



ORIGINAL 12 FEBRUARY 2023

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

*11 Main Street, Part of Lot 31, Concession 8 (Geographic Township of
Puslinch, County of Wellington), Town of Morriston (AMICK Corporate File #:
2022-996/MHSTCI File #: P038-1193-2022)*

SUBMITTED TO:

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
(MCM)

SUBMITTED BY:

AMICK Consultants Limited

Phone: (519) 432-4435

Email: mhenry@amick.ca/mcornies@amick.ca

www.amick.ca

LICENSEE:

Michael B. Henry CD BA FRAI FRSA (P058)

PIF NUMBER: P038-1193-2022

CORPORATE PROJECT NUMBER: 2022-996

12 FEBRUARY 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of 11 Main Street, Part of Lot 31, Concession 8 (Geographic Township of Puslinch, County of Wellington), Town of Morrison, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b0) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 23.63 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it mostly woodlot with an area of ploughable land. The study area is bounded on the northwest by residential area, on the northeast by farmland, on the southeast by woodlot and farmland, and on the southwest by residential area and Queen Street. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. Following the criteria outlined by MCM (2011) for determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-contact and Post-contact archaeological resources. Consequently, this report is being prepared in advance of the planning process for this property.

The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment which consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects on 18, 20-23 October 2022. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

1. *No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted.*
2. *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed.*
3. *The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of 11 Main Street, Part of Lot 31, Concession 8 (Geographic Township of Puslinch, County of Wellington), Town of Morrison, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b0) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 23.63 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it mostly woodlot with an area of ploughable land. The study area is bounded on the northwest by residential area, on the northeast by farmland, on the southeast by woodlot and farmland, and on the southwest by residential area and Queen Street. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. Following the criteria outlined by MCM (2011) for determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-contact and Post-contact archaeological resources. Consequently, this report is being prepared in advance of the planning process for this property.

The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment which consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects on 18, 20-23 October 2022. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

The proposed development of the study area includes 16 residential lots with associated services and landscape modifications. A preliminary plan of the proposed development has been submitted together with this report to MCM for review and reproduced within this report as Map 4.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 PRE-CONTACT LAND-USE OUTLINE

Table 1 illustrates the chronological development of cultures within southern Ontario prior to the arrival of European cultures to the area at the beginning of the 17th century. This general cultural outline is based on archaeological data and represents a synthesis and summary of research over a long period of time. It is necessarily generalizing and is not necessarily representative of the point of view of all researchers or stakeholders. It is offered here as a rough guideline and as a very broad outline to illustrate the relationships of broad cultural groups and time periods.

TABLE 1 PRE-CONTACT CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Years ago	Period	Southern Ontario
250	Terminal Woodland	Ontario and St. Lawrence Iroquois Cultures
1000 2000	Initial Woodland	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, and Meadowood Cultures
3000 4000 5000 6000	Archaic	Laurentian Culture
7000 8000 9000 10000 11000	Palaeo-Indian	Plano and Clovis Cultures
		(Wright 1972)

What follows is an outline of Aboriginal occupation in the area during the Pre-Contact Era from the earliest known period, about 9000 B.C. up to approximately 1650 AD.

1.2.1.1 PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 9000-7500 B.C.)

North of Lake Ontario, evidence suggests that early occupation began around 9000 B.C. People probably began to move into this area as the glaciers retreated and glacial lake levels began to recede. The early occupation of the area probably occurred in conjunction with environmental conditions that would be comparable to modern Sub-Arctic conditions. Due to the great antiquity of these sites, and the relatively small populations likely involved, evidence of these early inhabitants is sparse and generally limited to tools produced from stone or to by-products of the manufacture of these implements.

1.2.1.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 8000-1000 B.C.)

By about 8000 B.C. the gradual transition from a post glacial tundra-like environment to an essentially modern environment was largely complete. Prior to European clearance of the landscape for timber and cultivation, the area was characterized by forest. The Archaic Period is the longest and the most apparently stable of the cultural periods identified through archaeology. The Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Sub-Periods, each represented by specific styles in projectile point manufacture. Many more sites of this period are found throughout Ontario, than of the Palaeo-Indian Period. This is probably a reflection of two factors: the longer period of time reflected in these sites, and a greater

population density. The greater population was likely the result of a more diversified subsistence strategy carried out in an environment offering a greater variety of abundant resources (Smith 2002:58-59).

Current interpretations suggest that the Archaic Period populations followed a seasonal cycle of resource exploitation. Although similar in concept to the practices speculated for the big game hunters of the Palaeo-Indian Period, the Archaic populations utilized a much broader range of resources, particularly with respect to plants. It is suggested that in the spring and early summer, bands would gather at the mouths of rivers and at rapids to take advantage of fish spawning runs. Later in the summer and into the fall season, smaller groups would move to areas of wetlands to harvest nuts and wild rice. During the winter, they would break into yet smaller groups probably based on the nuclear family and perhaps some additional relatives to move into the interior for hunting. The result of such practices would be to create a distribution of sites across much of the landscape (Smith 2002: 59-60).

