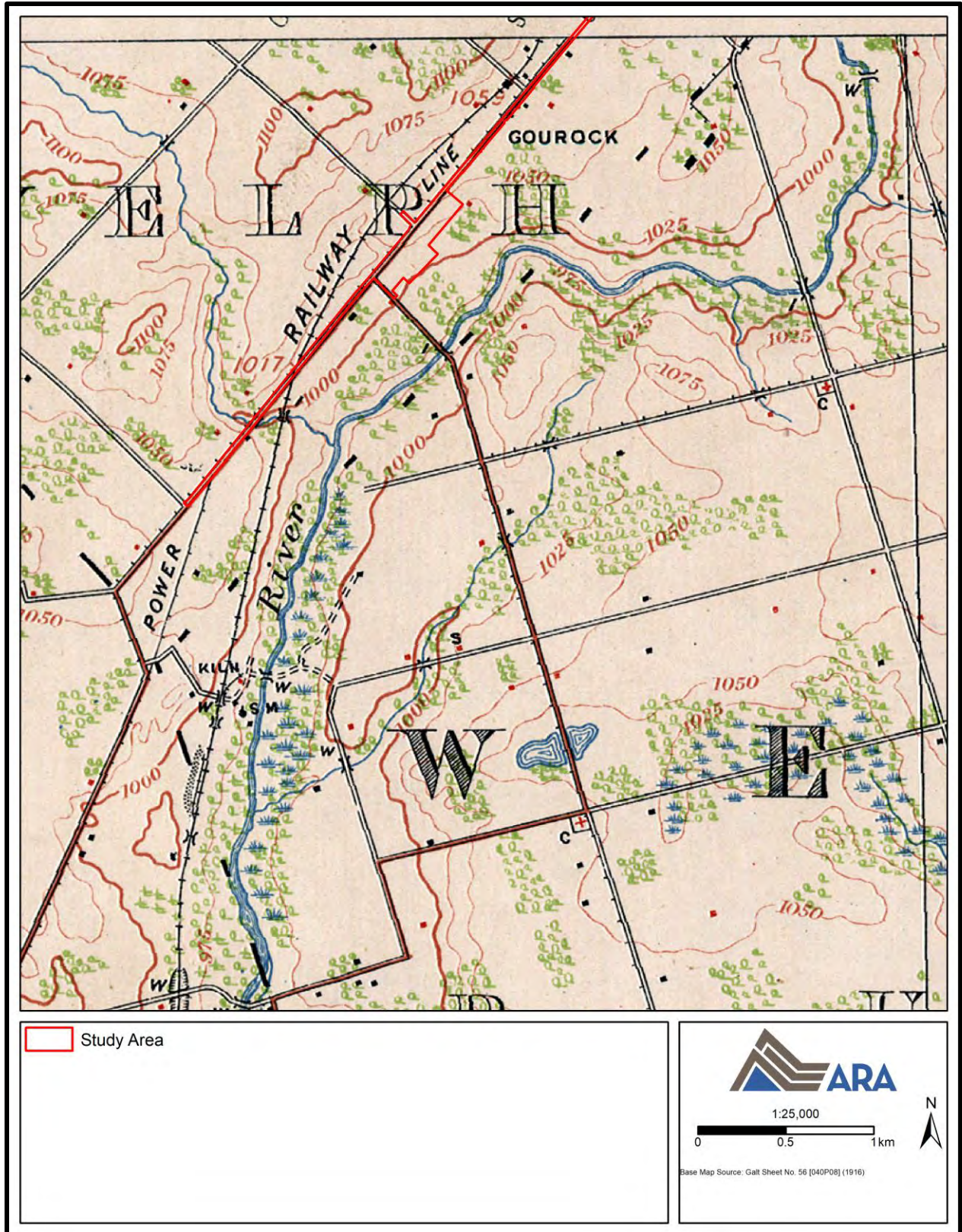


**Map 2: Leslie and C.J. Wheelock's Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West (1861)**

(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2018)

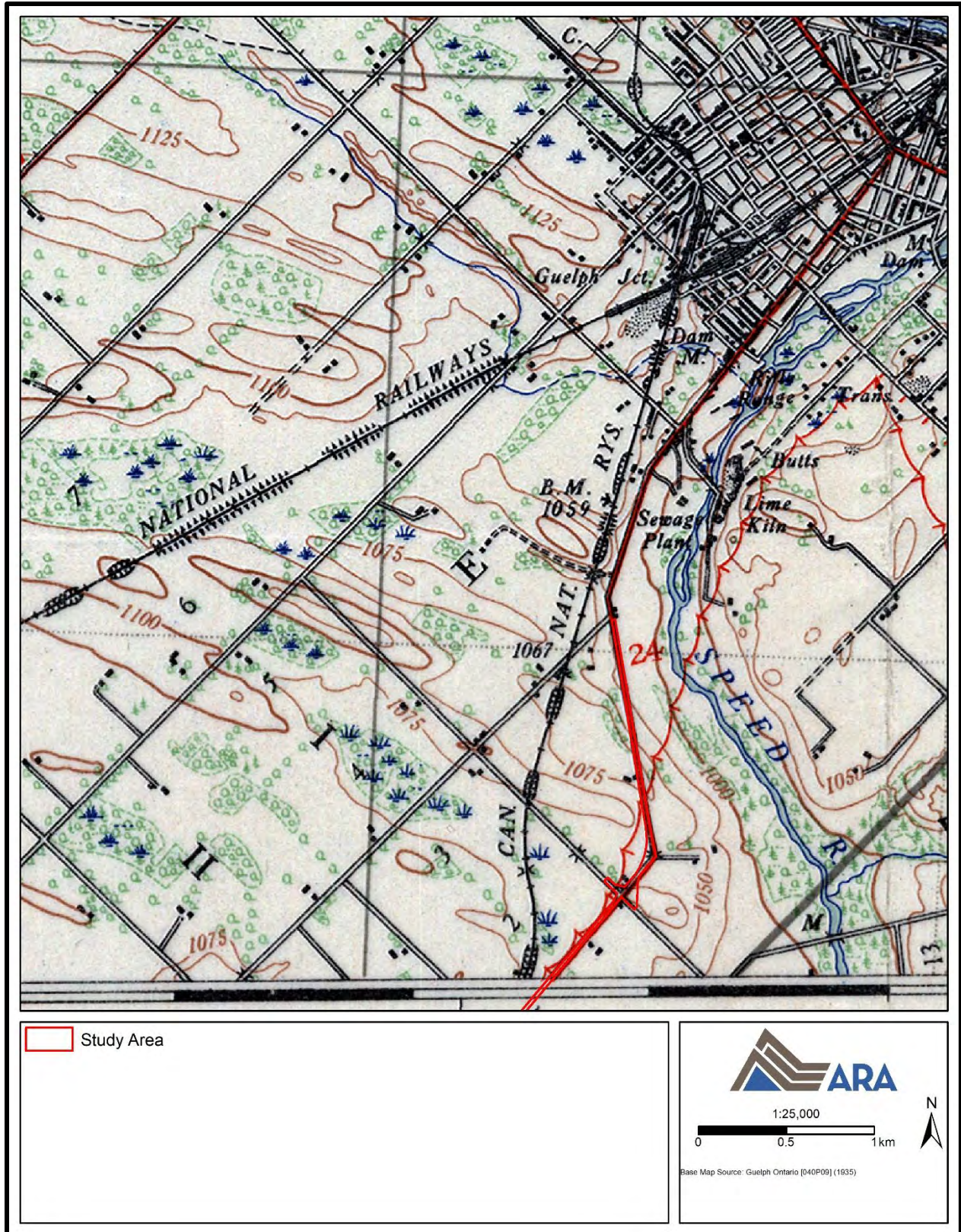


**Map 3: Walker and Miles' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario (1877)**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; McGill University 2001)

