

**Stage 1, 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessments  
Phase II Environmental Site Assessment  
55 Baker Street and  
152 & 160 Wyndham Street North  
City of Guelph  
Historic Town of Guelph  
Geographic Township of Guelph  
Wellington County, Ontario**

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PIF #P007-1026-2019 (Stage 1-2)  
and #P007-1033-2019 (Stage 3)  
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**Original Report**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in May 2019, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out Stage 1, 2 and 3 archaeological assessments of lands required for a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (Reference No. 19-081) at 55 Baker Street and 152 & 160 Wyndham Street North in the City of Guelph, Ontario. The investigations are being conducted to enable development of the property for mixed use, including a future library and residential dwellings. The assessments were completed as part of the Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) under the *Environmental Protection Act*. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the assessments, and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns within the assessed lands.

The proposed development lies within the former limits of the historic Public Burying Ground registered as the Baker Street site (AjHb-71). The Guelph Public Burying Ground has been subject to intermittent archaeological assessments since 2005. Human remains from the former Public Burying Ground were previously uncovered during repair work on two sinkholes within Baker Street in 2005 (DRP 2006). This led to a salvage excavation of the southern portion of the site in 2006, which recovered the complete or partial remains of 45 individuals (DRP 2007). Archaeological investigations related to two additional sinkholes within the Baker Street Right-of-Way in 2010 (DRP 2012) and for the demolition of a parking booth in 2016 (Stantec 2018) recovered additional remains associated with the burying ground. These archaeological assessments confirm that the Baker Street Right-of-Way as well as the adjacent Baker Street parking lot and laneways continue to retain potential for the recovery of human remains relating to the Public Burying Ground.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted between July and November 2019 and January 2020 under Project Information Form #P007-1026-2019. The Stage 1 assessment encompassed the entire study area, whereas the Stage 2 assessment was limited to 18 worksites around the borehole and monitoring well locations required for the ESA. The worksites were 2 x 2 m, except for one area of daylighting excavation with a smaller footprint (approx. 30 cm). The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of one deposit of archaeological materials that required further assessment: Site 1. Site 1 was located in the northern portion of the Baker Street parking lot within the MW102 worksite. The Stage 3 assessment of Site 1 was conducted on July 30, 2019 under Project Information Form #P007-1033-2019. At the time of assessment, the study area comprised the municipal Baker Street and Wyndham Street parking lots and associated guard rails, lighting poles and signage, as well as the Right-of-Ways of Chapel Lane and Park Lane.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area contained a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and previously assessed areas of no further concern. Although there was no potential for archaeological resources to be present near the surface due to the paved parking lot, the lower layers all had potential for deeply buried archaeological resources and/or human remains.

The Stage 2 assessment of the required worksites resulted in the identification of one cultural layer (Site 1) and one area with archaeological materials in a fill layer. Site 1 was identified within MW102 and the fill related artifacts were identified within BH200. No human remains or burial

features were identified. The Stage 2 assessment indicated that only Site 1 was of further cultural heritage value or interest, necessitating further assessment. The Stage 3 assessment of Site 1 determined that it also had no further cultural heritage value or interest. Accordingly, the boreholes and monitoring well locations do not require any additional assessment.

Previous assessments within the former burying ground as well the Baker Street Right-of-Way indicate that the remainder of the study area retains potential for the recovery of archaeological resources and human remains. If any future impacts are proposed in these areas, it is recommended that an additional Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of soil disturbing activities. A Stage 3 assessment may also be warranted to facilitate the documentation and removal of deeply buried remains of no further cultural heritage value or interest so that deeper layers can be investigated.

Given that there are outstanding archaeological concerns within the former limits of the Public Burying Ground and adjacent roadway, no ground alterations or development of any kind may occur until the investigations are complete, a recommendation that the lands require no further archaeological assessment is made, and the associated report is entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. If human remains are encountered, the City of Guelph has confirmed that Woodlawn Cemetery will be prepared to accommodate further interments of remains associated with Guelph's early pioneers as they are discovered and that the remains will be placed in their final resting place in a special area set up in Woodlawn Memorial Park.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>VI</b>
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	<b>VI</b>
<b>1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Development Context	1
1.2 Historical Context	2
1.2.1 Settlement History	2
1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact	2
1.2.1.2 Post-Contact	3
1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use	4
1.2.2.1 Overview	4
1.2.2.2 Guelph	5
1.2.2.3 Mapping and Imagery Analysis	5
1.2.2.4 Period I – The Public Burying Grounds	8
1.2.2.5 Period II – Post Cemetery Land Use	8
1.3 Archaeological Context	9
1.3.1 Condition of the Property	9
1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites	10
1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work	11
1.3.3.1 Overview	11
1.3.3.2 Baker Street ROW Investigations (Stage 3–4)	11
1.3.3.3 Proposed Baker Street Parking Facility (Stage 3–4)	12
1.3.3.4 Baker Street ROW Additional Investigations (Stage 3–4)	13
1.3.3.5 160–164 and 152–158 Wyndham Street North (Stage 2)	13
1.3.3.6 45 Yarmouth Street (Stage 1)	13
1.3.3.7 40 Baker Street Investigations (Stage 3)	14
1.3.3.8 Baker Street Pole Replacement (Stage 1–3)	14
<b>2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY</b>	<b>16</b>
2.1 Background	16
2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)	16
2.3 Analysis and Conclusions	17
<b>3.0 STAGE 2 AND 3 ASSESSMENTS</b>	<b>19</b>
3.1 Field Methods	19
3.1.1 Overview	19
3.1.2 Mechanical Excavation	20
3.1.3 Test Unit Excavation	21

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3.1.4	Site Visit	22
3.1.5	Monitoring of Mechanical Drilling	22
3.1.6	Daylighting	22
3.1.7	Artifact Documentation	23
3.2	Record of Finds	23
3.2.1	Stratigraphy	23
3.2.2	Archaeological Materials	25
3.2.2.1	BH200	25
3.2.2.2	Site 1	25
3.3	Documentary Record	27
3.4	Analysis and Conclusions	28
<b>4.0</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>IMAGES</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>MAPS</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>8.0</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES</b>	<b>17</b>

## LIST OF IMAGES

Image 1: Site Conditions	32
Image 2: Site Conditions	32
Image 3: Mechanical Excavation	32
Image 4: Mechanical Excavation	32
Image 5: Mechanical Excavation	33
Image 6: Mechanical Excavation	33
Image 7: Mechanical Excavation	33
Image 8: Mechanical Excavation	33
Image 9: Site 1 – Identification	33
Image 10: Site 1 – Identification	33
Image 11: Site 1 – Test Unit Excavation	34
Image 12: Site 1 – Test Unit Excavation	34
Image 13: Site Visit	34
Image 14: Site Visit	34
Image 15: Mechanical Drilling	34
Image 16: Mechanical Drilling	34
Image 17: Daylighting	35
Image 18: Daylighting	35
Image 19: Daylighting	35
Image 20: Daylighting	35
Image 21: Sample of Architectural Artifacts	1

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Image 22: Sample of Foodways Artifacts	2
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## LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Location of the Study Area	3
Map 2: Bouchette's <i>Plan of the Town of Guelph, Upper Canada</i> (1827)	4
Map 3: <i>Guelph</i> from Leslie & Wheelock's <i>Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West</i> . (1861)	5
Map 4: <i>Guelph and Town of Guelph</i> from Walker & Miles' <i>Topographical and Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Canada West</i> . (1877)	6
Map 5: The <i>Map of the City of Guelph</i> from the Historical Atlas Publishing Co.'s <i>Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario</i> (1906)	7
Map 6: Fire Insurance Plan (1881)	8
Map 7: Fire Insurance Plan (1922)	9
Map 8: Topographic Map (1935)	10
Map 9: Aerial Image (1930)	11
Map 10: Aerial Image (1955)	12
Map 11: Aerial Image (1966)	13
Map 12: Previous Assessments	14
Map 13: Features of Potential	15
Map 14: Field Methods	16

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History	3
Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History	4
Table 3: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites	10
Table 4: Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions	19
Table 5: Stratigraphic Summary	24
Table 6: Site 1 – Euro-Canadian Archaeological Materials	26
Table 7: Site 1 – Analysis of Diagnostic Archaeological Materials	26
Table 8: Documentary Record	27

## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Monitoring Well and Borehole Lots and Depths (cm)	22
Appendix B: Artifact Catalogue	23

## GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.  
BH – Borehole  
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest  
DBS – Depth Below Surface  
ESA – Environmental Site Assessment  
MHSTCI – Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries  
MW – Monitoring well  
PIF – Project Information Form  
RHF – The Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads Bulletin  
ROW – Right-of-Way  
S&Gs – Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists  
SD – Supplementary Documentation

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## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in May 2019, ARA carried out Stage 1, 2 and 3 archaeological assessments of lands required for a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (Reference No. 19-081) at 55 Baker Street and 152 & 160 Wyndham Street North in the City of Guelph, Ontario. The investigations are being conducted to enable development of the property for mixed use, including a future library and residential dwellings. The assessments were completed as part of the Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) under the *Environmental Protection Act*. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the assessments, and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns within the assessed lands.

A Phase I environmental assessment was carried out for the property to assess whether potential contaminants were present to advise future redevelopment plans (KEL 2001). The Phase I assessment was limited to a site visit and records review (e.g., lot plan survey, land title search and search of various environmental databases). The purpose of the Phase II investigation was to identify soil and groundwater quality issues that may be present on site, which would inform general engineering decisions prior to any preliminary or detailed engineering design.

The subject property consists of an irregular parcel of land with a total area of 1.27 ha (Map 1). This parcel is generally bounded by Woolwich Street, commercial and medical businesses to the north, Wyndham Street North and commercial businesses to the east, places of worship and commercial businesses to the south and Baker Street to the west. The study area is within the current municipal parking lot and associated laneways. More importantly, the study area is largely within the former limits of the historic Public Burying Ground registered as the Baker Street site (AjHb-71). In legal terms, the study area comprises part of the historic Town of Guelph in the Geographic Township of Guelph, Wellington County.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted between July and November 2019 and January 2020 under PIF #P007-1026-2019. The Stage 1 assessment encompassed the entire study area, whereas the Stage 2 assessment was limited to 18 worksites around the borehole and monitoring well locations required for the ESA. The worksites were 2 x 2 m, except for one area of daylighting excavation with a smaller footprint (approx. 30 cm). In compliance with the objectives set out in Section 1.0 and Section 2.0 of the 2011 S&Gs, these investigations were 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;
- Evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the study area;
- Empirically document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- Determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- Recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies, if any archaeological resources requiring further assessment are identified.



The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of one deposit of archaeological materials that required further assessment: Site 1. Site 1 was located in the northern portion of the Baker Street parking lot within the MW102 worksite. The Stage 3 assessment of Site 1 was conducted in July 2019 under PIF #P007-1033-2019. In compliance with the objectives set out in Section 3.0 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, the Stage 3 assessment was carried out in order to:

- Determine the extent of the archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts;
- Collect a representative sample of artifacts;
- Assess the CHVI of the archaeological site; and
- Determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation.

Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. The MHSTCI is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein and enter the report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. ARA did not engage with any Indigenous groups over the course of the subject investigation.

## **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 8.0.

### ***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)
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

Although Iroquoian-speaking populations tended to leave a much more obvious mark on the archaeological record and are therefore emphasized in the Late Woodland entries above, it must be understood that Algonquian-speaking populations also represented a significant presence in southern Ontario. Due to the sustainability of their lifeways, archaeological evidence directly associated with the Anishinaabeg remains elusive, particularly when compared to sites associated with the more sedentary agriculturalists. Many artifact scatters in southern Ontario were likely camps, chipping stations or processing areas associated with the more mobile Anishinaabeg, utilized during their travels along the local drainage basins while making use of seasonal resources. It must be recognized that this part of southern Ontario represents the ancestral territory of various Indigenous groups, each with their own land use and settlement pattern tendencies.

#### 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 1972a; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; AO 2015)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Exploration	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 Algonquian-speakers); European goods begin to replace traditional tools
Increased Contact and Conflict	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 and 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’ in 1784 orchestrated by Haldimand to obtain lands for Six Nations; <i>Constitutional Act</i> of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> and 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 ‘Saugeen Tract Purchase’ 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
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

### 1.2.2.1 Overview

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 study area was located within the downtown core of the historic community of Guelph. To address Section 3.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, ARA reviewed the background research from previous assessments

(DRP 2006, 2007, 2012; Stantec 2013, 2016, 2018), and conducted additional research in order to gain a better understanding of the historic land use and occupational history of the property.

For the purposes of discussing the Euro-Canadian occupational history of the Baker Street site (AjHb-71) the past land use has been divided into Period I and Period II. Period I represents the use of the property as the ‘Old Burying Ground’, also known as the Public Burying Ground, which was actively used for interments from 1827 to 1853. Period II reflects the post-cemetery land use of the property from 1853 onwards. The land use at the time of assessment can be classified as transportation infrastructure (parking lot).

### 1.2.2.2 Guelph

Guelph, founded in 1827 by John Galt on a block of land belonging to the Canada Company, gradually emerged as the cultural and commercial centre of the region (Smith 1846:213). John McDonald surveyed the site, using the stump of the first felled tree as a benchmark, and the town streets were laid out in a radial pattern similar to European city centres, complete with squares, broad main streets and narrow side streets. The first months were spent erecting log houses in different parts of town and clearing the land, with the largest clearings opening up at Market Square and eastward on Waterloo Street as far as Gordon Street (Cumming 1972a:3).

Situated on a gravel terrace at the confluence of the Speed and Eramosa Rivers, the community grew quickly over the 19<sup>th</sup> century and spread over the surrounding hills. Many of the prominent features of the town were situated on large drumlins, including the Roman Catholic cathedral at the end of Macdonell Street and the hospitals and cemeteries to the east of the Speed River. The educational hub of Guelph, including the Ontario Agricultural College and later the Macdonald Institute, the Ontario Veterinary College and University of Guelph, occupied additional drumlins to the south. The town’s industry initially developed on more level ground adjacent to the Eramosa River in the southeast, but later spread to the northwest as the town developed into a city (Chapman and Putnam 1984:138–139).

By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Guelph had a population of 1,240 and boasted seven taverns (the British Hotel, Farmer’s Arms and Ratcliffe’s being the most prominent), five churches, four physicians, three grist mills, one saw mill, three tanneries, fifteen stores, six blacksmiths, six wagon makers, eight cabinet makers, ten tailors, thirteen shoemakers, two undertakers, two schools and two banks, plus dozens of other professions both large and small (Smith 1846:72). Guelph received a village charter in 1851, was officially incorporated as a ‘town’ in 1856 and achieved ‘city’ status in 1879.

### 1.2.2.3 Mapping and Imagery Analysis

In order to gain a general understanding of the study area’s past land uses, four historic settlement maps, two fire insurance plans, a topographic map and three aerial images were reviewed. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- *A Plan of the Town of Guelf, Upper Canada* (1827) (Courtesy of Guelph Museums);
- The *Guelph* inset from Leslie & Wheelock’s *Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West* (1861) (OHCMP 2019);

- *Guelph and Town of Guelph* from Walker & Miles' *Topographical and Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario* (1877) (Cumming 1972b);
- The *Map of the City of Guelph* from the Historical Atlas Publishing Co.'s *Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario* (1906) (Cumming 1972a);
- Fire insurance plans from 1881 and 1922 (Courtesy of Guelph Museums);
- A topographic map from 1935 (OCUL 2019); and
- Aerial images from 1930, 1955 and 1966 (University of Waterloo 2019).

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 2–Map 11.

Bouchette's *Plan of the Town of Guelf* (1827), engraved by J & C Walker, was the first plan of Guelph, having been founded that same year. The plan indicates the study area was within the limits of the greater 'G! Burying Ground' (Map 2). The radial gridded street network is well established by this date and notable features, such as St. George's Church and Market House are illustrated. The Market Grounds was the first area cleared by Guelph's early settlers in 1827. No property subdivisions, nor property owners and/or tenants, are indicated by this time. Functional structures constructed of lumber were undoubtedly present, just not depicted.

The *Guelph* inset from the *Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West* (1861) indicates that the subject lands fell predominantly within an unlabeled parcel of land (the former Public Burying Ground) within the greater footprint of the Town of Guelph. The study area abuts an unlabelled thoroughfare along the west (present Baker Street) and a road allowance is indicated in the east (present Park Lane), all unlabelled at this time (Map 3). No structures or features are indicated within or immediately adjacent to the study area, though this likely reflects the scale of the mapping and associated absence of detail apart from religious institutions rather than a lack of structures and features in the area by this time. Six worksites are depicted within Park Lane and one within Windam Street (present Wyndham Street), though this is likely an error due to the scale of mapping accuracy. Subdivided lots are clearly indicated along the various roadways, including Windham Street (present Wyndham Street), Yarmouth Street and Quebec Street. Compared to the original 1827 plan it appears the subdivision of these lots impinged somewhat on the original limits of the Public Burying Ground.

Although the greater map of *Guelph* from Walker & Miles' *Topographical and Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario* (1877) provides only a general overview of the settlement, the more detailed *Town of Guelph* depicts a new road allowance in the south (present Chapel Lane). The former Burying Ground is clearly labelled and contained within a triangular parcel of land. Notable structures are depicted in the surrounding area, though none are within the study area (Map 4). This map accurately reflects the position of the three worksites within Park Lane, and BH206 is depicted within property parcel 73 fronting Wyndham Street. The *Map of the City of Guelph* (1906) depicts a similar landscape, albeit without the previously delineated structures on Quebec Street and Wyndham Street North (Map 5). No further division of properties had occurred as all previously depicted properties remained the same. The surrounding area is depicted as heavily urbanized and various roadways and railways, including the Electric Street Railway, are illustrated.