The material culture of this period is much more extensive than that of the Palaeo-Indians. Stylistic changes between Sub-Periods and cultural groups are apparent, although the overall quality in production of chipped lithic tools seems to decline. This period sees the introduction of ground stone technology in the form of celts (axes and adzes), manos and metates for grinding nuts and fibres, and decorative items like gorgets, pendants, birdstones, and bannerstones. Bone tools are also evident from this time period. Their presence may be a result of better preservation from these more recent sites rather than a lack of such items in earlier occupations. In addition, copper and exotic chert types appear during the period and are indicative of extensive trading (Smith 2002: 58-59).

1.2.1.3 WOODLAND PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 1000 B.C.-1650 A.D.)

The primary difference in archaeological assemblages that differentiates the beginning of the Woodland Period from the Archaic Period is the introduction of ceramics to Ontario populations. This division is probably not a reflection of any substantive cultural changes, as the earliest sites of this period seem to be in all other respects a continuation of the Archaic mode of life with ceramics added as a novel technology. The seasonally based system of resource exploitation and associated population mobility persists for at least 1500 years into the Woodland Period (Smith 2002: 61-62).

The Early Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 1000-400 B.C. Many of the artifacts from this time are similar to the late Archaic and suggest a direct cultural continuity between these two temporal divisions. The introduction of pottery represents an entirely new technology that was probably acquired through contact with more southerly populations from which it likely originates (Smith 2002:62).

The Middle Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 400 B.C.-800 A.D. Within the region including the study area, a complex emerged at this time termed "Point Peninsula." Point Peninsula pottery reflects a greater sophistication in pottery manufacture compared with the earlier industry. The paste and temper of the new pottery is finer and new decorative techniques such as dentate and pseudo-scallop stamping appear. There is a noted

Hopewellian influence in southern Ontario populations at this time. Hopewell influences from south of the Great Lakes include a widespread trade in exotic materials and the presence of distinct Hopewell style artifacts such as platform pipes, copper or silver panpipe covers and shark's teeth. The populations of the Middle Woodland participated in a trade network that extended well beyond the Great Lakes Region.

The Late Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 500-1650 A.D. The Late Woodland includes four separate phases: Princess Point, Early Ontario Iroquoian, Middle Ontario Iroquoian and Late Ontario Iroquoian.

The Princess Point phase dates to approximately 500-1000 A.D. Pottery of this phase is distinguished from earlier technology in that it is produced by the paddle method instead of coil and the decoration is characterized by the cord wrapped stick technique. Ceramic smoking pipes appear at this time in noticeable quantities. Princess Point sites cluster along major stream valleys and wetland areas. Maize cultivation is introduced by these people to Ontario. These people were not fully committed to horticulture and seemed to be experimenting with maize production. They generally adhere to the seasonal pattern of occupation practiced by earlier occupations, perhaps staying at certain locales repeatedly and for a larger portion of each year (Smith 2002: 65-66).

The Early Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 950-1050 A.D. This stage marks the beginning of a cultural development that led to the historically documented Ontario Iroquoian groups that were first contacted by Europeans during the early 1600s (Petun, Neutral, and Huron). At this stage formal semi-sedentary villages emerge. The Early stage of this cultural development is divided into two cultural groups in southern Ontario. The areas occupied by each being roughly divided by the Niagara Escarpment. To the west were located the Glen Meyer populations, and to the east were situated the Pickering people (Smith 2002: 67).

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1300-1400 A.D. This stage is divided into two sub-stages. The first is the Uren sub-stage lasting from approximately 1300-1350 A.D. The second of the two sub-stages is known as the Middleport sub-stage lasting from roughly 1350-1400 A.D. Villages tend to be larger throughout this stage than formerly (Smith 2002: 67).

The Late Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1400-1650 A.D. During this time the cultural divisions identified by early European explorers are under development and the geographic distribution of these groups within southern Ontario begins to be defined.

1.2.2 POST-CONTACT LAND USE OUTLINE

In 1837 by Act of Parliament the new District of Wellington was formed and a court house and jail in the town of Guelph were authorized. The District was named after England's Duke of Wellington and initially included the counties of Wellington, Waterloo, Grey and parts of Dufferin (Wikipedia 2017).

By January 1854, Wellington County became an individual entity. At the time, it included the Townships and Towns of Amaranth, Arthur, Eramosa, Erin, Guelph, Guelph (Town), Garafraxa, Maryborough, Nichol, Peel, Pilkington, and Puslinch. Other municipalities were added between 1857 and 1881. Guelph separated in 1879 and was incorporated as a City; it lost representation on the County Council. Orangeville and Garafraxa East were annexed by Dufferin County (Wikipedia 2017).

The township was named after Puslinch House in Devon, England, where Elizabeth Yonge, the wife of Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada Sir John Colborne, was born. The name was given by Lady Seaton after her birthplace in Devon, England. Sir John would later be the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario from 1828 to 1836. A historical plaque indicates that the township was surveyed in 1828-1832 by David Gibson and was originally known as the Church Lands. Many people arrived in the 1830's via Stone Road from Dundas to Galt toward Killean in Puslinch. A settler, Edward Ellis who arrived in 1839, donated land for the construction of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, also known as Ellis Chapel, in 1861. Records from 1846 indicate a population in the township of 1500, most of whom were "Highland Scotch" (Wikipedia 2017).

