

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

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Jun 1, 2018

Paul Ritchie (P392)
Stantec Consulting
300W - 675 Cochrane Markham ON L3R 0B8

RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 115 Watson Parkway North, Guelph, Ontario.", Dated May 1, 2018, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on May 7, 2018, MTCS Project Information Form Number P392-0242-2018, MTCS File Number 0008517

Dear Mr. Ritchie:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.¹ This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the assessment of the study area as depicted in Figure 5 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

Stantec was retained by CP REIT Ontario Properties Limited to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the area to be impacted by the proposed development on 115 Watson Parkway North in the Geographic Township of Guelph, former Wellington County, now City of Guelph, Ontario. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment, involving background research and a property inspection, resulted in the determination that the study area retains no archaeological potential as it has been subject to extensive land disturbance, as indicated in Figure 5. No further archaeological assessment of the study area is required.

This recommendation is the same as the recommendation previously arrived at by ASI in their Stage 1 archaeological assessment report (ASI 2018) for the Clythe Station Treatment and Pumping Station project which also includes the current study area.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been

entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Paige Campbell
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Amy Chan, Choice Properties Limited Partnership
Amy Chan, Choice Properties Limited Partnership

¹In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.



**Stage 1 Archaeological
Assessment of 115 Watson
Parkway North, Guelph, Ontario.**

Part of Lot 5, Concession 3, Division C,
Geographic Township of Guelph, now the
City of Guelph, Wellington County, Ontario

May 1, 2018

Prepared for:

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Licensee: Paul David Ritchie
License Number: P392
PIF Number: P392-0242-2018
Project Number: 160940538

ORIGINAL REPORT

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Executive Summary

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by CP REIT Ontario Properties Limited to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the area to be impacted by the proposed development on 115 Watson Parkway North in the Geographic Township of Guelph, former Wellington County, now City of Guelph, Ontario. The study area comprises approximately 6.7 hectares of land, consisting of a graded grassy field, modern construction debris, a sparsely treed area, and an artificial pond.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was triggered by the *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)* (Government of Ontario 2014) which has been issued under section 3 of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a). The PPS states that decisions affecting planning matters may be affected by other legislation; for archaeological work that would include the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “*development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.*”

During the review of previous relevant reports concerning the study area, it was determined that the study area had been previously subject to Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of an assessment for the development of the Clythe Station Treatment and Pumping Station (Archaeological Services Inc. 2017). This assessment concluded that the study area had been disturbed. The property inspection for the current assessment resulted in the determination that the entire study area was subjected to extensive land disturbance which has removed archaeological potential. Thus, in accordance with Section 1.3.2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the study area retains no archaeological potential as it includes extensive land disturbance. **No further archaeological assessment of the study area is required.**

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

Project Personnel

Project Manager:	Arthur Figura, MA (P083)
Licensed Archaeologist:	Paul David Ritchie, MA (P392)
Field Director:	Jeffrey Muir, BA, CAHP (R304)
Report Writer:	Caitlin Simmons, M.Sc. (R1060)
GIS Specialist:	Brian Cowper, HNC
Quality Review:	Jeffrey Muir, BA, CAHP (R304)
Independent Review:	Jim Wilson, MA (P001)

Acknowledgements

Proponent Contact:	Amy Chan, CP REIT Jonathan Rodger, Zelinka Priamo Ltd.
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport:	Robert von Bitter Sarah Gletnak

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by CP REIT Ontario Properties Limited to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the area to be impacted by the proposed development on 115 Watson Parkway North, Geographic Township of Guelph, former Wellington County, now City of Guelph, Ontario (the Project). The study area comprises approximately 6.7 hectares of land, consisting of a graded grassy field, modern construction debris, a sparsely treed area, and an artificial pond (Figures 1 and 2).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was triggered by a request from the City of Guelph as part of a Site Plan Approval for the Project. This forms part of the *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)* (Government of Ontario 2014) which has been issued under section 3 of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a). The PPS states that decisions affecting planning matters may be affected by other legislation; for archaeological work that would include the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “*development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.*”

Permission to enter the subject properties and conduct the archaeological assessment was granted by Jonathan Rodger of Zelinka Priamo Ltd. on behalf of CP REIT Ontario Properties Limited.

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

- To provide information about the study area’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions;
- To evaluate the study area’s archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Stantec archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic, and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps;
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area;
- A review of the relevant official plans to identify and scheduled areas of cultural heritage value or archaeological potential; and
- A property inspection of the study area.

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1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

“Contact” is typically used as a chronological benchmark in discussing Aboriginal archaeology in Canada and describes the contact between Aboriginal and European cultures. The precise moment of *contact* is a constant matter of discussion. Contact in what is now the province of Ontario is broadly assigned to the 16th century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016).

The post-contact Aboriginal occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking communities by the New York State Iroquois and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Konrad 1981; Rogers 1978; Schmalz 1991). Once the Iroquois moved further into southern Ontario due to conflict with the French, the Ojibway moved into the Bruce Peninsula and the surrounding area (Schmalz 1991). This is also the period in which the Mississaugas are known to have moved into southern Ontario and the lower Great Lakes watersheds (Konrad 1981). In southwestern Ontario, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) were immigrating from Ohio and Michigan in the late 1700s (Feest and Feest 1978:778-779).

Despite the differentiation among these Algonkian groups in Euro-Canadian sources, there was a considerably different view by Algonkian groups concerning their self-identification during the first few centuries of European contact. These peoples relied upon kinship ties that cut across European notions of nation identity (Bohaker 2006:277-283). Many of the British-imposed nation names such as Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, or Mississauga artificially separated how self-identified Anishinaabeg classified themselves (Bohaker 2006:1-8) and as a result a number of these groups were culturally and socially more alike than contemporary European documentation might indicate.