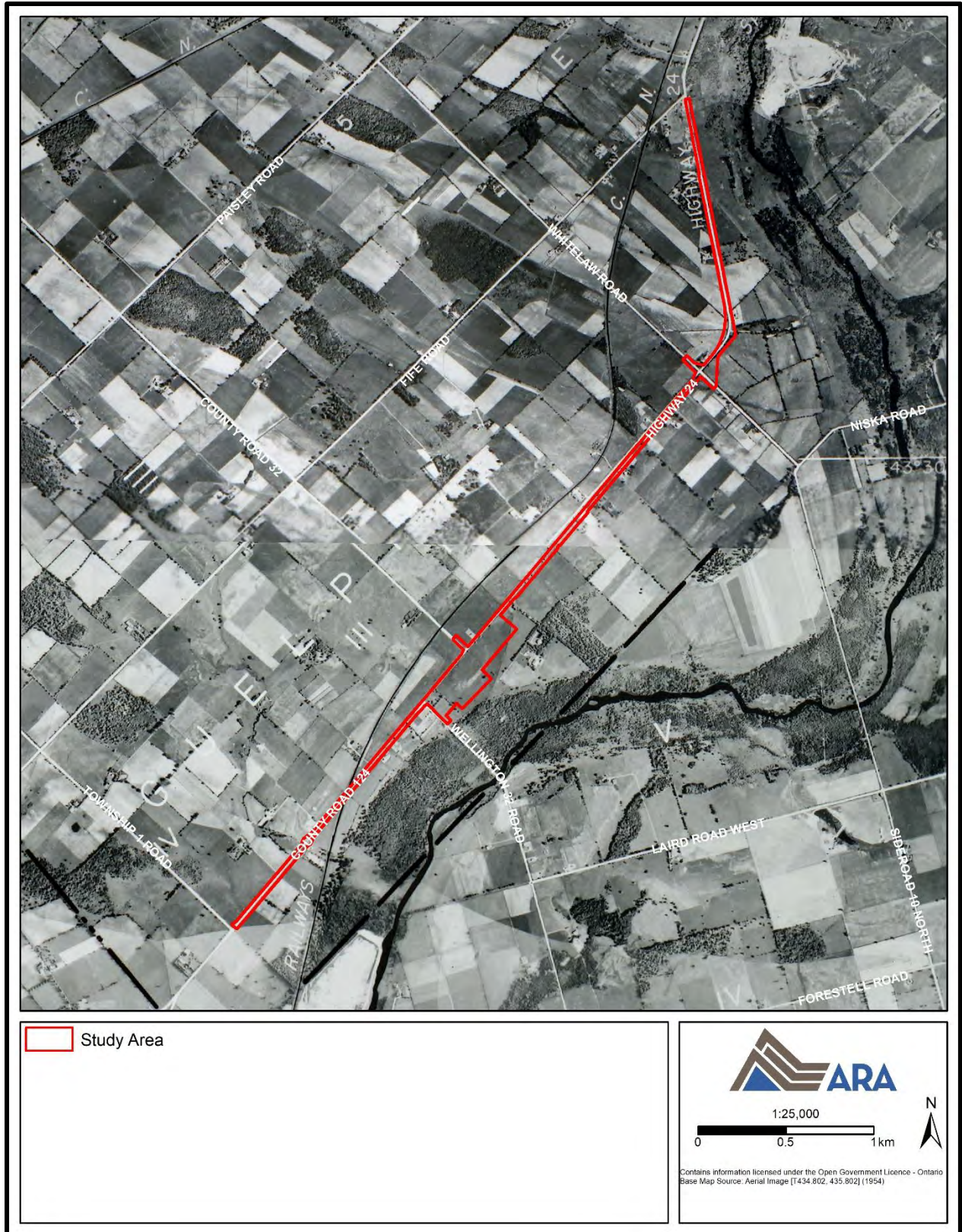


**Map 4: Topographic Map (1916)**

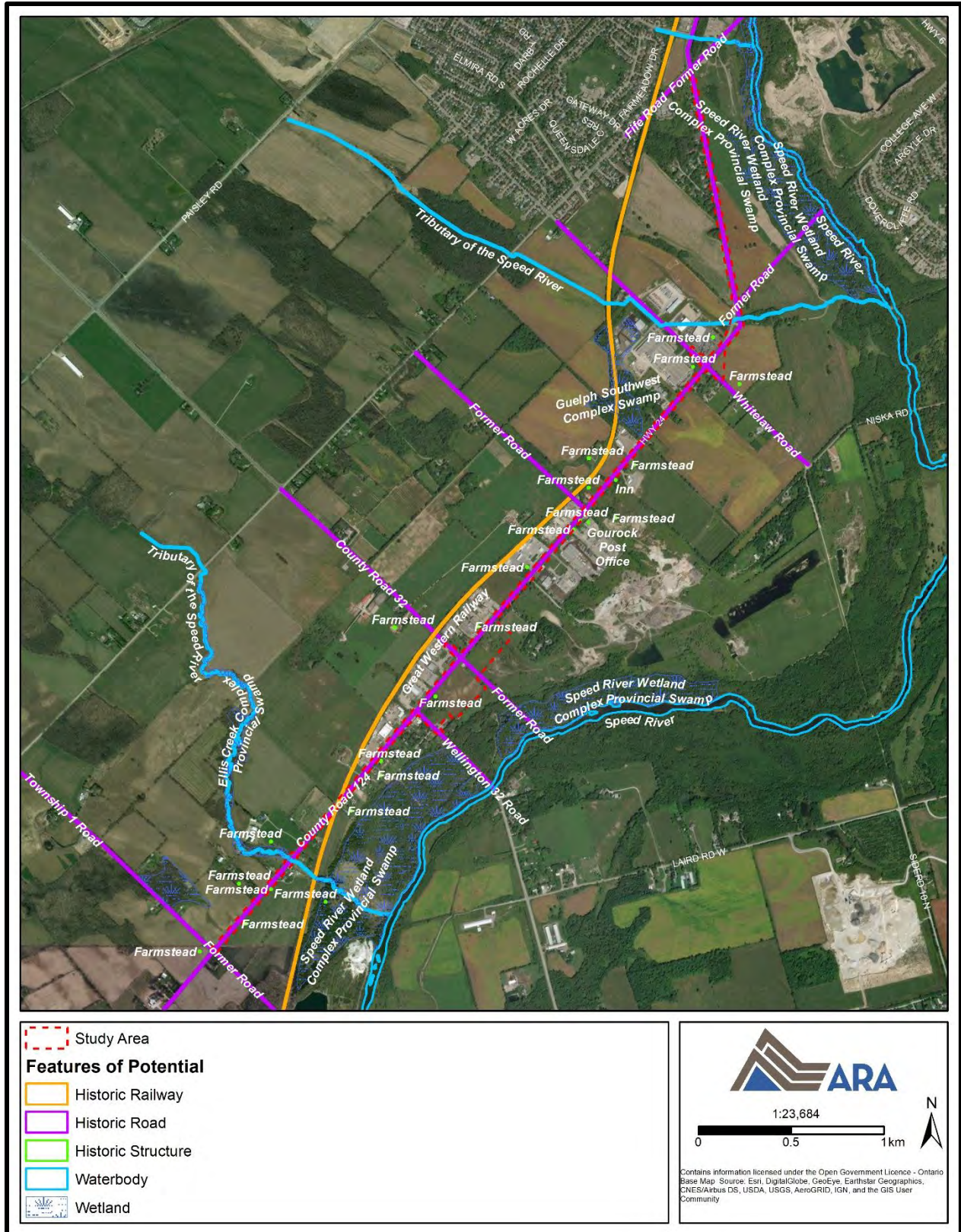
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2018)