Map 2 is a facsimile segment from Leslie's Historical County Map of Wellington County (Leslie 1861). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1861. The study area is shown to belong to D. McEdwards. This demonstrates that the original property of which the study area is a part was settled by the time that the atlas data was compiled. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-Contact settlement within the study area. In addition, a settlement road is depicted as adjacent to the study area to the southwest. This road is the current Queen Street.

Map 3 is a facsimile segment of the Township of Puslinch map reproduced from The Illustrated Historical Atlas of Waterloo and Wellington Counties (Walker & Miles 1877). Map 3 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1877. The study area is shown to belong to D. McEdwards; one mill and a church are shown to be along the southwest border of the study area. This demonstrates that the original property of which the study area is a part was settled by the time that the atlas data was compiled. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-Contact settlement within the study area. In addition, a settlement road is depicted as adjacent to the study area to the southwest. This road is the current Queen Street.

A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 4. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6.

1.2.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to historic transportation routes and in an area well populated during the nineteenth century and therefore has potential for sites relating to early Post-Contact settlement in the region. Background research indicates the property has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a natural

source of potable water in the past. Bronte Creek runs near the southwestern border of the study area.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area is located near 11 Main Street and is bounded on the northwest by residential area, on the northeast by farmland, on the southeast by woodlot and farmland, and on the southwest by residential area and Queen Street.

The study area appears to retain much of its natural topography and vegetation with an area of ploughable lands located near the northwest border. Woodlot and meadow are located in the rest of the study area Bronte Creek runs near the southwestern border of the study area and associated low-lying wet areas.

1.3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

The western half of the study area is situated within the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region. The surface is composed of two chief landform components (a) the irregular stony knobs and ridges which are composed mostly of till with some sand and gravel deposits (kames) and (b) the more or less pitted sand and gravel terraces and swampy valley floors. Huron clay is the most representative soil type. The average depth is 18-20 inches and it is generally susceptible to erosion. The general elevation is from 800 to 1700 feet a.s.l. (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 127-129).

The eastern half of the study area is situated within the Flamborough Plain physiographic region. The Flamborough Plain is an isolated tract of shallow drift on the Niagara cuesta northwest of Hamilton. A few drumlins are found scattered over this limestone plain, and swamps are plentiful. The town of Dundas taps water from Spencer Creek to the north, which is a drain for the plain. Soil is either wet or stony and shallow in this region, and thus, most of the area is still in woods or pasture (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 129-130).

1.3.2 SURFACE WATER

Bronte Creek is located within the study area near the southwestern border and is associated with a pond situated approximately 302 metres from the western corner of the study area.

1.3.3 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The Archaeological Site Database administered by the MHSTCI indicates that there are eight (8) previously documented sites within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this assumes the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MHSTCI. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not

indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

1.3.3.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MHSTCI. As a result, it was determined that six (6) archaeological sites relating directly to Pre-Contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. However, the lack of formally documented archaeological sites does not mean that Pre-Contact people did not use the area; it more likely reflects a lack of systematic archaeological research in the immediate vicinity. Even in cases where one or more assessments may have been conducted in close proximity to a proposed landscape alteration, an extensive area of physical archaeological assessment coverage is required throughout the region to produce a representative sample of all potentially available archaeological data in order to provide any meaningful evidence to construct a pattern of land use and settlement in the past. All previously registered Pre-Contact sites are briefly described below in Table 2:

TABLE 2 PRE-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiHc-448	RID 2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiHc-447	RID 1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiHa-57	6P1	Pre-Contact	--	Unknown
AiHa-44	Canin	Late Woodland	Aboriginal	Campsite
AiHa-4	McPhee	Late Woodland	Aboriginal	Campsite, Burial, Village
AiHa-16	Ivan Elliot	Late Woodland	Aboriginal	Village

None of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have no impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Pre-Contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

1.3.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MHSTCI. As a result, it was determined that two (2) archaeological sites relating directly to Post-Contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. All previously registered Post-Contact sites are briefly described below in Table 3:

TABLE 3 POST-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiHa-56	The Mast Site	Post-Contact	--	Homestead

AiHa-53	--	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead, Midden
---------	----	--------------	---------------	-------------------

None of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have no impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Post-Contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

1.3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

On the basis of information supplied by MCM, no archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the study area. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of previous assessments, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MCM. In addition, it must also be noted that the lack of formerly documented previous assessments does not indicate that no assessments have been conducted.

1.3.4.1 PREVIOUS REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MODELLING

The study area is situated in area for which there is no archaeological master plan.

1.3.5 HISTORIC PLAQUES

There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or near, the study area that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant CHVI.

1.3.6 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area appears to retain much of its natural topography and vegetation with an area of ploughable lands located near the northwest border. Woodlot and meadow are located in the rest of the study area Bronte Creek runs near the southwestern border of the study area and associated low-lying wet areas.

