FISHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

AINLEY SUBDIVISION
6542 & 6560 GERRIE ROAD, ELORA, ONTARIO
Part Lots 17 & 18, Concession 12, Township of
Centre Wellington (Geographic Township of Nichol),
County of Wellington, Ontario

STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY & STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT
Final Report

PIF #: P115-0042-2018
17 July, 2019

AINLEY SUBDIVISION, 6542 & 6560 GERRIE ROAD, ELORA, ONTARIO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY & STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT

FINAL REPORT
Original

Property Location:
6542 & 6560 Gerrie Road, Elora, Ontario
Part Lots 17 & 18, Concession 12, Township of Centre Wellington
(Geographic Township of Nichol),
County of Wellington, Ontario

Submitted to:
Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

&

Mr. Tom Keating
C/O James Keating Construction (2014) Limited
70 Mathieson Street
Elora, Ontario N0B 1S0
Phone: 519-846-9704; Fax: 518-846-9360
Email: tkeating@keatinghomes.ca

Project No.: 04-5865

Prepared by:
Jim Molnar, Ph.D.
Fisher Archaeological Consulting
452 Jackson Street West
Hamilton, Ontario L8P 1N4
Telephone: (905) 525-1240
Fax: (905) 525-4683
Email: jim.molnar.fac@gmail.com

Archaeological Licence Number: P115 Jim Molnar
PIF No.: P115-0042-2018
(PIF is valid)

17 July, 2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fisher Archaeological Consulting conducted the Stage 1 Background Research and Stage 2 Assessment for the proposed development to be located at 6542 and 6560 Gerrie Road, Elora, Ontario (***Figures 1 & 2***). The legal description of the Study Area is Part Lots 17 & 18, Concession 12, Township of Centre Wellington (Geographic Township of Nichol), County of Wellington, Ontario. This report pertains to project information number P115-0042-2018.

The Study Area is roughly rectangular in shape and is approximately 400 metres northwest-southeast by 350 metres northeast-southwest. A 55 metre wide panhandle extends from the west corner towards Walser Street. A residential lot has previously been severed on the northeast side and this severance lies outside of the Study Area. The background research indicates that the Study Area is on well-drained loamy soils, and is within 300 metres of a primary watercourse to the north, as well as a wetland that abuts the western boundary. The Study Area is adjacent to a historic road. Given these criteria, the Study Area retains high potential for both European-Canadian and Indigenous archaeological material.

The Stage 2 field work determined that very small portions of the Study Area had been previously disturbed, otherwise its soils were largely intact. The topographic mapping and satellite imagery show little impact to the Study Area throughout the 20th century, until the construction of the house within the Study Area in the southeast corner in the middle of the 20th century. The ploughed field was surveyed by means of visual assessment on transects set five metres apart, and the woodlot and lawn were assessed by shovel testing at five metre intervals. No artifacts or sites were discovered during either the visual assessment or the shovel testing. Nothing was noted that had Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI).

Therefore, based on this information FAC recommends the following:

1) that the Study Area has been adequately assessed (***Figure 6***), and since nothing having Cultural Heritage Value or Interest was found (*i.e.* no artifacts or sites were discovered), no further archaeological work is required.

AINLEY SUBDIVISION
6542 & 6560 GERRIE ROAD, ELORA, ONTARIO

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY & STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT
FINAL REPORT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following is a Stage 1 and 2 report prepared for review by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Archaeological consultants licensed by MTCS are required to follow the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (MTC 2011) during land use planning as part of the evaluation of cultural heritage resources. This includes reporting all findings to MTCS. There are four stages for archaeological work — Stages 1 to 4.

Stage 1 Background Study and Property Inspection. The purpose of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is two-fold. Firstly, it is to determine the potential for the presence of as yet undocumented cultural heritage resources, and secondly, to determine whether known cultural heritage resources are extant on the subject land(s).

Stage 2 Field work. Stage 2 is the actual field examination of high potential areas, and involves either surface survey of ploughed fields or shovel testing in areas that are undisturbed or cannot be cultivated.

Stage 3 Testing. The purpose of the Stage 3 is to ascertain the dimensions of the site, its cultural affiliation (if possible), and to evaluate its significance. If the site in question is determined to be archaeologically significant, then appropriate mitigation measures will be decided upon.

Stage 4 Mitigation. Stage 4 involves the mitigation of the development impacts to the archaeological site through either site excavation or avoidance (preservation).

Stage 1 determines the amount of Stage 2 work required. Stage 2 determines if Stage 3 is warranted, and Stage 3, in turn, determines if the archaeological resources are significant and warrant proceeding to Stage 4 – either full excavation or preservation of the site.

All work was conducted under archaeological licence P115. The Archaeological Stage 1: Background Study & Stage 2: Assessment pertain to project information number P115-0042-2018.

1.1 Development Context

Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) was contracted by Tom Keating of James Keating Construction (2014) Limited to conduct the Stage 1: Background Research and Stage 2: Assessment for the development of the Ainley Subdivision, located at 6542 and 6560 Gerrie Road, Elora, Ontario. The legal description of the Study Area is Part of Lots 17 & 18, Concession 12, Township of Centre Wellington (Geographic Township of Nichol), County of Wellington, Ontario (***Figures 1 and 2***).

In this report, "north" refers to true north. Gerrie Road and the township lot and concession grid are aligned nearly 40 degrees west of north. The Study Area is roughly rectangular in shape and is approximately 400

metres northwest-southeast by 350 metres northeast-southwest. A 55 metre wide panhandle extends from the west corner towards Walser Street. A residential lot has previously been severed on the northeast side and this severance lies outside of the Study Area.

The Study Area is bounded on its southeast edge by an existing subdivision, and on its northeast side by Gerrie Road, except for the severed lot. The northwest side extends 25 metres into an agricultural field on Lot 17, and the southwest side skirts the edge of a wetland woodlot. The panhandle consists of woodlot and open field. The total land to be assessed is approximately 14 hectares in area.

The archaeological condition was assigned by the County of Wellington as prescribed by Provincial Policy for a draft plan of subdivision under the Planning Act (Section 50 - Subdivision of Land) during the subdivision application process for the property (See ***Figure 3*** for the development plan). FAC had permission from the proponent to conduct all required field work including the collection and removal of any artifacts that may be recovered.

1.2 Archaeological Context

Most of the Study Area is ploughed agricultural land, and the remainder consists of an extant woodlot and a residence. This residence is a mid-20th century brick bungalow located on the east corner of the Study Area surrounded by lawn and trees. The severed lot fronting Gerrie Road, which is not part of the Study Area, features a 19th century stone house with a large yard. A modern farm complex lies just northwest of the Study Area.

1.2.1 Physiographic Features

The topography of southern Ontario is primarily the result of Quaternary glacial and post-glacial action. The Study Area is situated on Guelph Formation bedrock (Sandford 1969), but there are no outcrops nearby. In terms of Quaternary geology, it is located near the northern edge of the Guelph Drumlin field. The topography in the area features fairly flat to gently rolling ground with numerous post-glacial spillways (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 137-9). There are no drumlins in the immediate vicinity of the Study Area.

