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# STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY AND STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

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**350 Wellington Road 7**

*Part 1 of Lot 1, Concession "A" West of the Grand River  
PLAN 61R-4528  
Formerly Part of Lot 1, Block A  
Township of Pilkington, Wellington County, Ontario*

**ORIGINAL REPORT**

***July 7, 2022***

*MHSTCI Archaeological File PIF # P244-0218-2022 | Licensee: Claire Freisenhausen (P244)*

***Submitted to:***

*Bob Forrest*

*We Merchandise Space Inc.*

*44 Upjohn Road, Toronto, ON | M3B 2W1*

*BobFor@bobfor.com | T: 905.752.6776*

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**CRM Lab Archæological Services**

*Heritage Management Consultants*

242 Joicey Boulevard, Suite 200

Toronto, ON M5M 2V7

416-937-9003 | [info@crmlab.ca](mailto:info@crmlab.ca) | [www.crmlab.ca](http://www.crmlab.ca)





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**Project Personnel**

Archaeological Licence Holder: Claire Freisenhausen (P244)

Field Director/Field Archaeologist: Jeremy Burke (P244)

Report Preparation: Claire Freisenhausen (P244)  
Jeremy Burke (R338)

Graphics: Claire Freisenhausen (P244)  
Jeremy Burke (R338)

Historical Research: Katie Anderson (R338)

***Submitted to Bob Forrest  
We Merchandise Space Inc.  
44 Upjohn Road, Toronto, ON | M3B 2W1  
BobFor@bobfor.com | T: 905.752.6776***

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In March of 2022, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CRM Lab) was retained by **We Merchandise Space Inc.**, to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the property (also referred to as the project area) located at 350 Wellington Road 7 (Part 1 of Lot 1, Concession A West of the Grand River, PLAN 6IR-4528) and historically part of Lot 1, Block A, Township of Pilkington, Wellington County.

The current Stage 1-2 Assessment report has been prepared by CRM Lab to document the assessment findings and subsequent recommendations for the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism & Culture Industries (MTCS) in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This Assessment was requested by the Township of Centre Wellington and the Grand River Conservation Authority as a condition of Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13 as part of a development condition prior to granting approval for the proposed property redevelopment consisting of the construction of a 286-unit townhome community and the associated infrastructure. This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research and Stage 2 fieldwork conducted on the subject property to be impacted by the proposed redevelopment.

The subject property is bounded by neighbouring farmland on three sides, Wellington Road 7 to the east with the Elora Municipal Cemetery to the east on the opposite side of Wellington Road 7. The property, consisting of approximately 4.06 hectares, was historically located in the Township of Pilkington, Wellington County, Canada West.

The subject property has been determined to be largely undisturbed other than 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century farming activities. No 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century structures were identified through the historic and cartographic record within the boundaries of the property.

Potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlement was considered to be present on this property due to both the geographic location in relation to water and an 18<sup>th</sup> century transportation route directly adjacent to the property.

Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the entire subject property yielded no artifacts; no archaeological remains in an original context relating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, nor to the Pre-Contact Period have been recovered.

**These factors indicate that there is no further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) in the subject property.**

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Toronto offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

This project was carried out under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport Professional Archaeological license project number P244-0218-2022, held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen (P244). Stage 1 historic research was conducted in April to May of 2022, and Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on July 3-5, 2022.

*350 Wellington Road 7  
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment  
Town of Elora, Ontario*

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Given the results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and the findings of no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) the following recommendation has been made:

- 1.** The property known as 350 Wellington Road 7, (Part 1 of Lot 1, Concession "A" West of the Grand River PLAN 6IR-4528) and historically part of Lot 1, Block A, Township of Pilkington, Wellington County *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment is required.*

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY  
AND  
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

**350 Wellington Road 7**  
*Part 1 of Lot 1, Concession "A" West of the Grand River*  
*PLAN 61R-4528*  
**Formerly Part of Lot 1, Block A**  
Township of Pilkington, Wellington County, Ontario

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION & SUMMARY

In March of 2022, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CRM Lab) was retained by **We Merchandise Space Inc.**, to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the property (also referred to as the project area) located at 350 Wellington Road 7 (Part 1 of Lot 1, Concession A West of the Grand River, PLAN 61R-4528) and historically part of Lot 1, Block A, Township of Pilkington, Wellington County. **Figure A1** illustrates the location of the Study Area at 1:30,000km on the appropriate section of the National Topographic Survey (NTS) 040P09 - GUELPH, **Figure A2** illustrates the location of the project area on the Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry Topographic Map, **Figure A3** illustrates the survey plan of the subject property, and **Figure A4** illustrates the proposed redevelopment plan of the subject property.

The current Stage 1-2 Assessment report has been prepared by CRM Lab to document the assessment findings and subsequent recommendations for the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism & Culture Industries (MTCS) in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This Assessment was requested by the Township of Centre Wellington and the Grand River Conservation Authority as a condition of Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13 as part of a development condition prior to granting approval for the proposed property redevelopment consisting of the construction of a 286-unit townhome community and the associated infrastructure. This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research and Stage 2 fieldwork conducted on the subject property to be impacted by the proposed redevelopment.

The subject property is bounded by neighbouring farmland on three sides, Wellington Road 7 to the east with the Elora Municipal Cemetery to the east on the opposite side of Wellington Road 7. The property, consisting of approximately 4.06 hectares, was historically located in the Township of Pilkington, Wellington County, Canada West.



The subject property has been determined to be largely undisturbed other than 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century farming activities. No 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century structures were identified through the historic and cartographic record within the boundaries of the property.

Potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlement was considered to be present on this property due to both the geographic location in relation to water and an 18<sup>th</sup> century transportation route directly adjacent to the property.

Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the entire subject property yielded no artifacts; no archaeological remains in an original context relating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, nor to the Pre-Contact Period have been recovered.

**These factors indicate that there is no further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) in the subject property.**

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Toronto offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

This project was carried out under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport Professional Archaeological license project number P244-0218-2022, held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen (P244). Stage 1 historic research was conducted in April to May of 2022, and Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on July 3-5, 2022.

## 2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

The purpose of the current Stage 1-2 Assessment was to locate and identify any archaeological remains on the subject property which may be impacted by the proposed redevelopment of the project area (see **Figure A4**). Historic land records, mapping and aerial photographs were analyzed to determine the cultural heritage value of the subject area, complying with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

### 2.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The current assessment has been conducted in order to fulfill the requirements of the Township of Centre Wellington and the Grand River Conservation Authority as part of a development condition under Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13 prior to granting approval for the proposed redevelopment of the property. Property redevelopment will consist of the construction of 286 residential townhouses and the associated infrastructure; including roads and sewers.

As the project area is located entirely on private property, permission to enter the subject property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities was obtained from the property owner via email. No limitations were placed on access to the subject property, including the recovery of artifacts.