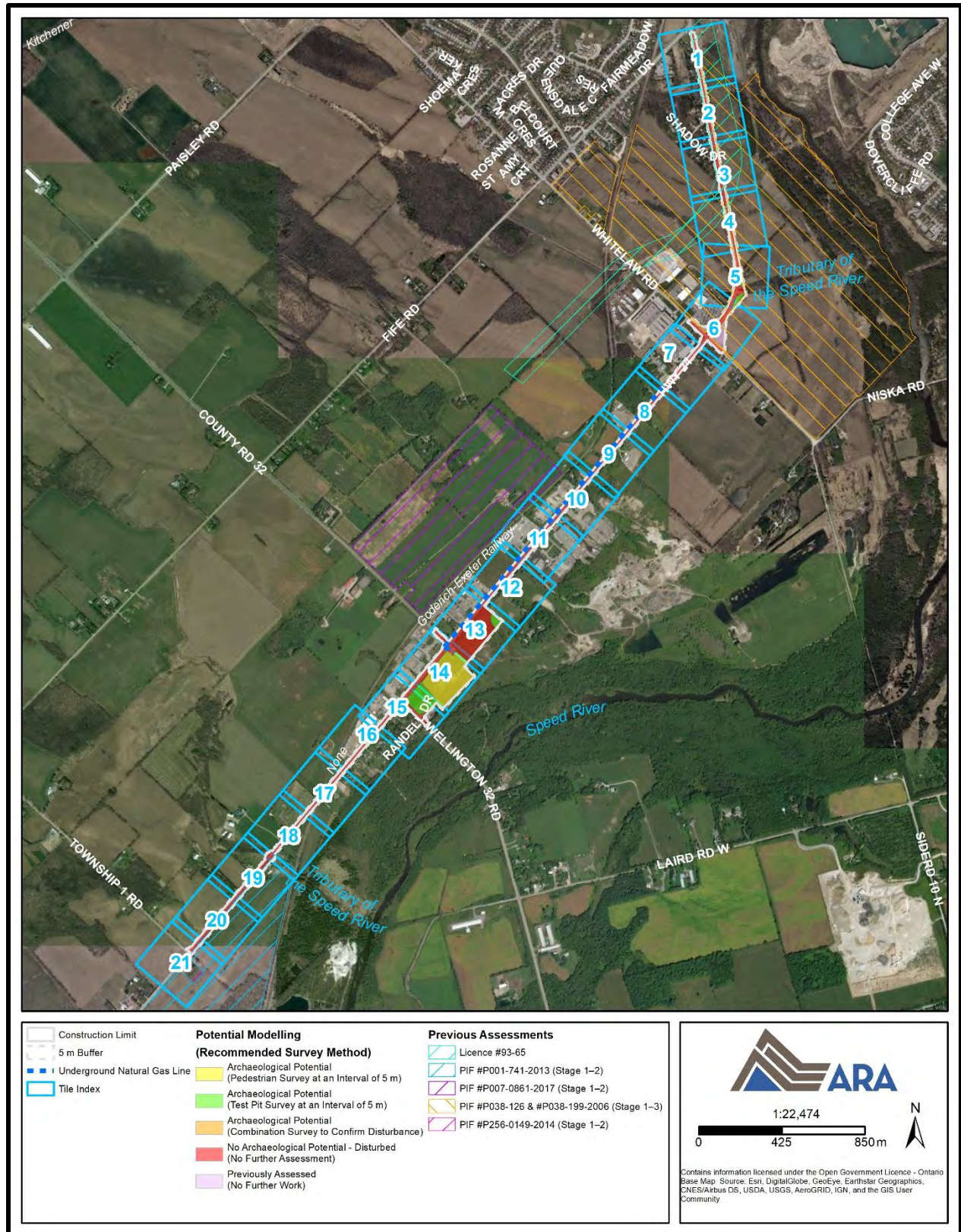


**Map 5: Topographic Map (1935)**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

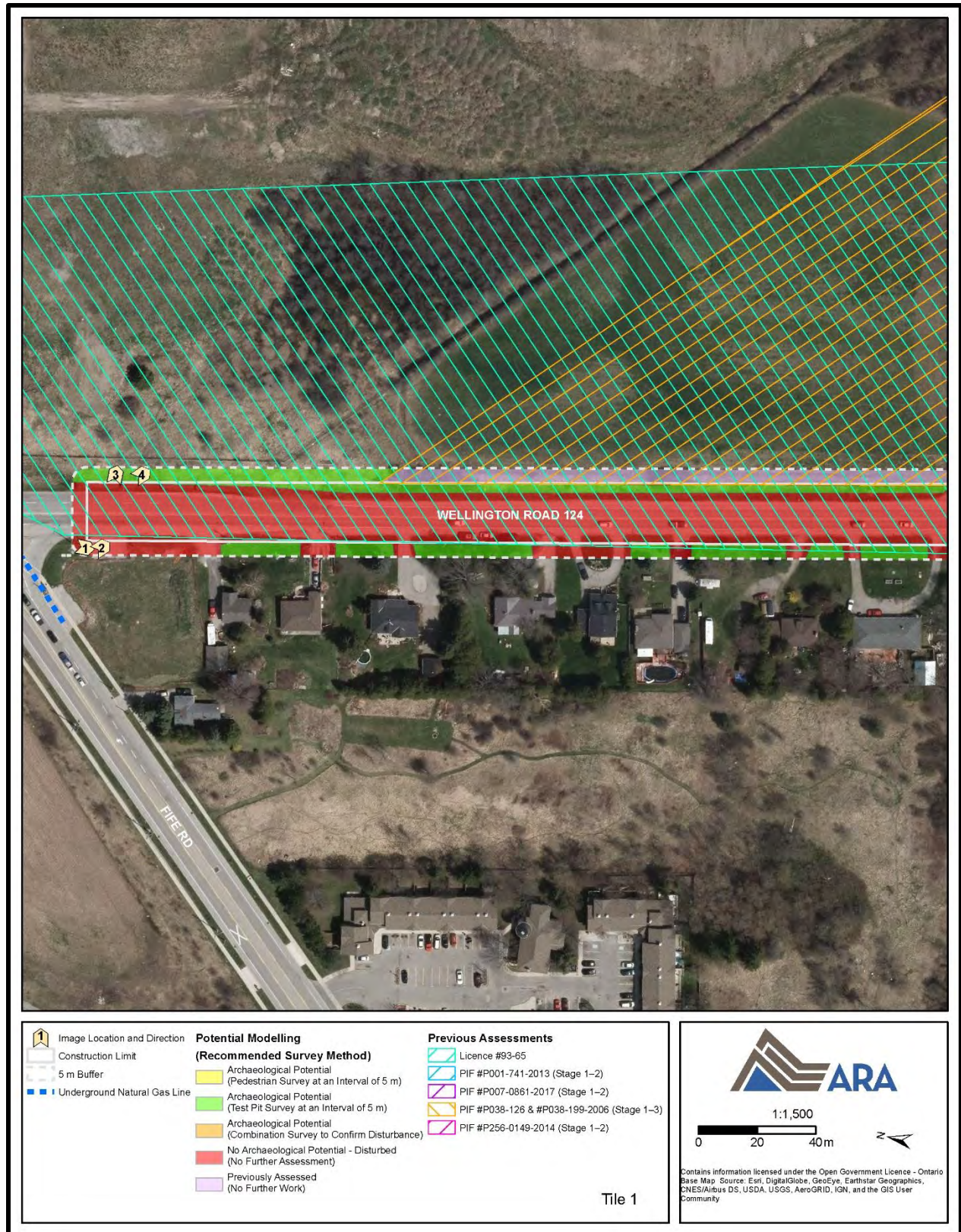


**Map 6: Aerial Image (1954)**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Toronto 2018)





**Map 8: Assessment Results – Overview**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



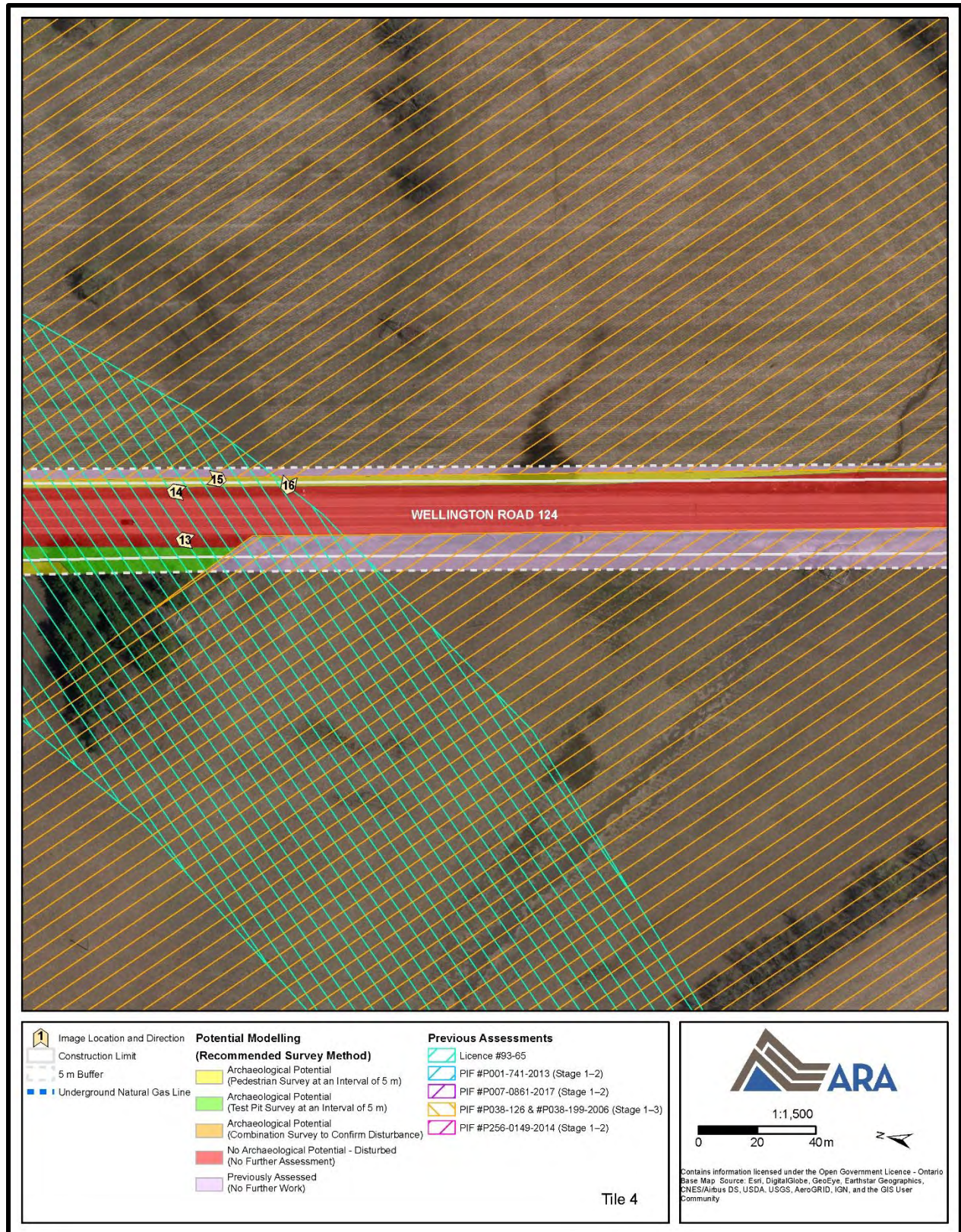
**Map 9: Tile 1 – Assessment Results**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