The nature of Aboriginal settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon their territory. Despite this shift, however, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to ... systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, First Nations peoples of Southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout Southern Ontario which show continuity with past peoples, even if they have not been recorded in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

The study area first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record on December 7, 1792 as part of Treaty Number 3, which details the surrender of land to the Crown by the Mississaugas. Treaty Number 3 was:

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...made with the Mississa[ug]ja Indians 7th December, 1792, though purchased as early as 1784. This purchase in 1784 was to procure for that part of the Six Nation Indians coming into Canada a permanent abode. The area included in this Treaty is, Lincoln County excepting Niagara Township; Saltfleet, Binbrook, Barton, Glanford and Ancaster Townships, in Wentworth County; Brantford, Onondaga, Tusc[a]r[o]ra, Oakland and Burford Townships in Brant County; East and West Oxford, North and South Norwich, and Dereham Townships in Oxford County; North Dorchester Township in Middlesex County; South Dorchester, Malahide and Bayham Township in Elgin County; all Norfolk and Haldimand Counties; Pelham, Wainfleet, Thorold, Cumberland and Humberstone Townships in Welland County.

(Morris 1943:17-18)

While it is difficult to exactly delineate treaty boundaries today, Figure 3 provides an approximate outline of Treaty Number 3 (identified by the letter "D").

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The study area falls within part of Lot 5, Concession 3, Division C, Geographic Township of Guelph in the County of Wellington, Ontario. Originally belonging to the District of Wellington formed in 1838, Wellington County was named after Arthur Wellesley, the First Duke of Wellington. In 1854, Wellington County became an individual entity incorporating 12 townships and towns, including the Township of Guelph, now the City of Guelph.

The Township of Guelph was acquired by the government in 1792 but settlement did not begin for 35 years (Johnson 1977). This was a result of government policy, which set aside more than two million acres to form the Township of Guelph as crown reserves for new settlers once areas were established and the money from the leased land would support the government (Johnson 1977, Mika and Mika 1981). The township is bounded to the northeast by the Township of Eramosa, to the south by the Township of Puslinch, and to the northwest and west by the Townships of Nichol and Pilkington (Irwin & Burnham 1867). John McDonald conducted a survey of the area in 1830 and the Township of Guelph was officially founded in 1827 by John Galt (Mika and Mika 1981:188). Galt thereafter selected Guelph as the headquarters for the Canada Company. Originally the town of Guelph was only one square mile in area from Speed River to Edinburgh Road. Waterloo Road, known as the "Broad Road" and now Highway 8, was cut through the forest by Absalom Shade and opened for travel in the summer of 1827 which allowed more settlers access to the southern part of the township (Mika and Mika 1981:186). The Toronto and Guelph Railway Company broke ground for the Toronto-Guelph railroad line in 1853 and it was completed three years later creating important economic and social opportunities for the new town of Guelph (Johnson 1977). Later bought by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, the railroad which crosses over the southeast border of Lot 5, Concession 3, Division C, connected Sarnia to Montreal, and was eventually connected to the transcontinental rail system (Library and Archives Canada 2005). The township was organized as a district municipality in 1851 (Irwin & Burnham 1867) and the City of Guelph was incorporated as a city in 1879. The majority of the region surrounding the study area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for industrial and agricultural purposes (Historica Canada 2017).

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1.2.2.1 Historical Mapping

The study area at 115 Watson Parkway North, Geographic Township of Guelph, now the City of Guelph, Wellington County, Ontario is on part of Lot 5, Concession 3, Division C. The lot is on a corner, rectangular in shape, with Watson Road running along the northeast property line and York Road running along the southeast property line.

An investigation of historic mapping shows long-term Euro-Canadian land ownership of the study area. The first representation of the study area is with the 1861 Map of Wellington County (Leslie & Wheelock 1861). The map shows D. Duggan to be the land owner of Lot 5. This is consistent with the 1867 *Gazetteer & Directory of the County of Wellington* which lists Daniel, Cornelius, and Patrick Duggan as the farmers (freeholders) on Lot 5, Concession 3, Division C (Irwin & Burnham 1867:37). No structures or historic features are present on the lot or within the current study area. The Grand Trunk Railway crosses the southeast border of the property but does not fall within the study area. In the 1877 *Illustrated Atlas of the County of Wellington* (Walker & Miles 1877) the landowner is “Mrs. Duggan” (Figure 4). A tributary to the Eramosa river is running through the east corner of the lot, and the Grand Trunk Railway is still present. A structure is depicted on the property within the current study area. By 1906, the *Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario* (Lloyd 1906) shows that Lot 5 has been subdivided and the northern third of the property is now owned by William Fleming. The current study area is located within the southern two-thirds of the property, which now has Valentine Bielski listed as the landowner. There is a driveway and historic structure close to the Eramosa River tributary depicted on the map. This is consistent with modern mapping of the study area which shows a driveway and area where a structure used to be standing in the same vicinity (Figure 5).

1.2.3 Reports with Relevant Background

The City of Guelph Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Properties (2018) lists one heritage property within the vicinity of the study area. Currently the Guelph Christian Life Church, the building at 3 Watson Road South, is a designated cultural heritage property, originally constructed circa 1873. The one-storey Italianate building is in the same location as the school depicted on both the 1877 and 1906 historical atlases (Walker & Miles 1877, Lloyd 1906). This property is approximately 250 metres to the southeast, on the opposite side of York Road.