## 2.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Study Area consists of a parcel of land that was historically part of the Township of Pilkington, Wellington County.

A variety of resources were reviewed as part of the Stage 1 historic background research. An analysis of historic maps and aerial photographs was conducted to examine topography, drainage and land use history to determine the types and locations of former structures - if any - on the property. 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century maps and directories were consulted for the names of site occupants and to determine the changes over time of the street addresses and names. Archival sources were sought at the Provincial Archives of Ontario.

### 2.2.1 Regional History – Wellington County

Southern Ontario has been occupied by Indigenous groups from approximately 13,500 years ago (Ferris 2013). These populations were highly mobile and lived in an environment similar to the modern subarctic. The warming of 10,000 before present (BP) resulted in shoreline sites becoming submerged, and evidence of heavy woodworking tools suggests greater investment in prolonged seasonal residency at these sites. Evidence of communal cemeteries and funerary customs indicate shared meaning within a community and reflect shared cosmology (Brown 1995). By approximately 2,000 BP evidence indicates band camps had formed that were focused on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990), and by the Late Iroquoian Phase (1450-1649) populations communally occupied sites throughout the year and coalesced into larger communities. This process created the socio-political organization of Indigenous Nations that were described by early French and English explorers visiting southern Ontario (Birch & Williamson 2013).

By 1600 the Five Nations were the main group using the central north shore of Lake Ontario for hunting, fishing, and participating in the fur trade, but by the late 1600's the Seneca took control (ASI 2004). Their occupation was less intensive than the New York Iroquois and only seven villages were identified by early European cartographers. Beginning in the mid-late 17<sup>th</sup> century the Mississauga's began to replace the Seneca and, due to the overstretching of territory by the Five Nations, an agreement was struck to share hunting territories (Williamson 2008). The 18<sup>th</sup> century saw the ethnogenesis of the Métis in Ontario, a group of mixed First Nations and French, Scottish and Irish ancestry (MNC n.d.). They lived in both Euro-Canadian and Indigenous societies, acted as agents of the fur trade and interpreters, crossing boundaries (Stone and Chaput 1978).

The Township of Pilkington was originally a part of the land granted to the Six Nations after the American Revolution. William Wallace bought a large portion of land in 1796, including what would become Pilkington Township, from the Six Nations ([wellingtonadvertiser.com](http://wellingtonadvertiser.com)). In 1799 the land that would become Pilkington Township was purchased from Wallace by General Robert Pilkington who intended to build a community and attract settlers (ibid). After purchasing the land and building two roads (South River Road, and Wellington Road 7) Pilkington began to advertise the land to potential settlers, however large-scale sales and settlement did not begin until after Pilkington's death in 1834 (Archives of Ontario). The township was first officially surveyed in 1845. While many of the deeds were not granted until the

1860's, several settlers had been settled in the township much earlier (wellingtonadvertiser.com). The Town of Elora was annexed into the Township in in the 1850's and became the major population centre of the Township. The main industry of the Township was farming.

### 2.2.2 Between the Lakes Treaty No. 3 (1792)

The arrival of Loyalists during and after the American Revolutionary War placed pressure on the British Crown to find lands on which to settle the newcomers. Among the Loyalists were approximately 2000 members of the Six Nations who had lost their homes fighting on behalf of the Crown.

Seeking to reward his First Nation allies for their loyalty during the war, Governor Haldimand offered homes to the Six Nations refugees in the remaining British colonies. One group of the Six Nations Loyalists settled at the eastern end of Lake Ontario, while another group, under the leadership of Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant, selected the Grand River Valley as an area for settlement.

Recognizing that under the terms of the Royal Proclamation of 1763 the land needed to be purchased from its owners before the resettlement of the Grand River Valley could begin, Col. John Butler was sent to negotiate with the Mississaugas at the western end of Lake Ontario. On May 22, 1784, for the sum of £1180 worth of trade goods, the Mississaugas of the Credit ceded to the Crown approximately 3,000,000 acres of land located between Lakes Huron, Ontario, and Erie. Of the land ceded, some 550,000 acres were granted to the Six Nations in the Haldimand Proclamation of October 25, 1784, with the remainder to be utilized for the settlement of other Loyalists. The land grant to the Six Nations was to extend six miles on both sides of the Grand River from its mouth to its source. When it was later discovered that the upper limits of the Between the Lakes Purchase were in error due to faulty geographical assumptions, actual boundaries were defined and a confirming document signed by the Mississaugas and the Crown in 1792.

Major population centres located within the boundaries of the Between the Lakes Purchase include Hamilton, Cambridge, Waterloo, Guelph, Brantford, and St. Catharine's. The present location of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation Reserve is located on Between the Lakes Purchase lands.

### 2.2.3 Property History – Cartographic & Documentary Sources

The current project area consists in part of a parcel of land which was historically in the Township of Pilkington in Wellington County.

A chronological list of significant events pertaining to the Study Area is outlined in **Table 1** below. The land has had a series of owners throughout history. Several individuals have been able to be identified and additional information is also included.

#### **General Robert Pilkington**

General Pilkington acquired 30,000 acres in Wellington County from William Wallace in 1799 (Archives of Ontario). Pilkington was born in England and lived the majority of his life there, spending only thirteen years in Upper Canada. He was an engineer in the British military, coming first to Quebec and then was

assigned to serve under Governor Simcoe in 1793 (ibid). He was responsible for the construction and maintenance of many of the first buildings in what became Toronto (Christie 1987). He is also mentioned frequently in Mrs. Simcoe's diary including the quote "Mr. Pilkington has erected a temporary room adjoining our house for the ballroom tonight." (Robertson, 1911). Pilkington was also responsible for creating some of the earliest drawings and maps of Upper Canada (Christie 1987).

Even though he left Upper Canada in 1802 and never returned, Pilkington was interested in land speculation and acquired land across the province for the purposes of creating settlements.

### **Charles Allan**

Charles Allan acquired a portion of Lot 1 in 1876, however he owned the land to the east of Lot 1 much earlier. Allan was one of the most influential settlers of Pilkington Township. In the 1850's Allan was the local agent for the estate of Gen. Pilkington as well as being a councillor for Nichol Township (wellingtonadvertiser.com). Through his role as a councillor for Nichol Township, he was able to help Pilkington become an independent township. Allan also owned half the original lots of the town of Elora and was instrumental in the rise of the Town as a dominate population centre of the area (ibid).

Allan was born in Perthshire Scotland in in and came to Upper Canada with his father in 1835 (rootswebb.com). Allan was interested in local politics and took an active role in the governing of Nichol and Pilkington Townships. He was married to Jane Hawkins and the pair had six children. The family primarily lived in the town of Elora. Allan built the first grist mill in Elora (ibid).