A review of fire insurance maps indicates a diversity of industrial and commercial enterprises within the downtown core of Guelph. Many brick and stone structures are indicated on both plans. The number of stone structures is not surprising considering the abundance of limestone in the Guelph area. According to the 1881 plan (Revised to 1892), the majority of the study area falls within the limits of the ‘Old Burial Ground’. At least five structures constructed of varying materials are present within the study area, most of which are within the northeastern portion fronting Wyndham Street North (Map 6). The American Hotel and associated outbuildings are present in the northeast, overlapping slightly with MW108 and adjacent to BH206 and the Victoria Rink in the south, which is contained within the previously assessed area. The northern portion of the study area was used to store cord wood and additional cord wood storage piles, alongside sheds and barns, are illustrated within Park Lane. The ownership of these structures is unknown, though they likely belonged to the various businesses fronting Wyndham Street North. Three of the monitoring wells (MW102–MW104) are located within the northern cord wood storage pile. The remainder of the MWs and BHs do not overlap with any structures or features.

The 1922 plan (Revised to 1929) indicates a change in businesses as well as the construction of additional industrial buildings in the area. A minimum of four structures are present within the study area (Map 7). The area in the north formerly used for cord wood storage was replaced by a stone cutter enterprise fronting Baker Street. This structure is located southwest of MW102 and was constructed of stone with a concrete block foundation and had a relatively small footprint. A large factory complex, occupied by the J. Steel Limited Wire Works is present in the east-central part of the study area, also fronting Baker Street and is accompanied by two water hydrants, one to either side of the brick complex. This factory complex overlaps three worksites (MW100, MW111 and BH208) and abuts three additional ones (BH201, BH202 and BH207). A stone structure fronting Wyndham Street North is present in the northeast overlapping BH206, south of the former American Hotel, which at some point was destroyed by a fire. A one and a half storey brick garage is indicated in the south in the location of the old Victoria Rink. The southern portion of Park Lane appears to have been realigned to a narrower width and the cord wood storage piles and sheds/barns depicted on the earlier fire insurance plan are no longer present. Interestingly, the central parcel of land is no longer labelled as the ‘Old Burying Ground’.

The topographic map from 1935 provides a general view of downtown Guelph with little useful detail (Map 8). The expanded gridded street network is depicted as are various notable structures. Two large structures are clearly visible within the study area, one in the west and one in the south and likely represent the factory complex and garage as depicted on the 1922 fire insurance plan. The two structures just south of the study area represent the Knox Presbyterian Church and the Royal City Church which front onto Quebec Street.

The aerial images provide a similar view of downtown Guelph, albeit in more detail. The almost complete absence of vacant lots attests to high urban density at this time. The 1930 and 1955 aerial images suggest that the footprints of the surrounding properties and road alignments remained the same, and no substantial modifications are visible within the property (Map 9–Map 10). The resolution of the 1966 aerial image is too low to confirm whether the earlier land use pattern continued, and it is possible that the reflective surface indicates that the area had already been cleared (Map 11).

#### 1.2.2.4 *Period I – The Public Burying Grounds*

The Public Burying Grounds (also known as the Burying Ground, Old Burying Ground and Baker Street Cemetery) was established as an all-faith cemetery on April 1827 by the Canada Company (Koch 1975). This triangular parcel of land was bounded to the east by Wyndham Street, the south by Quebec Street and the west by Yarmouth Street. The burying grounds are shown on several historic maps, albeit at times with different labels, and were in use from 1827 to 1853. The closure of the burying grounds was a direct result of a new by-law passed by the Town of Guelph in 1853 (By-law 33) that prohibited any further human burials within the Town limits (Cooke 1977). The closing of cemeteries within the Town limits was likely related to a steady increase in the Town's population. Two new cemeteries were established adjacent to each other to replace the closed cemeteries: the Union Cemetery, and the St. George Cemetery, which were merged ca. 1919 to form Woodlawn Memorial Park (Cooke 1976). It is unknown who was interred in the Public Burying Grounds and where, as no known records have been currently located. According to Woodlawn Memorial Park records the best estimate to the number of individuals buried at the Public Burying Ground is 200 (Cooke 1976, 1977; DRP 2007).

A diary entry from Anne Everitt dated to 1853 provides a firsthand account of her visit to the Public Burying Ground during the last year the cemetery was in use (DRP 2012). The entry discusses the presence of a recently constructed wall surrounding the cemetery, as well as smaller palisades enclosing family plots. Some of the graves were marked by stone markers, however, newer graves were noted as not marked, as there were plans to move the cemetery. A letter to the editor of the Guelph Advertiser dated March 2, 1854 indicates the wall surrounding the cemetery was built in 1853 to keep horses and cattle out (DRP 2012).

#### 1.2.2.5 *Period II – Post Cemetery Land Use*

While the last burial dates to 1853 the Public Burying Grounds was not formally closed until 1879 when it was purchased by the City of Guelph for use as a public park. It is supposed that between 1853 and 1879 many burials and headstones were moved, likely by family members of the deceased, to the Union Cemetery. However, records from Woodlawn Memorial Park indicate a longer removal period spanning from March 2, 1855 to December 1, 1895. Specifically, an inventory of removals indicates 13 between 1855 and 1859, 16 during the 1860s, 22 during the 1870s, 30 during the 1880s and one removal during the 1890s (DRP 2012). In any event, the precise number of burials removed from the Public Burying Grounds remains unknown.

Past research has demonstrated that the land use of the property for the 26-year period after its closure and prior to its sale to the City of Guelph was for private purposes (DRP 2006). An 1872 Bird's Eye View provides a view of the former Public Burying Ground (DRP 2006:Figure 5). In this illustration, the landscape of the property itself appears gently rolling, the north is shown as lightly treed and a minimum of eight, small one-storey structures are depicted in the south. These structures were removed prior to the sale of the land to the City for the creation of the public park in 1879. A southern portion of the public park was sold in 1892 to the Royal Curling Club (later known as the Guelph Curling and Skating Rink Company) for the construction of the Victoria Rink. The Victoria Rink was located at the intersection of Baker Street and Chapel Lane and occupied the southwestern portion of the current municipal parking lot. This steel truss and brick

structure was bounded by bowling greens to the north and east and used for skating and curling in the winter and roller skating in the summer.

A three-storey factory complex, the Cream Separator Factory, was constructed ca. 1900 in the west-central portion of the former cemetery, north of the Victoria Rink. The complex consisted of the main building, off of which smaller buildings were attached. A large smokestack attached to the rear of the structure was also present. The factory was connected via three east-west oriented underground tunnels to a factory owned by the Raymond Sewing Machine Company located on the opposite side of Baker Street (Koch 1976). It changed names and functions several times during the early to mid-20th century, and by 1929, the complex was occupied by the J. Steel Limited Wire Works Factory. Sometime in the mid- to late 1960s the structures within the limits of the former burial ground were demolished and the subject lands were repurposed as a paved municipal parking lot. Seeing as the natural topography of the area, as indicated in the 1872 Bird's Eye View, was gently rolling, the construction of the rink facilities and factory complex must have required landscaping.

### **1.3 Archaeological Context**

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted concurrently between July 22 and November 13, 2019 and January 17, 2020 under PIF #P007-1026-2019, whereas the Stage 3 assessment (the excavation of Site 1) was carried out on July 30, 2019 under PIF #P007-1033-2019 (Table 4). ARA utilized a Topcon HiPer SR GNSS receiver with RTK correction and a Topcon GRS-1 GNSS receiver with RTK correction providing a precision of 1 cm during the investigation (UTM17/NAD83). The limits of the study area were confirmed using project-specific GIS data translated into GPS points for reference in the field, in combination with georeferenced aerial imagery showing 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 (i.e., within a 50 m radius) 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 (MNR 2019).

In terms of local physiography, the subject lands fall entirely 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).

According to the Ontario Soil Survey, the original soils within the study area would have consisted entirely of Guelph loam, a grey-brown podzolic soil with good drainage. Guelph soils are found on the gently rolling hills and drumlins in and around the City of Guelph. These soils are excellent for agriculture, often used for dairying and pasture as well as hay, pasture crops and turnips (Hoffman et al. 1963:25).

The subject lands fall entirely within the Speed River drainage basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA 2019). Specifically, the study area is located 129 m southwest of the Speed River, 1.1 km northeast of a tributary of the Speed River and 1.1 km northwest of an unnamed wetland.

At the time of assessment, the study area comprised the municipal Baker Street and Wyndham Street parking lots and associated guard rails, lighting poles and signage, as well as the ROW's of Chapel Lane and Park Lane. Field conditions were ideal for the activities conducted, with high ground surface visibility throughout the investigation. Mechanical excavation was constrained by a concrete planter and guardrail, nearby above ground utilities and locates indicating buried utilities. Because of these constraints the proposed locations of four worksites had to be shifted to adjacent excavatable areas (see Section 3.1.2). No other unusual physical features were encountered during the assessment that affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features (e.g., boulders, rubble, etc.).

### 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 subject site. The available search facility returned one registered archaeological site located within at least a 1 km radius (the facility returns sites in a rectangular area, rather than a radius, potentially resulting in results beyond the specified distance). In terms of other known resources (e.g., Isolated Non-Diagnostic Find Spots, Leads or unreported deposits), no unregistered sites were identified within a 1 km radius. The site is summarized in Table 3.

**Table 3: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites**

Borden No. / ID No.	Site Name / Identifier	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Proximity
AjHb-71	Baker Street	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Cemetery	Within

The Baker Street site (AjHb-71) is located within the study area. As a relevant archaeological resource that could impact fieldwork strategy decisions and recommendations, this site is fully discussed in Section 1.3.3.

### **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 reports involving assessments within 50 m of the study area. The investigation determined that there are seven available reports documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance. Five of these are related to past investigations of the Guelph Public Burying Ground. The relevant results and recommendations are summarized below as required by Section 7.5.8 Standards 4–5 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

#### *1.3.3.1 Overview*

The Guelph Public Burying Ground (Baker Street site, AjHb-71) has been subject to intermittent archaeological assessments since 2005 (Map 12). Human remains from the former Public Burying Ground were previously uncovered during repair work on two sinkholes within Baker Street in 2005 (DRP 2006). This led to a salvage excavation of the southern portion of the site in 2006, which recovered the complete or partial remains of 45 individuals (DRP 2007). Archaeological investigations related to two additional sinkholes in the Baker Street ROW in 2010 (DRP 2012) and for the demolition of a parking booth in 2016 (Stantec 2018) recovered additional remains associated with the burying ground. These archaeological assessments confirm that the Baker Street parking lot and laneways, as well as the Baker Street ROW continue to retain potential for the recovery of human remains relating to the Public Burying Ground. Furthermore, archaeological investigations within the former burying ground are ongoing. One additional assessment within the Baker Street site completed by ARA is pending Ministry review.

#### *1.3.3.2 Baker Street ROW Investigations (Stage 3–4)*

In October 2005, Stage 3 and 4 salvage excavations were conducted for two burials discovered during the investigation and repair work of separate sink holes within the Baker Street ROW under CIF #P116-097 and #P116-101 (DRP 2006). The assessed area is just west of the western extent of the subject lands. The Stage 3 assessment consisted of detailed background research and investigations of the sinkholes for additional skeletal remains. Background research determined the burials were associated with the former Guelph Public Burying Ground. Investigation of the sinkholes resulted in the recovery of additional skeletal remains. The Stage 4 salvage excavation consisted of monitoring of excavation of a second sinkhole and resulted in the identification of a second burial. The Stage 3 and 4 salvage excavations mitigated both burials. Background research and field investigations indicated high potential for other undiscovered human burials within the limits of the former Public Burying Ground. Therefore, the limits of the former Public Burying Ground (i.e., the ROW's of Baker Street, Chapel Lane and Park Lane and the municipal parking lot itself) were found to be of further CHVI. Based on the results of the assessments, the following recommendations were made (DRP 2006:14):

Firstly, it is recommended that arrangements be made to have the human remains recovered in October 2005 re-interred in a burial plot in Woodlawn Cemetery, or in another suitable location identified by the City of Guelph

Secondly, it is recommended that the City of Guelph develop a protocol to address concerns for unmarked graves subject to possible future impact from construction in the immediate vicinity of the former Public Burying Ground

Further to the above, it is recommended that more detailed background research be conducted to better define the potential for unmarked graves within the limits of the former Public Burying Ground. That research should include mapping of areas of impact from past construction of watermains and other belowground infrastructure, and of the footprints of former buildings which had cellars

In order to confirm the presence or absence of unmarked graves subject to possible impact, it is also recommended that archaeological excavations be conducted in advance of any future construction within the former limits of the Public Burying Ground.

#### *1.3.3.3 Proposed Baker Street Parking Facility (Stage 3–4)*

In July and August 2006, Stage 3 and 4 salvage excavations were conducted for the area of impact from Phase 1 of the proposed multi-storey Baker Street Parking Facility located in the southern section of the extant Baker Street parking lot under CIF #P053-061-2006 (DRP 2007). The assessed area is within the southern portion of the subject lands. The Stage 3 and 4 assessments were carried out over a five-week period and covered a surface area of 0.41 ha, representing approximately two-thirds of the historic cemetery. The assessments resulted in the documentation of 11 intact burials and 25 grave shafts that were previously exhumed in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In total, the remains of 43 individuals were recovered, including 21 children, 20 adults and 2 adolescents. The Stage 3 and 4 salvage excavations mitigated all the areas of impact save for the southern entrance and associated parking booth. The overlapping area of previous assessment is therefore of no further concern. The results also indicated that the remainder of the Public Burying Ground had further CHVI. The following recommendations were made (DRP 2007:32):

Firstly, it is recommended that arrangements be made to have the human remains recovered in 2006 re-interred in a burial plot in Woodlawn Memorial Park, and that a suitable monument to commemorate these remains be erected in Woodlawn Memorial Park. The City of Guelph may also wish to consider an historic plaque on the site of the former Public Burying Ground

Secondly, in the event that plans for the Baker Street Parking Facility should be revived, it is recommended that the City of Guelph implement the proposed archaeological monitoring of the removal of the old storm sewer line and the trenching for the proposed hydro conduit and the proposed test excavations and monitoring of new sidewalks, new landscaping and the regrading of laneways.

Thirdly, in the event that the northern portion of the existing Baker Street parking lot should be confirmed as the preferred site for the new main branch of the public library, it is recommended that the City of Guelph implement archaeological excavations to mitigate concerns for unmarked human graves and human remains.

#### *1.3.3.4 Baker Street ROW Additional Investigations (Stage 3–4)*

In April 2010, Stage 3 and 4 salvage excavations were conducted for one burial discovered during the investigation and repair work of two newly formed sinkholes within the Baker Street ROW under PIF #P316-046-2010 (DRP 2012). The assessed area is just west of the western extent of the subject lands. The Stage 3 and 4 investigations were conducted over the course of four days and involved the archaeological investigations of the sinkholes and monitoring of sinkhole repair. The assessments resulted in the identification of one grave shaft that was previously exhumed in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In total, the partial remains of one individual—an infant—were recovered. The assessed areas were not recommended for further assessment. However, background research and field investigations indicated high potential for other undiscovered human burials within the limits of the former Public Burying Ground. Therefore, the limits of the former Public Burying Ground (i.e., the ROW's of Baker Street, Chapel Lane and Park Lane and the municipal parking lot itself) were found to be of further CHVI. If plans for the proposed Baker Street Parking Facility were revived, it was recommended that the outstanding recommendation as outlined in the previous report be implemented. This would include archaeological monitoring of construction related activities as well as Stage 3 test excavation and Stage 4 salvage excavations.

#### *1.3.3.5 160–164 and 152–158 Wyndham Street North (Stage 2)*

In 2012, Stage 2 archaeological monitoring was carried out for the proposed Wyndham Street North Demolition Project under PIF #P242-009-2012 (DRP 2013). Specifically, two buildings located at 160–164 and 152–158 Wyndham Street were planned for demolition and removal for the planned redevelopment of the location for the new Guelph Public Library. The two buildings back onto Chapel Lane and the northeastern edge of the former Public Burying Ground. The assessed area is within the subject lands. The Stage 2 assessment involved the monitoring of trenches around the exterior foundation walls in preparation for the foundation removal on February 27, 2012 and monitoring of a servicing trench for sewer upgrades on April 11, 2012. The assessment resulted in the observation of Euro-Canadian and faunal remains intermixed with various construction debris. None of the observed archaeological remains were collected and no burials, human remains or personal items that related to the Public Burying Ground were identified. The assessed area was not recommended for further assessment. The overlapping area of previous assessment is therefore of no further archaeological concern. However, it was recommended that the recommendations as outlined in the previous reports be implemented if any further construction activities should occur within, or adjacent to, the Public Burying Ground (DRP 2013:23).

#### *1.3.3.6 45 Yarmouth Street (Stage 1)*

A Stage 1 assessment was carried out in advance of the construction of the proposed Yarmouth Tower condominium at 45 Yarmouth Street in December 2015 under PIF #P083-0270-2015 (Stantec 2016). The assessed area is west of the subject lands. The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area had been completely disturbed by previous urban development that impacted the integrity of any archaeological potential. However, the assessment noted that the western limits of the adjacent Guelph Public Burying Ground remained unclear as human remains were previously documented less than 50 m from the assessed area under Baker Street. Based on the

results of the Stage 1 assessment, it was recommended that archaeological monitoring of the study area be conducted during construction (Stantec 2016:4.1–4.2).