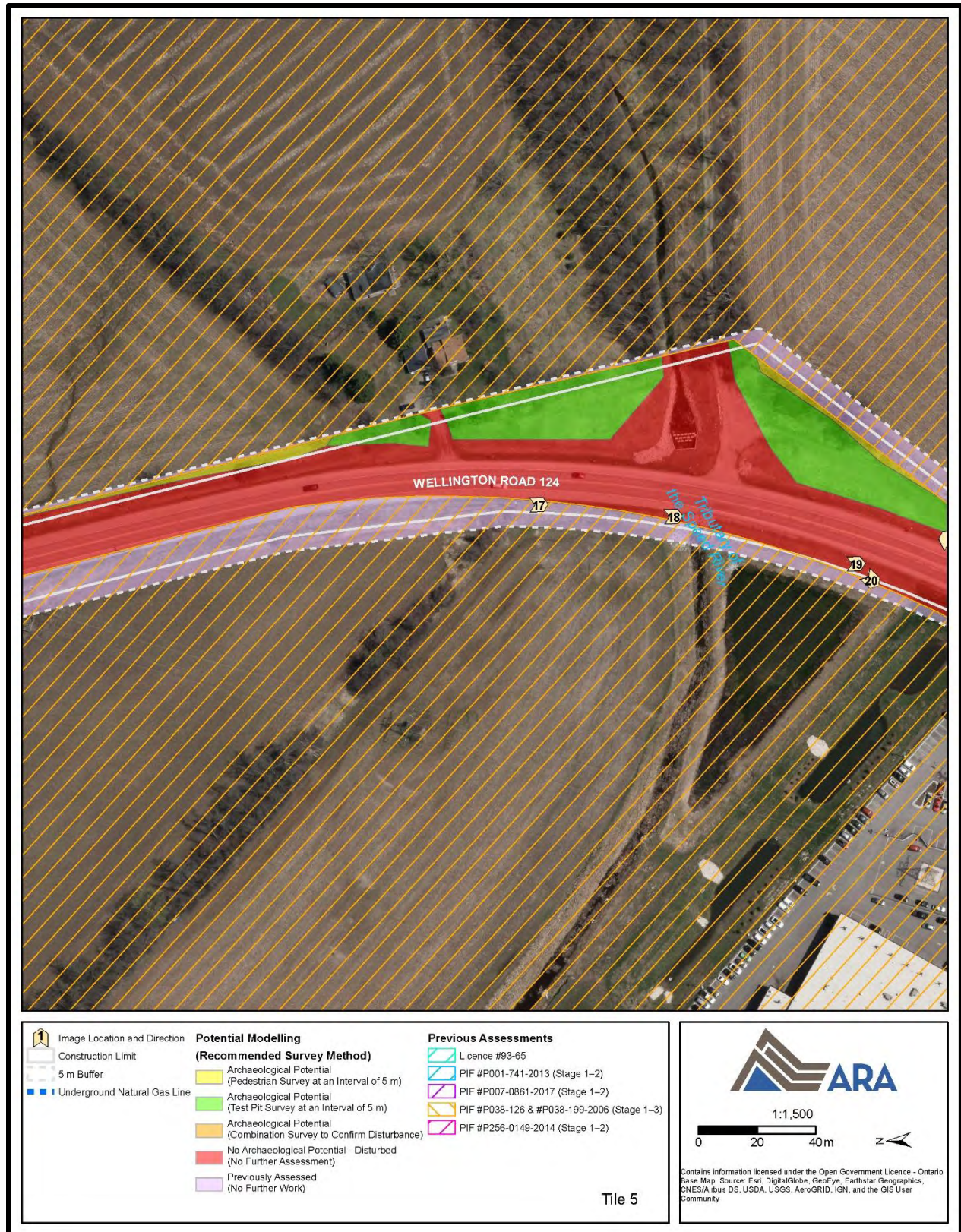


**Map 10: Tile 2 – Assessment Results**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

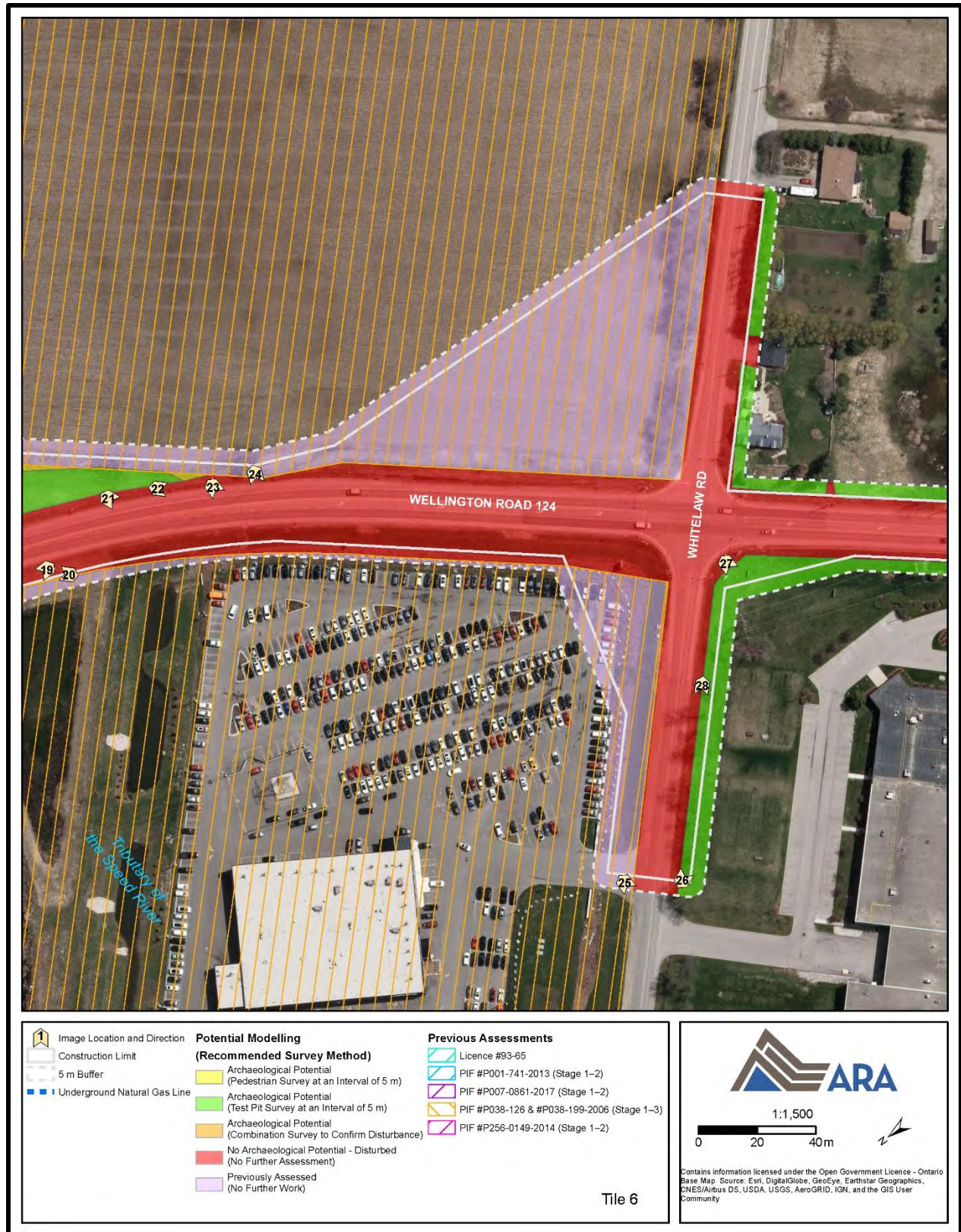


**Map 11: Tile 3 – Assessment Results**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

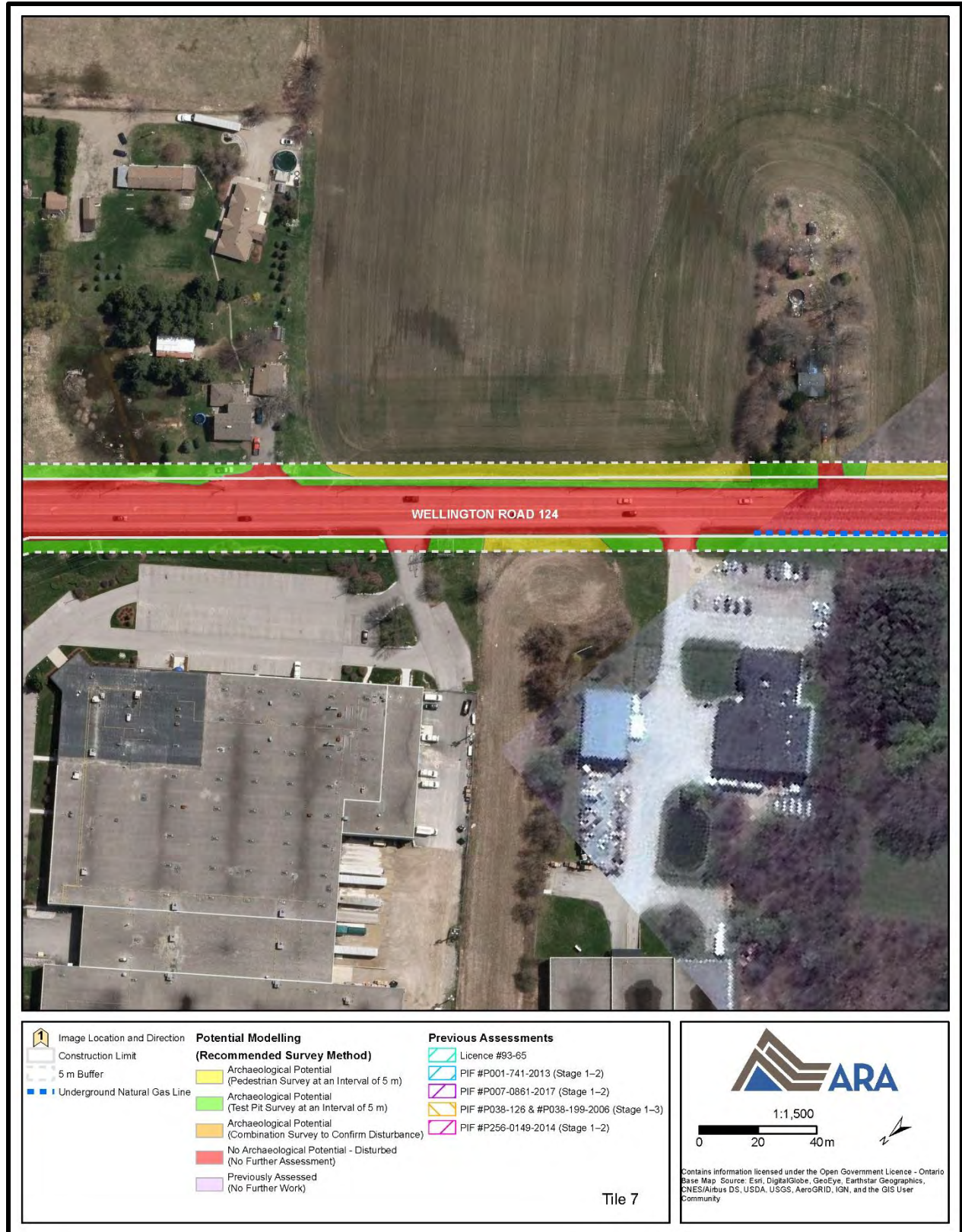




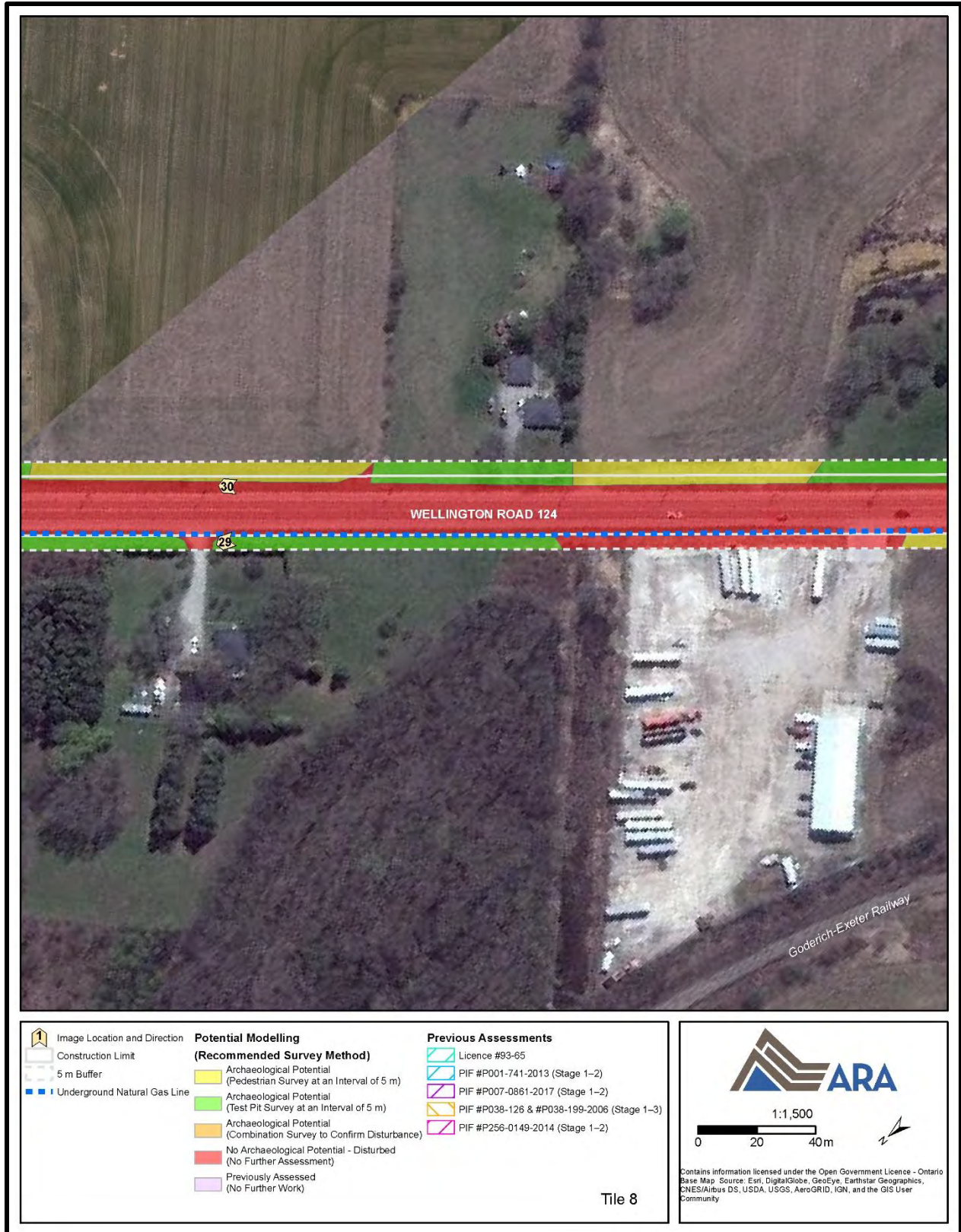