1.2.2 Soils

The soils in Wellington County are generally part of the Grey-Brown Podzolic Great Group with an average depth to subsoil of 45 to 60 cm (Hoffman, Mattthews & Wickland 1963:19). Specifically, the soil within the Study Area is Harriston loam, a loamy till with good drainage (Hoffman, Matthews & Wicklund 1963: Map 35) (***Figure 4***).

1.2.3 Water Sources and Vegetation

The distance to a water source is a major factor in determining an area's archaeological potential. Generally, areas within 300 metres of a seasonal or year round source of water are considered to be of high archaeological potential. The closest source of running water is a small tributary creek found 180 metres north of the northeast corner of the Study Area. This creek drains into the Irvine River and then to the Grand River. The Grand River itself is located approximately 900 metres south of the Study Area. Additionally, a swamp lies on the southwest edge of the Study Area. It appears to be drained by a seasonal creek that flows south directly into the Grand.

The Study Area is located within the Carolinian-Canadian Forest Transition Zone. The transition zone is a blend of boreal forest trees (spruce, balsam fir) with cedar, white and red pine, alder, yellow birch, beech, elm, hemlock, aspen, basswood and sugar maple (Mason 1981:59). Typically, sugar maple, basswood, beech, hemlock and pine are found on high elevations; sugar maple, elm, beech, balsam, oak, and cherry on intermediate and valley slopes; and elm, black ash, willow and cedar in valley bottoms and wetlands (Janusas 1987:62).

1.2.4 Lithic Sources

Sources of siliceous stone, specifically chert, for making tools were often focal areas for pre-contact Indigenous peoples. There are no immediate primary sources of chert in the area. The nearest primary chert sources are 60 km to the southeast, belonging to the Ancaster Formation. Several outcrops occur where the Niagara Escarpment wraps around the west end of Lake Ontario. Sources further afield include the Onondaga Formation found along the north shore of Lake Erie (Eley and von Bitter 1990:4).

1.2.5 Archaeological Sites & Previous Work

FAC conducted a search of the MTCS Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) for registered site s within a distance of one kilometre radius around the Study Area. No sites have been recorded within this radius. A search of the database was also conducted for previous archaeological work in the nearby area using the search criteria of Lots 17/18, Concession 12, Nichol Township; no reports describing other work were found.

1.3 Historical Context

1.3.1 Historic Plaques

A search was made of historic plaques in proximity to the Study Area. No plaques were found within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area. The nearest plaque is in the downtown core of Elora, 1.5 kilometres from the Study Area. It commemorates David Boyle, an archaeologist from the late 19th century who lived in the area and was a prominent early researcher of Ontario's history (Ontario Plaques 2011).

1.3.2 Indigenous History

Indigenous peoples have inhabited Southern Ontario for over 11,000 years, and there is potential to find evidence of the earliest groups (Early and Late Paleo-Indian) through to the post-European Contact period in the wider Guelph area. After the final retreat of the glaciers and the opening up of the Great Lakes basin, people first moved into Southern Ontario. What follows is a brief synopsis of the peoples who came before the European settlers – from Paleo to Late Woodland peoples.

During the geological time frame of Lake Algonquin (roughly around 9,000 B.C.), there is direct evidence that people were inhabiting Southern Ontario (Ellis & Deller 1990:39). These people are known to researchers as Paleo-Indians, they were non-agriculturalists and so depended upon hunting and foraging of wild foods to survive. They would have moved their camps on a regular basis to the areas that would have provided resources as they became available. The size of the groups of people would in part depend upon the number and nature of those resources available at a particular location (Ellis & Deller 1990: 52). People would have gathered or dispersed throughout the year depending on the availability of resources and social constraints. The environmental conditions of spruce parkland/woodland and pine forests would have necessitated frequent moves and a large range of territory in order to acquire adequate resources.

While the Paleo-Indian period lasted for a millennium, the Archaic horizon lasted for approximately seven times that length, spanning 8,000 B.C. to 850 B.C. The Archaic peoples in Southern Ontario subsisted in smaller territories than the former Paleo peoples, thereby becoming more regionalized. Their population was increasing, probably due to the more reliable food resources as well as greater biodiversity in these resources. The broad divisions in the Archaic may be broken down into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic. The Early Archaic peoples continued with some characteristics from the Paleo peoples, but developed some of their own, as any culture is never static.

One of the major differences between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland (800 B.C. to *ca*. 0 B.C.) in the archaeological record of southern Ontario was the appearance of pottery. By the time of the Middle Woodland, there was a major shift in the way people settled the landscape and procured foods. It is at this time (500 B.C. to A.D. 700) that people were making fish a more important aspect of their diet, although hunting and foraging were done as well. As a consequence, rich and large sites began to appear on river valley floors. The sites were inhabited periodically for sometimes hundreds of years, and represented a warm season macroband base camp, to take advantage of spawning fish. People kept returning to particular fish spawning grounds, and became more reliant on this resource. People were becoming more sedentary and had a restricted band territory, compared to the people of the Archaic.

When exactly the Late Woodland began and the Middle Woodland ended has been debated by archaeologists, but the designation has been based on a number of material distinct differences from the Middle Woodland. Differences include factors such as new settlement and subsistence strategies, a new type of pottery construction, different pottery decorating techniques, and a variety of projectile point forms. Based on these characteristics, it is generally felt that the Late Woodland period began at around A.D. 800 and continued until A.D. 1650, after which the time frame is designated as the Post-Contact period.

1.3.3 Regional History – The Town of Elora and Nichol Township

The historic Mississauga lived in the general area until they were subjected to Treaty #3, "the Between the Lakes Purchase." The Study Area is at the northen end of the Haldimand Tract, the portion of the Grand River valley that the British acquired from the Mississauga and granted to the Six Nations Iroquois (Surtees 1994: 102-104). In 1798, Joseph Brant leased Block 4 (which later became one half of Nichol Township) to Thomas Clark. While Brant initially retained power of attorney over the land, the agreement was modified by the Crown – a patent was issued for the entirety of the block in 1807 and the township was open to settlement by 1822 (Middleton & Landon 1927).

Nichol Township was partially mapped in the 1820s, with the Grand River surveyed, and land patents south of the river drawn and named. Only two names by this time appear on the Grand River of the Irvine Settlement, as Elora was originally known. In 1832, assistant-quartermaster general and veteran of the War of 1812, Captain William Gilkison purchased 14,000 acres of land in Nichol Township and commissioned deputy provincial land surveyor Lewis Burwell to lay out a town plan along the river, which Gilkison renamed as Elora (Ontario Plaques 2004). The townsite was named after his brother's ship, which itself was named after the Ellora Caves in India (Scott 1993: 67).

1.3.4 Lots 17 & 18 Concession 12, Nichol Township

In documenting the land use of the Study Area, FAC examined a number of historical visual images, including, but not limited to, historic maps, superceded current National Topographic Series (NTS) maps and

aerial images. The following table summarizes the information gleaned from these sources regarding the Study Area and its vicinity.