### **Conrad Doerbecker**

On the 1877 Map of Pilkington Township a portion of the Project Area is shown as being owned by a J. Doorbecker. Analysis of the local directories has shown that this last name was more likely Doerbecker, with a Charles Doerbecker being listed as an occupant of Lot on in 1867. The land registry documents do not contain an entry for his acquisition of the land. Doerbecker was important to the nearby town of Salem. He was a brewer and was the proprietor of the Salem Brewery (wellingtonadvertiser.com). He acquired the first brewery in Salem from William Tamblyn in 1865. Doerbecker was born in Germany and had already established ties in Salem before this purchase. He also was a brick maker, the location of these operations is not known (ibid).

Doerbecker used his knowledge of German beer to influence his style of brewing which was population in the local, heavily German, population. Doerbecker also built a hotel in Salem, in which his beer was sold (ibid). Doerbecker sold his Salem based brewery in 1868 and started a new, much larger, brewery in 1872 in Nichol township, upstream from the Elora Municipal cemetery.

The 1881 census contains a record for Doerbecker in Nichol Township describing him as: Fifty-five years old, born in Germany, Catholic, occupation is Brewer. His wife Regina is listed as 44 years old, born in Ontario. His son Michael is 25 years old, born in Ontario, occupation is a brewer, his wife Carolina lived with them and is described as 25 years old born in Ontario. An additional female, Elizabeth, is listed in the household, age 1 month, likely Michael's daughter.

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**John McDonald**

John McDonald acquired the land in the Project Area in 1861. McDonald conducted the first survey of the township and was the Sheriff of Huron-Bruce (Irwin & Burnham 1867).

A chronological list of selected documentation is given in **Table 1** below.

Consultation with the Ontario Cemeteries Index shows no cemeteries within the Study Area; the nearest cemetery is the Elora Municipal Cemetery which is located directly across Wellington Road from the study area. The Elora Municipal Cemetery was opened in 1864 (roadsidethoughts.com).

**TABLE 1: Selected Historical Chronology of the Study Area**

| Dates | Description   | Source   |
|-------|---|--|
| 1798  | Patent the Crown to Crown to William Wallace  | Abstract to Deeds  |
| 1799  | B&S: William Wallace to Robert Pilkington, 15,000 acres   | Abstract to Deeds  |
| 18__  | No Patent Plan found  | Patent Plan of Pilkington Township                                   |
| 1842  | Will: Robert Pilkington to John Simcoe Macaulay, Edward Lyle et al 15,00 acres  | Abstract to Deeds  |
| 1861  | B&S: Edward Lyle by his attorney to John McDonald, all Lot 1  | Abstract to Deeds  |
| 1861  | Lot 1 is listed as owned by J McDonald. No structures are depicted.   | Leslie Illustrated Atlas of Wellington County<br><b>Figure A5</b>    |
| 1864  | B&S: John McDonald et ux to Jannett McDonald, part 1/2  | Abstract to Deeds  |
| 1866  | B&S: A E et ux to James Findlay, part 46 acres<br>B&S: Jamie Findlay et ux to James McRobb part   | Abstract to Deeds  |
| 1867  | The 1867 Directory lists the following occupants:<br>Doerbecker, Conrad Block A Lot 1f<br>Findlay, James Block A Lot 1f<br>Richen back, Joseph Block A Lot 1h<br>McRobb, James Block A Lot 1h | Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Wellington, Irwin & Burnham |
| 1867  | B&S: John McDonald et ux to Grace Allan, Widow. all   | Abstract to Deeds  |
| 1876  | B&S: Cath. Ryan, widow to Charles Allan pt., ½ acre<br>B&S: John McDonald et ux to Charles Allan pt., 1 acre  | Abstract to Deeds  |

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| Dates | Description  | Source   |
|-------|--|--|
| 1877  | The western portion of the project area is on land shown as owned by J. Doorbecker and the eastern section by C. Allan | Parsell & Co Illustrated Atlas of Wellington<br><b>Figure A5</b> |
| 1880  | B&S: David Findlay et ux to Thomas Donaldson pt.   | Abstract to Deeds  |
| 1882  | B&S: Thomas Donaldson et ux to George Watson pt.   | Abstract to Deeds  |
| 1935  | No structures are shown within the Project Area  | Topographic Map, Guelph Sheet.<br><b>Figure A5</b>               |
| 1954  | Project area is depicted as farmland. No structures are located within the project area.                               | University of Toronto Archives Aerial Photo<br><b>Figure A6</b>  |
| 2009  | Satellite image depicts the Study Area as it currently appears.  | Google Earth   |
| 2016  | Satellite image depicts the Study Area as it currently appears.  | Google Earth   |
| 2018  | Satellite image depicts the Study Area as it currently appears.  | Google Earth & MNRF Satellite Imagery<br><b>Figure A7</b>        |

#### 2.2.4 Analysis of Historic Maps & Documentation

A number of historic documents and maps were examined for evidence of former land use, structures and property divisions. A selected group of the most relevant historic map segments are shown in the original to illustrate the location of the Study Area in relation to historic property divisions (**Figure A5**). A selected group of relevant aerial and satellite photographs are shown to illustrate the location of the Study Area in relation to historic property divisions (**Figures A6-7**).

No patent plan of Pilkington Township was located in the Archives, or other online sources consulted.

The 1861 Leslie Atlas map shows the Lot as separated into three sections. The project area falls in the eastern portion labeled as owned by J. McDonald. No structures are depicted.

The 1877 Walker & Mills Atlas of Wellington County shows the Lot as separated into three sections. The project area falls in on the sections owned by J. Doorbecker and Chas. Allan. No structures are depicted.

The 1954 aerial photograph depicts the project area as farmland with no structures within the project area. The 2009 and 2016 satellite imagery of the project area depict conditions the same as the current satellite imaging.

No structures occupying the Study Area appearing on any historic mapping and there are no modern standing structures within the portion to be redeveloped. All of these maps have been discussed in **Table 1** above.

## 2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

### 2.3.1 Existing Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Site Database at the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, Heritage Operations Unit found no registered sites within or directly adjacent to (within 50m) the Study Area.

There are five previously registered sites within 2.0 km of the Study Area.

**TABLE 2: Existing Archaeological Sites within 2km of the Study Area**

| Borden Number | Site Name      | Time Period  | Affinity      |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| AkHc-19       |                | Post-Contact | Euro-Canadian |
| AkHc-14       | Little Folks 3 | Post-Contact | Euro-Canadian |
| AkHc-13       | Little Folk 2  | Post-Contact | Euro-Canadian |
| AkHc-12       | Little Folks 1 | Post-Contact | Euro-Canadian |
| AkHc-11       |                | Post-Contact | Euro-Canadian |

### 2.3.2 Property Conditions & Current Land Use

The subject property consists of a farmed field, and is bounded by neighbouring farmland on three sides, Wellington Road 7 to the east and the Elora Municipal Cemetery to the East on the opposite side of Wellington Road 7. The property, consisting of approximately 4.06 hectares, was historically located in the Township of Pilkington, Wellington County, Canada West.