**Map 13: Tile 5 – Assessment Results**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



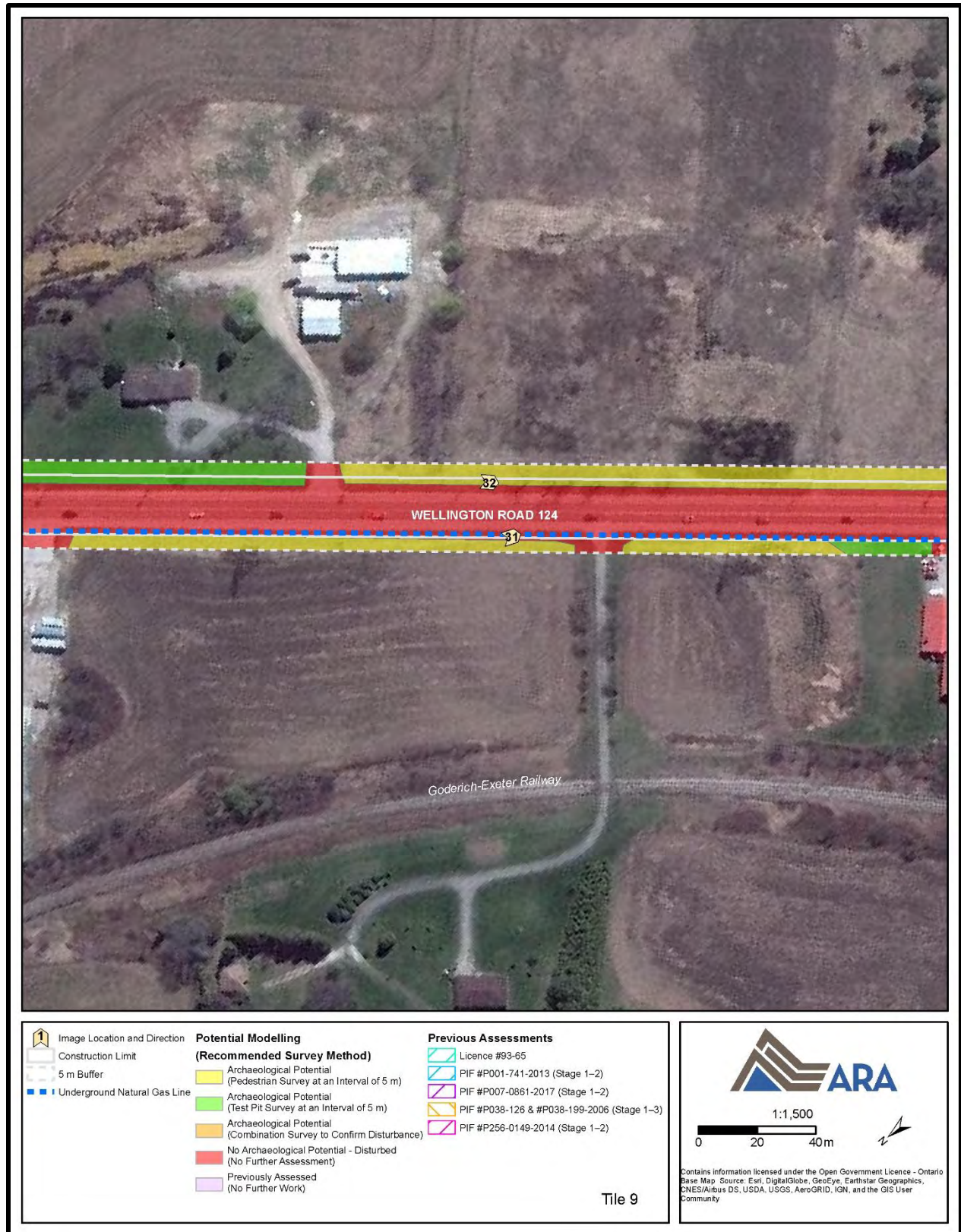
**Map 14: Tile 6 – Assessment Results**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



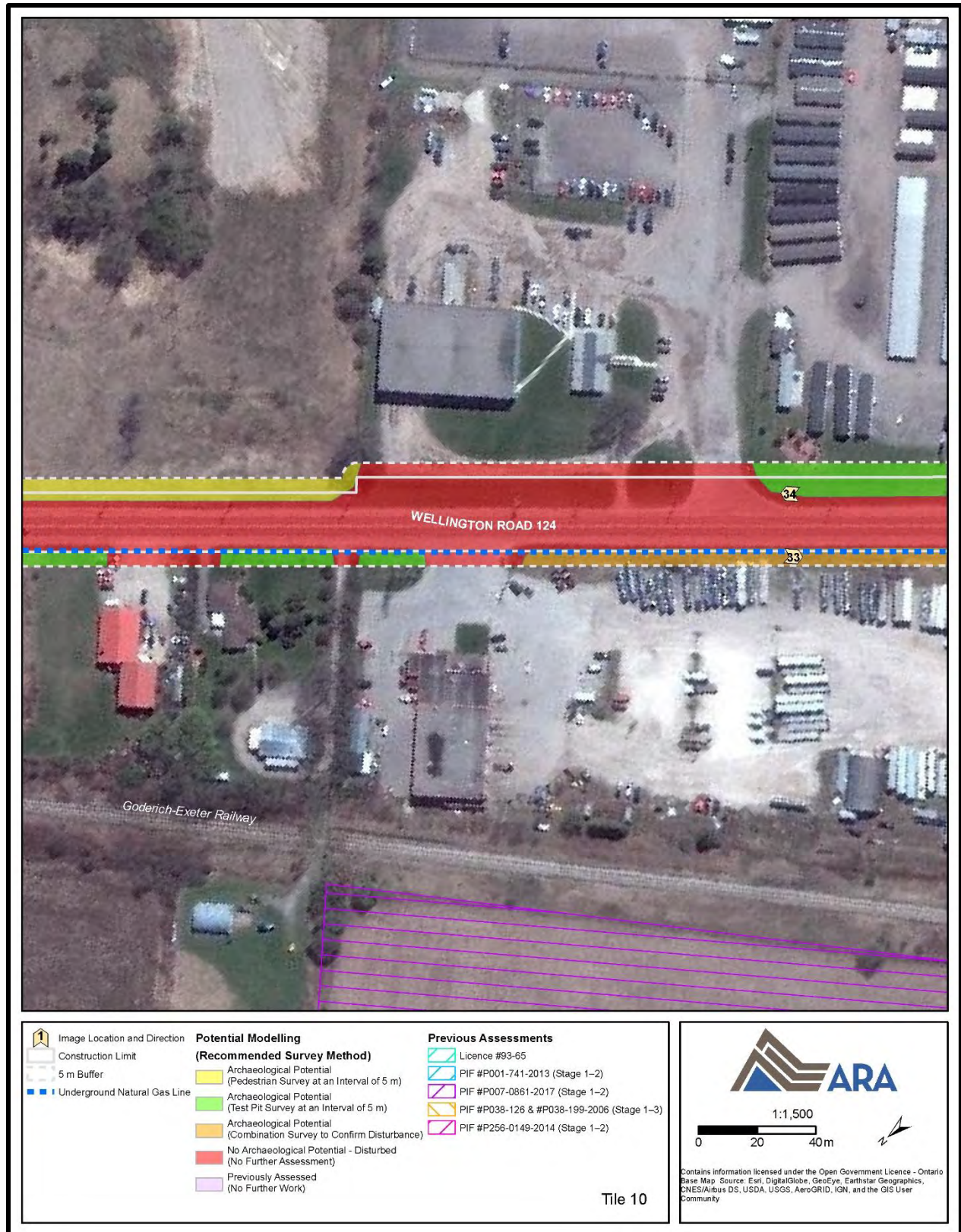
**Map 15: Tile 7 – Assessment Results**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