Table 1
Summary of Maps & Aerial Images Relevant to the Study Area

Image	Year	Comments
Nichol/District of Gore Map 3085 Wellington County Museum and Archives Collections Catalogue	1820s	- Southern half of Nichol township with properties surveyed and land patents claimed - Only two lots south of the Grand River where Elora would be established - Study Area falls north of the river, labelled "NorthWestern Division of Nichol - Unsurveyed"
Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West. Leslie and Wheelock PLS	1861	- Lot 17 is owned by John Gerrie - Lot 18 is owned by W&G Gerrie - No structures are depicted on this map
Map of the County of Wellington Historical Atlas of Waterloo and Wellington Counties Ontario, Illustrated. Walker & Miles ***Figure 5***	1877	- Lot 17 is owned by J Crawford - Lot 18 east half continues ownership under W Gerrie - No structures are depicted on this map
Wellington County Historical Atlas Publishing Co.	1906	- Lot 17 is owned by James Crawford, with a dwelling depicted north of the Study Area - Lot 18, east half is owned by James Gerrie, with a dwelling depicted, likely the current stone house that exists at 6550 Gerrie Road, outside of the Study Area
NTS Sheet 40 P/09 Scale 1 Inch : 1 Mile	1935	- The Study Area is shown as open field with some patches of trees. The terrain is depicted as relatively level - The stone house outside of Study Area is depicted as well
NTS Sheet 40 P/09 Scale 1:50,000 2nd Ed.	1952	- No discernable change from previous NTS map
Aerial Photograph: *Shot 436802* Scale 1: 63,360 Ontario Dept. of Lands and Forests	1954/ 55	- West side of the Study Area in Lot 18 is beside wet scrub land - Southeast corner of Study Area not developed - a hedgerow runs east -west, dividing the Study Area in to two fields. - another hedgerow is on the boundary between Lots 17 and 18
NTS Sheet 40 P/09 Scale 1:50,000 3rd Ed.	1973	- The woodlot is now drawn to modern configuration - 6542 Gerrie Road house is present in southeast corner of Study Area

Image	Year	Comments
NTS Sheet 40 P/09 Scale 1:50,000 4th Ed.	1980	- Gerrie Road is paved up to 6560 Gerrie Rd. - Landfill first appears to the east of the Study Area - No discernible change to Study Area
NTS Sheet 40 P/09 Scale 1:50,000 5th Ed.	1985	- Town limits encroaching on southern edge of Study Area - Contour lines redrawn, showing a very gentle slope toward woodlot on west end of Study Area - Woodlot depicted as a swamp, with visible standing water
Google Earth Image, Digital Globe	2006-2016	- the hedgerow from the 1954 air photo is no longer visible - Study Area remains agricultural land for the most part, plough furrow patterns show that it is one large field, and the same patterns continue north of the Study Area

The above table illustrates that the Study Area was not formally settled by Euro-Canadians until the mid-19th century, when the Gerrie family bought land in the area. A two-storey stone house is located at 6550 Gerrie Road (part of Lot 18), and this likely dates to between 1830-1870 (Centre Wellington, 2018). This historic house is in a severance surrounded by extensive lawns, and it is not a part of the Study Area. The house does not appear on any mapping until the 1906 Historical Atlas and subsequent topographic maps. The Gerrie Family came from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, around 1837 (Walker & Miles 1877: 29) and Lot 18 was continuously owned by members of this family until the early 20th century. The 1877 atlas also indicates that James Crawford owned Lot 18, the north margin of the Study Area.

The topographic maps indicate that the Study Area was used as agricultural land throughout the 20th century, even as the town of Elora grew steadily just to the south. The northwestern edge of the Study Area is separated from another agricultural field by a hedgerow.

The southeastern corner of the Study Area has a house that first appears on mapping in 1973. It is a brick bungalow, with angel stone accents, and is typical of mid-20th century housing constructed in southern Ontario.

1.3.5 Stage 1 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

Information concerning the archaeological potential of the Study Area was gathered from various sources. The archaeological potential for pre-contact/historic Indigenous settlement has been assessed using the data collected from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) and environmental data collected from geological, soils, NTS topographic and Ontario maps. Historic Euro-Canadian site potential has been assessed using data from the OASD system, from primary sources such as the Land Registry records, historic maps, 20th century mapping and aerial photography, and from secondary historic sources.

The *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011) ***Sections 1.3.1 and 1.4.1*** indicate that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential:

- previously identified archaeological sites
- water sources
    - primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks) ✓

  - secondary water sources (intermittent streams/creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) ✓
  - features indicating past water sources
  - accessible or inaccessible shorelines
- Elevated topography (drumlins, plateaux, dunes)
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil ✓
- Distinctive land formations (waterfalls, caves)
- Resource areas
  - food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas)
  - scarce raw materials (copper, chert outcrops)
  - early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, logging, prospecting)
- Early historic transportation routes (roads, rail, portages) ✓
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement ✓
- Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site
- Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

Archaeological potential for Indigenous sites and archaeological material is based on environmental factors, such as distance to water and soil type, and proximity to known sites and features (such as trails or specific resources). The Study Area is on well-drained sandy loam soils within 300 metres of wetlands and smaller tributaries. Therefore, the Study Area has high Indigenous archaeological potential. European-Canadian potential for archaeological material is high due to the Study Area's proximity to water, an early house, and an historic road. It is therefore recommended the Study Area be subjected to Stage 2 Assessment prior to development.

2.0 STAGE 2 FIELD METHODS

The field work was conducted over three days, June 11, 12, and 26, 2019. The first task undertaken was to visually assess the ploughed field at five metre transects in accordance with MTC *Standards and Guidelines*, ***Section 2.1.1, Standards 1 - 6***. The field previously had been planted in corn, and ploughed to 90-95% visibility (***Plates 1-3***). Heavy rains had weathered the field, rendering excellent surface visibility. A portion of the northwestern field had very young corn growth, but this did not impede the visual assessment of the field.

Parts of the Study Area that were not ploughed agricultural fields were shovel tested at five metre intervals, as *per* MTC *Standards and Guidelines*, ***Section 2.1.2, Standards 1, 4 - 9*** (***Plates 4- 5***). This includes the residence at the east corner, the woodlot on the southwestern edge of the Study Area), and any other wooded or grassy sections that exceeded five metres in width.Shovel test pits were dug at minimum 30 centimetres in diameter. All soils, including the first five centimetres of subsoil, were screened through a six millimetre mesh. Once completed, the soil was redeposited back into the hole, and the sod cap was tamped down. Some sections were visually inspected, as they had been previously been heavily landscaped, including a berm located in the panhandle (***Plate 6***) and selected areas around the modern house (***Plates 9-10***). One other

portion of the panhandle was not shovel tested (***Plate 7***), where the slope of the ground surface was greater than 20°, as permitted *per* MTC *Standards and Guidelines*, ***Section 2.1 2iii***.

The whole of the Study Area was assessed. Approximately 96% was visually assessed, 3.5% was shovel tested, and 0.5% was either found to be disturbed or sloped, with the disturbed areas being visually confirmed as such.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Nothing of archaeological significance or cultural heritage value or interest was identified during the assessment. No artifacts or sites were discovered.