Background research also indicates that the western half of the study area is situated within the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region, which is characterized by irregular stony knobs, ridges, pitted sand and gravel terraces, as well as swampy valley floors. The eastern half of the study area is situated within the Flamborough Plain physiographic region, which is characterized by drumlins scattered over limestone plain with plentiful swamps.

A total of eight (8) previously registered archaeological sites have been documented within 1km of the study area. Of these, 6 are Pre-Contact and 2 are Post-Contact. None of these sites are located within 300m of the study area and, therefore, do not demonstrate archaeological potential for further archaeological resources of Pre-Contact/Post-Contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the current study area.

The study area is situated in an area for which there is no archaeological master plan. There are also no relevant plaques associated with the study area.

The study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a source of potable water. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-Contact origins based on proximity to a historic roadway, and proximity to areas of documented historic settlement.

2.0 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A property inspection was carried out in compliance with Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) to document the existing conditions of the study area to facilitate the Stage 2 Property Assessment. All areas of the study area were visually inspected and select features were photographed as a representative sample of each area defined within Maps 5 and 6. Observations made of conditions within the study area at the time of the inspection were used to inform the requirement for Stage 2 Property Assessment for portions of the study area as well as to aid in the determination of appropriate Stage 2 Property Assessment strategies. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6 of this report.

The Stage 2 Assessment of the study area was carried out on 18, 20-23 October 2022 and consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits and by high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects which was conducted in compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, section 2.1.1: Pedestrian Survey and 2.1.2: Test Pit Survey (MTC 2011). Weather conditions were appropriate for the necessary fieldwork required to complete the Stage 2 Property Assessment and to create the documentation appropriate to this study.

2.2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

Approximately 5.02 ha of the study area was subjected to pedestrian survey at 5m transect intervals. All actively or recently cultivated agricultural land within the study area was recently ploughed deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure but not deeper than previous ploughing and was weathered by a heavy rainfall. In addition, approximately 85% of the ploughed field surface was exposed and visible per Section 2.1.1, Standards 1-6 (MTC 2011). All work was photo-documented.

Through the course of the pedestrian survey, no archaeological resources were encountered.

2.3 TEST PIT SURVEY

Approximately 9.16 ha of the study area was wooded and was subjected to test pit survey at 5m intervals per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1 (MTC 2011).

All test pits were excavated within 1m of all built structures, were at least 30cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5cm of subsoil to examine stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. All soils were screen through mesh no greater than 6mm and all test pits were backfilled. All work was photo documented.

During the 5m test pit survey, no archaeological resources were encountered.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

As a result of the Stage 2 Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources of any description were encountered.

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: one sketch map, one page of photo log, one page of field notes, and 87 digital photographs.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological sites or resources were found during the Stage 2 survey of the study area.

In accordance with the definitions contained within the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), it has been concluded that no archaeological sites or resources were found during the Stage 2 survey of the study area.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

4. *No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted.*
5. *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed.*
6. *The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

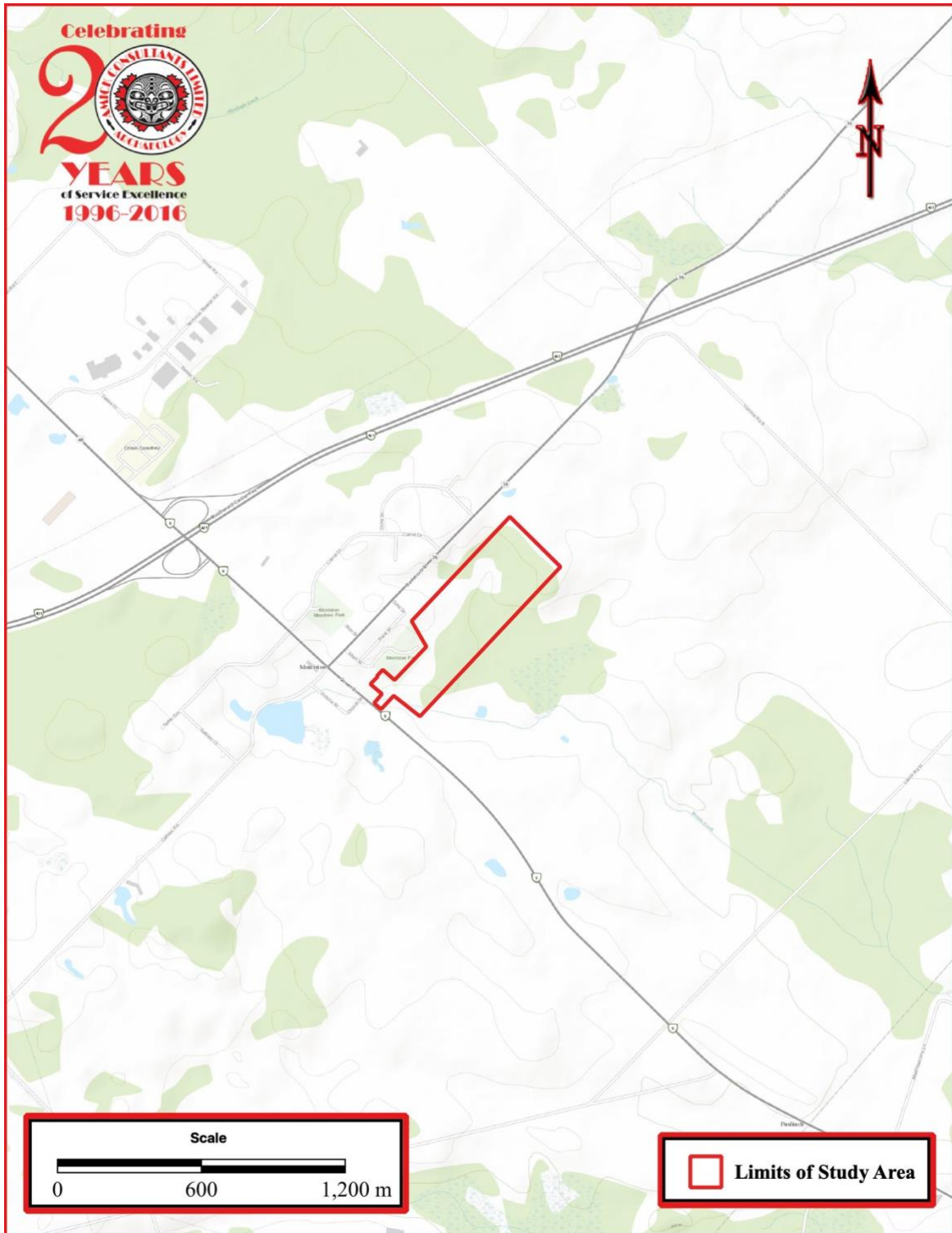
While not part of the archaeological record, this report must include the following standard advisory statements for the benefit of the proponent and the approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- a. *This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 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 Tourism and Culture, 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 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 archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- d. *The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services.*
- 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 licence.*