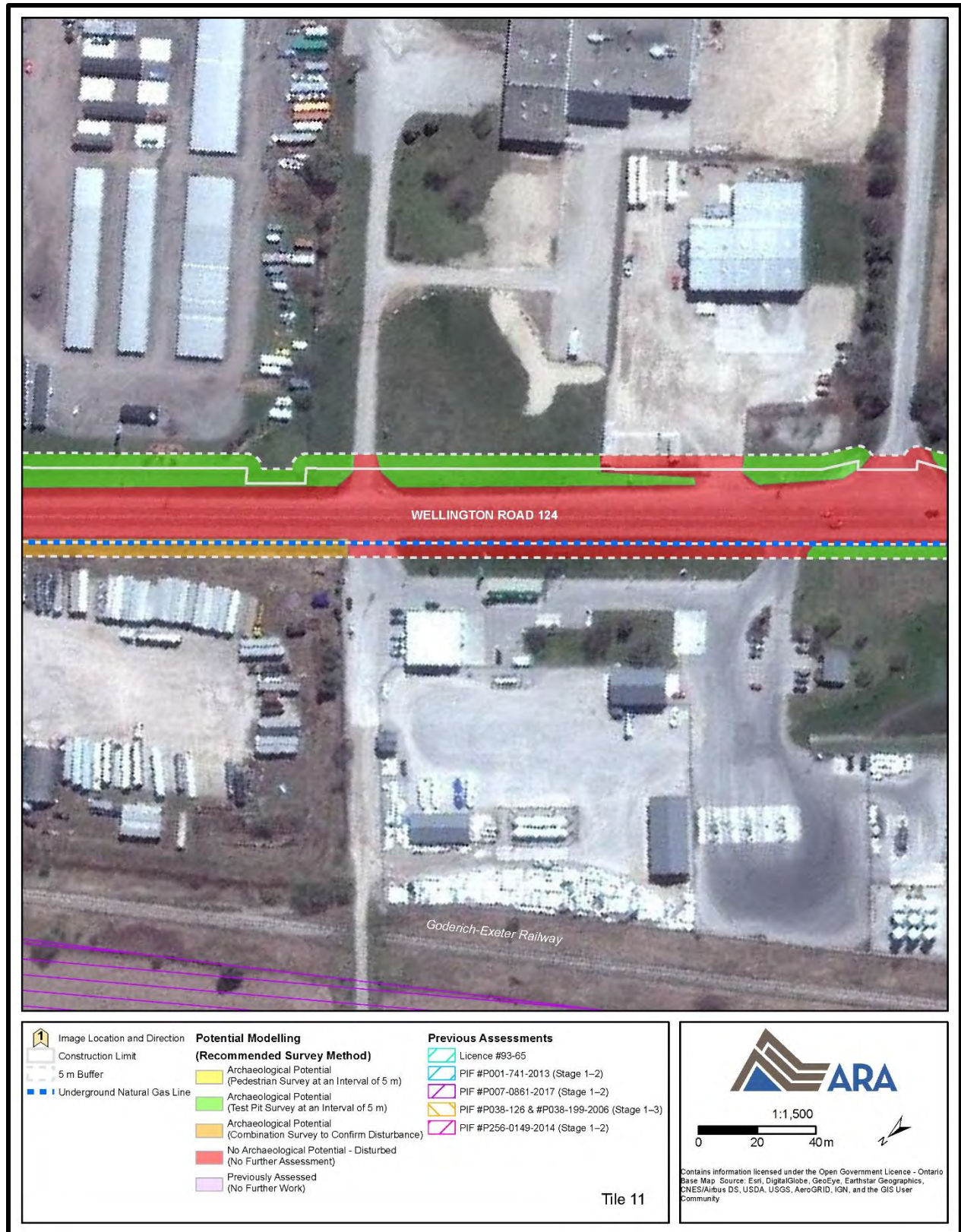
**Map 16: Tile 8 – Assessment Results**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



**Map 17: Tile 9 – Assessment Results**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



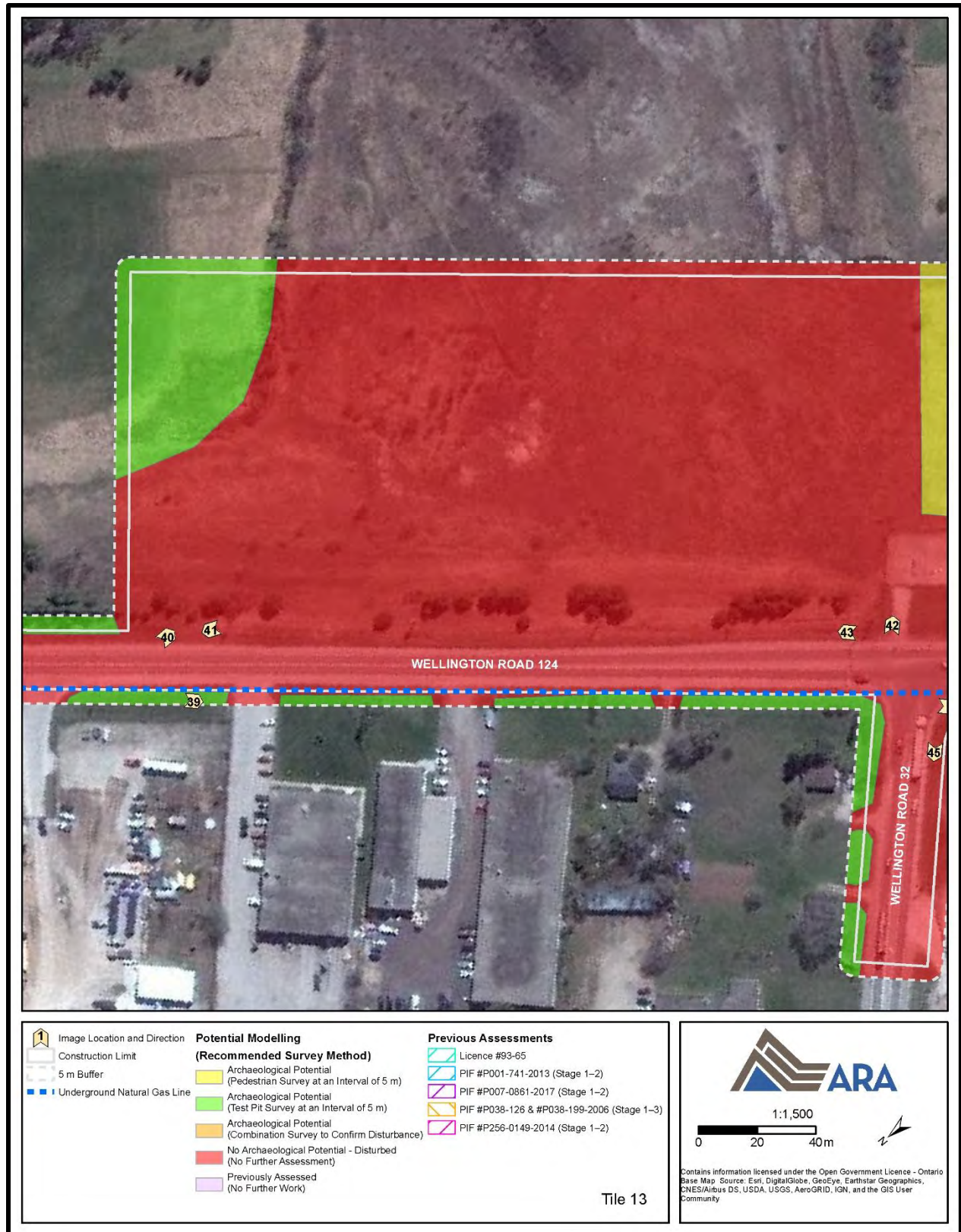
**Map 18: Tile 10 – Assessment Results**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