#### *1.3.3.7 40 Baker Street Investigations (Stage 3)*

Between October and November 2016, a Stage 3 assessment was conducted within the Baker Street parking lot for the City of Guelph under PIF #P083-0301-2016 (Stantec 2018). This archaeological assessment was undertaken after human remains were discovered underneath the paved surface of Baker Street during construction work in advance of the demolition of a parking booth. The eastern part of the assessed area traverses the west-central part of the subject lands. The Stage 3 assessment involved investigations related to the discovery of the human remains (Area 1) and archaeological monitoring of the demolition of the parking booth and removal of adjacent sidewalk (Area 2). The archaeological investigation of Area 1 consisted of a visual examination for a potential burial shaft and the hand excavation of an additional 40 cm of gravel fill. The area subject to archaeological monitoring (Area 2) included a 9 x 17 m area of the parking lot as well as a 3 x 22 m area of concrete sidewalk adjacent to Baker Street.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment resulted in the recovery of 125 archaeological remains. All of the archaeological materials were recovered from Area 1. No sampling occurred and the retained assemblage comprised 78 Euro-Canadian artifacts and 47 fragments of human remains. Lack of coffin hardware and evidence of a burial shaft suggested that the human remains were displaced from previous demolition and construction activities around the former Public Burying Ground. The Euro-Canadian artifacts were of no further CHVI, being either non-diagnostic or dating after 1870. The assessed area was not recommended for further assessment. The overlapping area of previous assessment is therefore of no further archaeological concern.

Based on numerous discoveries of human remains in the area of former Public Burying Ground (AjHb-71), it was recommended that archaeological monitoring be conducted by a licensed archaeologist during any construction activities within the former Public Burying Ground plus a 20 metre buffer area to monitor for any potential presence of human remains (Stantec 2018:5.1).

#### *1.3.3.8 Baker Street Pole Replacement (Stage 1–3)*

Between July and September 2019, Stage 1, 2 and 3 assessments were conducted for the Baker Street Hydro Pole Replacement project under PIF #P007-1021-2019 and #P007-1047-2019 (ARA 2019). These assessments were limited to 12 work locations required for pole replacements and installations. Seven of the work locations are within, or partially within, the subject lands. The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area had archaeological potential for deeply buried archaeological resources and/or human remains. The Stage 2 and 3 assessments involved mechanical excavation of the 12 work locations, feature excavation and monitoring of the installation of a push pole and one new hydro pole. All 12 mechanically excavated work locations were determined to be disturbed with various amounts of fill materials to a depth of 2.13 m.

The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of three potential features (Features 1–3) and two areas with archaeological materials in fill layers. No human remains and/or evidence of burial features were identified. The Stage 2 assessment indicated that only Feature 3 had CHVI requiring additional assessment. Feature 3 was identified during mechanical excavation in the southwestern

portion of the study area. Feature excavation was only conducted to the extent necessary for installation work, and therefore did not encompass the full extent of the feature. A total of 305 Euro-Canadian artifacts were retained and consisted of a substantial number of scrap metal fragments, timber, nails and foundation materials. Given the artifact assemblage and the results of the additional background research, Feature 3 was determined to be a destruction layer associated with the demolition of the brick factory complex. The original poured concrete floor of the structure remained intact and was encountered during the feature excavation. The finds were associated with the Period II post-closure use of the former Public Burying Ground and dated from ca. 1853–1960. The Stage 3 assessment of Feature 3 determined that it had no further CHVI and the assessed areas were not recommended for additional assessment. The overlapping areas of previous assessment are therefore of no further archaeological concern. Based on the results of the assessments the following recommendations were made (ARA 2019:30):

Previous assessments within the former burying ground as well the Baker Street ROW indicate that the remaining unassessed area retains potential for the recovery of archaeological resources and human remains. If any future impacts are proposed in these areas, it is recommended that additional Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments be conducted in advance of any soil disturbing activities. A Stage 3 assessment may also be warranted to facilitate the documentation and removal of deeply buried remains of no further cultural heritage value or interest so that deeper layers can be investigated. Given that there are outstanding archaeological concerns within the former limits of the Public Burying Ground and adjacent roadway, no ground alterations or development of any kind may occur until the investigations are complete, a recommendation that the lands require no further archaeological assessment is made, and the associated report is entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

At the time of writing, the associated report is awaiting review and has not been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

## **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 a variety of historic 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 City of Guelph, and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites dating to pre-1900 and post-1900 contexts are likewise common. The presence of one previously identified archaeological site within the study area (i.e., the Baker Street site, AiHb-71) demonstrates the desirability of this locality for early settlement (Section 1.3.2). Background research identified multiple areas of previous assessment within the study area (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 its tributaries and associated wetlands. The relatively well-drained soils would have been ideal for agriculture, and the diverse local vegetation would also have encouraged settlement throughout Ontario's lengthy history. Euro-Canadian populations would have been particularly drawn to the various historically surveyed roadways, including Baker Street and Wyndham Street, as well as the early community of Guelph.

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 historic 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 2011 *S&Gs* were met.

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

Since the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were carried out concurrently, a separate property inspection was not completed as part of the Stage 1 background study. Instead, the visual inspection was conducted over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, in keeping with the concepts set out in Section 2.1 Standards 2a–b of the 2011 *S&Gs*. The specific weather and lighting conditions at the time of assessment are summarized in Section 3.1 (Stage 2–3).

The study area was subjected to a systematic visual inspection (at an interval of 5 m) in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 1.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. Specifically, the full extent of each worksite was inspected prior to the commencement of mechanical excavation. 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 historically-surveyed roadways, etc.) 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 the surficial portions of the study area had been disturbed by past grading and construction activities. As noted in the previous archaeological assessment reports, the former Public Burying Ground remained unsigned and unmarked. No natural features (e.g., permanently wet areas, sloped lands, overgrown vegetation, heavier soils than expected, etc.) or other significant built features (e.g., heritage structures, landscapes, plaques, monuments, 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 2011 *S&Gs* 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 numerous features of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the study area (Map 13, SD Map1). The closest and most relevant indicators of archaeological potential (i.e., those that would directly affect survey interval requirements) include one previously identified archaeological site (Baker Street site, AjHb-71), five historic roadways (Baker Street, Quebec Street, Woolwich Street, Wyndham Street North and Yarmouth Street), and multiple 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century structure localities (e.g., houses, factories, churches, etc.).

Based on the results of the background research and the previous investigation, the entire study area may contain deeply buried portions of the cemetery. Background research identified a wide variety of features indicating that parts of the study area have potential for deeply buried archaeological resources. From 1827 to 1853, the triangular parcel of land (present municipal parking lot) was an all-faith cemetery, now referred to as the former Public Burying Ground. It is unknown how many individuals were interred in the cemetery during the 26 years it was open, though it is estimated to be 200. The land use of the cemetery post-closure has included private one-storey structures (though temporary); use as a public park; the Victoria Rink and bowling greens; and a factory complex owned/leased by various manufacturers. In addition, Euro-Canadian populations made extensive use of the surrounding area, evidence of which can be seen on the fire insurance plans which indicate a variety of industrial and commercial structures. Wyndham Street North, Quebec Street and Yarmouth Street were major focal points for commercial businesses, industry and places of worship. The previous archaeological assessments clearly demonstrate that Euro-Canadian artifacts, intact human burials, exhumed graves, partially exhumed graves and isolated secondary deposits of human remains related to the former Public Burying Ground exist beneath the current parking lot and adjacent Baker Street ROW. The limits of the former Public Burying Ground (Baker Street site, AjHb-71) clearly has potential for deeply buried resources.



Euro-Canadian archeological deposits could therefore exist beneath the modern parking lot, laneway and sidewalks within the study area.

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 2011 *S&Gs* 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 states that 1) permanently wet areas, 2) exposed bedrock and 3) steep slopes ( $> 20^\circ$ ) can also be considered as having no archaeological potential. Areas previously assessed and not recommended for further work also require no further assessment.

Multiple previously assessed areas of no further concern were identified within the project lands, none of which warranted additional assessment. ARA's visual inspection, coupled with the analysis of historical sources and digital environmental data, determined that the surficial portions of the study area have no archaeological potential. Deep land alterations have resulted in the removal of archaeological potential from all of the upper layers due to grading and construction activities associated with the establishment of the parking lot (Image 1–Image 2). Although there was no potential for archaeological resources to be present near the surface due to the paved parking lot, the lower layers all have potential for deeply buried archaeological resources and/or human remains associated with the Public Burying Ground registered as the Baker Street site (AjHb-71).

### 3.0 STAGE 2 AND 3 ASSESSMENTS

#### 3.1 Field Methods

##### 3.1.1 Overview

The Stage 2 and 3 assessments involved mechanical excavation of 17 worksites and daylighting of 1 worksite prior to drilling, test unit excavation, monitoring of mechanical drilling and a site visit. Environmental conditions were ideal during the investigation, permitting the identification of subsurface cultural features, the safe recovery of artifacts and human remains, and the opportunity to document all excavation areas. A breakdown of the specific fieldwork activities, weather and lighting conditions appears in Table 4. ARA confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met or exceeded the requirements set out in Section 2.1 Standard 3, Section 3.2 Standard 2 and Section 7.9.1 Standard 1 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

**Table 4: Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions**

Date	Activity	Field Director	Field Conditions	Weather Conditions	Temperature (°C)	Lighting Conditions
22/07/2019	Mechanical excavation for MW103, MW104 and BH202	MMa	Dry	Overcast	20	Good
23/07/2019	Mechanical excavation for BH200 and MW102, identification of Site 1	MMa	Dry	Sunny	20	Excellent
24/07/2019	Mechanical excavation for BH201 and MW100	MMa	Dry	Sunny	28	Excellent
25/07/2019	Mechanical excavation for MW109, BH206 and MW108	MMa	Dry	Sunny	28	Excellent
26/07/2019	Mechanical excavation for MW101 and BH204	MMa	Dry	Sunny	30	Excellent
30/07/2019	Mechanical excavation for BH204 and MW106, Stage 3 test unit excavation at Site 1	MMc	Damp	Overcast	27	Good
13/08/2019	Site visit for photo documentation	MMc	Dry	Sunny	28	Excellent
14/08/2019	Monitoring of mechanical drilling for MW104	MMc	Dry	Sunny	27	Excellent
16/08/2019	Monitoring of mechanical drilling for MW108	MMc	Dry	Sunny	25	Excellent
19/08/2019	Monitoring of mechanical drilling for BH206	MMc	Dry	Partly cloudy	26	Very good
20/08/2019	Monitoring of mechanical drilling for MW106	MMc	Dry	Overcast	28	Good
21/08/2019	Monitoring of mechanical drilling for MW101	MMc	Dry	Sunny	28	Excellent
22/08/2019	Monitoring of mechanical drilling for MW100 and BH204	MMc	Dry	Overcast	22	Good
26/08/2019	Monitoring of mechanical drilling for MW102	MMc	Dry	Sunny	23	Excellent
12/11/2019	Mechanical excavation for MW111, BH208 and BH207	MMc	Light snow	Overcast	-6	Good
13/11/2019	Mechanical excavation for BH209	MMc	Light snow	Partly cloudy	-5	Very Good
09/01/2020	Daylighting for MW112	MMc	Light snow	Sunny	-5	Excellent
17/01/2020	Daylighting for MW112	MMc	Light snow	Sunny	-14	Excellent

The Stage 2 and 3 assessment strategy was designed to meet the requirements set out in Section 2.1, Section 2.1.7, Section 3.2, Section 3.3.3, Section 3.2.3 and Section 4.2.3 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. An archaeological work plan was created with partnership of the City of Guelph and approved by the MHSTCI (SD Appendix A). The focus of this plan was to excavate and assess large enough areas wherever ground disturbance activities were to be conducted prior to mechanical drilling for borehole analysis. The scope of work, as laid out in the work plan, included a multi-step strategy: 1) cutting approximately a 2 m x 2 m area of asphalt overtop the proposed worksite location, 2) visually inspecting the horizon between asphalt and fill for archaeological materials and/or human remains, 3) using a mechanical excavator with an articulated wrist and a straight-bladed bucket to remove the top fill layer until natural soils are discerned, 4) screening a portion of the fill layer through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examining the soils for archaeological materials and/or human remains, 5) documenting the stratigraphy and depth of the surficial fill layers (estimated to be between 50–70 cm in depth) and 6) visually inspecting the horizon between fill and natural soils for archaeological materials, human remains or grave shafts.

An additional monitoring well location was proposed at the intersection of Baker Street and Chapel Lane in order to provide additional results to inform the EA process. Several major utilities, including gas mains and a water main were identified in the immediate work area. Due to the large number of utilities present in the area, ARA recommended daylighting with excavation by hydrovac as a safe alternative to ensure no impact would be made to utility infrastructure. A request for advice detailing the proposed modified workplan was sent to the MHSTCI and approved (SD Appendix B).

Given that the property is proposed for future development (The City of Guelph 2018, 2019) and it was unknown if permanent markers would remain in place, utilities poles to in the southern portion of the property were collected as datum points (D1 and D2) in accordance with Section 3.2 Standard 3b of the 2011 *S&Gs*. Test units were excavated, though a formal grid as set out in Section 3.2.2 Standard 2 was not required. The GPS coordinates for the datum points appear in SD Table 1 and the locations are shown in Map 14. The results of the Stage 2 and 3 assessments are presented in Map 13 and SD Map 2. All image orientations are provided relative to true north.

### **3.1.2 Mechanical Excavation**

Mechanical excavation for 17 of the 18 worksites (monitoring wells and boreholes) was conducted to determine whether the worksites contained any deeply buried archaeological materials and/or potential cultural features (including burial features) prior to mechanical drilling (Image 3–Image 8). To avoid damage to any such resources, a CASE 5003 backhoe and a Bobcat E55 mini excavator, both with articulated wrists were employed to incrementally pull the soils away from each worksite.

Mechanical excavation was initiated in the northern portion of the study area with MW103 then proceeded in a general north-south direction. As noted in Section 1.3.1, the proposed locations of four of the worksites were constrained by various physical objects and utilities. These constraints necessitated the shifting of worksites to excavatable areas: 1) BH200 was shifted north and west due to proximity to a large concrete planter and guardrail, 2) MW109 was moved approximately 1.3 m south of its original location and reduced in size from 2 x 2 m to 2.1 x 1.25 m due to the

location of nearby utilities, 3) BH206 had to be moved 1 m to the west to avoid nearby utilities and 4) MW101 was moved 1 m west due to proximity to locates. Apart from MW109, each worksite was 2 x 2 m.

Locations of all worksites were previously marked on the asphalt for clear identification. To limit the amount of damage to the surrounding asphalt, a HILTI DSH 700-X hand-held cement saw was used to cut the edges of each 2 x 2 m worksite. Mechanical excavation began with the removal of the asphalt cap, followed by excavation of the worksites to a maximum depth of 2.40 m. The removed asphalt was placed in a waste bin and taken from site for proper disposal.

The soils of each worksite were incrementally pulled away and deposited on the nearby asphalt. Soils were routinely subjected to a close visual examination for potential cultural features, and manual wall clean-up was utilized to further clarify soil profiles. A portion of the fill layer(s) was screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological materials and/or human remains.

All 17 mechanically excavated worksites were disturbed with various amounts of fill materials. During the excavation of BH202 a cast iron pipe fragment and red brick were recovered within fill (i.e., Lot 8) at 0.70 m and 0.73 m DBS, respectively. The artifacts were noted but not retained for review in the lab as they were determined to be modern. A demolition trench was encountered within the western half of MW101, bisecting the 2 x 2 m unit. The demolition trench contained refuse such as construction debris and modern china and was determined to also be modern. During the mechanical excavation of BH208 destruction layers consisting of an abundance of red bricks intermixed with various rubble fill (i.e., Lot 20 and Lot 21) were encountered starting at 50.0 cm DBS. This soil layer was also encountered during a previous assessment for the mechanical excavation of a work location (ARA 2019). This previous assessment fully excavated, documented and determined the soil layer to have no further CHVI. As such, the layer was noted, and mechanical excavation of the worksite proceeded.

A total of one cultural layer (Site 1) and one area with archaeological materials in a fill layer were encountered during the mechanical excavation of the worksites (Image 9–Image 10). Fill related artifacts were identified within BH200 and Site 1 was identified within MW102. Mechanical excavation was discontinued at the cultural layer interface. Following identification, the cultural layer was photographed, covered with geotextile fabric and partially backfilled, to be subject to test unit excavation at a later date. No evidence of additional archaeological resources, interments or burial shafts were identified during the mechanical excavation of the remaining worksites. All artifacts of interest from the fill layer were retained for review in the lab. All excavated worksites, save for MW102, were backfilled upon completion and re-paved with asphalt (though at a later date).

### **3.1.3 Test Unit Excavation**

Test unit excavation was conducted following discovery of an artifact bearing cultural layer (i.e., Lot 12) within MW102. The cultural layer identified as Site 1 appeared to be significant and a Stage 3 PIF was obtained for its investigation. Test unit excavation was conducted in order to determine if further assessment was needed (Image 11–Image 12). In accordance with the

requirements set out in Section 3.2.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, all the test units were excavated by hand. The test unit excavation methods met the standards and guidelines for archaeological fieldwork.

A total of two one-metre test units were stratigraphically excavated in the western half of MW102 during the assessment, and the resultant profiles were examined for potential features and/or evidence of fill. Test unit excavation was excavated to a sufficient depth to confirm deep disturbance since subsoil was not preserved (i.e., to a depth of 1.25 m). All soils were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological materials. All artifacts from test unit excavation were retained for review in the lab and all test units were backfilled upon completion.

### **3.1.4 Site Visit**

A site visit was conducted on August 13, 2019 to photo document the previously cleared worksites. The site visit determined that 13 worksites had previously been paved with asphalt (Image 13–Image 14). Asphalt capping was restricted to the footprint of each worksite, and no additional areas of construction activities were noted.