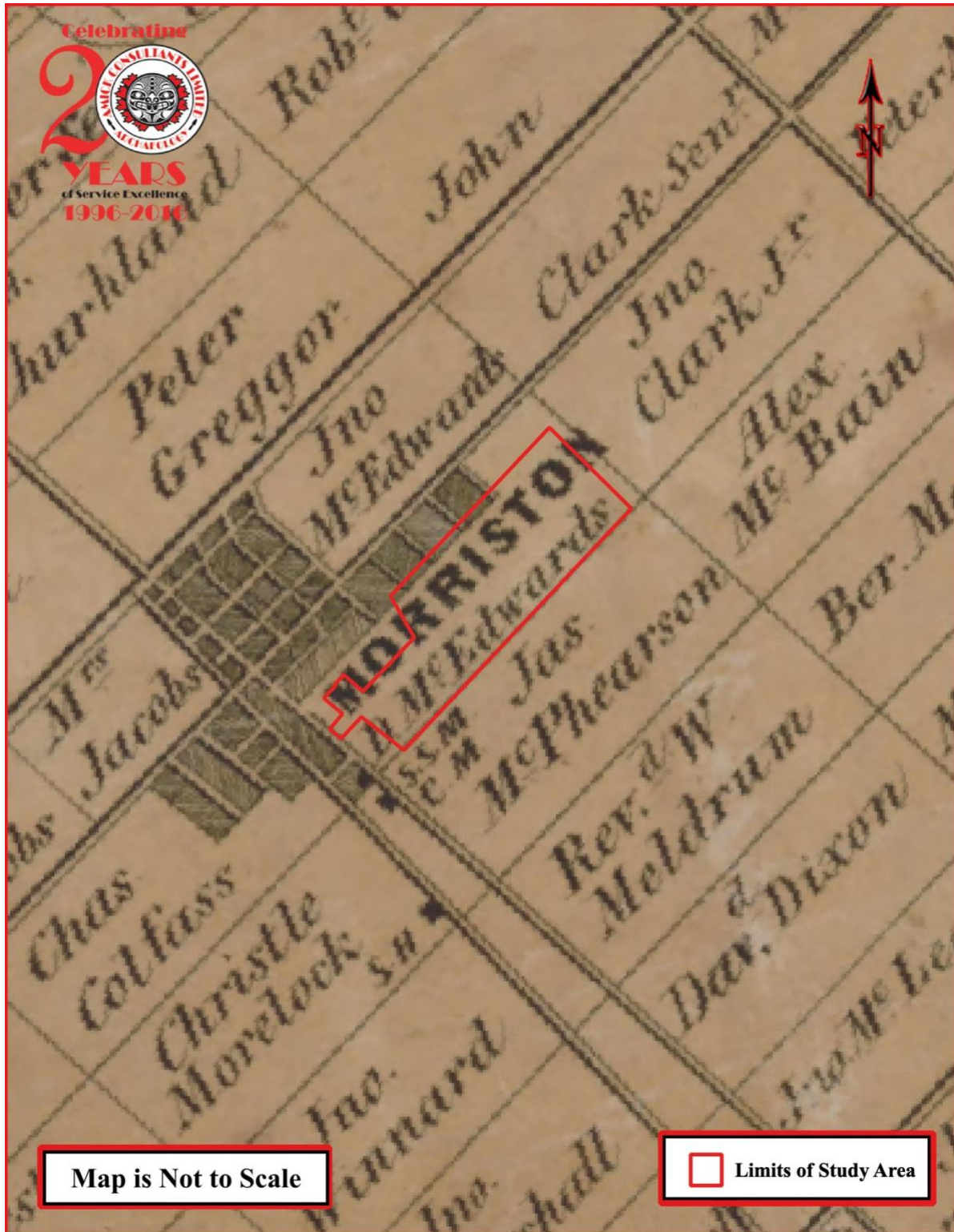
WORKS CITED

- Chapman, L.J. & D.F. Putnam. (1984). *The Physiography of Southern Ontario (Third Edition)*. Ontario Geological Survey, Special Report #2. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.
- Esri (2019). "Topographic" [basemap]. Scale Not Given. "World Topographic Map." February 16, 2021. <http://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=30e5fe3149c34df1ba922e6f5bbf808f> (February 16, 2021).
- Goel, Tarun (2013). Road Construction: History and Procedure. Bright Hub Engineering. Retrieved 24 May 2015 from URL: <http://www.brighthubengineering.com/structural-engineering/59665-road-construction-history-and-procedure/>
- Google Earth (Version 6.2.5200.0) [Software]. (2016). Available from <http://www.google.com/earth/index.html>.
- Leslie, Guy. (1861). *Historical County Map of Wellington County*. Charles Wheelock and W.C. Chewett, W. C. Chewett and Company (pubs.), Orangeville, Ontario.
- Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 1990a, Government of Ontario. (Queen's Printer, Toronto).
- Ontario Heritage Amendment Act, SO 2005, Government of Ontario. (Queen's Printer, Toronto).
- Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC). (2011). *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist*. (Programs and Services Branch: Culture Programs Unit, Toronto).
- Ontario Planning Act, RSO 1990b, Government of Ontario. (Queen's Printer, Toronto).
- Provincial Policy Statement (2020). Government of Ontario. (Queen's Printer, Toronto).
- Rebello, Ryan. (2022) Property Report: 11 Main St, Town of Puslinch. GeoWarehouse. Toronto, On.
- Walker & Miles. (1877). *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Waterloo and Wellington Counties*. Walker & Miles, Toronto.
- Wikipedia. (2017). *Puslinch, Ontario*. Retrieved 29 August 2017 from URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puslinch,_Ontario.
- Wikipedia. (2017). *Wellington County, Ontario*. Retrieved 29 August, 2017 from URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wellington_County,_Ontario#History.
- Wright, J.V. (1972). *Ontario Prehistory: an Eleven-thousand-year Archaeological Outline*. Archaeological Survey of Canada. National Museum of Man, Ottawa.