Documentary Record

Field notes	- FAC 2019 Book 2
Field photographs, digital	- See ***Appendix A***, Photographic Catalogue
Maps based on field work	- Results, in this report
	- On field map
Artifacts	- Nothing having heritage value or interest was recovered

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 1 Background Study has shown that the Study Area was farmed by Euro-Canadian settlers, and fronts an historic road, and is within 300 metres of a water source. There is also a stone house built sometime between the late 1830s to 1870s just outside of the Study Area. The Study Area wraps around the severance consisting of the stone house and large yards. The Study Area is also on well drained soils, with a swamp to the west, and tributary creek 180 metres to the north that drains into Irvine River. Therefore, the Study Area has high Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological potential as *per* the Ministry's *Standards and Guidelines*, ***Sections 1.2 and 1.3.1***. The archaeological Stage 2: Assessment methodology and results are provided in ***Figure 6***.

The large, main portion of the Study Area consists of an agriculturally ploughed field, with gently rolling terrain that has soils of a medium brown sandy loam. The field appeared to have been last used for corn. The field was visually assessed at a five metre interval, and no finds of cultural heritage value or interest were recovered in this field.

The sections that were in woodlot or wooded were shovel tested at a five metre interval, and yielded no finds of cultural heritage value or interest. The wood lot primarily consisted of cedar, maple, and birch trees, with dogwood and raspberry bushes scattered throughout. The terrain was heavily sloped in some sections, leading down to a cedar swamp that is outside of the Study Area. The end of the panhandle had been impacted by construction a berm relate to the adjacent subdivision (***Plate 6***).

In the shovel tested areas, soils encountered were generally consistent across the entire Study Area, a medium brown sandy silty loam over light brown mottled sandy subsoil, averaging a depth of 30-40 centimetres. The front lawn (northeast side) of the house exhibited signs of a ploughzone beneath sod over subsoil, as it was

somewhat more shallow than the majority of the shovel tested areas, and it contained small light brown subsoil flecking. The backyard (southwest side) showed signs of stripping and landscaping, as shovel tests showed large patches of displaced subsoil mixed with topsoil, and were deeper than the front yard despite being roughly at the same level (***Plate 11***). The small treed area to the southwest of the backyard had soil similar to the woodlot soils found elsewhere in the Study Area, with very little disturbance evident. Its topography was slightly undulating, similar to the ploughed field, and contained maple, cedar, and other coniferous trees. This was shovel tested at five metre intervals (***Plate 8***).

Some areas around the house were very clearly disturbed. These included the septic tank (***Plate 8***) and beds found to the northwest of the house, and the driveway ramp at the southeast side of the house that led to a basement level garage (***Plate 10***).

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Study Area consists an irregularly shaped plot of land abutting Gerrie Road, in the Town of Elora. The background research indicates the Study Area is on well-drained soils, and within 300 metres of the watercourse that feeds into the Irvine River, and therefore there is high Indigenous archaeological potential. Euro-Canadian archaeological potential is high given the distance the historic road (Gerrie Road), distance to water, and presence of a stone structure property abutting the Study Area.

The Stage 2 field work determined that minor portions of the Study Area were disturbed, and otherwise it was largely intact. The topographic mapping and satellite imagery show little impact to the Study Area throughout the 20th century, until the construction of the house within the Study Area in the southeast corner sometime in the middle of the 20th century. The ploughed field was surveyed through visual assessment along transects five metres apart, and the woodlot sections and lawn were assessed through shovel testing. The visual assessment and shovel testing did not recover anything that had cultural heritage value or interest. No artifacts or sites were discovered.

Therefore, based on this information FAC recommends the following:

1) that the Study Area has been adequately assessed (***Figure 6***), and since nothing having heritage value or interest was found (*i.e.* no artifacts or sites were discovered), no further archaeological work is required.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Standard 1

1) This report is submitted to the Minister of Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and

Culture, a letter will be issued by the minister 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 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has complete archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

3) Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 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, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer Services (416 212-7499).

Standard 2

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager: Jim Molnar, Ph.D. (P115)

Field Director: Aaron Clemens (R329)

Field Archaeologists: Aaron Clemens
Ruth MacDougall (P359)
Julia Wither (R1055)
Garett Hunt
Nathan Garrett
Nick Williams
Drew Smith (R480)

Background Research: Aaron Clemens

Report Author: Aaron Clemens
Jim Molnar

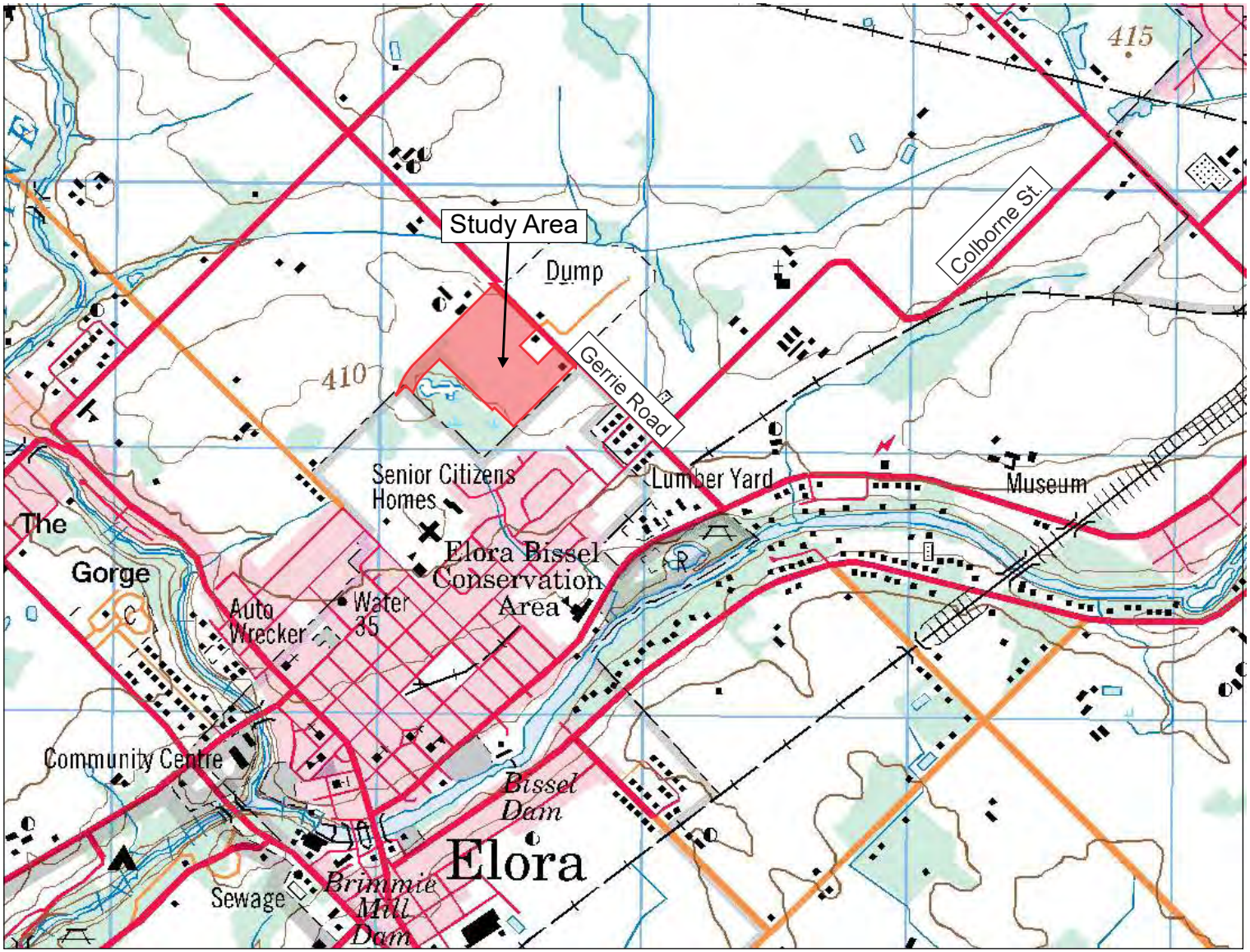
Report Editor: Jacqueline Fisher (P042)