### **3.1.5 Monitoring of Mechanical Drilling**

Mechanical drilling was conducted to analyze groundwater and soil characteristics at various depths and/or geological formation. A sample of the worksites (i.e., 6 MW's and 2 BH's) were monitored during the mechanical drilling (Image 15–Image 16). Mechanical drilling was initiated in the northern portion of the study area with MW104. All drilling work was fully contained within the previously cleared worksite locations. A CME-55 Truck mounted auger drill was used to drill through the asphalt to a sufficient depth for analysis. All soils pulled up from the auger were examined for archaeological resources as well as the soil samples themselves. No archaeological resources or human remains were identified.

### **3.1.6 Daylighting**

Daylighting was conducted for three worksites (MW112, MW112B and MW112C) as mechanical excavation to the extent of the other worksites was not feasible due to the large number of utilities present in the area. Initially, daylighting was only proposed for worksite MW112, however, the presence of utilities necessitated the excavation of substitute worksites to either side of the original MW112 location. The process for all three worksites was the same. A truck with coring equipment was used to cut a small circular opening into the surface of the laneway and remove the asphalt cap. Excavation was then conducted using a hydrovac truck to a maximum depth of 3.0 m (Image 17–Image 20). The profiles were regularly subjected to a close visual examination for potential cultural features and archaeological resources. An old utility pipe was encountered within MW112 at approximately 1.5 m DBS, after which the remainder of the excavated area consisted of sand, river cobbles, boulders and slate. Similarly, an unmarked utility pipe was encountered running across the middle of MW112B at a depth of 1.5 m DBS. No utilities were encountered within MW112C. Accordingly, a sonotube was installed to guide the drilling rig and ensure no impacts would be made to the surrounding area. No evidence of archaeological resources, interments or burial shafts were identified during the daylighting of MW112, MW112B and MW112C.

### **3.1.7 Artifact Documentation**

All of the archaeological resources encountered during the assessments were recorded on field maps, described in field notes and documented with a GPS unit in accordance with Section 5.0 Standard 2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. As required by Table 7.1, Section 7.8.2, Section 7.8.3, Section 7.9.2 and Section 7.9.3 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, distinct Record of Finds and Analysis and Conclusions discussions are presented in Sections 3.2 and Section 3.4.

During the laboratory processing of the retained finds, detailed documentation and analyses were carried out in order to provide 1) a record of the archaeological materials, 2) a basis for all recommendations and 3) enough basic information to help future researchers determine relevancy to their studies. The finds were classified using ARA's devised typological system, which is an adaptation of the *Parks Canada Database Artifact Inventory Coding Guide* (Parks Canada 2002) and *Nomenclature 4.0 for Museum Cataloguing* (Bourcier et al. 2015). In this system, Euro-Canadian artifacts are divided into classes, materials, object groups and object names using a variety of reference aids (e.g., Adams et al. 1995; Kenyon and Kenyon 2008; Miller 2016; Lindsey 2019).

The archaeological materials from the Stage 2 and 3 assessments are housed in polyethylene bags that are stored in Archive Boxes A922. This is a 30.5 x 25.4 x 38.1 cm light duty, double bottom corrugated cardboard box labelled with its Archive Box designation. Box numbers are assigned in numerical order, and all associated information is entered into a digital catalogue for accurate tracking. All collection information is kept on a secure server. Archive Boxes are stored on steel storage shelves at 465 Maple Avenue in Kitchener, Ontario.

## **3.2 Record of Finds**

The Baker Street site (AjHb-71) was previously found to comprise a 250 x 90 m (NW-SE) Euro-Canadian cemetery with additional archaeological deposits associated with its use post-closure. Given that the Stage 2 and 3 assessments were limited to the 18 worksites, additional information pertaining to site size was not obtained. As such, the full site extent remains unknown, as the western extent has yet to be determined. The current topography of the site can be classified as relatively flat. However, the original topography would have been gently rolling.

### **3.2.1 Stratigraphy**

The stratigraphic sequence was found to be relatively straightforward, and a total of 19 lots were encountered across the 17 worksites. Each worksite comprised a layer of asphalt (Lot 1) over various fill lots, the exception being Lot 12 a cultural layer encountered in MW102. Redeposited topsoil was documented in five worksites sandwiched between fill lots, and subsoil was only encountered at six worksites. A summary of the identified lots including quantities of the retained finds appears in Table 5 and stratigraphic sequences for the 17 worksites are detailed in Appendix A.

**Table 5: Stratigraphic Summary**

Lot	Description	Average Thickness (cm)	Location(s)	Interpretation	Count
1	Asphalt	11.15	All worksites	Parking lot	0
2	Gravel with red sand	23.16	Multiple	Fill	0
3	Gravel with yellow sand	33.42	Multiple	Fill	0
4	Dark brown silty clay loam with rust mottling	24.60	Multiple	Redeposited topsoil	0
5	Medium brown silty clay	14.00	MW103	Fill	0
6	Light brown sand with cobbles and pebbles	18.33	MW103, BH200, BH202	B horizon	0
7	Light yellowish-brown sandy silt with traces of clay and gravel, pebble and cobble inclusions	77.00	Multiple	Fill	0
8	Yellow silty sand with large cobbles and pebbles	62.66	MW101, MW109, BH202	Fill	0
9	Medium grey silty sand with pebble and cobble inclusions	34.00	BH200, BH209	Subsoil	0
10	Medium brown mottled sandy silt with brick, asphalt and concrete inclusions	24.00	BH200	Fill	0
11	Mortar with red and yellow brick and brick concretions	9.00	MW101, BH200	Fill	10
12	Dark black-brown sandy loam with trace silt and historic materials	17.00	MW102	Cultural layer	285
13	Yellow coarse sand	36.00	BH201	Fill	0
14	Medium reddish-brown clay with sandstone	22.00	MW100, MW101	Fill	0
15	Yellow-grey sandy clay with trace silt and gravel, pebble and cobble inclusions	63.33	MW106, MW109, BH204	Subsoil	0
16	Reddish-brown sand with gravel, pebble and cobble inclusions	184.00	MW108, BH206	Fill	0
17	Dark grey sand with gravel and historic material	15.00	MW101	Fill	0
18	Ash mottled dark brown and white with construction debris and modern ceramics	81.00	MW101	Fill	0
19	Yellow-grey coarse silty sand with trace clay and gravel, pebble and a few boulder inclusions	83.00	MW101	Subsoil	0
20	Coarse rubble fill with mortar, brick and charcoal inclusions	30.00	BH208	Destruction layer; associated with building demolition	0
21	Coarse rubble fill with an abundance of brick inclusions	120.0	BH208	Destruction layer; associated with building demolition	0
22	Concrete pavement	Unexcavated	BH208	Floor of previous building	0
<b>Total Retained Finds</b>					<b>295</b>

### 3.2.2 Archaeological Materials

A total of 295 artifacts and other remains were observed during mechanical excavation and test unit excavation. Sampling was not conducted, and the retained assemblage includes 263 Euro-Canadian artifacts and 32 faunal remains (SD Map 2). While previous assessments recovered human remains and/or evidence of burial features (e.g., coffin hardware), none were identified during the current assessments. The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix B, Records 1–59 (Image 21–Image 22).

#### 3.2.2.1 BH200

A total of 10 artifacts were observed in the east-central portion of the subject lands during the mechanical excavation of BH200. The assemblage consists of 10 Euro-Canadian artifacts, all of which were recovered from fill (Lot 11). No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified at the worksite.

The artifact assemblage consisted primarily of architectural materials (n=9) as well as one piece of miscellaneous ferrous scrap metal. The architectural artifacts consisted of unglazed brick fragments (n=5), mortar foundation material (n=3), and one clay field drainage tile. The assemblage aligns with an industrial occupation, which is unsurprising as the surrounding area was home to various manufacturers and businesses. None of the artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration. Among the artifacts recovered, three (30.0%) exhibit dateable attributes that allow for further interpretation of the time span of occupation. Two machine made brick fragments provide a date range from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to present day, and one clay drainage tile was dated ca. 1862–1960s. Overall, the dateable attributes among the recovered artifacts align well with a late 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial urban setting.

#### 3.2.2.2 Site 1

Site 1 was identified in the northern portion of the subject lands during mechanical excavation of worksite MW102. The cultural layer was excavated as two test units within the western portion of monitoring well location. The stratigraphic sequence of Site 1 consisted of a layer of asphalt (Lot 1) over gravel and sand fill (Lot 3), over dark brown silty clay loam redeposited topsoil (Lot 4), a top sandy silt fill with traces of clay and gravel (Lot 7), under which was the cultural layer consisting of dark black-brown sandy loam with historic materials (Lot 12). The Stage 3 test unit excavation was only conducted to the extent necessary for the footprint required for the environmental work, and therefore did not encompass the full extent of the cultural layer. The cultural layer likely extends in all cardinal directions, though the degree of which is currently unknown. No structural elements of potential CHVI were identified at the worksite.

A total of 285 artifacts and other remains were observed during test unit excavation, all of which were collected. The retained assemblage consisted of 253 Euro-Canadian artifacts and 32 faunal remains. A quantitative summary of the Eur-Canadian archaeological materials by class appears in Table 6.



**Table 6: Site 1 – Euro-Canadian Archaeological Materials**

Class	Object Group	Object Name	Count	% of Class	% of Assemblage
Activities	Agriculture or Horticulture	Flowerpot	1	100.00%	0.40%
Activities Total			1	100.00%	0.40%
Architectural	Construction Material	Brick (Unglazed)	7	4.22%	2.77%
		Foundation Material	21	12.65%	8.30%
	Hardware	Nail	84	50.60%	33.20%
	Window Glass	Sheet	54	32.53%	21.34%
Architectural Total			166	100.00%	65.61%
Foodways	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)	6	28.57%	2.37%
	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	15	71.43%	5.93%
Foodways Total			21	100.00%	8.30%
Personal	Smoking and Tobacco	Pipe Bowl	1	50.00%	0.40%
		Pipe Stem	1	50.00%	0.40%
Personal Total			2	100.00%	0.79%
Unclassifiable	Hardware	Hardware (Ind.)	1	1.59%	0.40%
	Miscellaneous	Scrap Material	3	4.76%	1.19%
		Scrap Metal	56	88.89%	22.13%
		Sheet Metal	1	1.59%	0.40%
	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)	2	3.17%	0.79%
Unclassifiable Total			63	100.00%	24.90%
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>253</b>		<b>100.00%</b>

The archaeological materials recovered from Site 1 broadly align with a historic commercial or industrial occupation, being comprised primarily of architectural materials as well as various miscellaneous scrap metal and materials. The presence of a substantial number of nails (33.20%), scrap metal fragments (22.13%), window glass shards (21.34%) and foundation material (8.30%) suggests either a disposal event and/or the demolition of a nearby structure. The presence of a small amount of foodways artifacts should not be taken as evidence of a distinct domestic occupation, as this area of historic downtown Guelph was a commercial and industrial centre. Among the archaeological materials recovered, heat alteration was documented on three artifacts (1.19%), all of which were indeterminate tableware fragments. Among the artifacts recovered, 30 (11.850%) exhibit dateable attributes that allow for further interpretation of the time span of occupation (Table 7).

**Table 7: Site 1 – Analysis of Diagnostic Archaeological Materials**

Class	Material	Dateable Attribute	Count	Date Range	Reference
Architectural	Clay	Yellow Brick	1	1850–early 1900s	Adams et al. 1995:95
	Ferrous	Cut Nail	20	ca. 1830–1890	Adams et al. 1995:105
Foodways	Ironstone	General	2	ca. 1840s–20th century	MACL 2002; Adams et al. 1995:102
	White-Bodied Refined Earthenware (Ind.)	Transfer (Blue)	1	ca. 1802–present	Kenyon 1991:9; Collard 1984:168
		Transfer (Line and Stipple)	1	1803–early 1900s	Samford 2016:35–36; Adams et al. 1995:102
	Whiteware	General	2	ca. 1830–present	Adams et al. 1995:102
		Painted (Late Palette)	1	ca. 1830–1870s	MACL 2002; Adams et al. 1995:102; Kenyon 1980:4–5

Class	Material	Dateable Attribute	Count	Date Range	Reference
		Transfer (Blue)	1	ca. 1830–present	Adams et al. 1995:102; Kenyon 1991:9
		Transfer (Brown)	1	ca. 1830–1880s	MACL 2002; Kenyon 1991:10

The diagnostic architectural artifacts consist predominantly of cut nails from ca. 1830–1890 alongside one yellow brick fragment dated from 1850–early 1900s. The diagnostic foodways assemblage consists of a variety of whiteware and lesser quantities of white-bodied refined earthenware. White-bodied refined earthenware is essentially refined earthenware that is white-bodied but lacking glaze or heat alteration preventing further classification, and includes creamware, pearlware, whiteware and ironstone (Aultman et al. 2014:14). Generic and long-lived whiteware and ironstone and decorated whitewares such as transfer prints (blue, brown) and painted (late palette) provide evidence of a mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century start date. Transfer print (blue and line and stipple) white-bodied refined earthenware fragments were also encountered within the foodways class, though contribute little to the dating of the component, as such items enjoyed long production periods extending from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century to modern times. Based on the assemblage as a whole, the artifacts generally date from the mid-1800s to the early 1900s.

The organic assemblage (n=32) consisted entirely of mammal bone. The remains were too fragmentary to identify to a lower taxonomic level. Six of the recovered bone fragments were sawed. A total of 16 mammal bones (50.0%) exhibited evidence of heat alteration, 13 of which were calcined. The timeframe and/or cause for deposition cannot be verified.

Given the artifact assemblage and the results of the additional background research, the cultural layer likely represents remains associated with the post-closure use of the Public Burying Ground, likely associated with one of the nearby structures fronting Baker Street or Woolwich Street, though cannot be confidently assigned to a specific commercial or industrial enterprise.

### 3.3 Documentary Record

The inventory of the documentary record, which includes a quantitative summary of the field notes, photographs and mapping materials associated with the project appears in Table 8.

**Table 8: Documentary Record**

Field Documents	Total	Nature	Location
Photographs	452	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Field notes	53	Digital and hard copy	Filed and on server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Field maps	18	Digital and hard copy	Filed and on server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener

### 3.4 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of one cultural layer (Site 1) and one area of archaeological materials in fill. Stratigraphy suggests that the worksites have a low level of integrity, with evidence of significant disturbance since the deposition of the materials. Specifically, landscaping and development of the property since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century has removed almost all intact stratigraphy to a depth of 2.40 within the worksites. The stratigraphy of the remainder of the site was not empirically investigated; accordingly, areas of integrity may remain in other parts of the former burying ground as well as the Baker Street ROW.

The fill-related artifacts from BH200 align with the industrial use of the area, though the ambiguity of such artifacts does not allow for them to be tied to a specific historic manufacture/business. Furthermore, given the dense historic urban landscape of Guelph and the numerous historically developed properties around the subject property, such artifacts could not confidently be assigned to a specific deposition event within the limits of the subject property.

Site 1 consists of a Euro-Canadian cultural layer, and the assemblage consisted largely of nails (33.20%), scrap metal fragments (22.13%), window glass shards (21.34%) and foundation material (8.30%). Based on the consideration of the assemblage as a whole, the artifacts generally date from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Excavation of Site 1 was limited to the area necessary for the footprint required for the environmental work, and the cultural layer likely extends in all cardinal directions, though the degree of which is currently unknown. The cultural layer appears to represent remains associated with one of the nearby structures fronting Baker Street or Woolwich Street, though cannot be confidently assigned to a specific commercial or industrial enterprise.

Background research demonstrated that the archaeological deposits fall within the former limits of the Public Burying Ground. The all-faith Public Burying Ground was one of the first pioneer cemeteries in Guelph. This triangular parcel of land was bounded to the east by Wyndham Street, the south by Quebec Street and the west by Yarmouth Street. The burial ground was in use from 1827 to 1853, after which interments were relocated to the Woodlawn Memorial Park Cemetery. All of the recovered artifacts can be tied to the Period II (post-closure) phase of occupation for the Baker Street site (AjHb-71). The absence of any distinct pre-1830 artifacts confirms that the archaeological deposits do not possess an early 19<sup>th</sup> century component. Based on the artifact assemblage, coupled with the results of the background research ARA proposes that the finds date from ca. 1853–1960.

The Baker Street site appears to represent a common example of an early pioneer cemetery in southern Ontario that was subsequently redeveloped and impacted by construction. Such sites are often characterized by limited artifact assemblages associated with the original interments and extensive later materials. Although no specific parallels were identified in the immediate area, the findings accord well with the current body of archaeological knowledge for this type of site.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 and Section 3.4 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, coupled with the additional guidance provided in Section 6.0 of the 2014 *RHF*, it is clear that the identified deposits have no further CHVI and do not require a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. Overall, the assemblages date primarily to post-1870, are generally unremarkable and

have little significance. Site 1 was determined to extend beyond the study area, but it seems unlikely that the continuation of the cultural layer would have further CHVI. However, the unassessed portions of the greater Baker Street site (AjHb-71) continue to retain CHVI.

## 4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area contained a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and previously assessed areas of no further CHVI. Although there was no potential for archaeological resources to be present near the surface due to the paved parking lot, the lower layers all had potential for deeply buried archaeological resources and/or human remains.

The Stage 2 assessment of the required worksites resulted in the identification of one cultural layer (Site 1) and one area with archaeological materials in a fill layer. Site 1 was identified within MW102 and the fill related artifacts were identified within BH200. No human remains or burial features were identified. The Stage 2 assessment indicated that only Site 1 was of further CHVI, necessitating further assessment. The Stage 3 assessment of Site 1 determined that it also had no further CHVI. Accordingly, the boreholes and monitoring well locations do not require any additional assessment.