**Plates B1-B20** depict the property in its current state as well as fieldwork.

### 2.3.3 Physiographic Setting & Archaeological Potential

The main physiographic feature in the area is the Grand River to the north and east of the project area which is located in the Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic region located in the Grand River watershed. The Guelph Drumlin Field is characterized by its low-lying drumlins and hills (Chapman & Putnam 1984). The drumlin field is also characterized by the meltwater channels which formed between the drumlins. The majority of Wellington Township is characterized by swampy poorly drained soil. The Project Area contains two different soil types, Harriston loam and Brant fine sandy loam. The land was originally covered by mixed forest before being cleared in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Potable water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement of an area. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Southern Ontario since the post-glacial period, proximity to water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential.

Furthermore, other geographic characteristics such as elevated topography (i.e. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil (especially near heavy soil or rocky ground), distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places (i.e. waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds) and promontories can indicate archaeological potential.

The *Ministry's Standards & Guidelines* (2011) stipulate that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a primary water source, and undisturbed lands within 200 metres of a secondary water source are considered to be of high archaeological potential. The Grand River is located within 300 metres of portions of the project area which indicates high archaeological potential for Indigenous archaeological resources within undisturbed areas of the property.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early 19<sup>th</sup> century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model outlined and as noted above, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An additional factor is the development of the network of concession roads and early railways through the course of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. The concession road runs directly along the property boundary. Wellington Road 7 is considered to be a 19<sup>th</sup> century transportation route and was one of the first two roads constructed in the Township.

The subject property was considered to hold high historic potential given its proximity to a 19<sup>th</sup> century transportation route and a primary water source.

Based on analysis of the 20<sup>th</sup> century aerial photography and current conditions it appears that the subject property has not been significantly disturbed beyond farming activities.

According to the current documentary and mapping research, the subject property appears to have had *no mapped 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings* constructed on it.

#### 2.3.4 Previous Archaeological Assessment

There are no previous archaeological assessments for the project or in the immediately surrounding areas.

#### 2.3.5 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

All Stage 2 field activities were conducted on July 3-5<sup>th</sup>, 2022.



### 3.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Pedestrian survey was conducted by CRM Lab across the *entire property* to complete the Stage 2 Assessment of the property. Clear mapping was provided by the proponent to facilitate identification of the boundaries, with clearly marked survey stakes outlining the perimeter. **Figure A8** illustrates the extent of pedestrian survey within the project area, as well as the locations of photographs taken in the field which are included in the current report. **Plates B1-B20** include a selection of photographs depicting the property and relevant landscape features of the property, as well as fieldwork in progress.

The weather was seasonally warm during fieldwork; with temperatures ranging from 21 degrees at commencement in the mornings to between 24-28 degrees upon completion in the afternoons, with a mix of sun/cloud in and no precipitation during fieldwork. Sufficient rains had weathered the ploughed and disced field prior to fieldwork commencing. All fieldwork was conducted when lighting conditions allowed for excellent visibility.

The current assessment was designed to determine the location and condition of potential remnants of any Aboriginal and/or 19<sup>th</sup> century features or structures not identified during the Stage 1 Study of historic maps and documentation that may be impacted by the redevelopment of the property.

The entire property to be assessed consisted of recently cultivated agricultural fields, and was therefore assessed through a pedestrian survey. The survey was employed at five metre intervals across the entirety of the ploughed, disced and weathered fields. Upon identification of potential artifacts within the field, which was done using pin flags, intensification at 1 metre intervals was performed, allowing for a 20 metre intensification buffer on any identified artifacts. *No artifacts related to the Indigenous, nor the pre-1880's use of the property were identified.*

Prior to the initiation of the survey, the field was ploughed, disced and allowed to weather appropriately through and two moderate rain events. Ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure. The field survey was conducted with good lighting conditions and visibility was high.

Several monitoring wells had been installed prior to our field survey, each with a small section of wheat still standing around them, as well as some straw remaining on the ground surface. All of these areas were carefully inspected for surface artifacts, with loose straw moved aside to inspect the ground surface below.

100% of the property was subject to pedestrian survey following the guidelines set out under the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines*.

#### 4.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The pedestrian survey yielded *no artifacts related to the Indigenous, nor the pre-1880's use of the property*. Photographic plates of the Stage 2 fieldwork, as well as general property context photographs can be found in **Appendix B**.

The records generated by the current fieldwork include digital photographs, digital field notes (on iPad) and hand drawn maps digitally copied to the main computers of CRM Lab. The additional historic background research conducted for the current project, and the associated notes are contained in the iPad as with all fieldnotes, as well as in digital format in the form of MS Word files housed on the main computers of CRM Lab. The current text and appendices, and the associated digitally rendered drawings and maps, digital photographs, and artifact catalogue are also housed on the main CRM Lab computers. A high resolution PDF, as well as a lower resolution version for printing and circulation have been created of the entire report (including all graphics and appendices). All digital records have been backed up on remote hard drives and CRM Lab's iCloud account.

All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Toronto offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

##### 4.1 Soil Stratigraphy - Lots

A single "Lot" was identified as the Ploughzone and consisted of a light yellow-greyish brown loose silty sand with only 20<sup>th</sup> century objects encountered, some limestone pebbles & gravel also present, no artifacts dating prior to 1880.

##### 4.2 Artifacts

No artifacts related to either the Euro-Canadian nor the Indigenous Periods were recovered during the current Stage 2 field assessment, indicating no intact occupation within the assessed area prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century in this location.

#### 5.0 INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

No Indigenous Engagement or Consultation was conducted for this project. However, the final report will be provided to First Nations as requested following report submission to MTCS.

## 6.0 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The property known as 350 Wellington Road 7, Town of Elora, (Part 1 of Lot 1, Concession "A" West of the Grand River PLAN 6IR-4528) and historically part of Lot 1, Block A, Township of Pilkington, Wellington County has been subject to a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment. **Figure A4** illustrates the proposed Site Plan for the subject property.

The current assessment has been conducted in order to fulfill the requirements of the Township of Centre Wellington and the Grand River Conservation Authority as part of a development condition under Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13. The Stage 1 Background Study was carried out in May of 2022, with the Stage 2 fieldwork occurring on July 3-5<sup>th</sup> 2022. The field assessment layout and strategy were guided by the findings of the Stage 1 Background Study, by the existing site conditions, and by the appropriate sections of the 2011 S&G.

The potential for cultural occupation had been identified by the documentary and cartographic research. Potential for Indigenous archaeological resources in undisturbed areas of the property was considered to be high on this property given its proximity to the existing and mapped 19<sup>th</sup> century primary water sources.