Graphics: Aaron Clemens
Jim Molnar

NPD Table for Ainley Subdivision, Elora, Ontario

Permission was obtained to enter the property described in the above report	Yes
The licensee had permission to remove any archaeological objects recovered during the scope of the above named project	Yes
The archaeological record will be curated at FAC's facilities	

Dates	**Weather**	**Ground Conditions**	**Field Director**
June 11, 2019	Warm, partly cloudy, 20C	Good, dry, weathered	AC
June 12, 2019	Warm, partly cloudy, 22C	Good, dry	AC
June 26, 2019	Hot, partly cloudy, 27C	Good, dry	AC



FAC

Date: 11/07/19

Designer: AC/JF

KEY

Study Area

N

Scale

0 1 km

AINLEY SUBDIVISION 6542 &6560 GERRIE ROAD
ELORA, ONTARIO
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Assessment

Figure 1: Study Area Location

Google Earth, 2018

FAC

Date: 01/11/18
Designer: AC

KEY

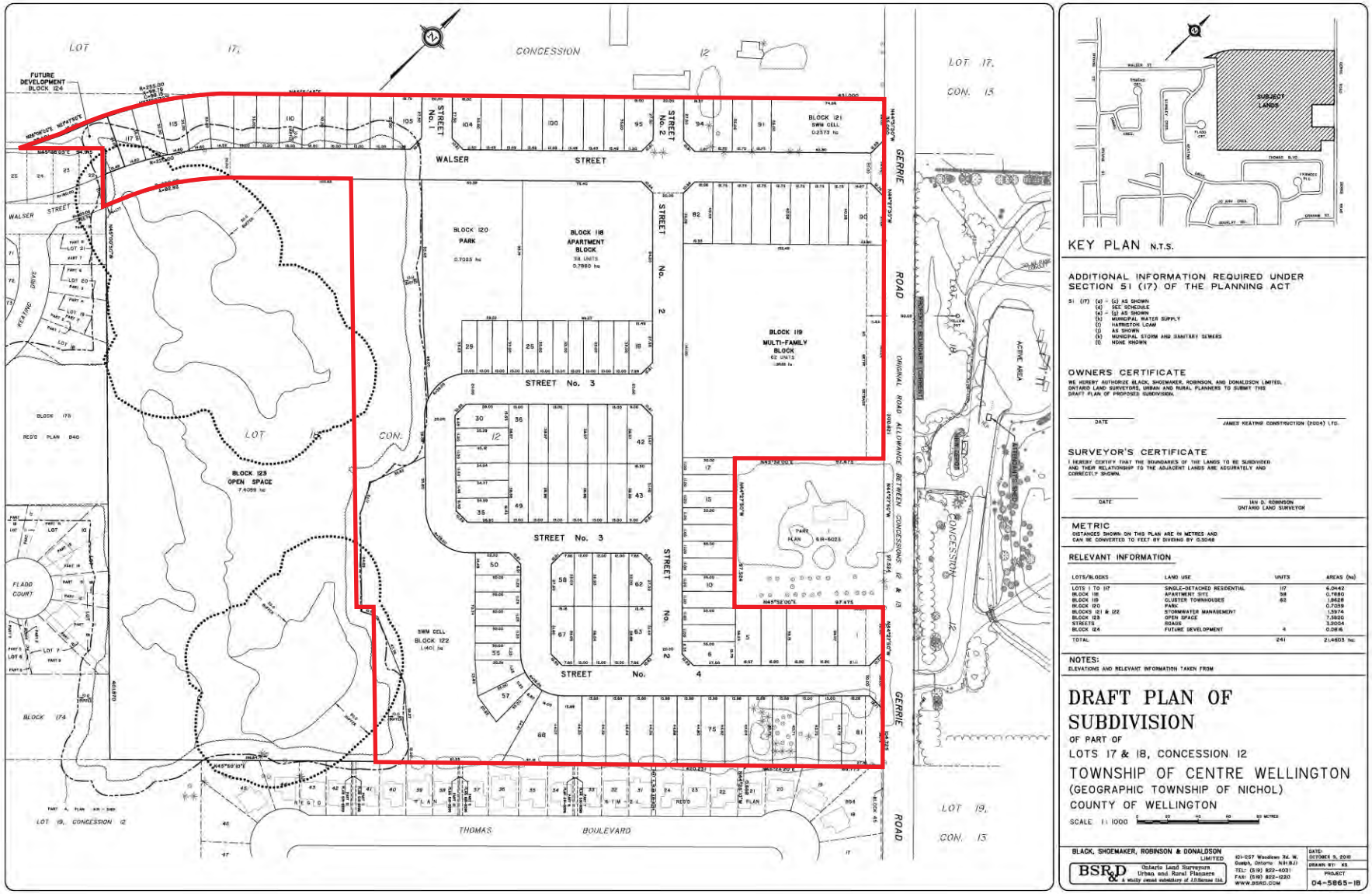
Study Area

N

Scale
0 200m

AINLEY SUBDIVISION 6542 &6560 GERRIE ROAD
ELORA, ONTARIO
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Assessment