Previous assessments within the former burying ground as well the Baker Street ROW indicate that the remainder of the study area retains potential for the recovery of archaeological resources and human remains. If any future impacts are proposed in these areas, it is recommended that an additional Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of soil disturbing activities. A Stage 3 assessment may also be warranted to facilitate the documentation and removal of deeply buried remains of no further CHVI so that deeper layers can be investigated.

Prior to any impacts, all areas of deeply buried archaeological potential must be subject to mechanical excavation. It is recommended that the full extent of the required area be mechanically investigated to expose any deeply buried resources in accordance with Section 2.1.7 Standard 3 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. Mechanical trenching at intervals is not appropriate given the potential for human remains across the property. An excavator or backhoe with an articulated wrist and a straight-bladed bucket must be utilized so that potential resources are not damaged. An archaeologist must be able to guide the excavation so that sections and clear profiles are visible. If any archaeological deposits possessing sufficient CHVI to support a recommendation to proceed to Stage 3 are encountered, the Stage 2 investigation must cease in that location. In some cases, the methods used in Stage 2 will be sufficient to accomplish the objectives of Stage 3, but it is often most practical to proceed immediately to Stage 3 and continue the assessment in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 3.3.3 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

Given that there are outstanding archaeological concerns within the former limits of the Public Burying Ground and adjacent roadway, no ground alterations or development of any kind may occur until the investigations are complete, a recommendation that the lands require no further archaeological assessment is made, and the associated report is entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. If human remains are encountered, the City of Guelph has confirmed that Woodlawn Cemetery will be prepared to accommodate further interments of remains associated with Guelph's early pioneers as they are discovered and that the remains will be placed in their final resting place in a special area set up in Woodlawn Memorial Park.

## 5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the 2011 *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:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 MHSTCI, 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*.
- 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.
- 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 at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

## 6.0 IMAGES



**Image 1: Site Conditions**  
(August 16, 2019; Facing Southwest)



**Image 2: Site Conditions**  
(August 22, 2019; Facing North)



**Image 3: Mechanical Excavation**  
(July 22, 2019; Facing Northeast)



**Image 4: Mechanical Excavation**  
(July 25, 2019; Facing Northwest)





**Image 5: Mechanical Excavation**  
(Nov 12, 2019; Facing East)



**Image 6: Mechanical Excavation**  
(July 23, 2019; Facing East)



**Image 7: Mechanical Excavation**  
(November 13, 2019; Facing Northeast)



**Image 8: Mechanical Excavation**  
(July 26, 2019; Facing Southeast)



**Image 9: Site 1 – Identification**  
(July 23, 2019; Facing North)



**Image 10: Site 1 – Identification**  
(July 23, 2019; Facing South)





**Image 11: Site 1 – Test Unit  
Excavation**  
(July 30, 2019; Facing West)



**Image 12: Site 1 – Test Unit  
Excavation**  
(July 30, 2019; Facing West)



**Image 13: Site Visit**  
(August 13, 2019; Facing East)



**Image 14: Site Visit**  
(August 13, 2019; Facing Northeast)



**Image 15: Mechanical Drilling**  
(August 14, 2019; Facing Northeast)



**Image 16: Mechanical Drilling**  
(August 20, 2019; Facing West)



**Image 17: Daylighting**  
(January 9, 2020; Facing South)



**Image 18: Daylighting**  
(January 9, 2020; Facing West)

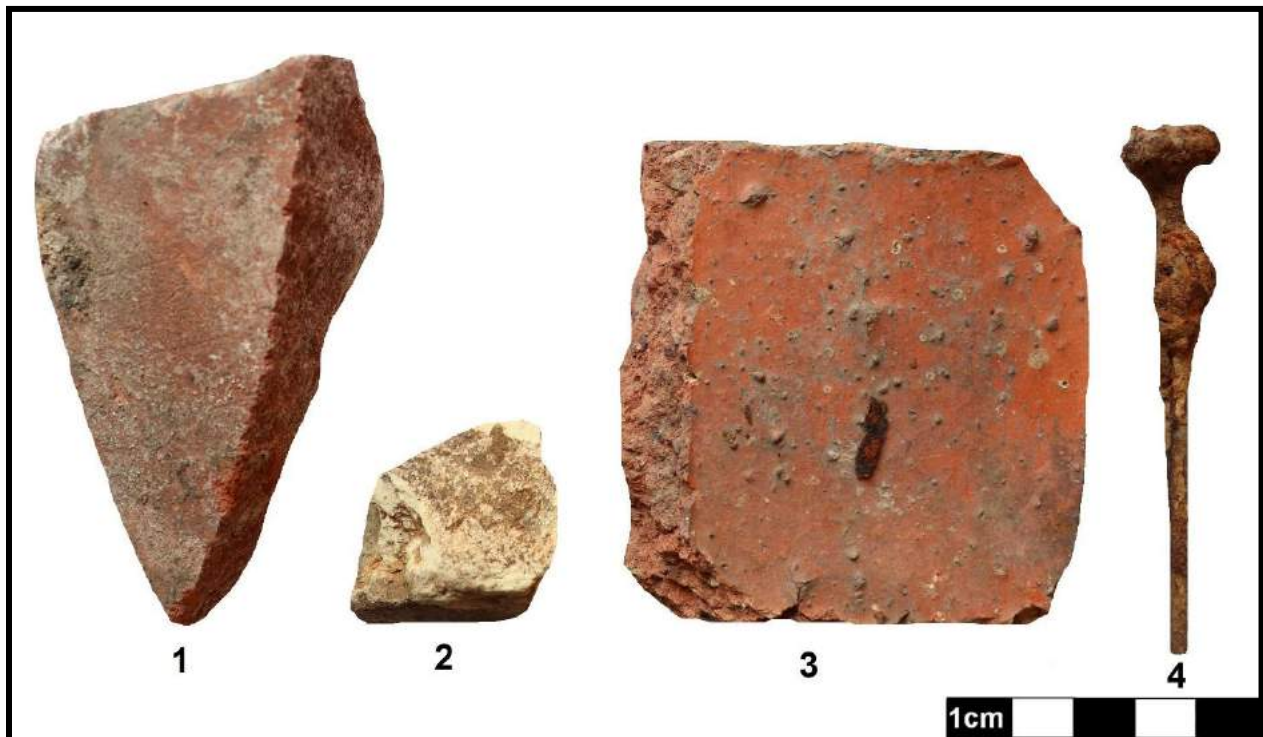


**Image 19: Daylighting**  
(January 17, 2020; Facing Southeast)



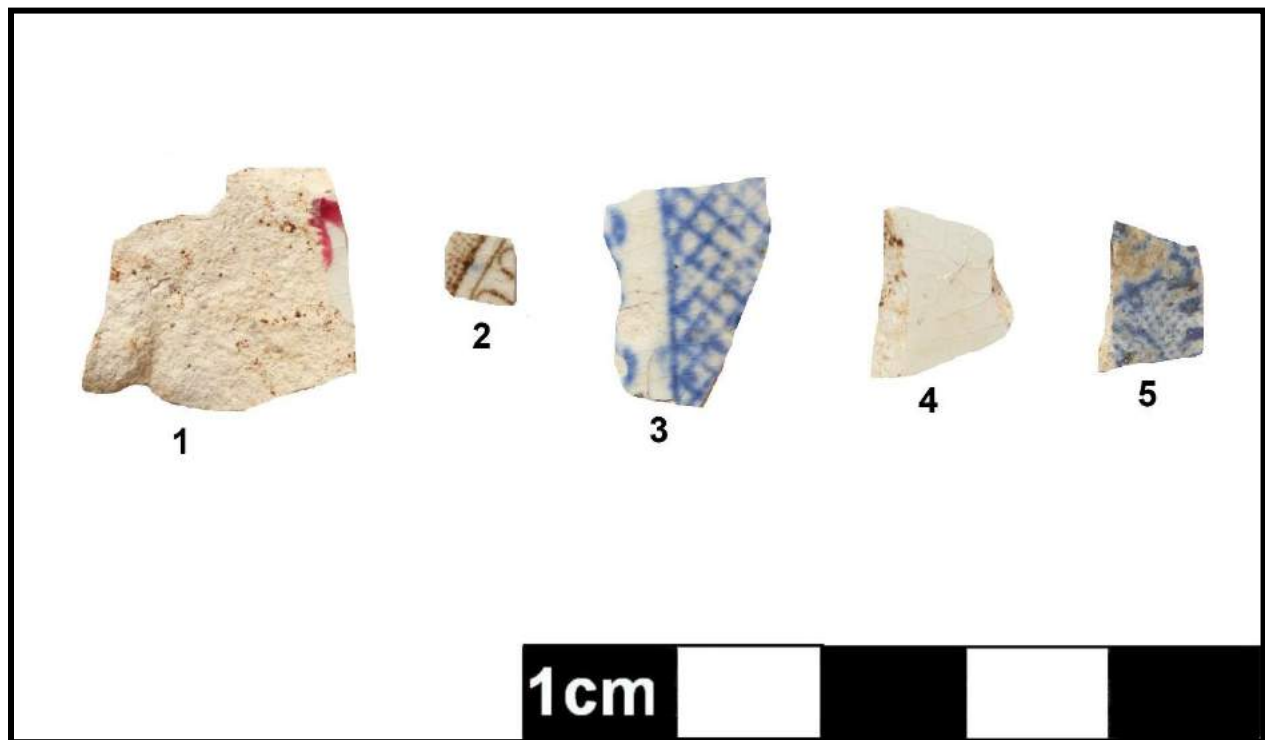
**Image 20: Daylighting**  
(January 17, 2020; Facing Northeast)





**Image 21: Sample of Architectural Artifacts**

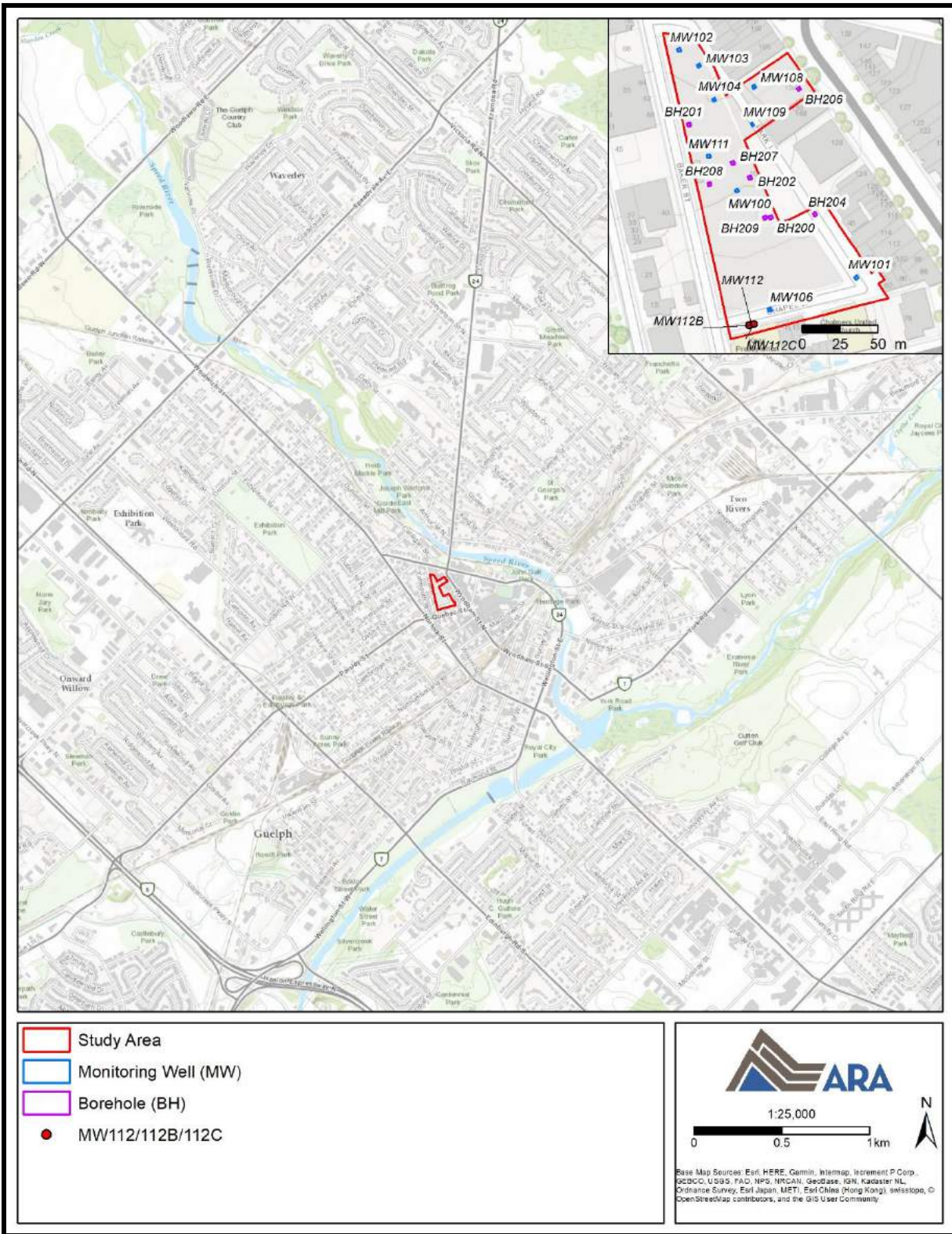
(1: Machine Made Brick, Record 26; 2: Yellow Brick, Record 52; 3: Clay Field Drainage, Record 27; 4: Cut Nail, Record 12)



**Image 22: Sample of Foodways Artifacts**

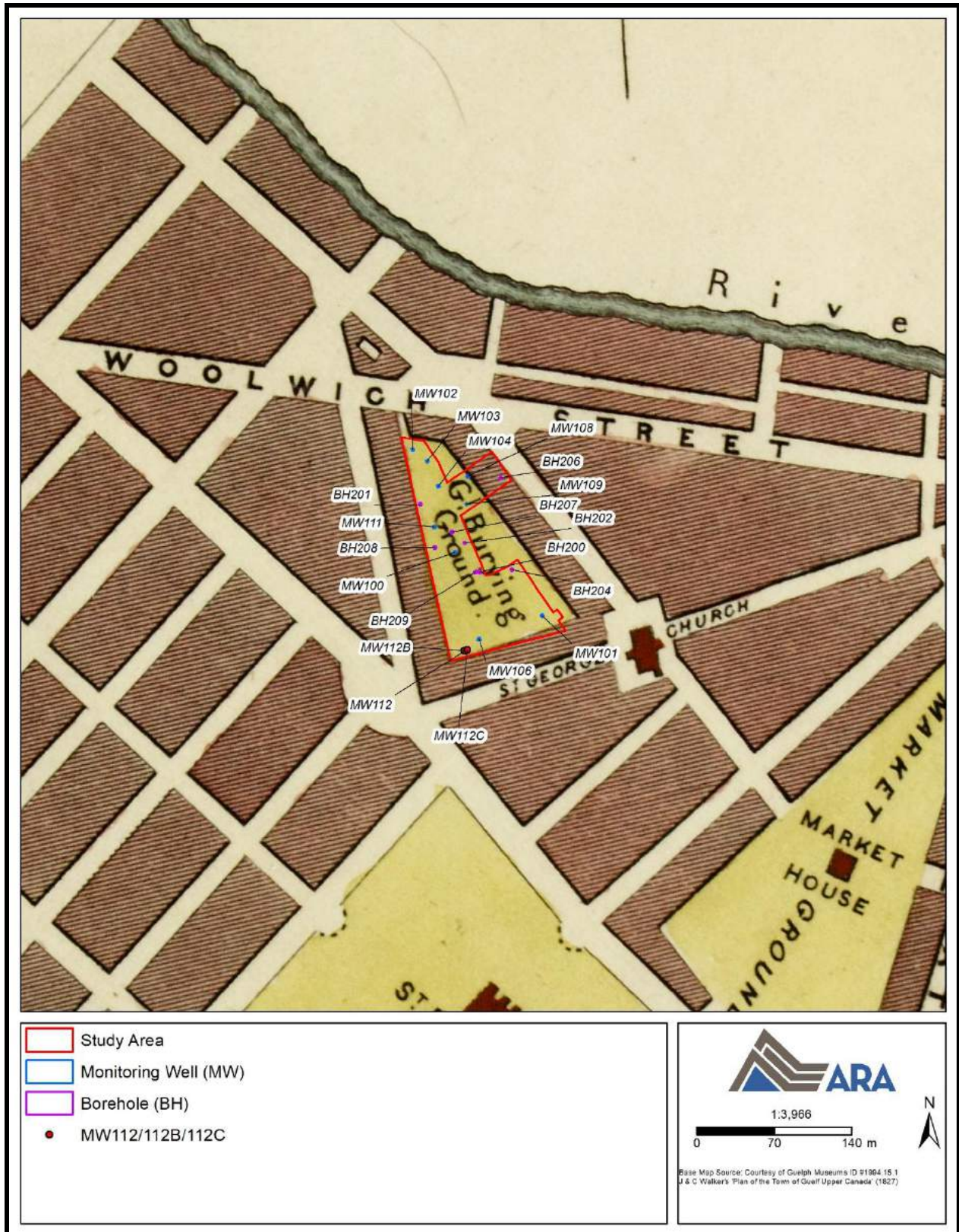
(1: Late Palette Painted Whiteware, Record 10; 2: Brown Transfer Whiteware, Record 22; 3: Blue Transfer Whiteware, Record 23; 4: General Ironstone, Record 24; 5: Line and Stipple Transfer Ind. White-Bodied Refined Earthenware, Record 46)