**Map 19: Tile 11 – Assessment Results**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

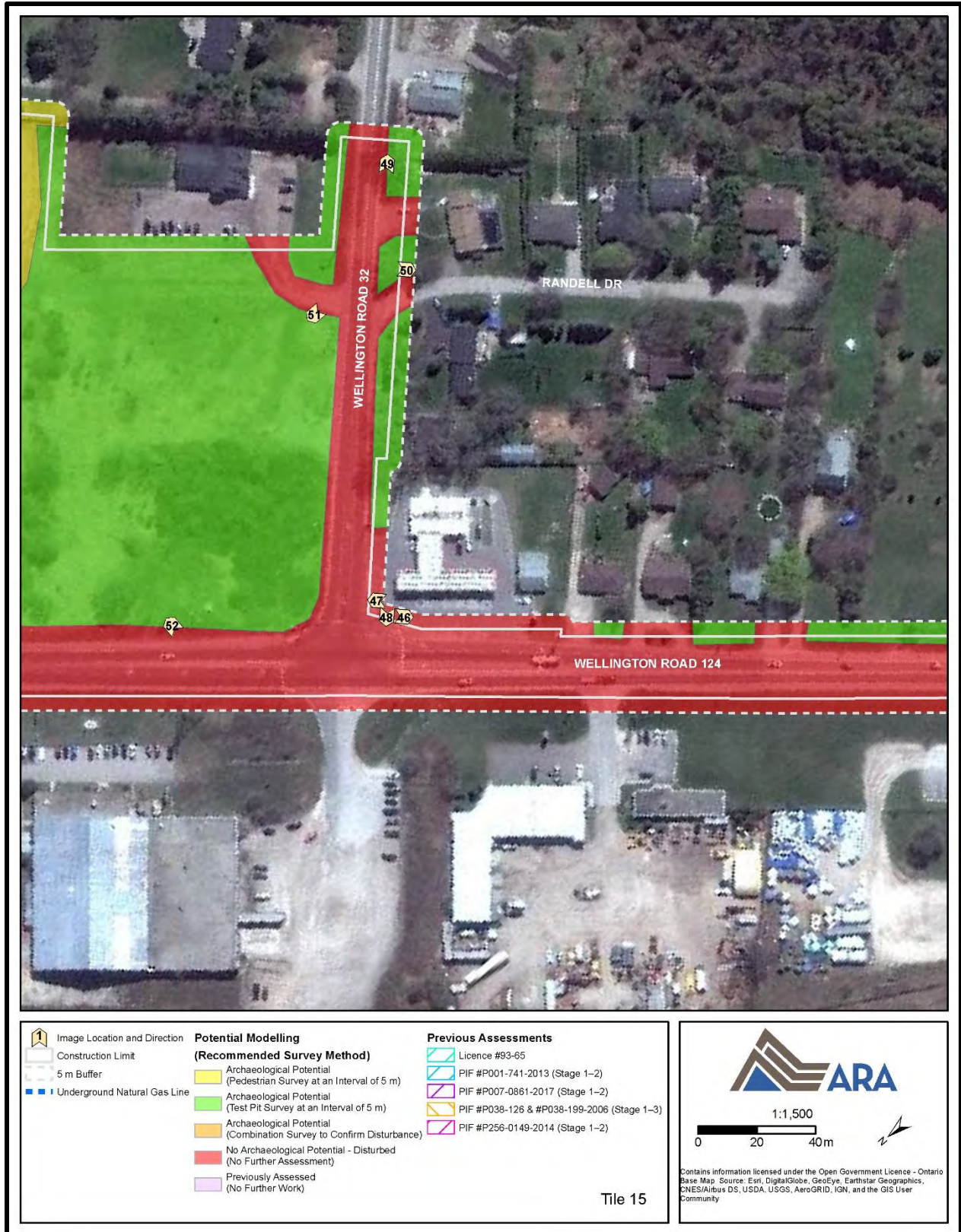


**Map 20: Tile 12 – Assessment Results**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

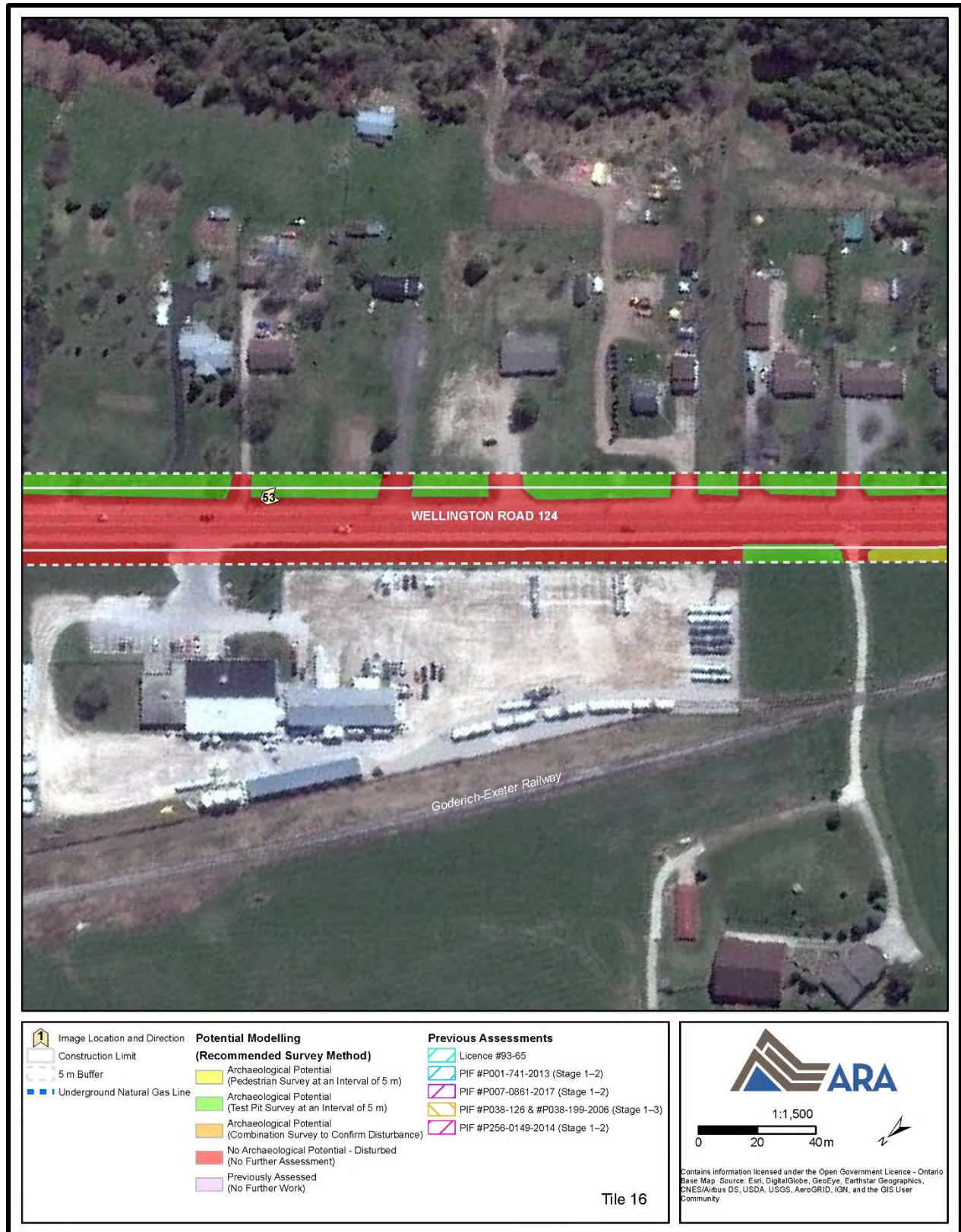


**Map 21: Tile 13 – Assessment Results**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



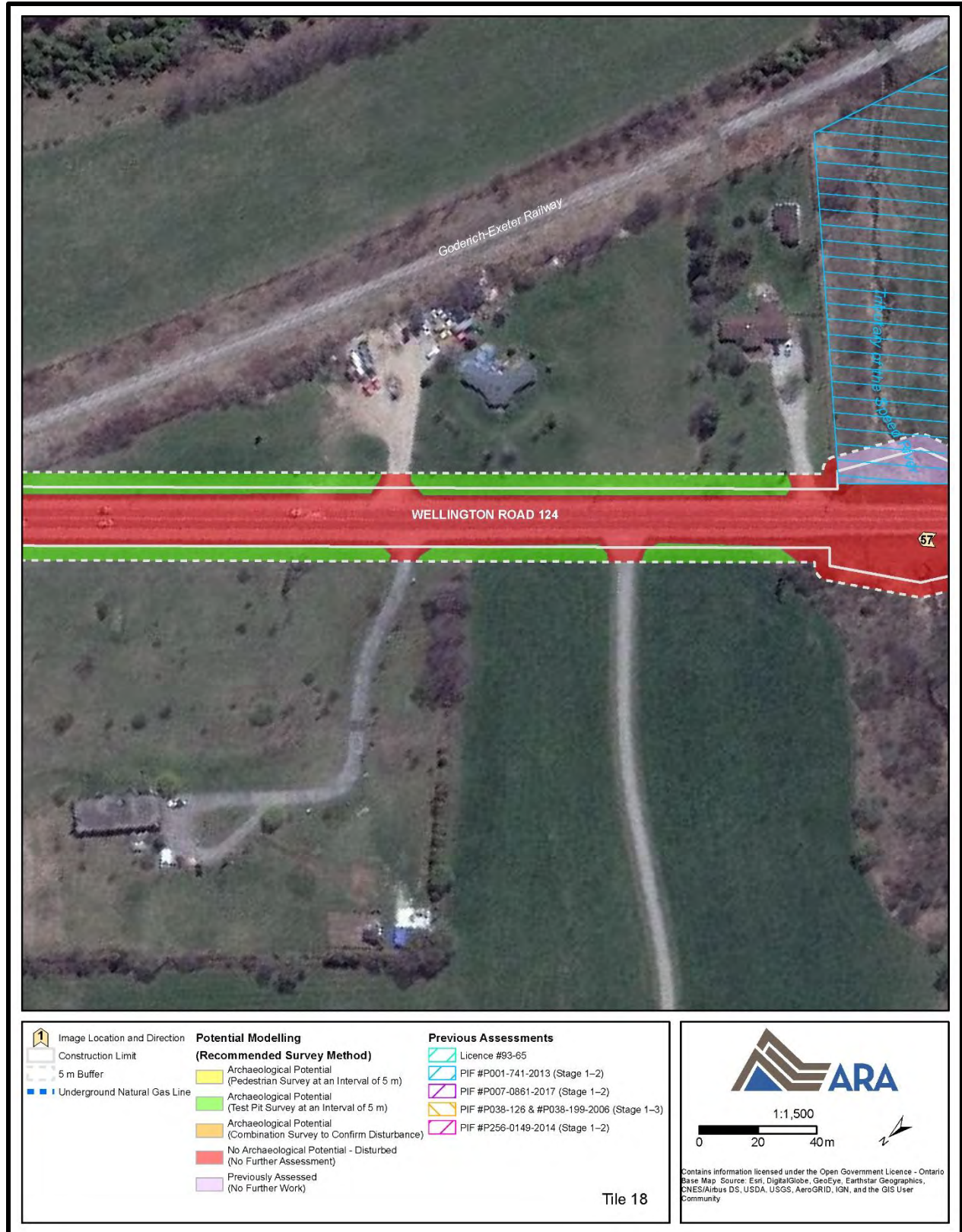


**Map 23: Tile 15 – Assessment Results**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

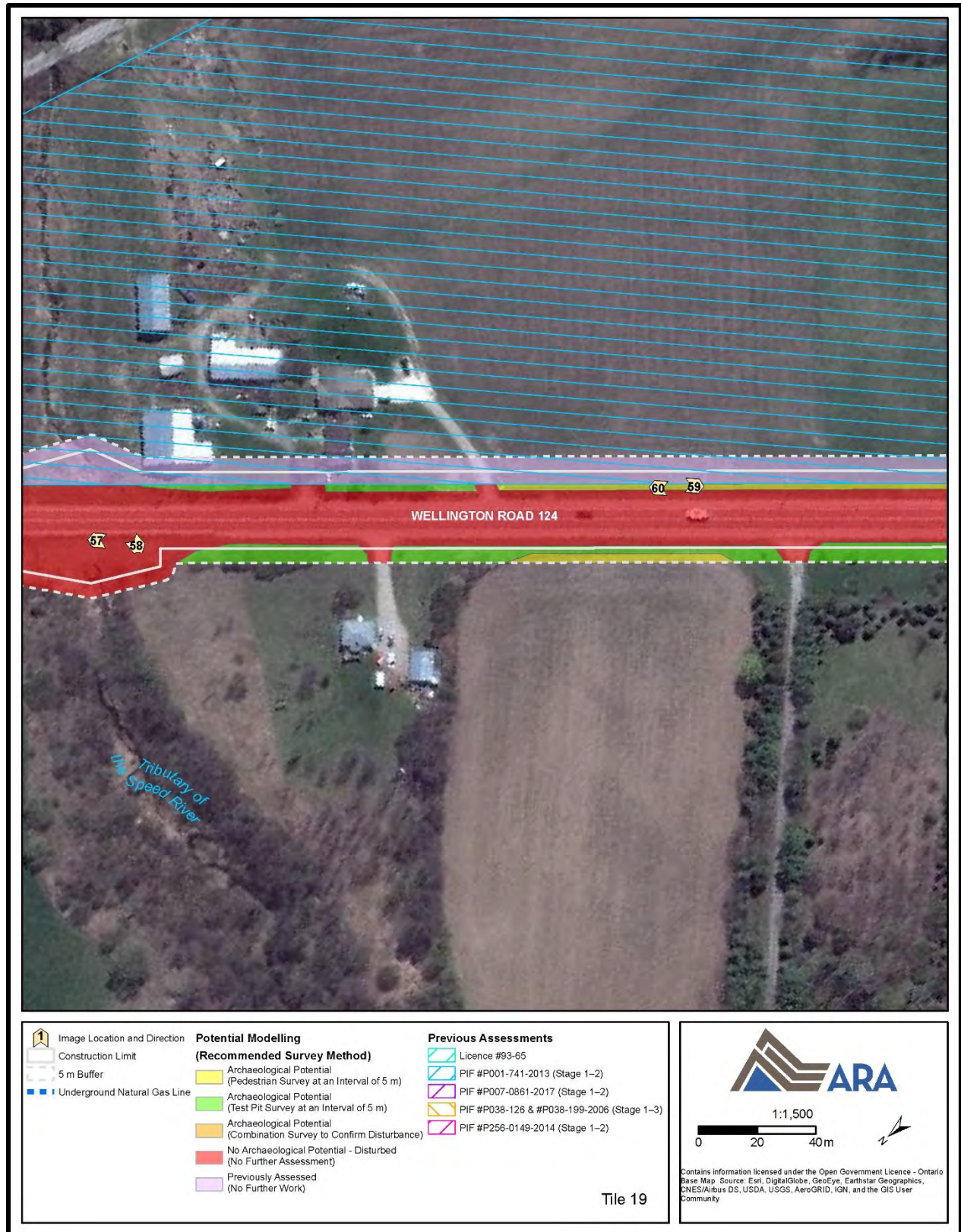