Figure 2: Aerial Imagery of the Study Area



FAC

Date: 17/07/19

Designer AC JM

KEY

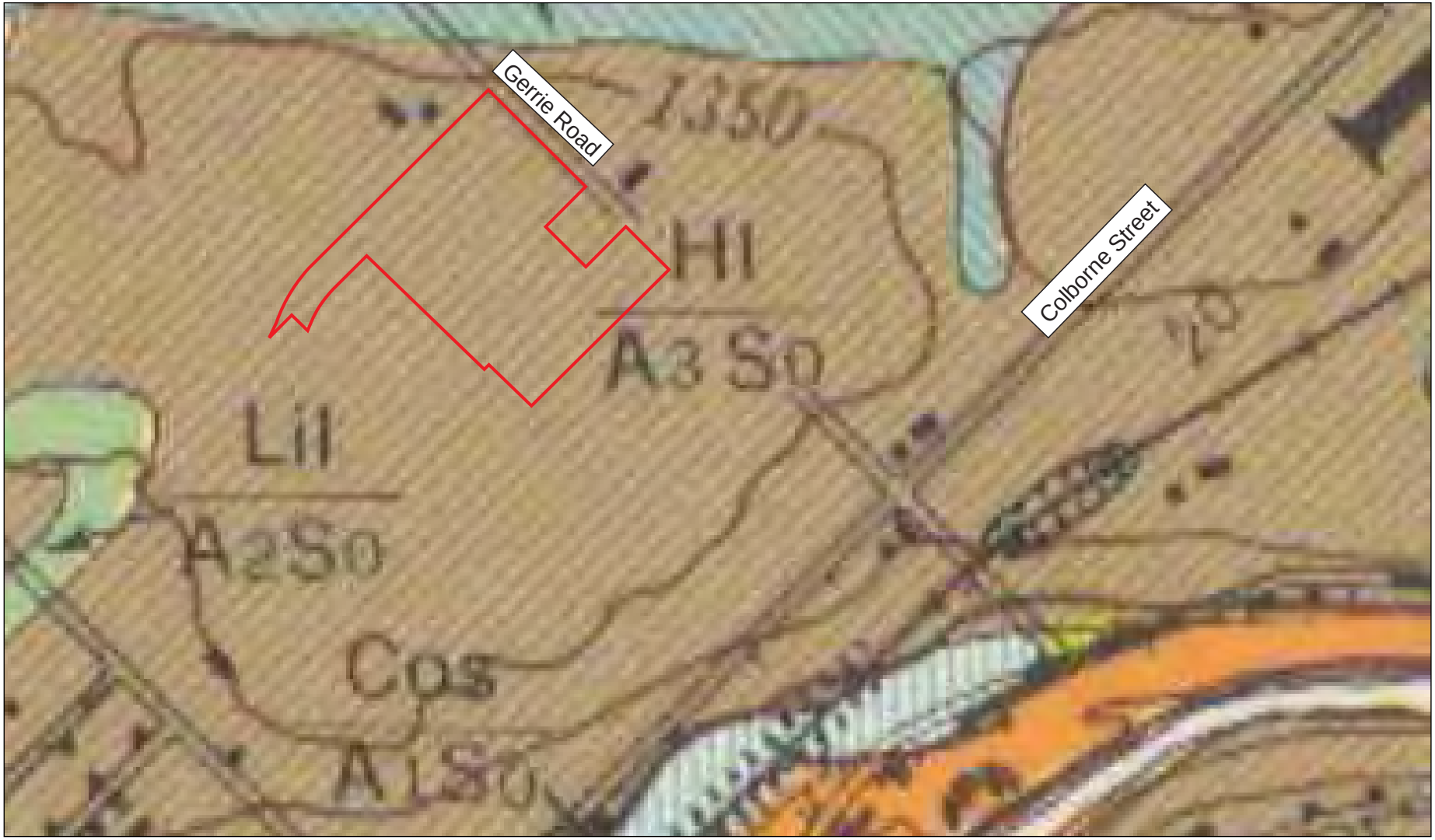
Study Area

Scale

0 150m

AINLEY SUBDIVISION 6542 &6560 GERRIE ROAD
ELORA, ONTARIO
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Assessment

Figure 3: Development Plan



Hoffman, Matthews & Wickland 1963: Map 35

FAC

Date: 11/07/19

Designer: AC/JF

KEY

Study Area

Harriston Loam

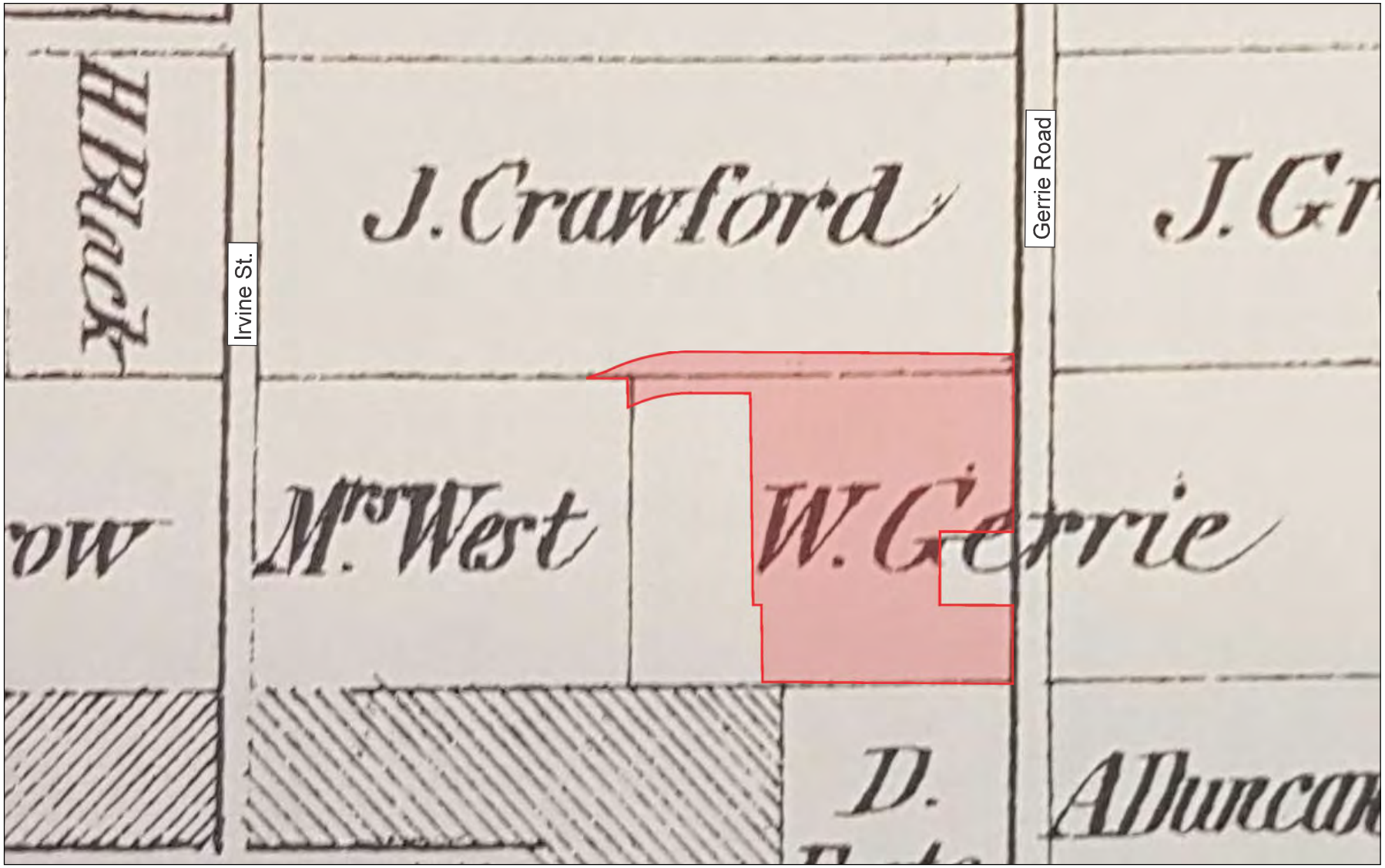
N

Scale

0 500m

AINLEY SUBDIVISION 6542 &6560 GERRIE ROAD
ELORA, ONTARIO
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Assessment