## 7.0 MAPS

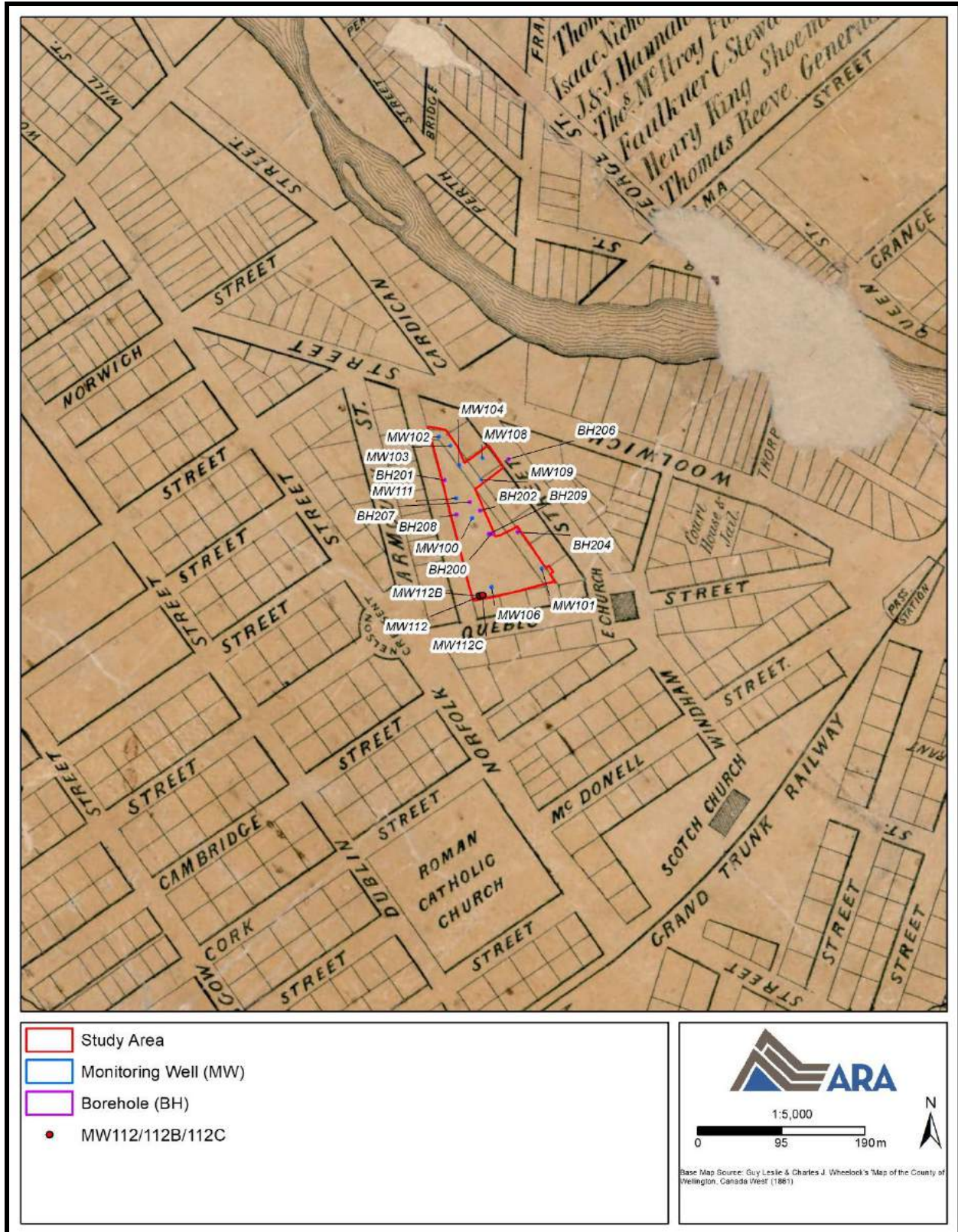


**Map 1: Location of the Study Area**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

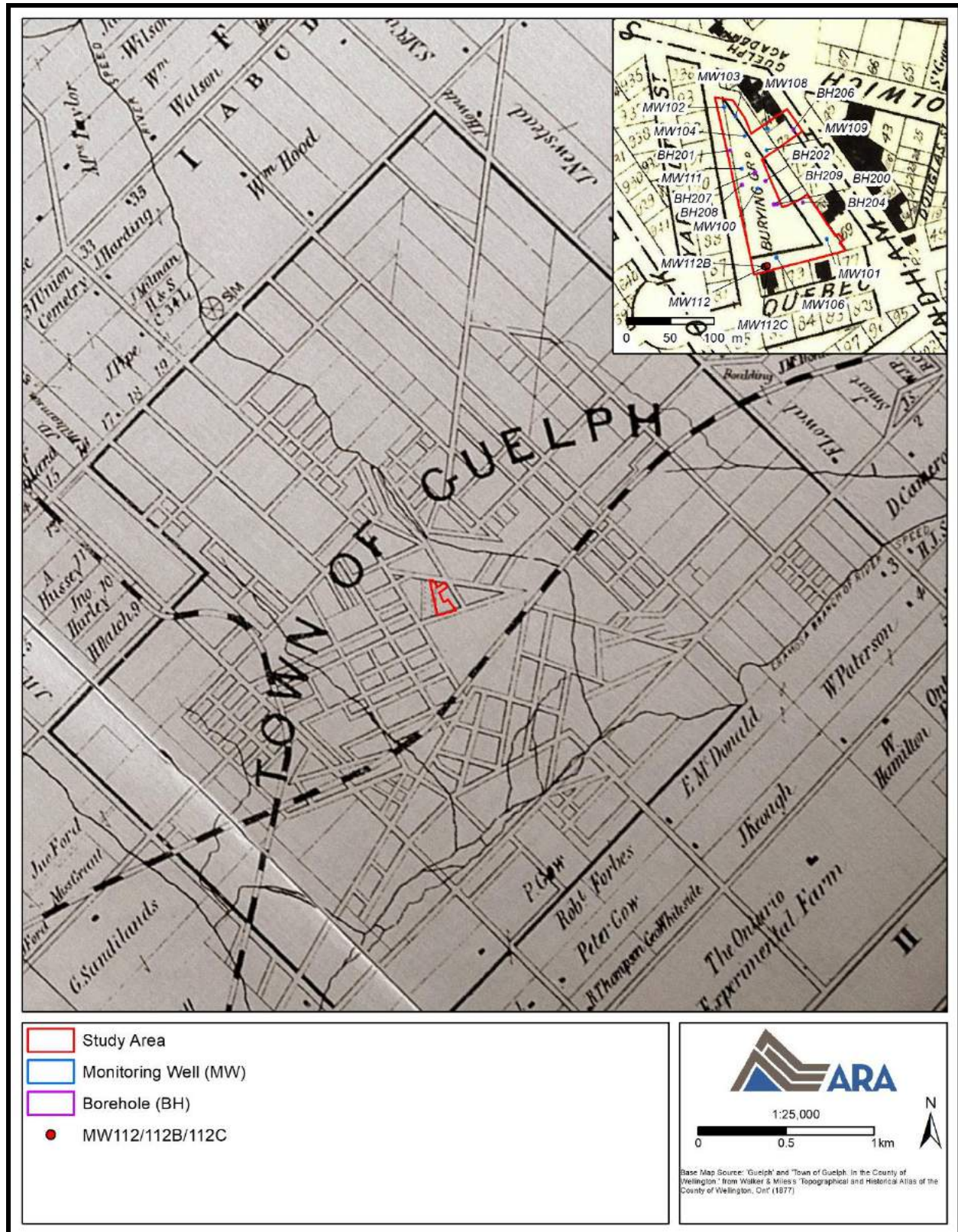






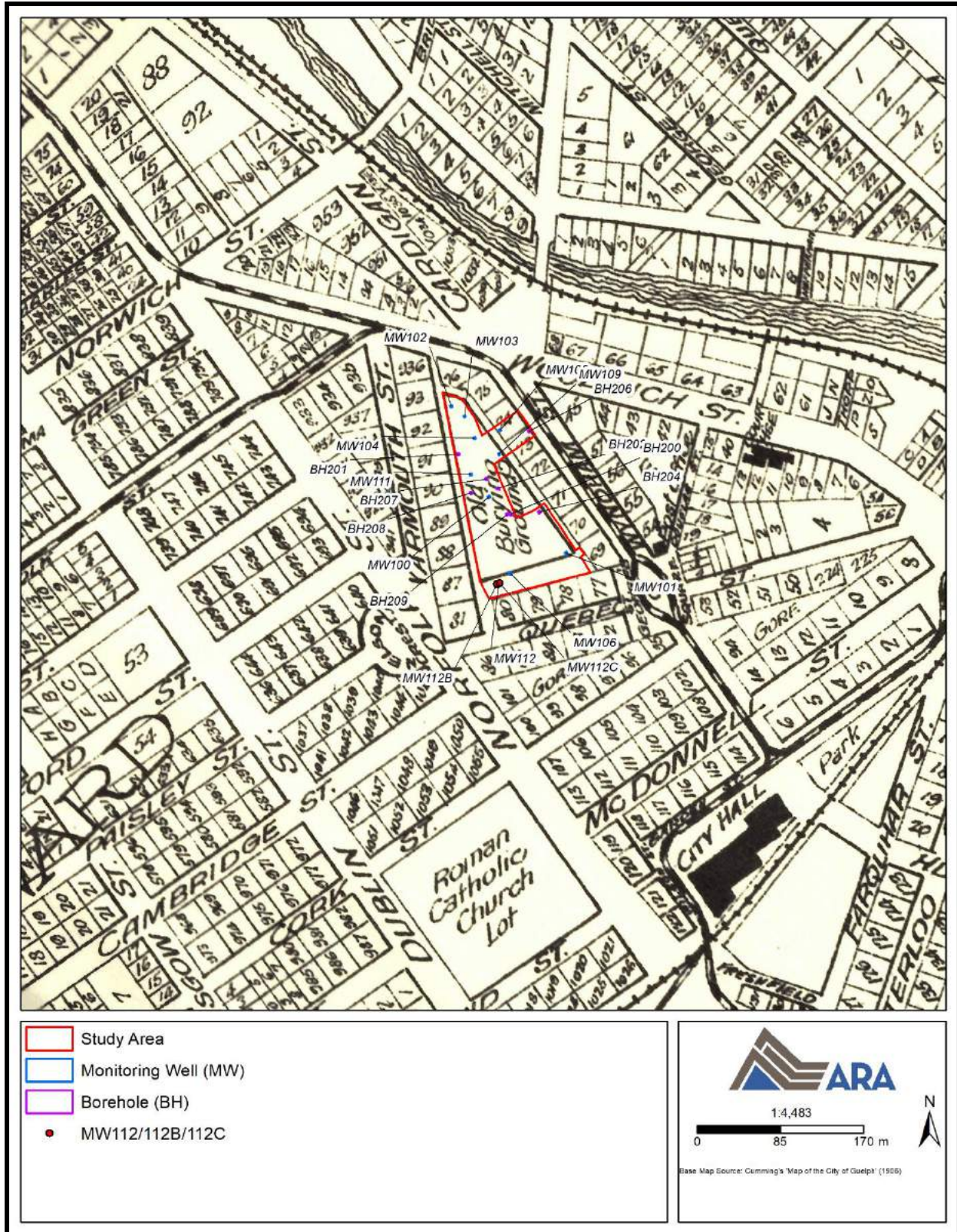






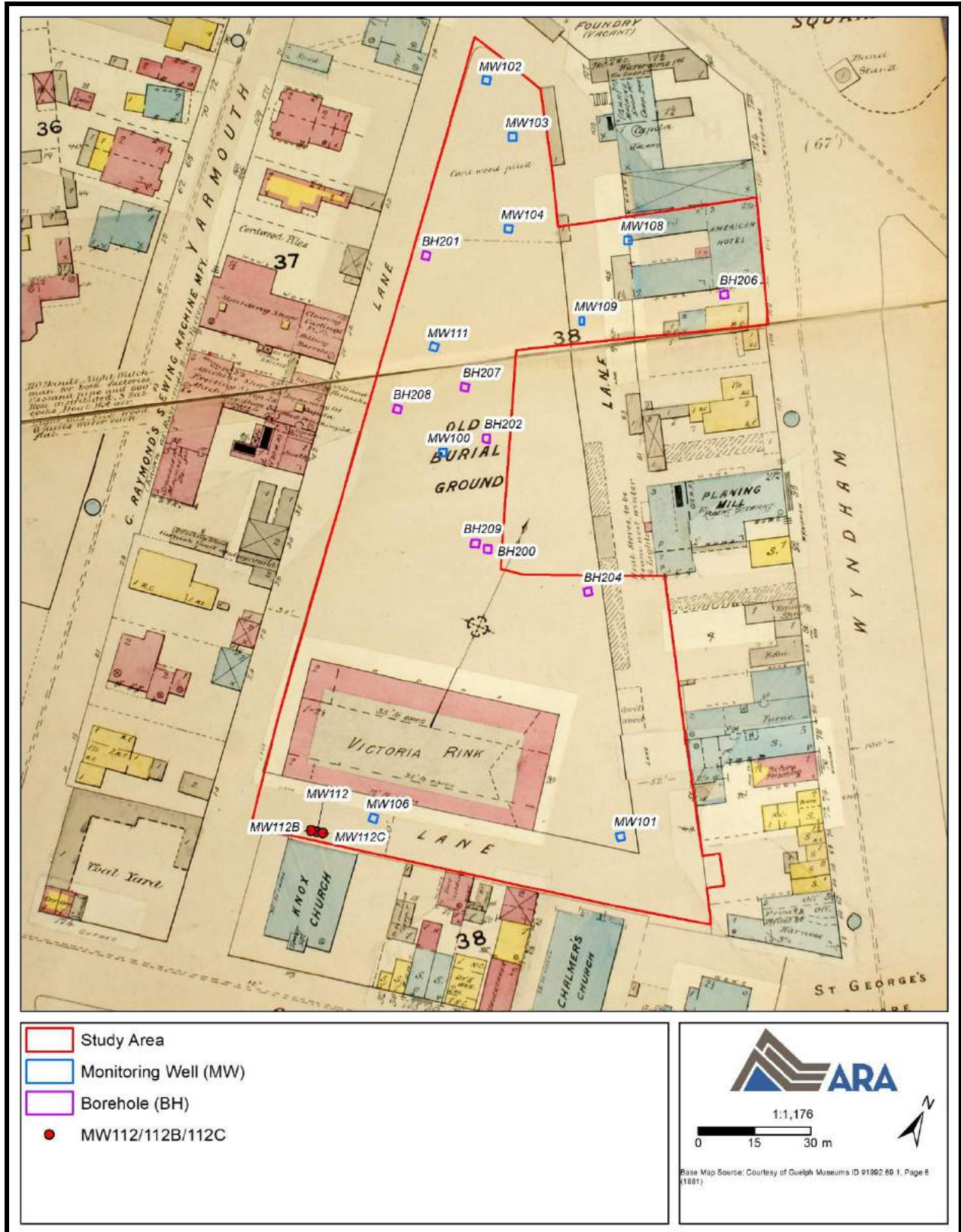
**Map 4: Guelph and Town of Guelph from Walker & Miles' Topographical and Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Canada West. (1877)**  
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; McGill University 2001)