During the review of previous relevant reports concerning the study area, it was determined that the study area had been previously subject to Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of an assessment for the development of the Clythe Station Treatment and Pumping Station (Archaeological Services Inc. 2017). This assessment concluded that the study area had been disturbed. Three additional archaeological assessments have also been conducted within the vicinity of the study area (Table 1). The reports are further discussed in Section 1.3.3.

Table 1: Archaeological Reports within the Study Area Vicinity

Author	Report Title	PIF Number
Parker, L. R. Bud 2001	<i>A.A. Proposed Draft Plan of Subdiv., 23T-98501, Part of Lot 6, Conc. 3, Div. C, and Lot 6, Conc. 4, Div. C, City of Guelph, County of Wellington</i>	2001-007-003
Parker, L. R. Bud 2006	<i>Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1-2): P.T. Valeriot Property, Part of Lot 4, Conc. 3, Div. C, and Lot 34 and Part of Lot 32, RP 53, City of Guelph, County of Wellington</i>	P043-034-2006
This Land Archaeology Inc. 2014	<i>Original Report on the 2013 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment: Guelph Watson 5-3 Inc. Property, Lot 5 Concession 3, Division C, Geographic Township of Guelph, City of Guelph, Wellington County, Ontario.</i>	P395-0004-2013

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Author	Report Title	PIF Number
Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) 2017	<i>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Clythe Station Treatment and Pumping Station Part of Lots 5-6, Concession 3, Division C and Part of Lots 4-6, Concession 4, Division C, (Former Township of Guelph), City of Guelph, County of Wellington, Ontario</i>	P094-0241-2017

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The subject property is situated within the “Guelph Drumlin Field” (Chapman and Putnam 1984:137).

The drumlins of this field are not so closely grouped as those of some other areas and there is more intervening low ground, which is largely occupied by fluvial materials. The till in these drumlins is loamy and calcareous, and was derived mostly from dolostone of the Amabel Formation so strategically exposed along the Niagara Cuesta...The till throughout is rather stony, with large surface boulders being more numerous in some localities than others...The ice which moulded this drumlin field advanced from the southeast and the front of the melting receding glacier was at right angles to this, that is, down slope of the plain. The drainage of the ice front was consequently able to find progressively lower and lower outlets, so that the drumlin field is furrowed by more or less parallel valleys running almost at right angles to the trend of the drumlins themselves. There are also numerous interconnecting cross valleys which occupy deeper depressions between drumlins. Along the sides of these valleys there are broad sand and gravel terraces, while the bottoms are often swampy...Incidental to this pattern are the several gravel ridges or eskers which cross the plain in the same general direction as the drumlins.

(Chapman and Putnam 1984:137-138)

The surficial geology of the study area consists of a silt to sandy silt matrix characteristic of the Ontario-Erie lob of Port Stanley till (Ontario Geological Survey 2012). The study area is underlain by Burford loam in the southeast corner of the property and Guelph loam elsewhere. There is a small ribbon of Donnybrook sandy loam along the east edge of the study area (Government of Canada 1963). All three soil types are grey-brown podzolic soil with good drainage. Guelph loam forms a loam till while the other two soil types are characterized by gravel inclusions (Government of Canada 1963). In the 1867 *Gazetteer & Directory of the County of Wellington*, the soil within the Geographical Township of Guelph is described as being “of the best quality, consisting of long, rolling, sweeping stretches of land, with strips of swamps and swale between” (Irwin & Burnham 1867). This soil is considered a good general-purpose soil which is easily worked and fertile (Chapman and Putnam 1984:138) and suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal agriculture.

The study area is located within the Grand River watershed, which covers all lands drained by the Grand River and its tributaries. An unnamed tributary of the Eramosa River runs 50 metres southeast of the study area, and the Eramosa River is approximately 1.14 kilometres to the south.

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1.3.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Resources

This portion of Ontario has been occupied by First Nations peoples since the retreat of the glaciers approximately 11,000 years ago. For the majority of this time people followed a hunter gatherer lifestyle, moving seasonally between areas of localized resource abundance during the archaeologically defined Paleo-Indian and Archaic Periods. The study area is close to the Eramosa River, which would supply enough natural resources to serve as hunting grounds or areas for resource extraction for nearby First Nations groups. Table 2 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Wellington County, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 2: Cultural Chronology of Wellington County

Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000 - 8400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400 - 8000B.C.	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 - 6000 B.C.	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000 - 2500 B.C.	environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Lamoka (narrow points)	2000 - 1800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broad Points	1800 - 1500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 - 1100B.C.	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 - 950 B.C.	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 - 400 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 B.C. - A.D.500	increased sedentism
	Princess Point	A.D. 550 - 900	introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 900 - 1300	emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1300 - 1400	long longhouses (100m +)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1400 - 1650	tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Aboriginal	Various Algonkian Groups	A.D. 1700 - 1875	early written records and treaties
Late Historic	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1796 - present	European settlement

1.3.3 Previously Identified Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the ASDB maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system.

In Canada, archaeological sites are registered within the Borden system, a national grid system designed by Charles Borden in 1952 (Borden 1952). The grid covers the entire surface area of Canada and is divided into major units containing an area that is two degrees in latitude by four degrees in longitude. Major units are designated by upper case letters. Each major unit is subdivided into 288 basic unit areas, each containing an area of 10 minutes in latitude by 10 minutes in longitude. The width of basic units reduces as one moves north due to the curvature of the earth. In

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southern Ontario, each basic unit measures approximately 13.5 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. In northern Ontario, adjacent to Hudson Bay, each basic unit measures approximately 10.2 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. Basic units are designated by lower case letters. Individual sites are assigned a unique, sequential number as they are registered. These sequential numbers are issued by the MTCS who maintain the ASDB. The archaeological site under review is within Borden Block AjHb.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that three archaeological sites are previously registered within a one kilometre radius of the study area (Government of Ontario 2018a). Table 3 provides a summary of the registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area.