Figure 4:Study Area and Vicinity Soils



Walker & Miles 1877

FAC

Date: 11/07/19
Designer: AC/JF

KEY

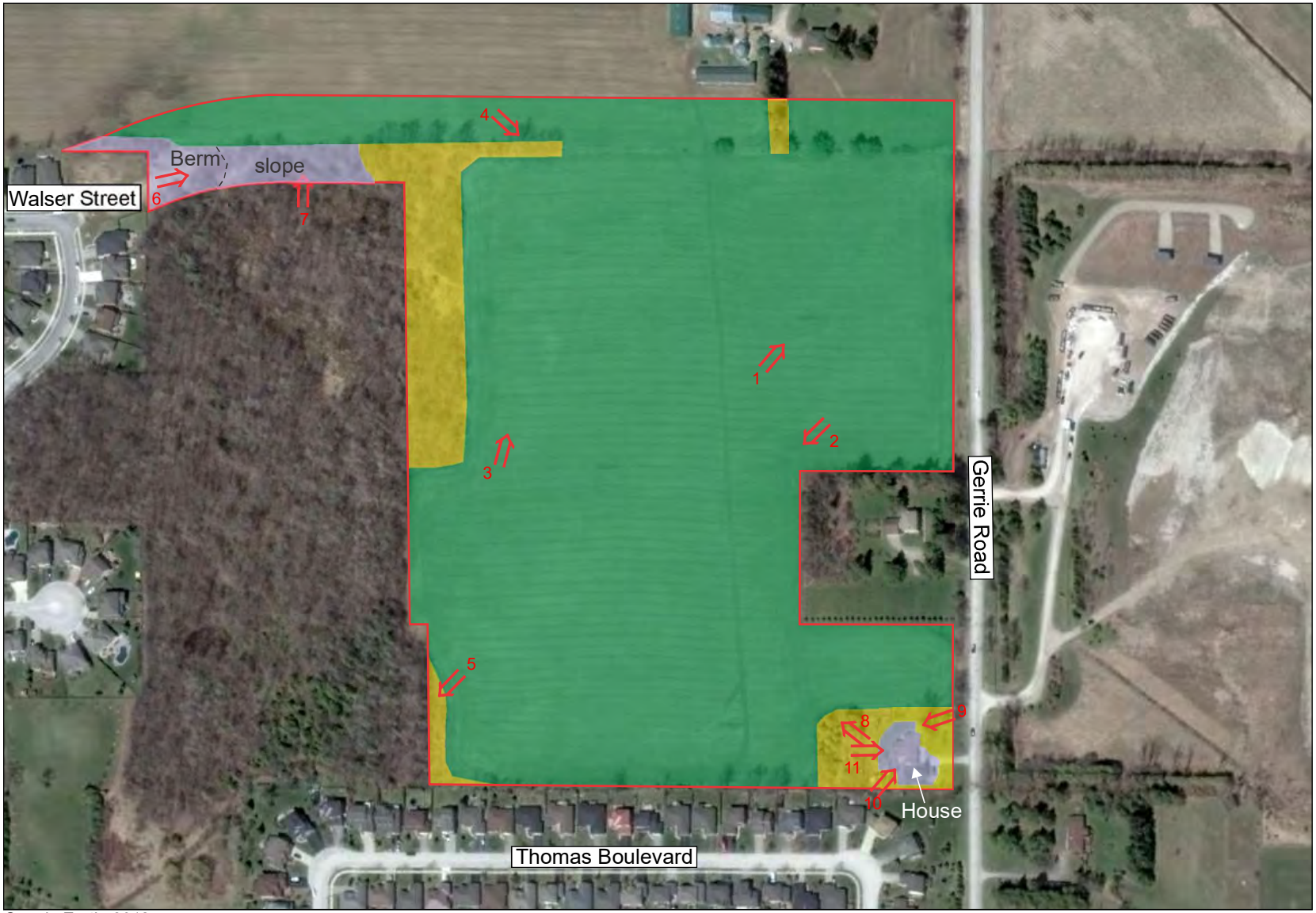
Study Area: Lot 17 & 18, Concession 12

N

Scale
0 400m

AINLEY SUBDIVISION 6542 &6560 GERRIE ROAD
ELORA, ONTARIO
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Assessment

Figure 5: Illustrated Historical Atlas of Waterloo and Wellington Counties, Ontario, 1877



Google Earth, 2018

FAC

Date: 11/07/19

Designer: AC/JF

KEY

- Study Area (nothing found)
- Shovel Test (5m Interval)
- Pedestrian Survey (5m Interval)
- Disturbed/Sloped

1 ⇒ Photo Location and Direction

N

Scale

0 — 200m

AINLEY SUBDIVISION 6542 &6560 GERRIE ROAD
ELORA, ONTARIO
Archaeological Stage 1 & Stage 2: Assessment

Figure 6: Stage 2 Field Methodology & Results

Plate 1: Crew walking transects five metres apart visually inspecting the ground, on well weathered soil with 90-95% visibility, facing north (Photo 7854).

Plate 2: Pedestrian survey northwest of the severed lot, facing south (Photo 7855).

Plate 3: Field conditions for pedestrian survey, background shows the gentle rolling contour of the ploughed field, facing north northwest (Photo 7917).

Plate 4: Crew shovel testing at 5 m intervals in grassy field division, facing east (Photo 7917).

Plate 5: Test Pit 2 showing medium brown sandy silty loam over mottled orange yellow sandy silty subsoil, facing south (Photo 7872).

Plate 6: Berm of stripped topsoil piled at end of panhandle, facing northeast (Photo 7900)

Plate 7: Sloped ground on southeast side of panhandle. Note the position of crew demonstrating the change in elevation, facing northwest (Photo 7907).

Plate 8: Crew shovel testing in trees west of house within Study Area at 5m intervals, facing west (Photo 8083).

Plate 9: Lids of a buried septic tank northwest of the house, facing southwest (Photo 8052).

Plate 10: Garage attached to the basement with driveway ramp, facing north (Photo 7872).

Plate 11: Shovel testing beside the south west wall of the house, facing northeast (Photo 8080).