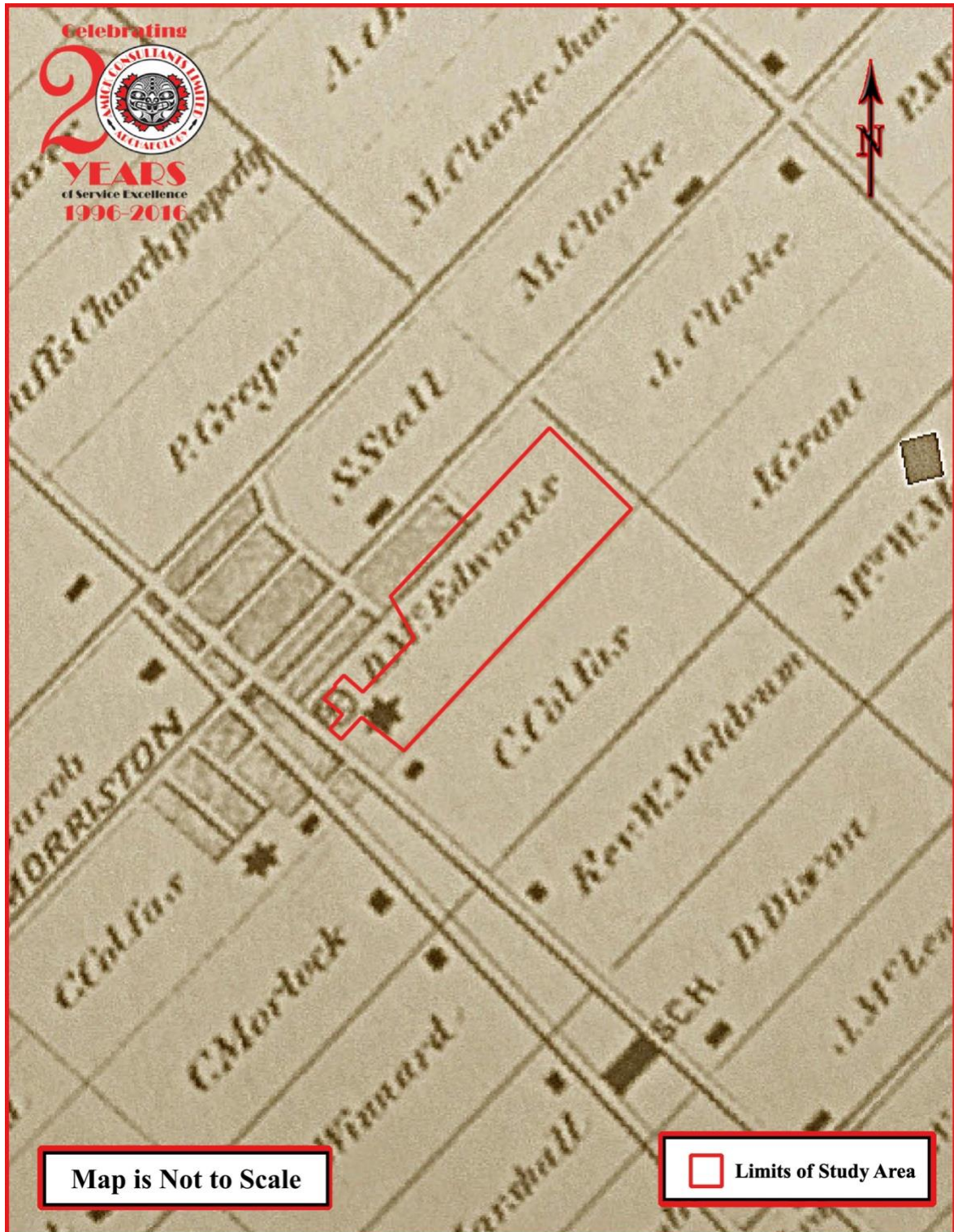
MAPS



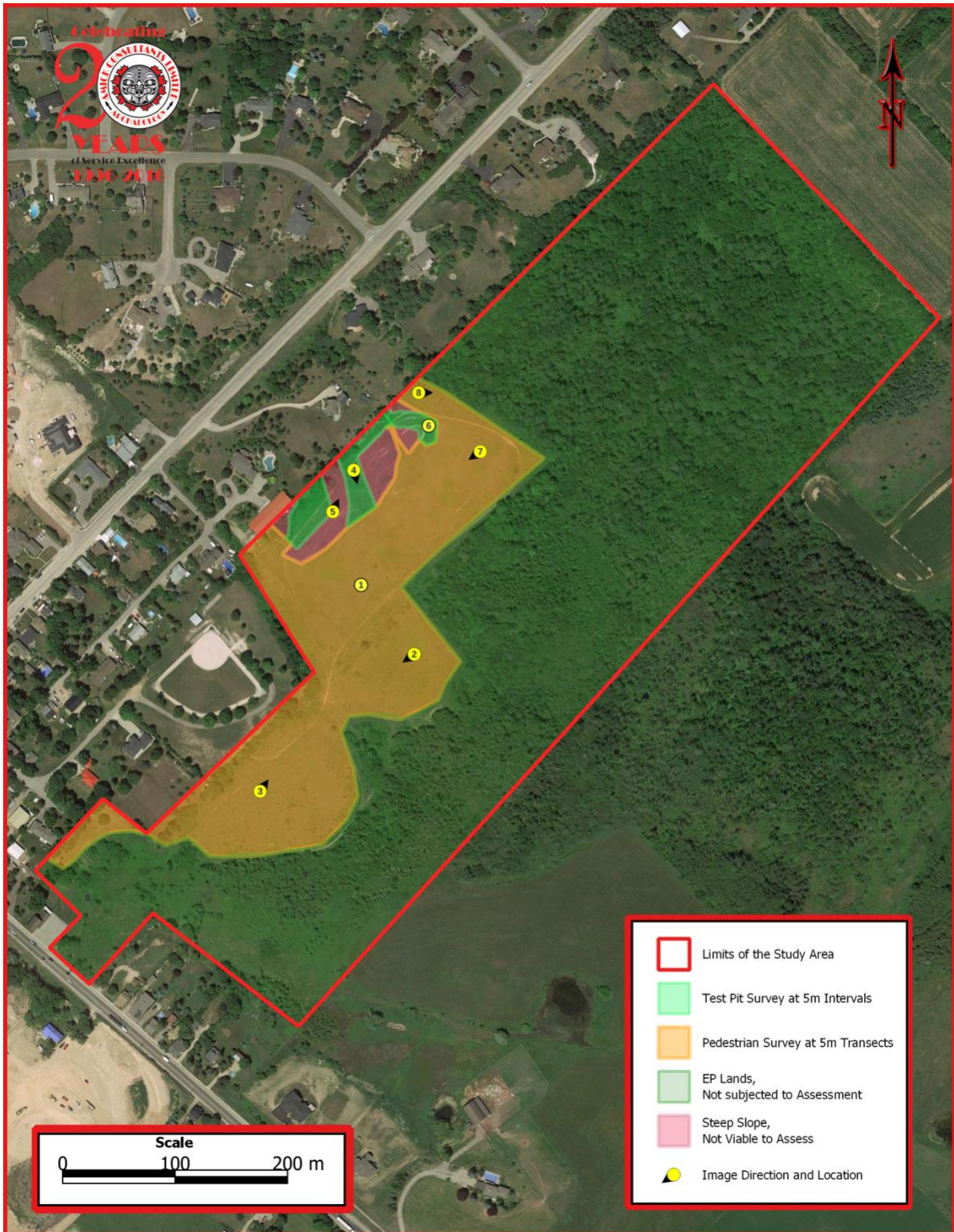
MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2019)