Furthmore, Euro-Canadian archaeological potential was also considered to be present for this property given its proximity to a 19<sup>th</sup> century transportation route and the primary water sources as noted above.

Analysis of 20<sup>th</sup> century mapping, in addition to current property conditions indicate no disturbances outside of farming activities.

No sites previously registered with the Archaeological Database of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS) lie directly adjacent to the Study Area. Five sites previously registered with the Archaeological Database of the Ontario MTCS lie within 2km of the Study Area.

Neither artifacts nor archaeological features related to either the Euro-Canadian, nor to the Indigenous period of occupation in the area were recovered in situ during the current portion of the Stage 2 field assessment.

**The results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment indicate that the Subject Property does not contain archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).**

## 7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and the findings of no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) the following recommendation has been made:

1. The property known as 350 Wellington Road 7, (Part 1 of Lot 1, Concession "A" West of the Grand River PLAN 6IR-4528) and historically part of Lot 1, Block A, Township of Pilkington, Wellington County *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment is required.*

### 7.1 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport requires that the following statements be included in every archaeological report (Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists 2010:73):

1. This report has submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture & Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is to be 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 and Culture, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. It is an offence under Sections 47 & 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may represent 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 carryout archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. *The Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c.C.4 and *the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains

must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services.

5. 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, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

*Notwithstanding the results and recommendations presented in this study, CRM Lab Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport should immediately be notified.*

## 8.0 REFERENCES

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NTS Topographic Map 1:30,000 40P09 Guelph

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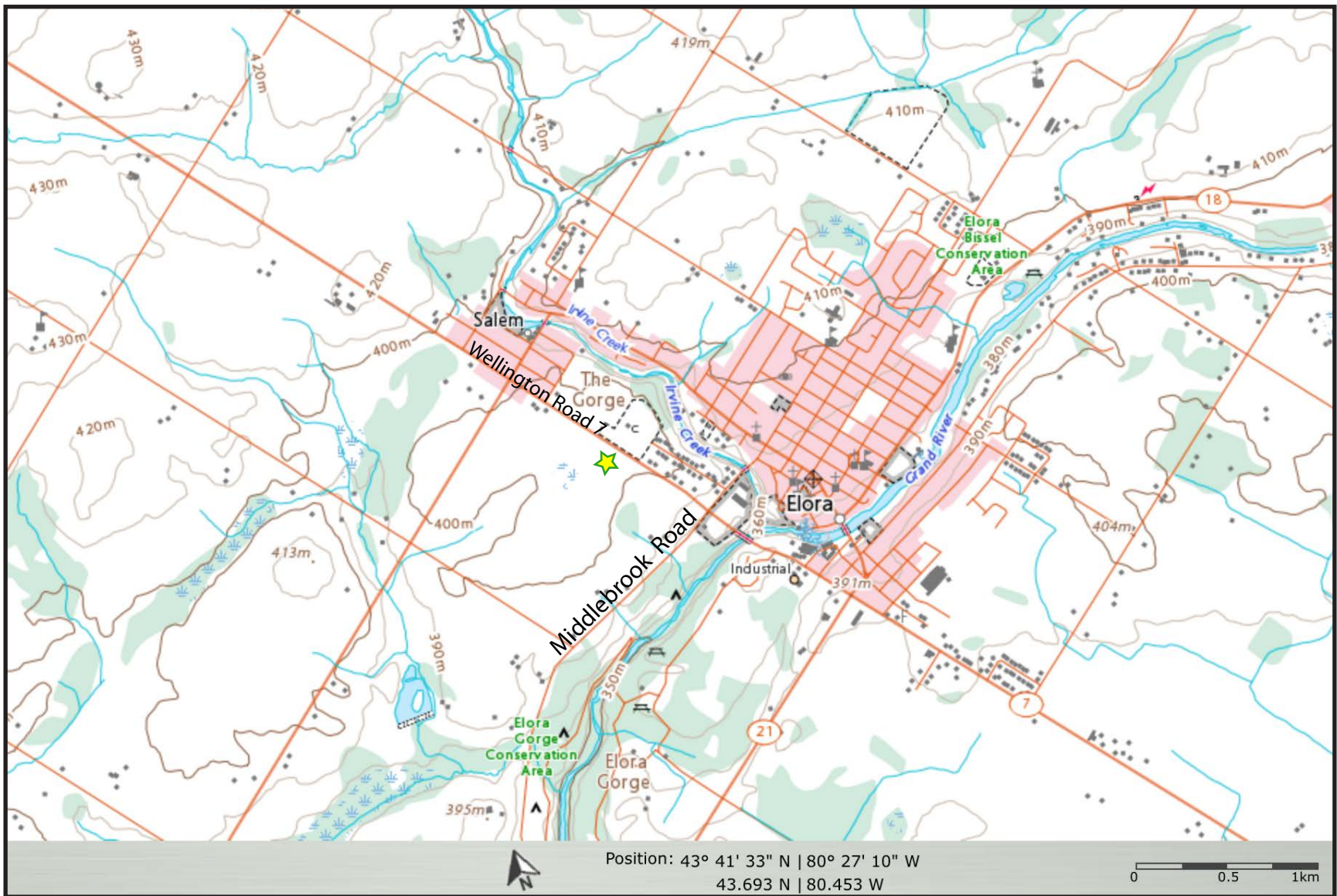
[https://sites.rootsweb.com/~onwellin/pioneers/allan\\_family.htm](https://sites.rootsweb.com/~onwellin/pioneers/allan_family.htm)