Table 3: Registered Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
AjHb-49	Fabio	Middle Archaic, Stanly/Neville	Findspot
AjHb-50	Simon-Wood	Late Archaic, Genesee	Findspot
AjHb-72	Murphy	Euro-Canadian	Homestead

The Fabio Site (AjHb-49) and the Simon-Wood Site (AjHb-50) were identified and documented through the 2001 archaeological assessment completed by L. R. Bud Parker titled *A.A. Proposed Draft Plan of Subdiv., 23T-98501, Part of Lot 6, Conc. 3, Div. C, and Lot 6, Conc. 4, Div. C, City of Guelph, County of Wellington* (Parker 2001). The Fabio Site (AjHb-49) consisted of an isolated Stanly/Neville projectile point associated with the Middle Archaic cultural period. The Simon-Wood Site (AjHb-50) consisted of an isolated Genesee projectile point associated with the Late Archaic cultural period. Both sites were identified during Stage 2 pedestrian survey and no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

The Murphy Site (AjHb-72) was identified and documented through the 2006 archaeological assessment also completed by L. R. Bud Parker titled *Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1-2): P.T. Valeriot Property, Part of Lot 4, Conc. 3, Div. C, and Lot 34 and Part of Lot 32, RP 53, City of Guelph, County of Wellington* (Parker 2006). The Murphy Site (AjHb-72) consisted of 30 Euro-Canadian artifacts associated with a homestead. A stone cellar or foundation was also observed. The site was identified during Stage 2 test pit survey and no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

In addition to the reports associated with these registered sites, one archaeological assessment was conducted within 50 metres of the study area and one archaeological assessment has already been conducted for the study area (Government of Ontario 2018b). In 2013 This Land Archaeology Inc. conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment (PIF Number P395-0004-2013) on the part of Lot 5, Concession 3, Division C to the north of Watson Parkway North, north of the current study area (This Land Archaeology Inc. 2014). The assessment involved a test pit survey of areas exhibiting archaeological potential, and the photo documentation and mapping of areas of low

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archaeology potential or showing signs of modern disturbance. No archaeological material or features were identified during the assessment and no further work was recommended. In 2017 ASI completed a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of eight land parcels for the Clythe Station Treatment and Pumping Station, where Site 8 covers the current study area (ASI 2017). The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area had been subjected to deep soil disturbance and did not retain any archaeological potential. No further assessment was recommended (ASI 2017).

The Official Plan of the City of Guelph (2014) was reviewed as part of the background research for this archaeological assessment. The Official Plan acknowledges the value and importance of archaeological resources; recognizes the existence of archaeological potential in accordance with provincial criteria; and requires archaeological assessment as part of any planning proposal. This Official Plan does not specifically schedule any lands as possessing archaeological potential or as constituting archaeologically sensitive areas. It does specify that both the Six Nations of the Grand River and Mississaugas of the New Credit shall be notified in the event of the identification of burial sites or significant archaeological resources relating to their cultural heritage (City of Guelph 2018).

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the study area was conducted under PIF Number P392-0242-2018 issued to Paul David Ritchie, MA, by the MTCS. The study area comprises approximately 6.7 hectares of land, consisting of a graded grassy field, modern construction debris, a sparsely treed area, and an artificial pond.

Field Methods

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2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment compiled available information about the known and potential archaeological resources within the study area and a random spot check property inspection, in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 2.1, Standard 1, to evaluate the study area for areas of disturbance, areas of poor drainage, areas of steep slope, or areas retaining low archaeological potential. The Stage 1 property inspection was conducted by Jeffrey Muir, BA, CAHP (R304), of Stantec, and took place on March 27, 2018. The weather was overcast and cool. Weather conditions, visibility, and lighting conditions were sufficient to conduct the property inspection.

Photos 1 to 15 (shown in Figure 5) document the existing conditions within the study area. The property inspection identified lands within the study area consisting of a graded grassy field, (Photos 1 to 7, and 13 to 15), sparsely treed area (Photos 8 to 10) and an artificial pond (Photos 11 to 12). The entire study area has been subjected to extensive modern land disturbance. There is construction debris from a demolished building piled at the end of a driveway off of Watson Parkway North (Photos 4 to 6) and graded soil is evident when examining the ground surface (Photos 10 and 14).

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Stantec applied criteria indicative of archaeological potential, as held by the MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011:Section 1.3.1), to determine areas of archaeological potential within the study area. These variables include proximity to previously registered archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may be indicative of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Government of Ontario 2011: Section 2.1).

Distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011: Section 1.3.1) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps;
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

Based on mapping the study area is located within the Grand River Watershed. An unnamed tributary to the Eramosa River runs 50 metres southeast of the study area and the Eramosa River itself is located 1.14 kilometres to the south. The local water sources provide potable water and a variety of subsistence resources. Examination of the study area's natural environment identified soil conditions suitable for Aboriginal agriculture, as well as areas of elevated topography in the Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:137). Further, an examination of the ASDB identifies two Aboriginal archaeological sites within approximately one kilometre of the study area. Taking this in to consideration, the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the study area was judged to be moderate to high.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements, early transportation routes, and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. According to the historic mapping reviewed in Section 1.2.2.1, the area study area is immediately adjacent to historic roads. Some of the early transportation corridors in this part of the Township of Guelph that are in the vicinity of the study area include: the Eramosa River , the Toronto and Guelph Railway later called the Grand Trunk Railway, Watson Road, and York Road. The study area also includes the remains of a driveway and historic building present on both the 1877 and 1906 Historical Atlases of the area (Walker & Miles 1877; Lloyd 1906). Further, an examination of the ASDB identified one Euro-Canadian archaeological site within

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 115 WATSON PARKWAY NORTH, GUELPH, ONTARIO

Analysis and Conclusions
May 1, 2018

approximately one kilometre of the study area. Considering this evidence, the Euro-Canadian archaeological potential of the study area is judged to be moderate to high.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 property inspection, the entire study area was subjected to extensive land disturbance which has removed archaeological potential (Photos 1 to 15 in Section 7.1). A review of the historic mapping shows that a structure was situated within the study area throughout the 20th century, however, piles of rubble and debris are now present at the end of the driveway as a result of its demolition. The landscape shows signs of grading and modern disturbance with large cobbles and gravel mixed into the soil matrix. There is an artificial slope up from Watson Road North and Watson Parkway North, and a tree line bordering the study area. A small artificial pond is also present. In accordance with Section 1.3.2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) the study area does not retain any archaeological potential. This determination aligns with the analysis and conclusions previously reached by ASI that the property retains no archaeological potential due to deep soil disturbance (ASI 2018).

Recommendations
May 1, 2018

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Stantec was retained by CP REIT Ontario Properties Limited to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the area to be impacted by the proposed development on 115 Watson Parkway North in the Geographic Township of Guelph, former Wellington County, now City of Guelph, Ontario. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment, involving background research and a property inspection, resulted in the determination that the study area retains no archaeological potential as it has been subject to extensive land disturbance, as indicated in Figure 5. **No further archaeological assessment of the study area is required.**

This recommendation is the same as the recommendation previously arrived at by ASI in their Stage 1 archaeological assessment report (ASI 2018) for the Clythe Station Treatment and Pumping Station project which also includes the current study area.

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18 (Government of Ontario 1990b). The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS), a letter will be issued by the MTCS 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* (Government of Ontario 1990b) 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 fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

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* (Government of Ontario 1990b). 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* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (Government of Ontario 2002) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 115 WATSON PARKWAY NORTH, GUELPH, ONTARIO

Bibliography and Sources
May 1, 2018

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 115 WATSON PARKWAY NORTH, GUELPH, ONTARIO

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Images
May 1, 2018

7.0 IMAGES

7.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Western edge of study area bordering Watson Parkway North, man-hole indicates buried infrastructure, facing south.



Photo 2: View of study area, large cobbles and gravel in graded field, facing northeast.



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 115 WATSON PARKWAY NORTH, GUELPH, ONTARIO

Images
May 1, 2018

Photo 3: View of study area from north corner of study area, large cobbles in graded field, facing southeast.



Photo 4: Piled cobbles and rubble around entrance to study area from Watson Road North, facing southwest.



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 115 WATSON PARKWAY NORTH, GUELPH, ONTARIO

Images
May 1, 2018

Photo 5: View of driveway with debris on either side, facing southwest.



Photo 6: Piled debris and rubble around entrance to study area from Watson Road North, facing northeast.



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 115 WATSON PARKWAY NORTH, GUELPH, ONTARIO

Images
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Photo 7: View of graded grassy field along Watson Road North, facing northwest.



Photo 8: View of graded grassy field along Watson Road North with tree line outside of the study area, facing southeast.



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 115 WATSON PARKWAY NORTH, GUELPH, ONTARIO

Images
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Photo 9: View of tree line with graded slope down from field, facing northeast.



Photo 10: Gravel and soil disturbance in tree line, facing northeast.



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 115 WATSON PARKWAY NORTH, GUELPH, ONTARIO

Images
May 1, 2018

Photo 11: View of small artificial pond with tall reeds, facing southwest.



Photo 12: View of small artificial pond with tall reeds, facing southeast.



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 115 WATSON PARKWAY NORTH, GUELPH, ONTARIO

Images
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Photo 13: View of graded grassy field with Watson Parkway North beyond, facing northwest.



Photo 14: Gravel and disturbed soil within the grassy field, facing south.



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 115 WATSON PARKWAY NORTH, GUELPH, ONTARIO