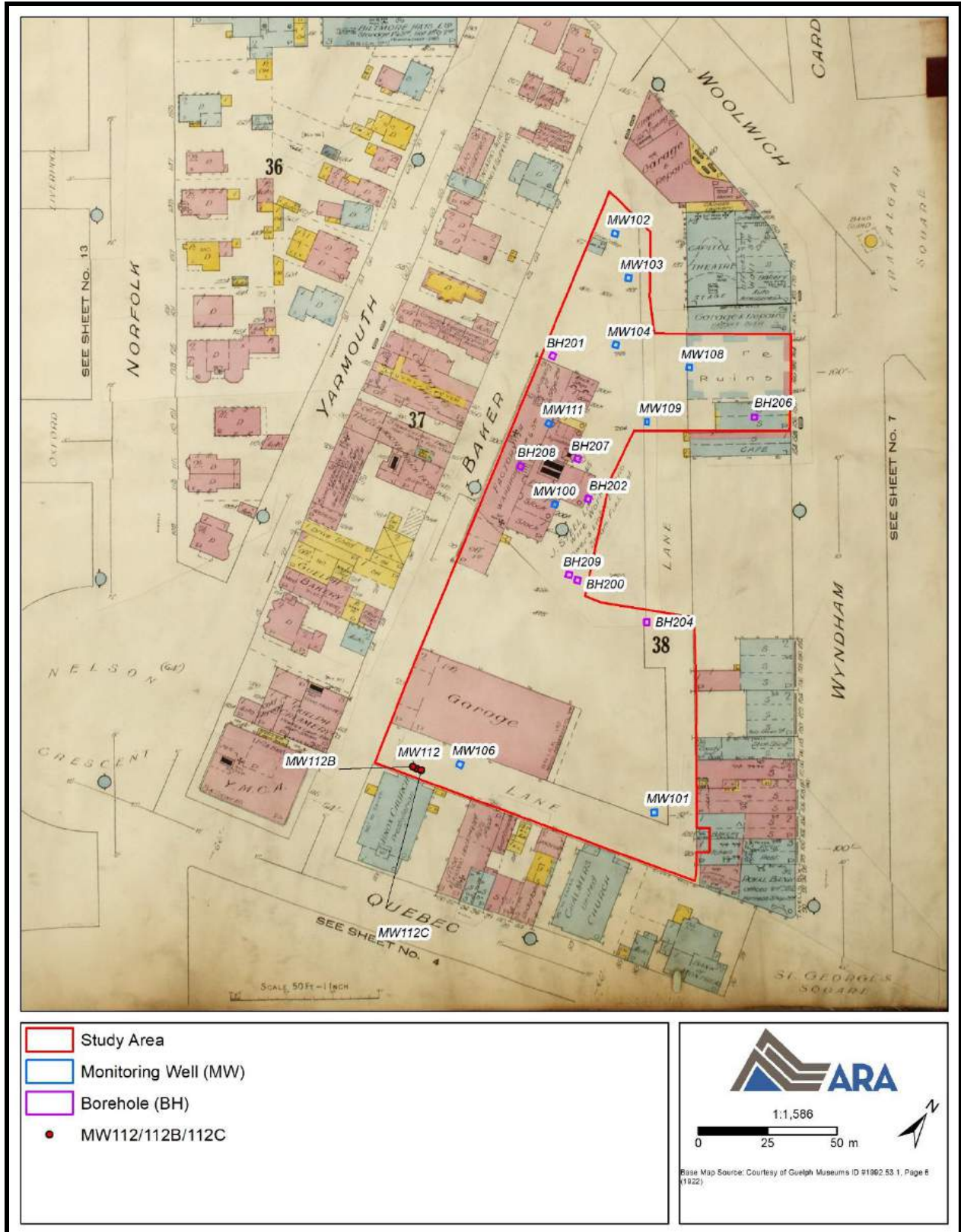




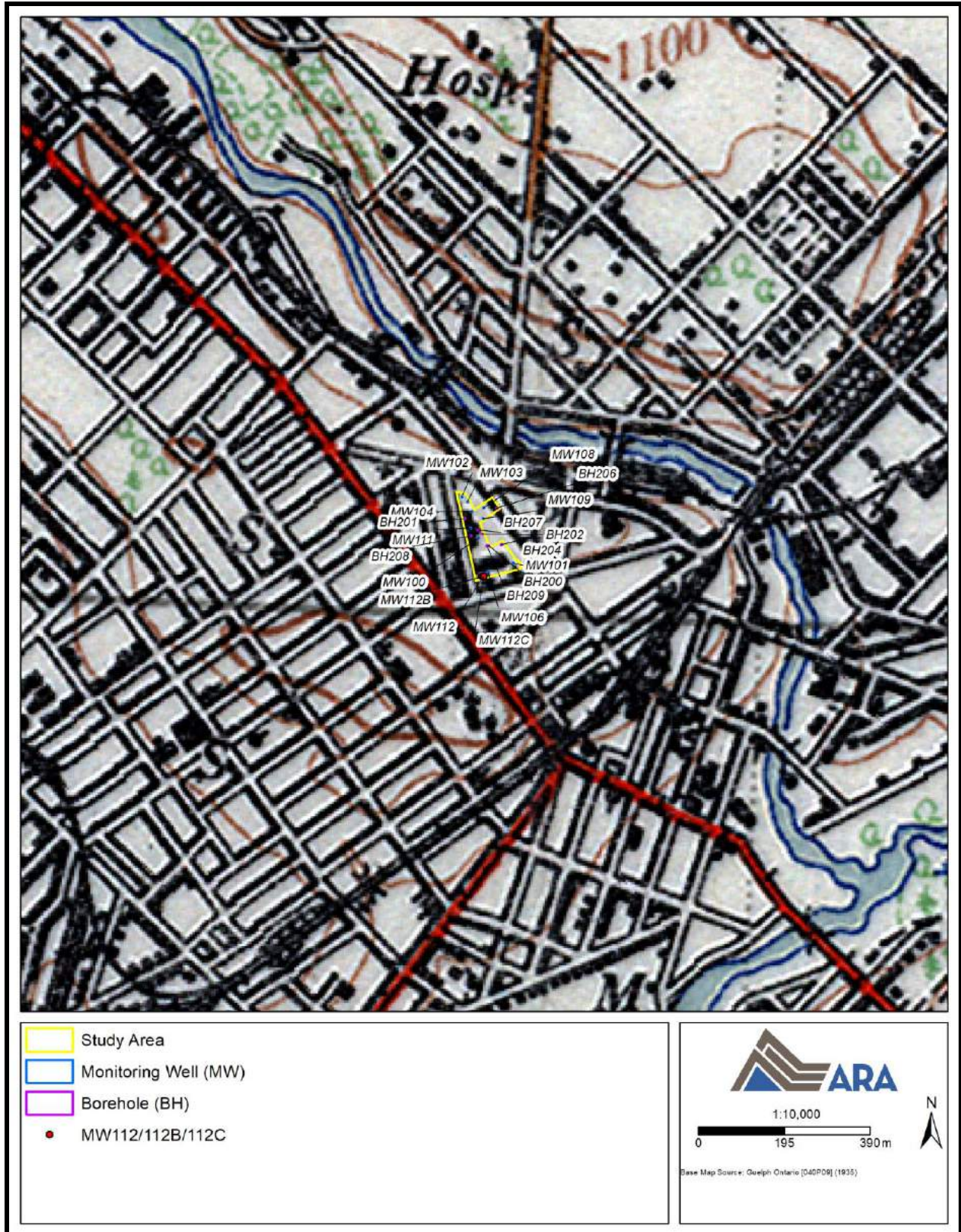
**Map 5: The Map of the City of Guelph from the Historical Atlas Publishing Co.'s  
 Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario (1906)  
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; Cumming 1972a)**





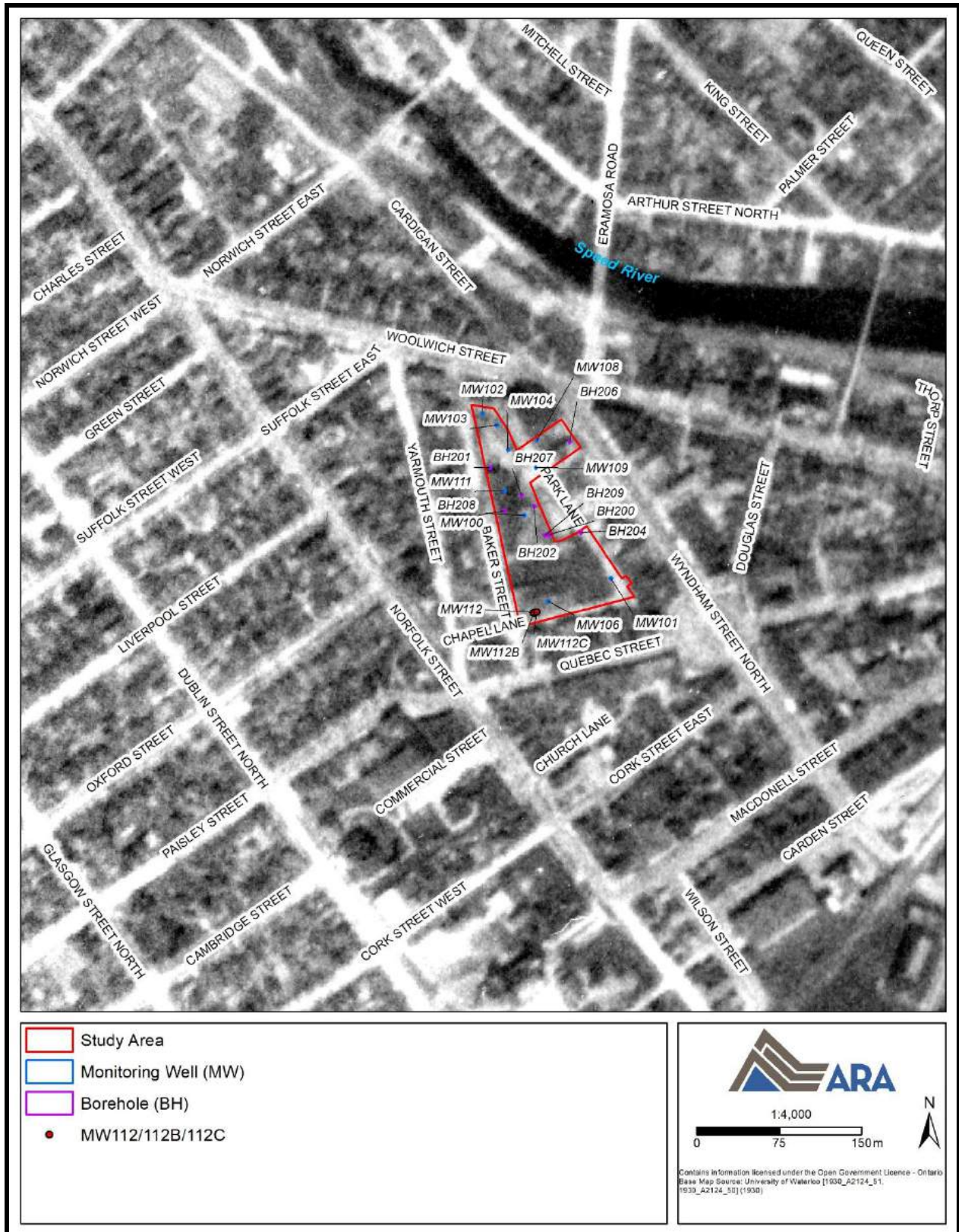






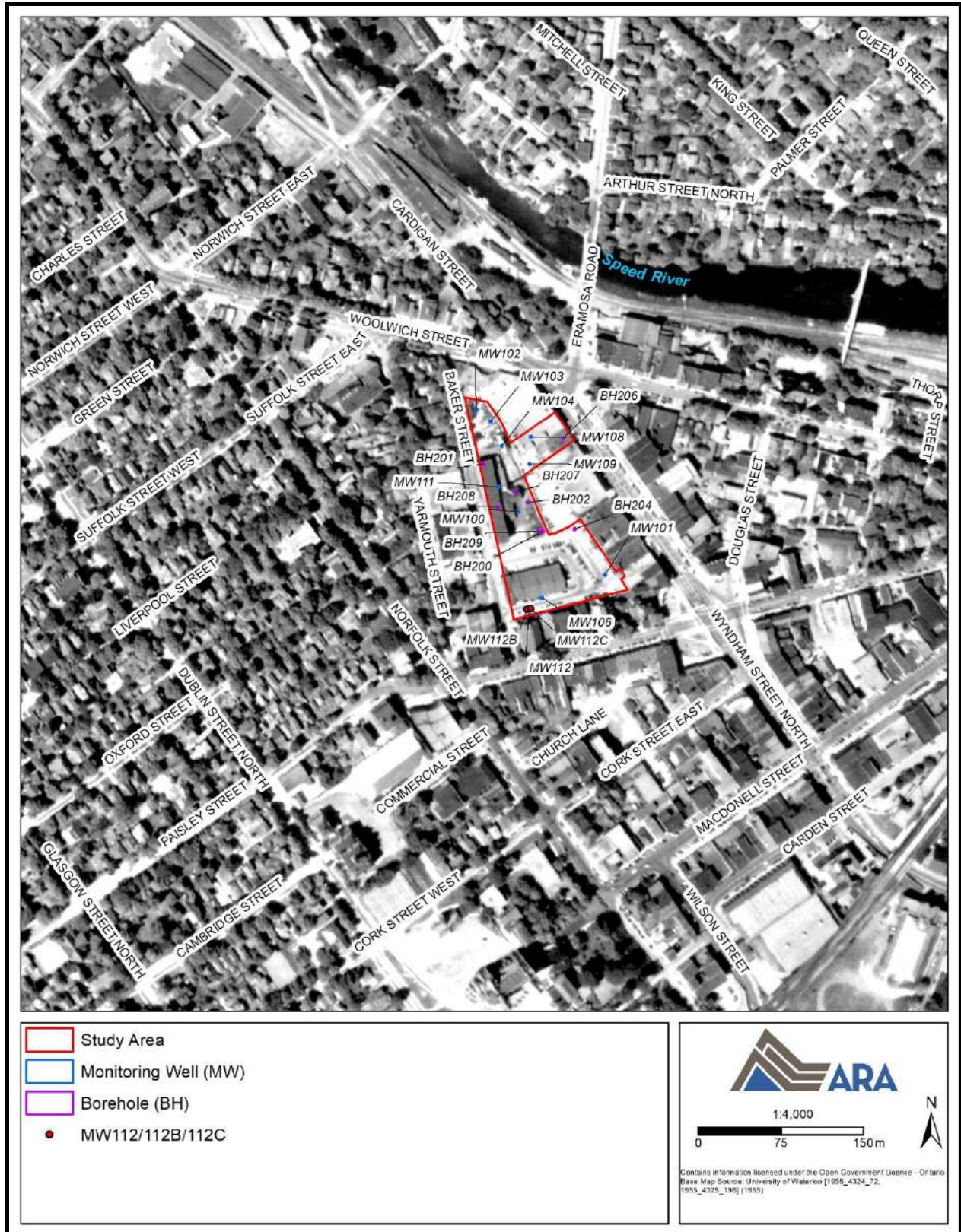
**Map 8: Topographic Map (1935)**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2019)





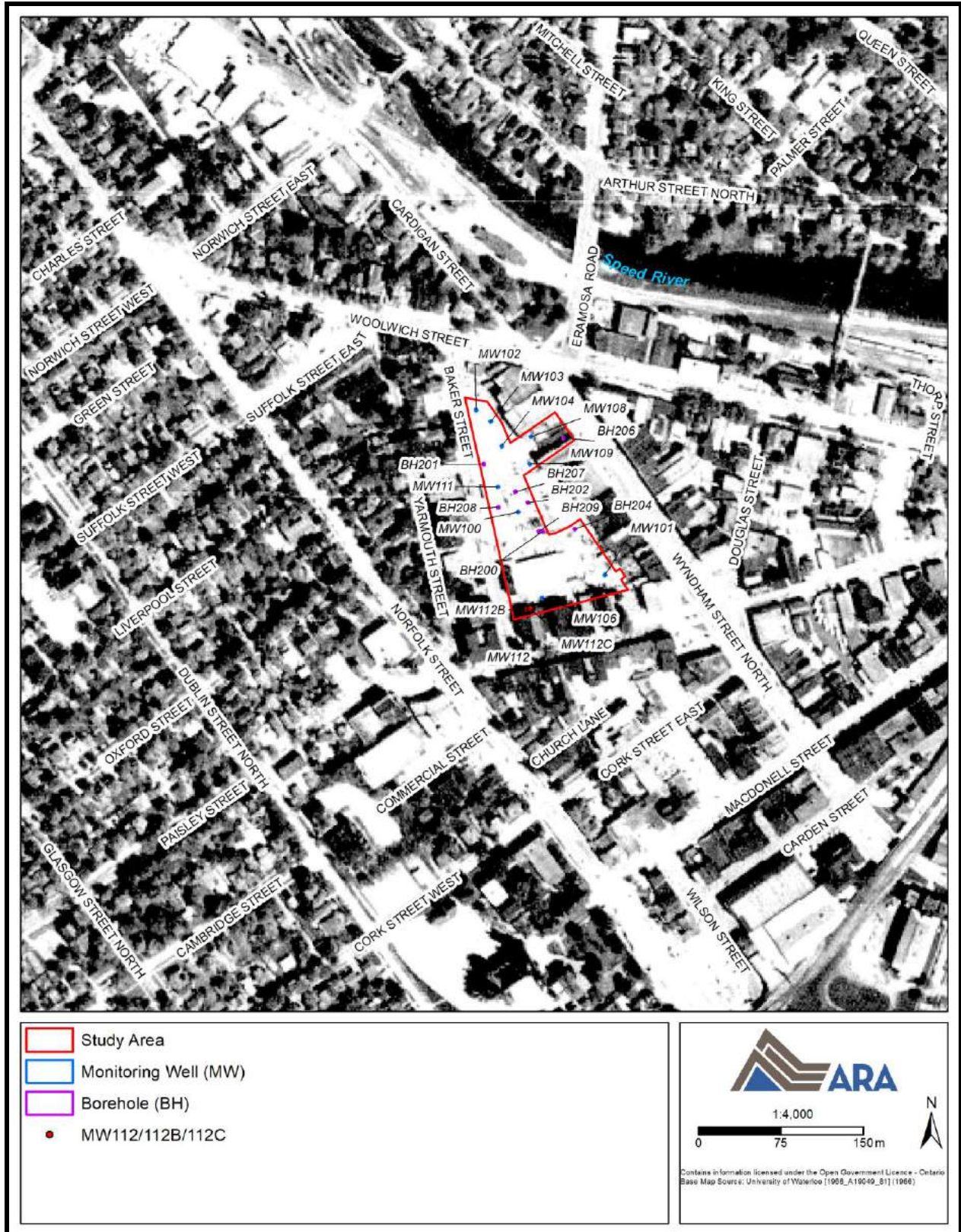
**Map 9: Aerial Image (1930)**  
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Waterloo 2019)