**APPENDIX A:**

**MAPS**

**Site Maps**



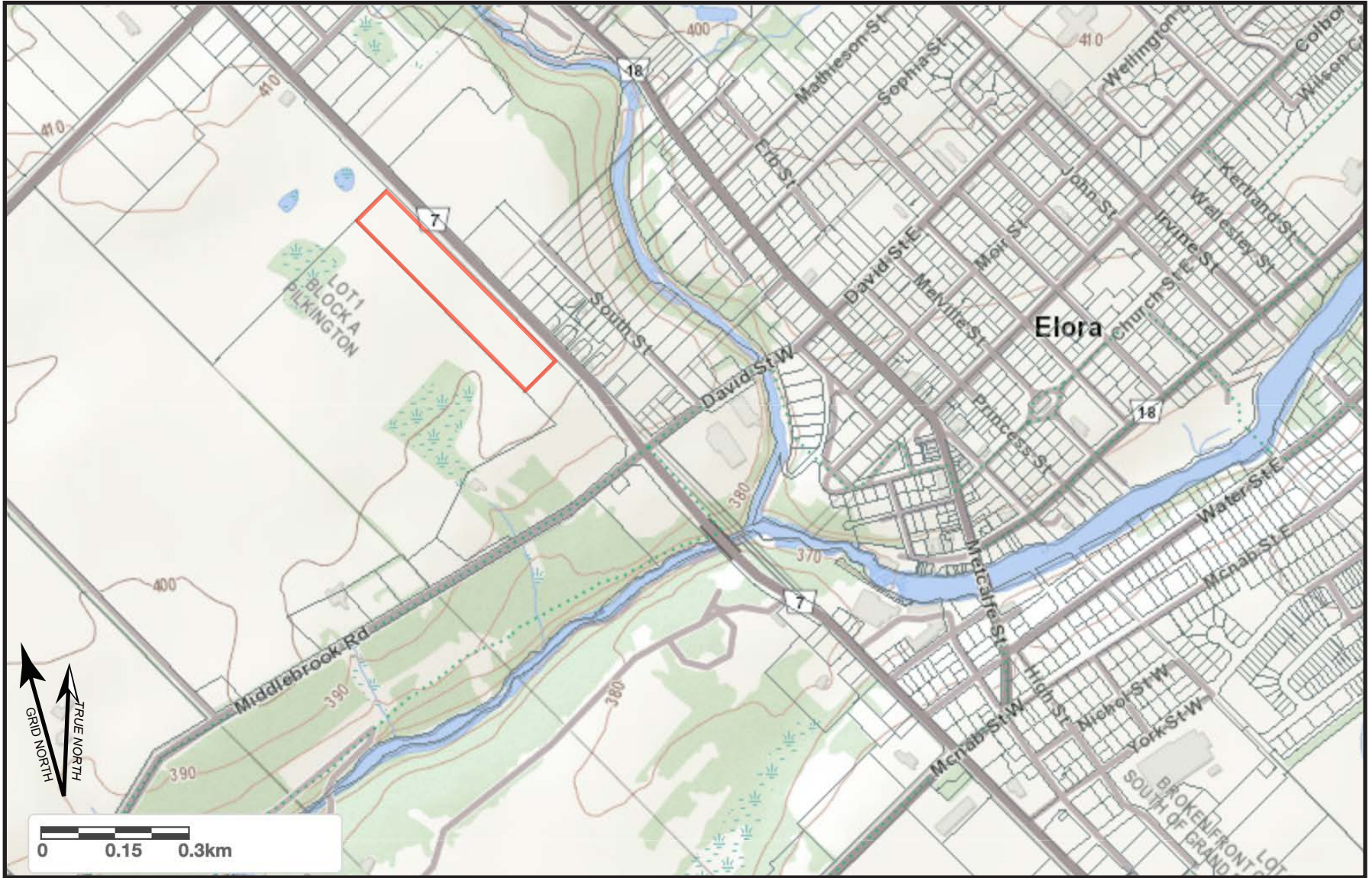
1:30,000 NTS 40P09 - Guelph

★ Project Area



350 Wellington Road 7  
2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
Wellington County, Ontario  
**Figure A1:** Location of the Project Area

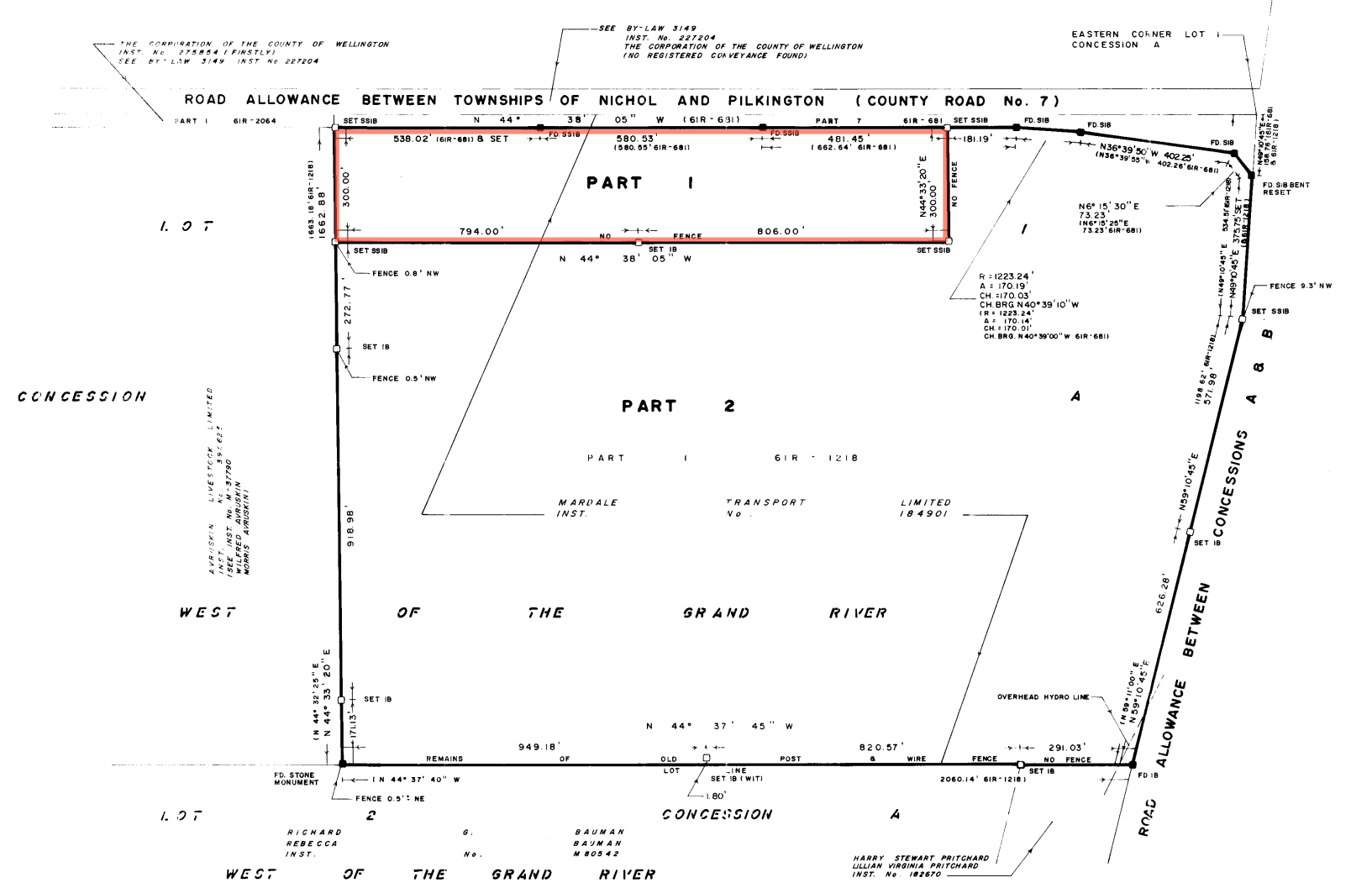




MNRF Topographic 40P09 - Guelph

 Project Area Boundaries

350 Wellington Road 7  
 2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
 Wellington County, Ontario  
**Figure A2:** Detailed Location of Project Area