Images
May 1, 2018

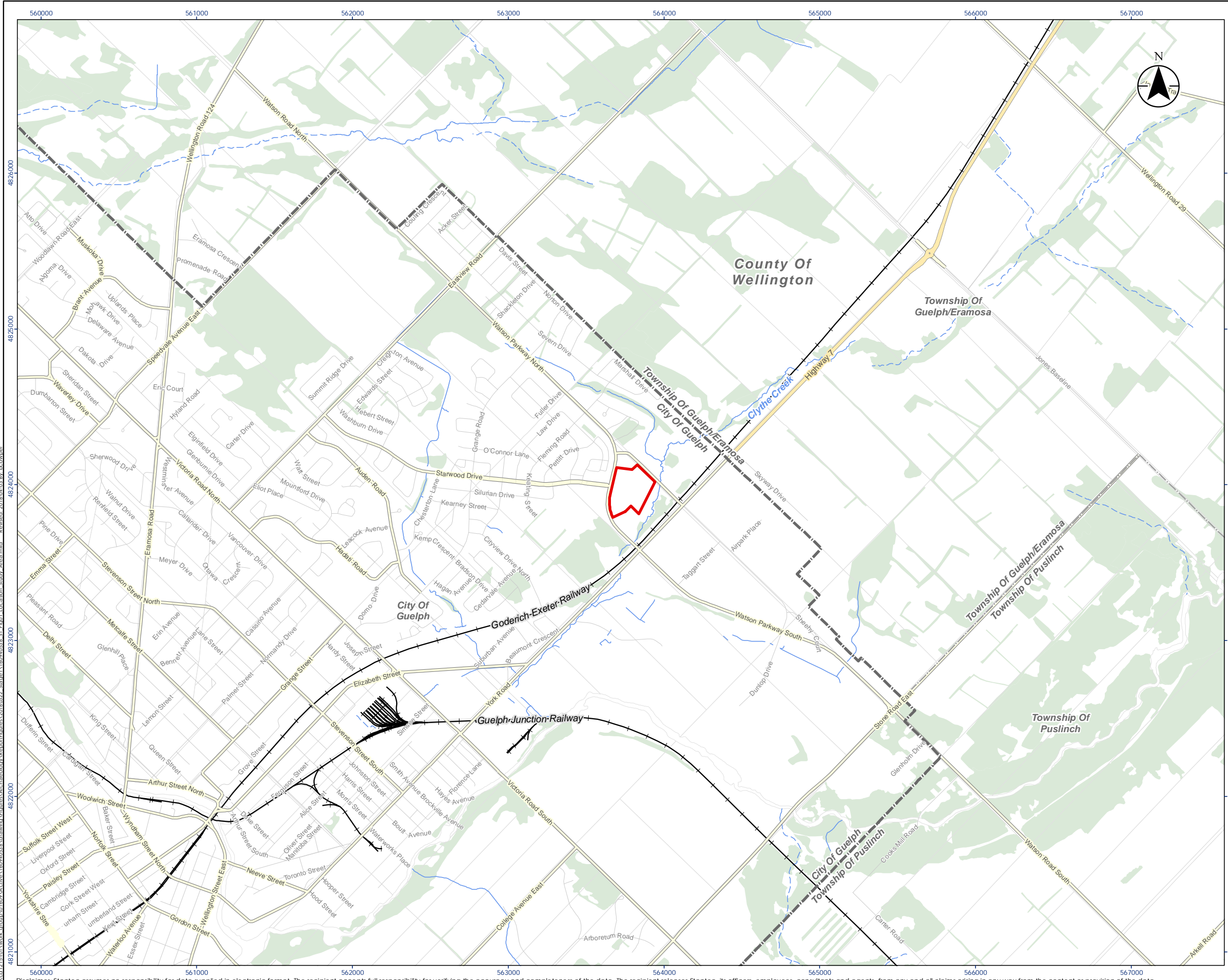
Photo 15: View of graded grassy field with gravel and soil disturbance, facing east.



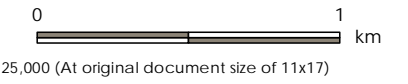
Maps
May 1, 2018

8.0 MAPS

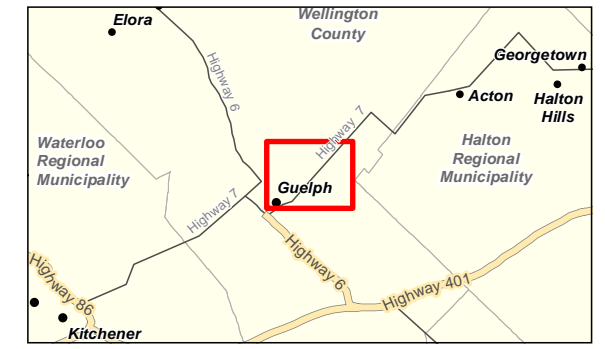
All maps will follow on succeeding pages.



- Legend**
- Study Area
 - Railway
 - Watercourse (Intermittent)
 - Watercourse (Permanent)
 - Wooded Area
 - Lot
 - Municipal Boundary, Upper
 - Municipal Boundary, Lower



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.



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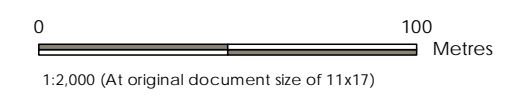
Client/Project: CP REIT ONTARIO PROPERTIES LIMITED
 115 WATSON PARKWAY NORTH, GUELPH, ON
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.: 1
 Title: Location of the Study Area

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- Legend
- Study Area
 - Railway
 - Watercourse (Permanent)