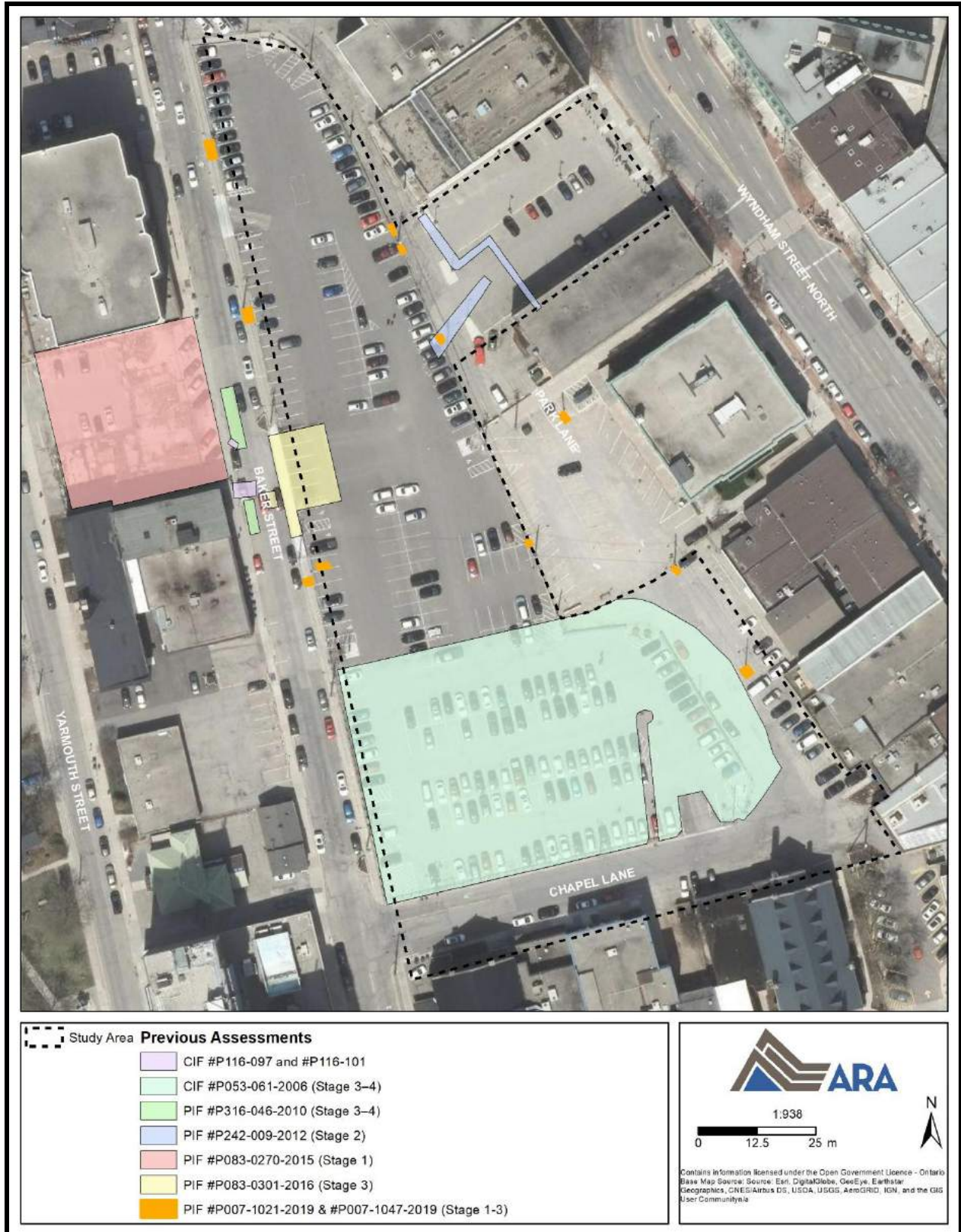
**Map 10: Aerial Image (1955)**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Waterloo 2019)





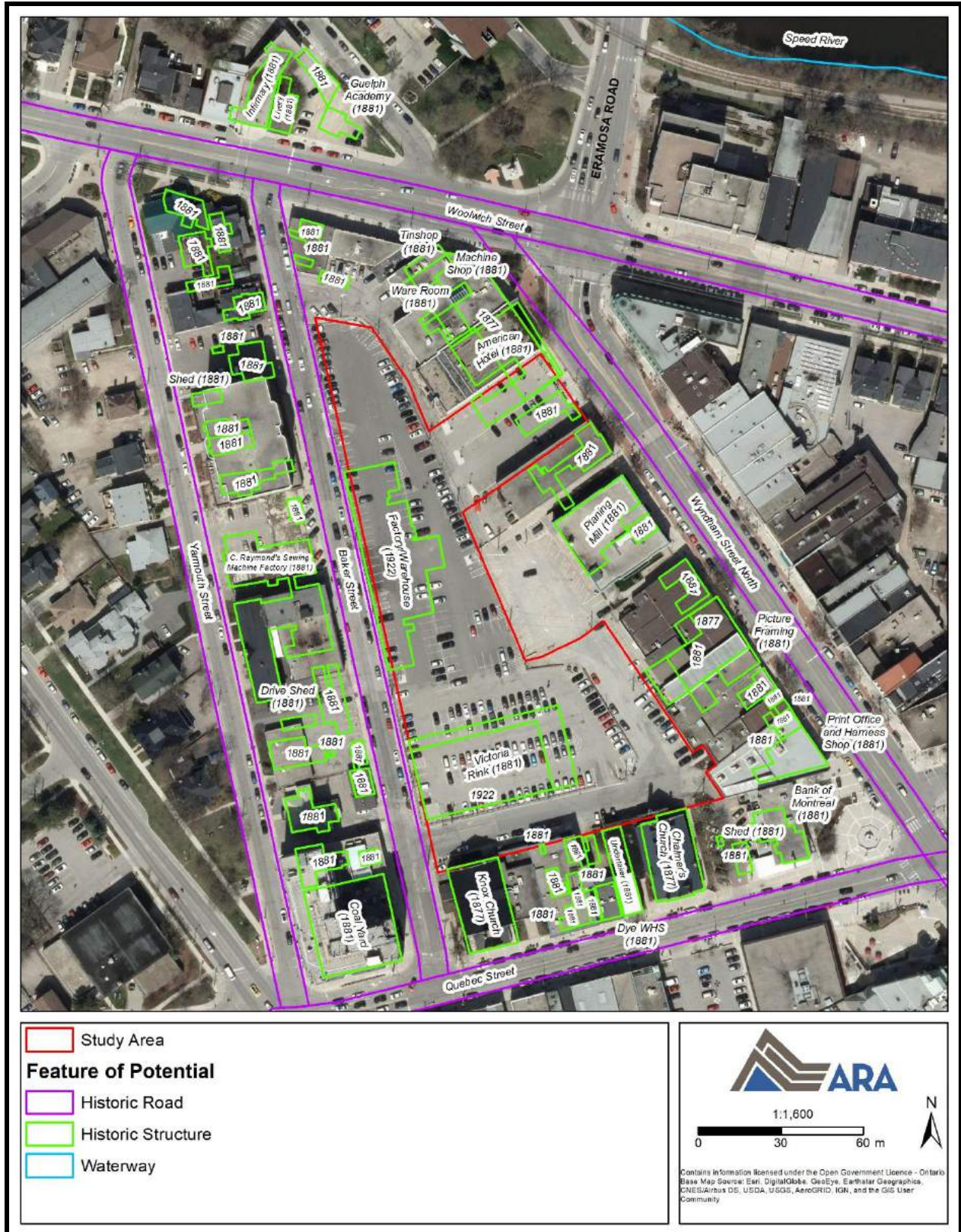
**Map 11: Aerial Image (1966)**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Waterloo 2019)





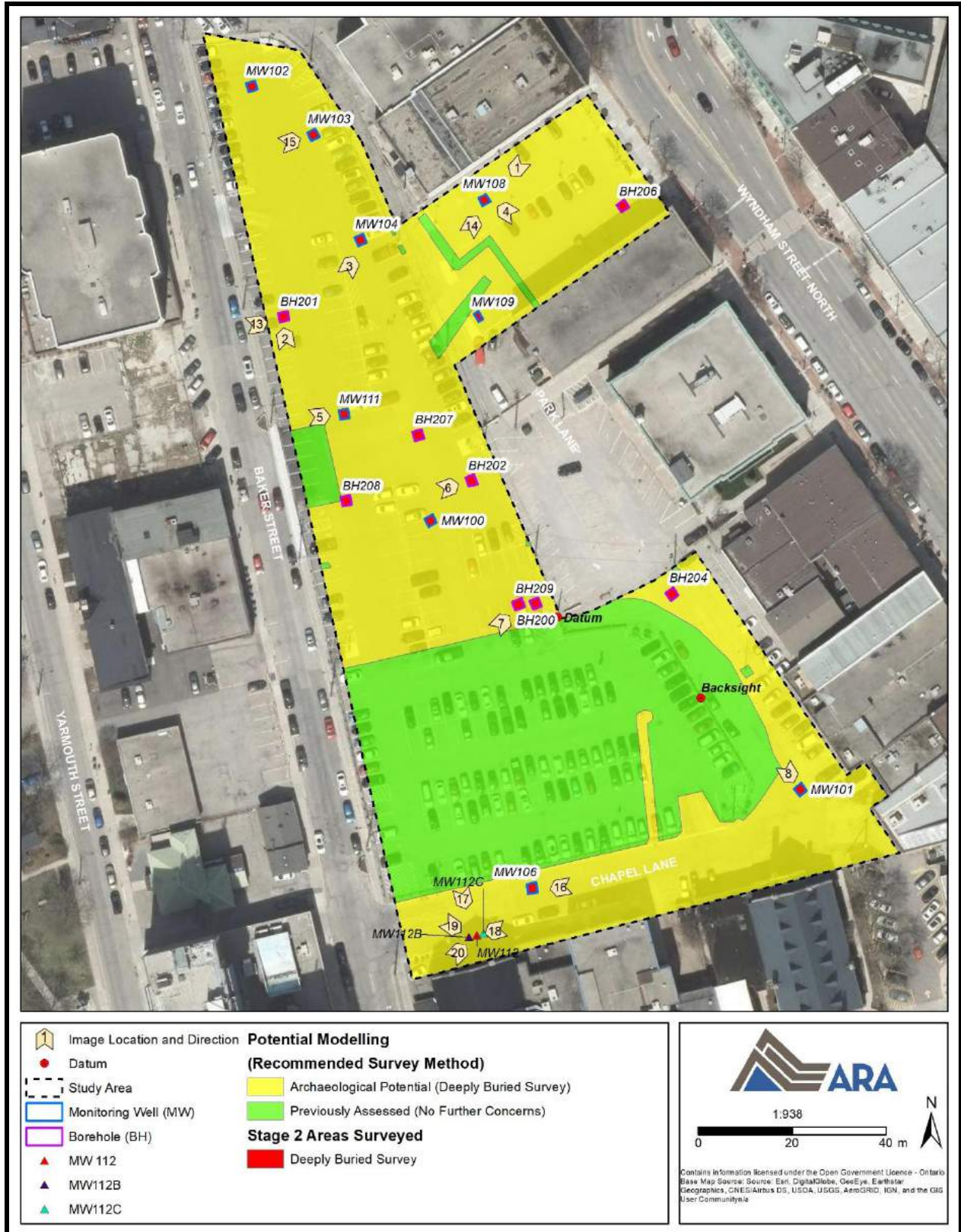
**Map 12: Previous Assessments**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)





**Map 13: Features of Potential**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)





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## **APPENDICES**

**Appendix A: Monitoring Well and Borehole Lots and Depths (cm)**

Lot	MW100	MW101	MW102	MW103	MW104	MW106	MW108	MW109	MW111	BH200	BH201	BH202	BH204	BH206	BH207	BH208	BH209
1	0-10	0-12	0-12	0-14	0-10	0-15	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-8	0-12	0-10	0-10	0-12	0-10	0-10	0-10
2				14-20	10-30	15-30		10-33				10-50	10-45				
3	10-33		12-47	20-57	30-52	50-80			10-60	8-56	12-51				10-60	10-50	10-50
4			47-70	57-71	-	30-50				56-77			45-150				
5				71-85	-												
6				85-100	-					142-173		91-100					
7	49-160		70-110		52-80				60-200		51-180				60-180		50-185
8		55-121						33-114				50-91					
9										77-111							215
10										111-135							
11		64-75								135-142							
12			110-127														
13											31-67						
14	33-49	27-55															
15						80-140		114-154					150-240				
16							10-210							12-180			
17		12-27															
18		75-156															
19		121-204															
20																	50-80
21																	80-200
22																	Unexcavated



**Appendix B: Artifact Catalogue**

Record	Provenience	Feature Notes	Lot	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
1	MW102	South	12	51	Architectural	Glass	Window Glass	Sheet					No	A922
2	MW102	South	12	1	Foodways	White-Bodied Refined Earthenware (Ind.)	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	Transfer (Blue)	ca. 1802–present	Kenyon 1991:9; Collard 1984:168	Too Burnt for Further Analysis	Yes	A922
3	MW102	South	12	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Hardware (Ind.)					No	A922
4	MW102	South	12	16	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Scrap Metal					No	A922
5	MW102	South	12	4	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut Nail	ca. 1830–1890	Adams et al. 1995:105		No	A922
6	MW102	South	12	18	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail				Too Corroded for Further Analysis	No	A922
7	MW102	South	12	1	Unclassifiable	Coal	Miscellaneous	Scrap Material					No	A922
8	MW102	North	12	3	Architectural	Glass	Window Glass	Sheet					No	A922
9	MW102	North	12	1	Foodways	White-Bodied Refined Earthenware (Ind.)	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)				Too Burnt for Further Analysis	Yes	A922
10	MW102	North	12	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	Painted (Late Palette)	ca. 1830–1870s	MACL 2002; Adams et al. 1995:102; Kenyon 1980:4–5		No	A922
11	MW102	North	12	12	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Scrap Metal					No	A922
12	MW102	North	12	12	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut Nail	ca. 1830–1890	Adams et al. 1995:105		No	A922
13	MW102	North	12	28	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail				Too Corroded for Further Analysis	No	A922
14	MW102	North	12	2	Unclassifiable	Coal	Miscellaneous	Scrap Material					No	A922
15	MW102	North	12	1	Foodways	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)				Aqua	No	A922
16	MW102	North	12	1	Foodways	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)				Olive	No	A922
17	MW102	North	12	5	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick (Unglazed)					No	A922
18	MW102	North	12	5	Architectural	Mortar	Construction Material	Foundation Material					No	A922
19	MW102	North	12	1	Activities	Coarse Red Earthenware	Agriculture or Horticulture	Flower Pot					No	A922
20	MW102	North	12	1	Personal	White Clay	Smoking and Tobacco	Pipe Bowl				Fluted	No	A922
21	MW102	North	12	1	Foodways	White-Bodied Refined Earthenware (Ind.)	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)				Brown Bands / Possible Annular Banded or Painted / Transitional	No	A922

Record	Provenience	Feature Notes	Lot	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
22	MW102	North	12	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	Transfer (Brown)	ca. 1830–1880s	MACL 2002; Kenyon 1991:10		No	A922
23	MW102	North	12	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	Transfer (Blue)	ca. 1830–present	Adams et al. 1995:102; Kenyon 1991:9		No	A922
24	MW102	North	12	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	MACL 2002; Adams et al. 1995:102		No	A922
25	BH200		11	3	Architectural	Mortar	Construction Material	Foundation Material					No	A922
26	BH200		11	2	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick (Unglazed)	Machine Made Brick	late 19th century–present	Adams et al. 1995:95		No	A922
27	BH200		11	1	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Drainage (Field)	Clay Drainage	ca. 1862–1960s	Stuyt et al 2005:1		No	A922
28	BH200		11	3	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick (Unglazed)					No	A922
29	BH200		11	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Scrap Metal				Ferrous with Mortar Attached / Possible Nail / Too Corroded for Further Analysis	No	A922
30	MW102		12	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Sheet Metal					No	A922
31	MW102		12	13	Architectural	Mortar	Construction Material	Foundation Material					No	A922
32	MW102		12	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)				Blue	No	A922
33	MW102		12	1	Foodways	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)				Aqua	No	A922
34	MW102		12	2	Foodways	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)				Amber	No	A922
35	MW102		12	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)					No	A922
36	MW102		12	16	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail				Too Corroded for Further Analysis / Possible Cut Nails	No	A922
37	MW102		12	3	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut Nail	ca. 1830–1890	Adams et al. 1995:105		No	A922
38	MW102		12	16	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Scrap Metal					No	A922
39	MW102		12	1	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick (Unglazed)					No	A922
40	MW102		12	1	Personal	White Clay	Smoking and Tobacco	Pipe Stem					No	A922
41	MW102		12	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1830–present	Adams et al. 1995:102		No	A922

Record	Provenience	Feature Notes	Lot	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
42	MW102		12	4	Foodways	White-Bodied Refined Earthenware (Ind.)	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)					No	A922
43	MW102		12	3	Architectural	Mortar	Construction Material	Foundation Material					No	A922
44	MW102		12	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1830–present	Adams et al. 1995:102		No	A922
45	MW102		12	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	MACL 2002; Adams et al. 1995:102		No	A922
46	MW102		12	1	Foodways	White-Bodied Refined Earthenware (Ind.)	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	Transfer (Line and Stipple)	1803–early 1900s	Samford 2016:35–36; Adams et al. 1995:102	Blue Transfer	Yes	A922
47	MW102		12	1	Foodways	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)				Aqua	No	A922
48	MW102		12	10	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Scrap Metal					No	A922
49	MW102		12	2	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail				Too Corroded for Further Analysis / Possible Cut Nails	No	A922
50	MW102		12	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut Nail	ca. 1830–1890	Adams et al. 1995:105		No	A922
51	MW102		12	2	Unclassifiable	Composite	Miscellaneous	Scrap Metal				Ferrous with Copper-Alloy / Possible Utensil Part / Too Corroded for Further Analysis	No	A922
52	MW102		12	1	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick (Unglazed)	Yellow Brick	1850–early 1900s	Adams et al. 1995:95		No	A922
53	MW102		12	6	Organics	Bone	Faunal	Mammalia				Sawed	No	A922
54	MW102		12	5	Organics	Bone	Faunal	Mammalia					No	A922
55	MW102		12	3	Organics	Bone	Faunal	Mammalia				Calcined	Yes	A922
56	MW102		12	5	Organics	Bone	Faunal	Mammalia					No	A922
57	MW102	South	12	3	Organics	Bone	Faunal Remains	Mammalia				Calcined	Yes	A922
58	MW102	North	12	7	Organics	Bone	Faunal Remains	Mammalia				Calcined	Yes	A922
59	MW102	North	12	3	Organics	Bone	Faunal Remains	Mammalia				Burnt	Yes	A922