|   |  |
|---|--|
| I REQUIRE THIS PLAN TO BE DEPOSITED UNDER THE REGISTRY ACT                              | PLAN 61R-4528  |
|   | RECEIVED AND DEPOSITED   |
| Jan 12 89<br>(DATE)   | Jan 25, 1989<br>(DATE)   |
| CAUTION; THIS PLAN IS NOT A PLAN OF SUBDIVISION WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE PLANNING ACT. | <i>[Signature]</i><br>LAND REGISTRAR FOR THE REGISTRY DIVISION OF WELLINGTON SOUTH (6) |

| SCHEDULE |  |                        |                           |           |              |
|----------|--|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| PART     | LOCATION   | MUNICIPALITY           | APPARENT GRANTEE          | INST. No. | AREA         |
| 1        | PART OF LOT 1 CONCESSION A WEST OF THE GRAND RIVER | TOWNSHIP OF PILKINGTON | MARDALE TRANSPORT LIMITED | 184901    | 11.018 ACRES |
| 2        |  |                        |                           |           | 74.881 ACRES |

**PLAN OF SURVEY OF PART OF LOT 1 CONCESSION A WEST OF THE GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIP OF PILKINGTON COUNTY OF WELLINGTON**

SCALE: 1 INCH = 200 FEET  
DEREK G. GRAHAM O.L.S. 1989

**SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE**

I CERTIFY THAT:

- THIS SURVEY AND PLAN ARE CORRECT AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SURVEYS ACT AND THE REGISTRY ACT AND THE REGULATIONS MADE THEREUNDER.
- THE SURVEY WAS COMPLETED ON THE 30th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1988.

*[Signature]* DEREK G. GRAHAM  
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYOR

BEARINGS ARE ASTRONOMIC AND ARE REFERRED TO THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMIT OF PART 7 AS SHOWN ON DEPOSITED PLAN 61R - 681 HAVING A BEARING OF N 44° 38' 05" W.

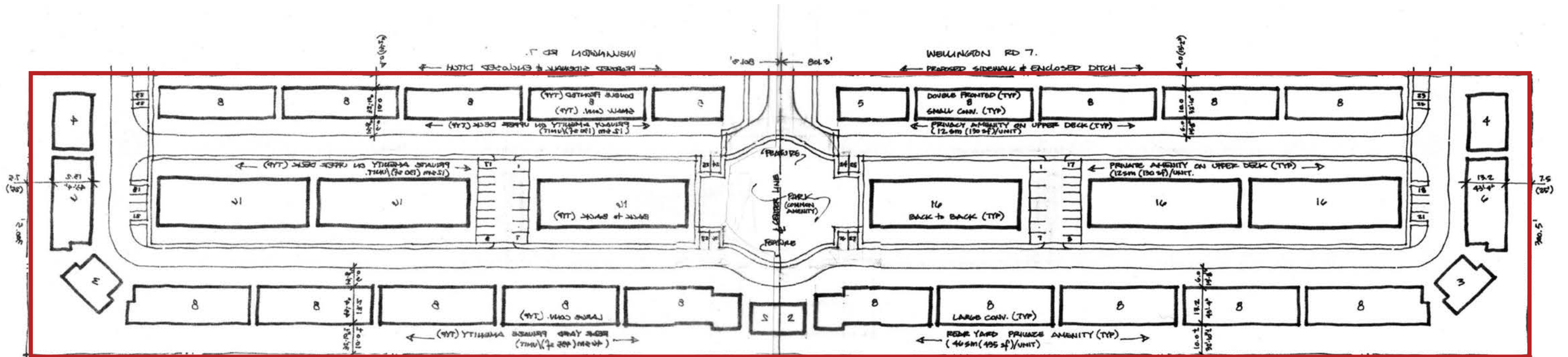
SIB □ DENOTES STANDARD IRON BAR 1" SQ. X 4' LONG  
SSIB □ DENOTES SHORT STANDARD IRON BAR 1" SQ. X 2' LONG  
IB □ DENOTES IRON BAR 5/8" SQ. X 2' LONG  
FD ■ DENOTES FOUND  
WIT ■ DENOTES WITNESS

|  |  |      |
|--|--|------|
| Derek G. Graham Limited<br>Professional Land Surveying<br>Planning<br>220 Smith Street<br>Elora, Ontario N0B 1S0<br>(519) 846-5533 | PER: <i>[Signature]</i><br>Ontario Land Surveyor | SEAL |
|  | DATE: JANUARY 5, 1989                            |      |
|  | FILE: 3 - A PILKINGTON (WOOR)                    |      |
|  | NOTE: Valid with embossed seal only              |      |

Project Area Boundaries

350 Wellington Road 7  
2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
Wellington County, Ontario  
**Figure A3:** Survey Plan of Project Area





**UNIT COUNT**

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| 15' LARGE CONV.  | 110        |
| 15' SMALL CONV.  | 74         |
| 20' BACK TO BACK | 36         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>     | <b>280</b> |

**DENSITY** 25.5 UPA (64 UPH)  
**LOT AREA** 11 AC. (445 HA)

**PARKING**

|                |           |                         |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| DRIVEWAY       | 280       | } 2.0/UNIT              |
| GARAGE         | 280       |                         |
| <b>SURFACE</b> | <b>54</b> | <b>(INCLUDES 14 HC)</b> |

**COMMON AMENITY** - 19973 SF (1430SM) 55M/UNIT

**NOTE**  
 EAST HALF OF SITE ONLY IS DRAWN.  
 STATISTICS ARE FOR SITE AS A WHOLE

350 WELLINGTON RD #7 - ELORA ON.  
 CONCEPT SITE PLAN V1.0  
 1:750  
 02/20/22  
 03/03/22 REVISION  
 03/04/22 REVISION

WG MERCHANDISE SPACE INC.  
 # 3287

Project Area Boundaries

350 Wellington Road 7  
 2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
 Wellington County, Ontario  
**Figure A4:** Proposed Concept Site Plan