- Notes
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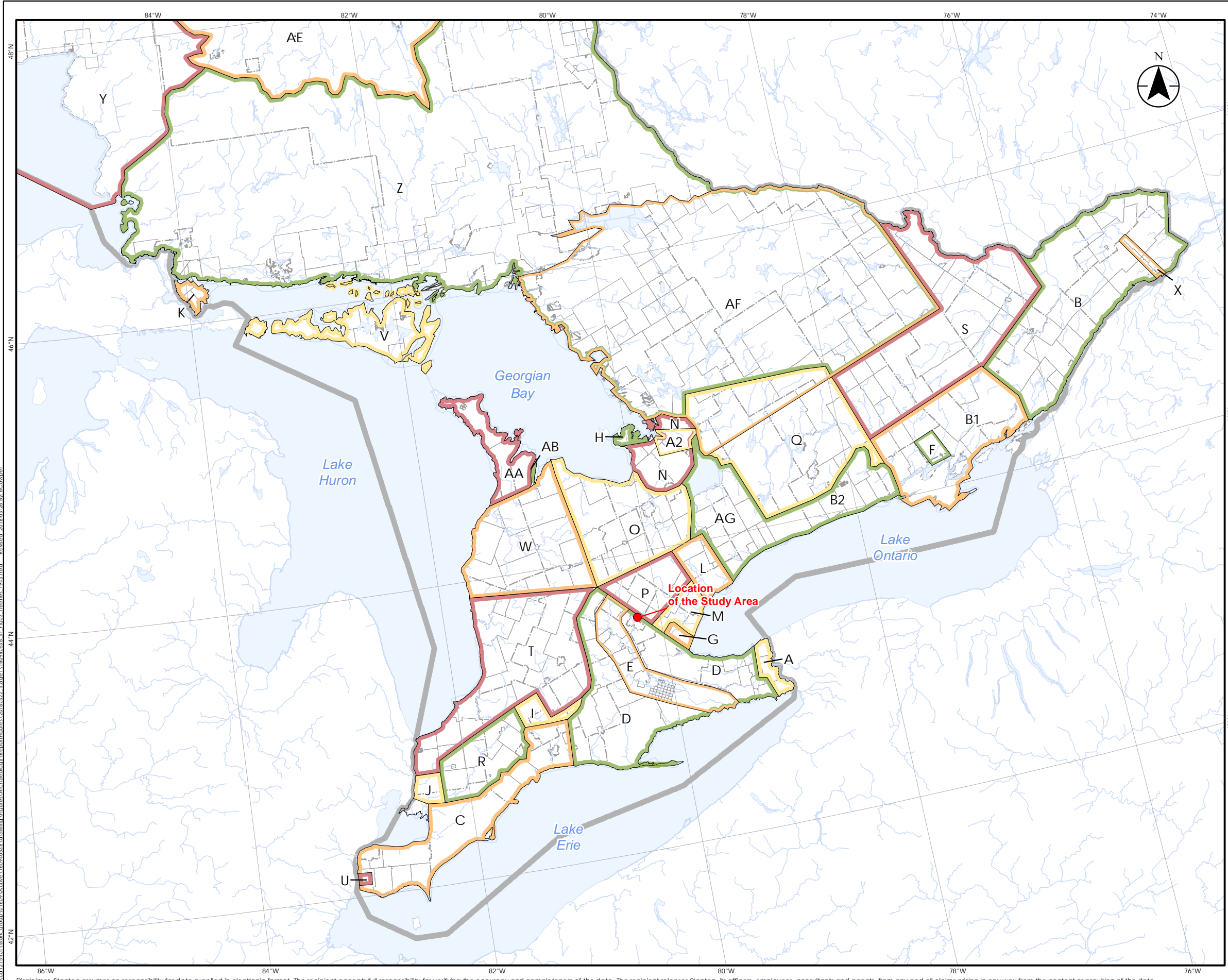


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 Prepared by BCC on 2018-04-20
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 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.: 2
 Title: Study Area in Detail

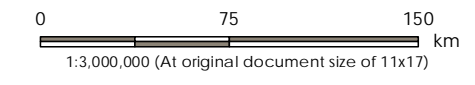
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Legend

- Location of the Study Area
- ▭ Municipal Boundary - Upper Tier
- ▭ Municipal Boundary - Lower or Single Tier
- Watercourse
- Waterbody

- A Treaty No. 381, May 9th, 1781 (Mississauga and Chippewa)
- B Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Algonquin and Iroquois)
- B1 Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Mississauga)
- B2 Crawford's Purchases, 1784, 1787 And 1788 (Mississauga)
- A2 John Collins' Purchase, 1785 (Chippewa)
- C Treaty No. 2, May 19th, 1790 (Odawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomi, and Huron)
- D Treaty No. 3, December 2nd, 1792 (Mississauga)
- E Haldimand Tract: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- F Tyendingaga: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- G Treaty No. 3 3/4: from the Crown to Joseph Brant, October 24th, 1795
- H Treaty No. 5, May 22nd, 1798 (Chippewa)
- I Treaty No. 6, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- J Treaty No. 7, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- L Treaty No. 13, August 1st, 1805 (Mississauga)
- M Treaty No. 13A, August 2nd, 1805 (Mississauga)
- N Treaty No. 16, November 18th, 1815 (Chippewa)
- O Treaty No. 18, October 17th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- P Treaty No. 19, October 28th 1818 (Chippewa)
- Q Treaty No. 20, November 5th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- R Treaty No. 21, March 9th, 1819 (Chippewa)
- S Treaty No. 27, May 31st, 1819 (Mississauga)
- T Treaty No. 27 1/2, April 25th, 1825 (Ojibwa and Chippewa)
- U Treaty No. 35, August 13th, 1833 (Wyandot or Huron)
- V Treaty No. 45, August 9th, 1836 (Chippewa and Odawa, "For All Indians To Reside Thereon")
- W Treaty No. 45 1/2, August 9th, 1836 (Saugeen)
- X Treaty No. 57, June 1st, 1847 (Iroquois of St. Regis)
- Z Treaty No. 61, September 9th, 1850 (Robinson Treaty: Ojibwa)
- AA Treaty No. 72, October 30th, 1854 (Chippewa)
- AB Treaty No. 82, February 9th, 1857 (Chippewa)
- AF Williams Treaty, October 31st and November 15th, 1923 (Chippewa and Mississauga)
- AG Williams Treaty, October 31st, 1923 (Chippewa)



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
 3. Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint).