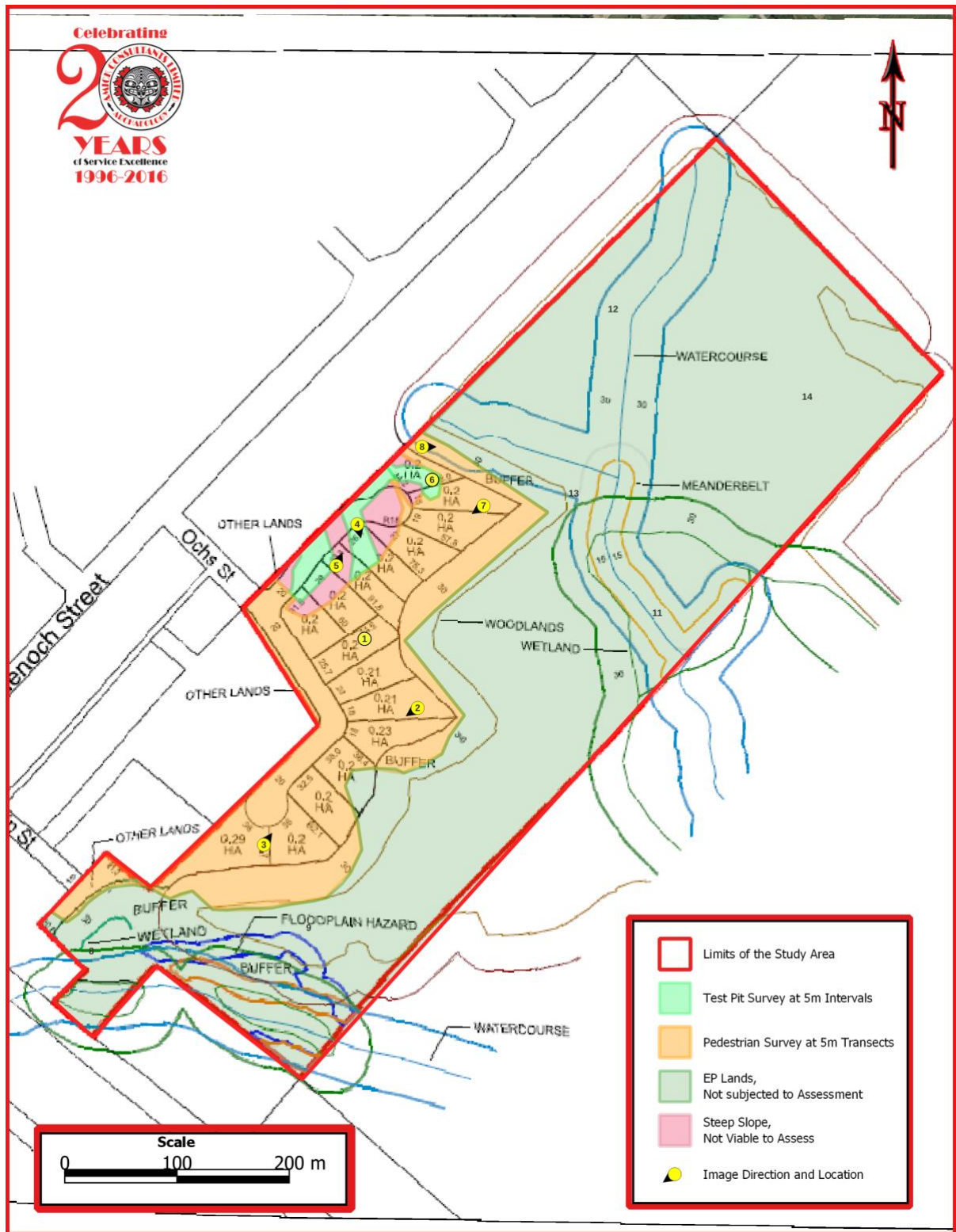
MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF GUY LESLIE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF PEEL
(LESLIE 1861)



MAP 3 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE HISTORIC ATLAS MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PUSLINCH (WALKER & MILES 1877)



MAP 5 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2016)



MAP 6 DETAILED PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA AFTER (WESTON CONSULTING, 2022)

IMAGES



IMAGE 1 VIEW OF PEDESTRIAN SURVEY SOIL CONDITIONS



IMAGE 2 OVERVIEW OF PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AREA



IMAGE 3 VIEW OF CREW WORKING



IMAGE 4 OVERVIEW OF TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 5 OVERVIEW OF STUDY AREA



IMAGE 6 VIEW OF COMPLETED TEST PIT



IMAGE 7 OVERVIEW OF STUDY AREA



IMAGE 8 OVERVIEW OF STUDY AREA