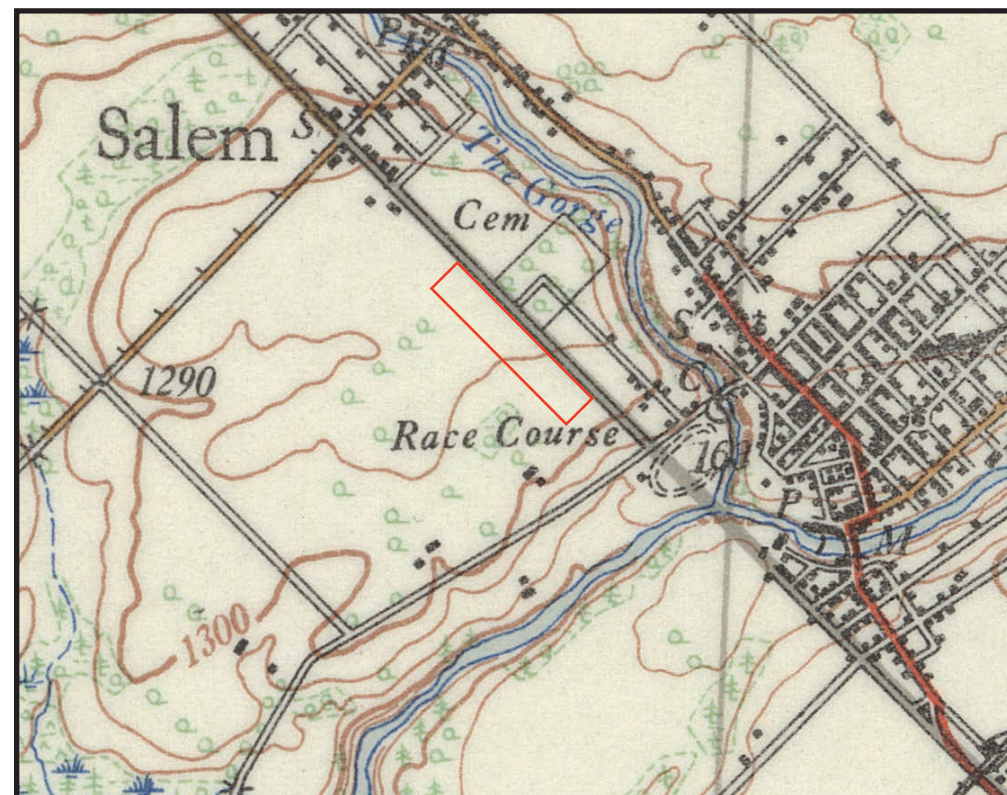




1861 Atlas



1877 & 1881 Atlas



1935 Topographic

Project Area Boundaries

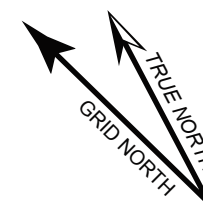
*various scales*

350 Wellington Road 7  
 2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
 Wellington County, Ontario  
**Figure A5:** Location of the Project Area  
 on the 19th & 20th Century Mapping





 Project Area Boundaries



350 Wellington Road 7  
2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
Wellington County, Ontario  
**Figure A6:** Location of the Study Area  
on the 1954 Aerial  
Photograph





MNRF Basemap 40P09 - Guelph



Project Area Boundaries

350 Wellington Road 7  
2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
Wellington County, Ontario

**Figure A7:** Location of the Study Area  
on MNRF Satellite Image

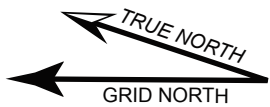
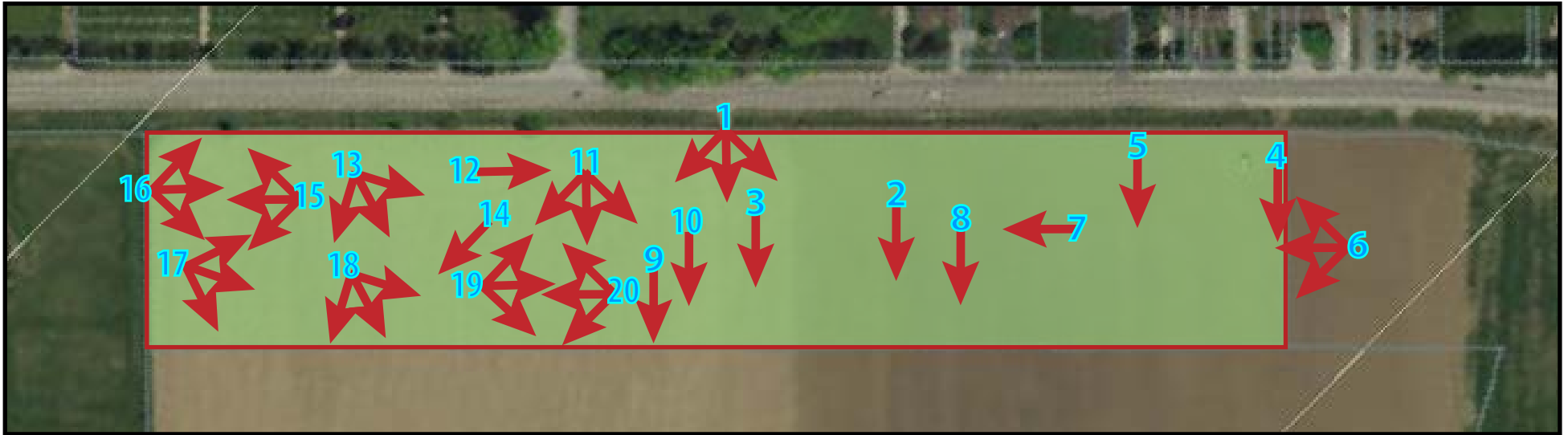


Project Area Boundaries



Project Area Subject to Stage 2  
Pedestrian Survey  
No Intact or Potential CHVI  
- *No further  
Archaeological  
Assessment Required*

7  
Photograph  
Location & Number



350 Wellington Road 7  
2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
Wellington County, Ontario  
**Figure A8:** Archaeological Potential & Site  
Photograph Locations

**APPENDIX B:**

**IMAGES**

**Selected Site Photographs**

*350 Wellington Road 7  
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment  
Town of Elora, Ontario*

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**Plate B1: Panoramic of Site conditions showing frontage on Wellington Road 7; looking west**



**Plate B2: Close-Up of Ploughzone**



**Plate B3: Field Director preparing for survey**



350 Wellington Road 7  
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment  
Town of Elora, Ontario

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**Plate B4: Field Director placing transect flag**



**Plate B5: Field Director inspecting possible artifact**



**Plate B6: Panoramic of Site conditions; looking north**



350 Wellington Road 7  
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment  
Town of Elora, Ontario

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**Plate B7: Site conditions; looking north**



**Plate B8: Licence Holder conducting survey**



**Plate B9: West end survey stake at property line**



**Plate B10: Site conditions at western property boundary**



**Plate B11: Panoramic of Site conditions & Field Director; looking west**



**Plate B12: Site conditions & Licence Holder; looking south**





**Plate B13: Panoramic of Site conditions; looking southwest**



**Plate B14: Field Director inspecting under loose straw; looking northwest**

*350 Wellington Road 7  
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment  
Town of Elora, Ontario*

---



**Plate B15: Panoramic of Site conditions; looking north**



**Plate B16: Panoramic of Site conditions; looking south**



**Plate B17: Panoramic of Site conditions; looking south**





**Plate B18: Panoramic of Site conditions; looking southwest**



**Plate B19: Panoramic of Site conditions; looking south**



**Plate B20: Panoramic of Site conditions; looking north**