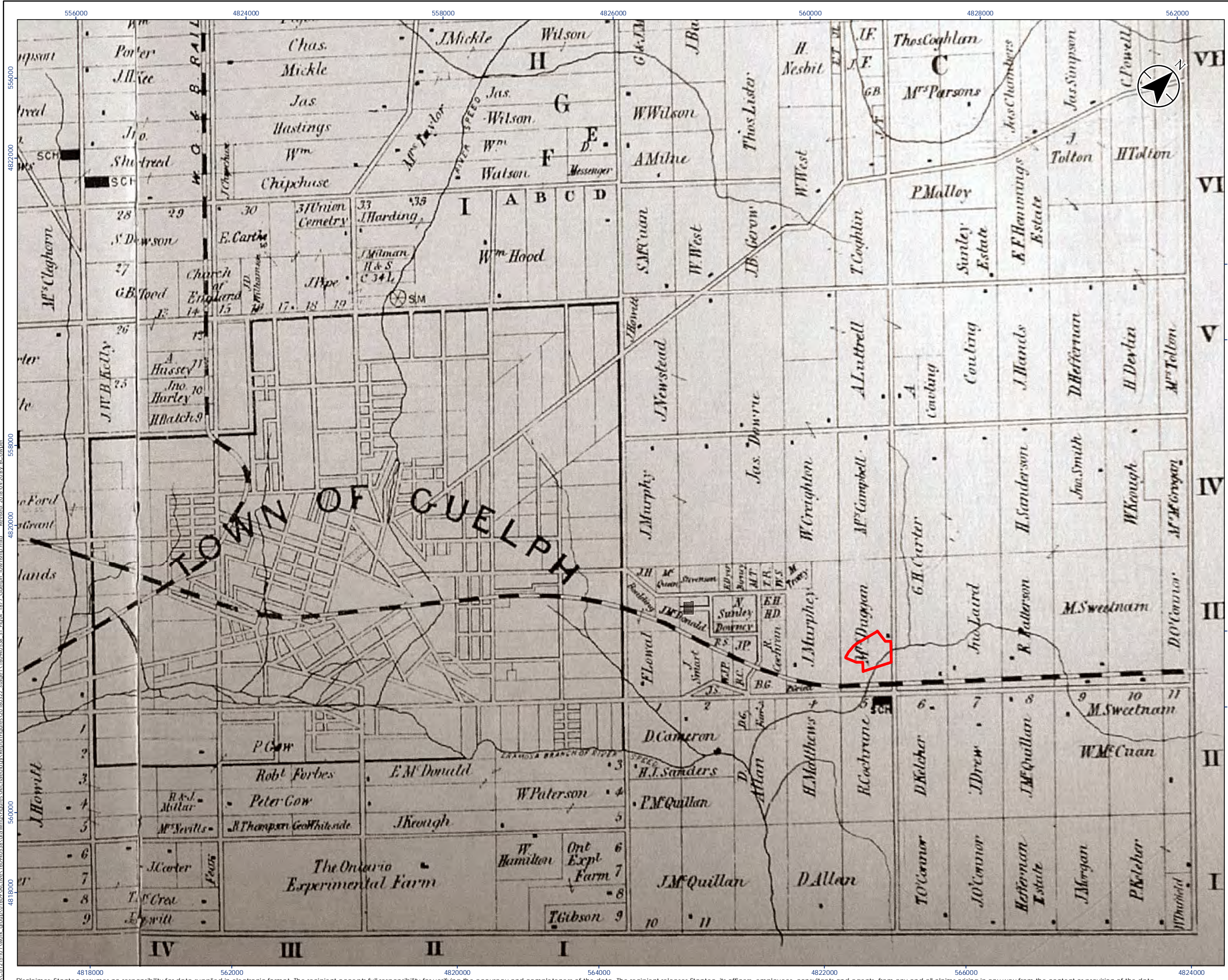
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 Province of Ontario Prepared by BCC on 2018-03-26
 Technical Review by ABC on yyyy-mm-dd
 Independent Review by ABC on yyyy-mm-dd

Client/Project
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 115 WATSON PARKWAY NORTH, GUELPH, ON
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
3

Title
**Treaties and Purchases
 (Adapted from Morris 1943)**

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Legend
 Study Area (Approximate)



NOT TO SCALE

Notes
 1. Historic image source: Walker & Miles. 1877. Illustrated Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario, Toronto.

Project Location: 160940538 REVA
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 115 WATSON PARKWAY NORTH, GUELPH, ON
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
 4

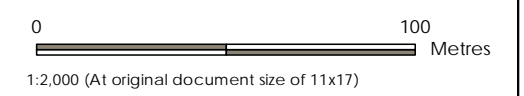
Title
 Portion of 1877 Historical Atlas
 Township of Guelph

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- Legend
- Study Area
 - Railway
 - Watercourse (Permanent)
 - Photo Location and Direction
 - Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential; Also Previously Assessed by AS1 2018.



- Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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 115 WATSON PARKWAY NORTH, GUELPH, ON
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.: 5
 Title: Existing Conditions and Archaeological Potential

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Closure
May 1, 2018

9.0 CLOSURE


This report documents work that was performed in accordance with generally accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided. No other representations, warranties or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential archaeological resources associated with the identified property.

All information received from the client or third parties in the preparation of this report has been assumed by Stantec to be correct. Stantec assumes no responsibility for any deficiency or inaccuracy in information received from others.


Conclusions made within this report consist of Stantec's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report and are based solely on the scope of work described in the report, the limited data available and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by Stantec at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, Stantec does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the client identified herein and any use by any third party is prohibited. Stantec assumes no responsibility for losses, damages, liabilities, or claims, howsoever arising, from third party use of this report. We trust this report meets your current requirements. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information or have additional questions about any facet of this report.

STANTEC CONSULTING LTD.

Quality Review _____

(signature)

Jeffrey Muir, Senior Archaeologist

Independent Review _____

(signature)

Jim Wilson, Principal, Senior Archaeologist