APPENDIX A: PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE
Ainley Subdivision
Elora, Nichol Township, Wellington County, Ontario
Archaeological Stage 2: Assessment

Photo Number	Description	Direction (True North)	Date
7831	Crew field walking along transects five metres apart visually inspecting the field	SE	11 June 2019
7832-7833	Field conditions along north section of Study Area showing good ploughing and weathering	S	11 June 2019
7834	Crew field walking along transects five metres apart visually inspecting the field	S	11 June 2019
7835	Field conditions along north west section of Study Area showing good weathering, visibility, and very young corn rows	SW	11 June 2019
7836	Field conditions along north west section of Study Area	N	11 June 2019
7837	Large berm dumped within the Study Area	E	11 June 2019
7838	View of bush area showing slope	S	11 June 2019
7839	View of bush and downward slope within the Study Area, from the ploughed field	E	11 June 2019
7840-7841	View of slope from the ploughed field, looking down	E	11 June 2019
7842	Ploughed field with some corn stubble, visibility still over 80%	NE	11 June 2019
7843	Crew walking along transects five metres apart visually inspecting the ground	N	11 June 2019
7844	Close up of weathered and well ploughed field conditions	NE	11 June 2019
7845	Crew walking along transects five metres apart visually inspecting the ground	N	11 June 2019
7846	Crew walking along transects five metres apart visually inspecting the ground, also representative of some areas where corn stubble was not fully buried through ploughing	N	11 June 2019

7847	Field conditions with 90% visibility	SW	11 June 2019
7848	Crew walking along transects five metres apart visually inspecting the ground	S	11 June 2019
7849	Field conditions showing patches of corn stubble scattered throughout Study Area	SW	11 June 2019
7850	Crew walking along transects five metres apart visually inspecting the ground	N	11 June 2019
7851	Field conditions and water monitoring spot	SW	11 June 2019
7852	Field conditions showing thinning out of corn stubble and good visibility	N	11 June 2019
7853	Field conditions showing good visibility and weathering	W	11 June 2019
7854	Crew walking along transects five metres apart visually inspecting the ground	N	11 June 2019
7855	Crew walking along transects five metres apart visually inspecting the ground	S	11 June 2019
7856	Crew about to begin another transect of visual inspection	NW	11 June 2019
7857	View of field conditions showing corn stubble, good ploughing and weathering, and visibility at 90%	N	11 June 2019
7858	Crew walking along transects five metres apart visually inspecting the ground	NE	11 June 2019
7859	View of the field conditions, with 99% visibility	NW	11 June 2019
7860	Field conditions in southern section of Study Area	S	11 June 2019
7861	Field conditions in the southern section of Study Area	SW	11 June 2019
7862	Crew walking along transects five metres apart visually inspecting the ground	N	11 June 2019
7863	Crew walking along transects five metres apart visually inspecting the ground	N	11 June 2019

7864	Stone house adjacent to the Study Area on Gerrie Road	NW	11 June 2019
7865-7871	Test Pit 1, first documented test pit, showing medium brown sandy silty loam over mottled pale yellow swampy subsoil, with water welling up	S	11 June 2019
7872-7876	Test Pit 2 showing medium brown sandy silty loam over mottled orange yellow sandy silty subsoil	S	11 June 2019
7877	Cedar swamp immediately adjacent to the southwest boundary of the Study Area	SW	11 June 2019
7878-7879	Crew shovel testing in pairs at five metre intervals in the wooded area	E	11 June 2019
7880	Crew shovel testing in pairs at five metre intervals in the wooded area	NW	11 June 2019
7881	Crew shovel testing at five metre intervals in the woodlot	NE	11 June 2019
7882-7886	Test Pit 3 showing light brown sandy loam over pale yellow sand	N	12 June 2019
7887-7893	Test Pit 4 showing dark brown sandy loam	N	12 June 2019
7894	Crew shovel testing in raspberry patch at 5 metre intervals	SE	12 June 2019
7895-7896	Crew shovel testing in respberry patch at 5 metre intervals	W	12 June 2019
7897	Large berm with overgrowth	S	12 June 2019
7898	Push pile up against tree, displaced topsoil	NW	12 June 2019
7899	Stripped topsoil with short growth vegetation	NW	12 June 2019
7900	Berm of stripped topsoil piled within Study Area. Note the machine tracks	NE	12 June 2019
7901	Stripped topsoil with no vegetation growth along north western section of Study Area	W	12 June 2019
7902	Crew shovel testing at 5m intervals around berm	N	12 June 2019

7903	Deadfall and cut trees discarded wtihin Study Area along field edge	SE	12 June 2019
7904	More deadfall and topsoil deposited and discarded in Study Area	S	12 June 2019
7905	Crew shovel testing at five metre intervals	N	12 June 2019
7906-7907	Slope extending past Study Area boundaries on north edge of Study Area woodlot. Note the postion of field techs demonstrating slope	NW	12 June 2019
7908-7912	Dark brown sandy mottled sandy loam over grey white silty clay subsoil	N	12 June 2019
7913-7916	Crew shovel testing at 5m intervals along north section of woodlot	SE	12 June 2019
7917	Crew shovel testing at 5m intervals along field division in grassy area	S	12 June 2019
7918	Crew shovel testing at 5m intervals along field division	SW	12 June 2019
8021-8022	Crew shovel testing at 5m intervals along SE hedge row	E	26 June 2019
8023	Context photo showing house and vehicles parked	SW	26 June 2019
8024	Context photo showing house and front lawn	W	26 June 2019
8025	Context photo showing car port	SW	26 June 2019
8026	Locate marker on front lawn	W	26 June 2019
8027	Back of driveway and tree row on property line	SW	26 June 2019
8028	Grown over former driveway and garage	NW	26 June 2019
8029	Wood lot southwest of the house	SW	26 June 2019
8030	Photo board	N/A	26 June 2019

8031-8038	Test pit #1	N	26 June 2019
8039-8040	Photo board	N/A	26 June 2019
8041-8045	Test pit #2	N	26 June 2019
8046	Crew shovel testing at 5m intervals, NW side of driveway	N	26 June 2019
8047-8048	Crew shovel testing at 5m intervals along NW hedge row	NE	26 June 2019
8049	Crew shovel testing at 5m intervals along NW hedge row	NW	26 June 2019
8050	NW side of house	SE	26 June 2019
8051-8052	Context photo showing in ground barrels	SW	26 June 2019
8053-8054	Crew shovel testing at 5m intervals along NE side of house	W	26 June 2019
8055	Photo board	N/A	26 June 2019
8056-8061	Test pit #3	N	26 June 2019
8062	SE side of house, including grown over former driveway and garage	N	26 June 2019
8063	Back yard, including fire pit	NE	26 June 2019
8064	Shovel testing in the back yard	W	26 June 2019
8065	Crew shovel testing at 5m intervals along SE property line	SE	26 June 2019
8066	Crew shovel testing at 5m intervals in wood lot	NW	26 June 2019
8067	Context photo showing in ground barrel	W	26 June 2019

8068	Context photo showing vegetable garden	W	26 June 2019
8069	Photo board	N/A	26 June 2019
8070-8075	Test pit #4	N	26 June 2019
8076	Test pit #4 context photo	NW	26 June 2019
8077	Side view of hedge, former garage	NE	26 June 2019
8078	Context photo showing driveway, grown over former driveway	E	26 June 2019
8079-8080	Crew shovel testing along SW side of house	NE	26 June 2019
8081	Crew shovel testing along SW side of house	NW	26 June 2019
8082	Crew shovel testing in back yard	NW	26 June 2019
8083	Crew shovel testing in wood lot	SW	26 June 2019