**Map 24: Tile 16 – Assessment Results**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



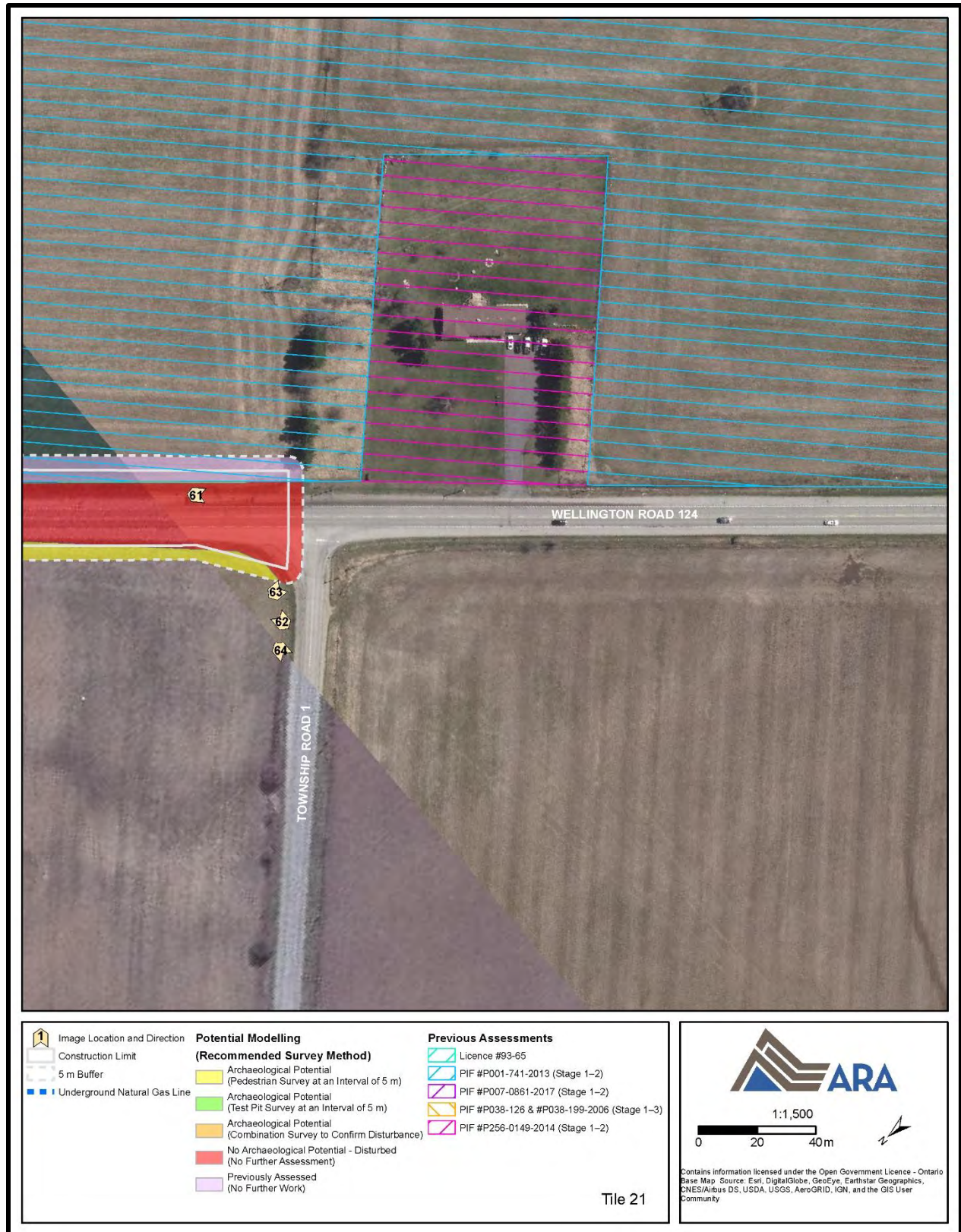


**Map 26: Tile 18 – Assessment Results**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



**Map 27: Tile 19 – Assessment Results**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)





**Map 29: Tile 21 – Assessment Results**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

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