Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Three Bridges (21-WG, 29WG, and 30-WG) Various Lots and Concessions, Geographic Township of Garafraxa, now the Township of Centre Wellington, Wellington County, Ontario

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Licensee: Mr. Adam Long, M.Sc. (P1153)	

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. 883 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, ON, M6C 1C4	**R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited** 17345 Leslie Street, Suite 303, Newmarket, ON, L3Y 0A4

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Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for three bridges in the Township of Centre Wellington, identified as 21-WG located between Lot 16, Concessions 1 and 2, 29-WG, located between Lots 15 and 16, Concession 2, and 30-WG, located between Lots 15 and 16, Concession 6, in the Geographic Township of Garafraxa, now the Township of Centre Wellington, Wellington County, Ontario (Map 1; Map 2). It is understood that this Stage 1 archaeological assessment is required as part of a *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* (MCEA), and the *Planning Act* (1990).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are defined in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). A Stage 1 archaeological assessment provides compiled information about the study area's geography, history, current land conditions as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on or within the vicinity, as well as specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MCM Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD);
- Review of archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area; and,
- Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area.
- A property inspection

The three bridges are located within municipally owned road right-of-way (ROW) of Sideroad 15 (29-WG and 30-WG), and along First Line (21-WG), The study areas consist of municipal ROWs, which include gravel roads with steep slopes, steep ditches, and overgrown shorelines. The study area consists of approximately 50 m in each direction from the center of each bridge, totaling 100 m in length, and 10m on either side of the road centerline, totaling 20 m in width. No impacts are proposed for the watercourses; therefore, the watercourses are excluded from the overall study area. The study area for bridge 21-WG measures 109.4 m^2; for 29-WG the study area measures 144.6 m^2; for 30-WG the study area measures 174.2 m^2, for a total of 428.2 m^2 (0.0522 ha) over all three bridges.

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive, below-grade land disturbance. Disturbance associated with soil manipulation and grading of soils were encountered in association with the construction of the bridges and gravel roads within the study areas.

The Stage 1 property inspection was conducted on 12 June 2025, under favourable weather conditions. At no time was the weather or lighting detrimental to the recovery or

identification of archaeological resources. The property inspection determined all three bridges to be extensively disturbed and, therefore, do not require Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

PHC determined that the watercourse, as seen in the mapping, is permanently low and wet and as per Section 1.2, Standard 5 and Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.i., of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), therefore terrestrial survey is not required. As such, the watercourse has been removed from the study area, as it is not being impacted by development, and was not assessed.

Based on the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment the following recommendations are provided:

- The entirety of the study areas were determined to have low archaeological potential comprising slopes, watercourse, and previous disturbance; these areas were photo documented, and no further assessment is recommended (Map 8).

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Project Personnel

Licensee	Adam Long, MSc (P1153)
Project Manager	Sarah News, B.A. (R485)
Field Director	Cheyenne Cameron (R1393)
Report Preparation	Hannah Curtis, B.A. Hon. (R1296), Leah Gukathasan
Graphics	Gabriel Dunk-Gifford, B.A.
Review	Adam Long, Sarah News

Acknowledgements

Lori Longtin-Nobel	R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited
Andrew Dawson	R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited

Project Context

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological assessment and covers three areas: development context, historical context, and archaeological context.

Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for three bridges in the Township of Centre Wellington, identified as 21-WG located between Lot 16, Concessions 1 and 2, 29-WG, located between Lots 15 and 16, Concession 2, and 30-WG, located between Lots 15 and 16, Concession 6, in the Geographic Township of Garafraxa, now the Township of Centre Wellington, Wellington County, Ontario (Map 1, Map 2). It is understood that this Stage 1 archaeological assessment is required as part of a *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* (MCEA), and the *Planning Act* (1990).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are defined in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). A Stage 1 archaeological assessment provides compiled information about the study area's geography, history, current land conditions as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on or within the vicinity, as well as specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
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- Review of archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
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- Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area.
- A property inspection

The three bridges are located within municipally owned road right-of-way (ROW) of Sideroad 15 (29-WG and 30-WG), and along First Line (21-WG), The study areas consist of municipal ROWs, which include gravel roads with steep slopes, steep ditches, and overgrown shorelines. A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive, below-grade land disturbance. Disturbance associated with soil manipulation and grading of soils were encountered in association with the construction of the bridges and gravel roads within the study areas.

The study area for bridge 21-WG measures 109.4 m^2; for 29-WG the study area measures 144.6 m^2; for 30-WG the study area measures 174.2 m^2, for a total of 428.2 m^2 (0.0522 ha) over all three bridges.

Permission to enter the property to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was granted by R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited.

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990, as amended in 2023) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G), currently administered by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM).

Historical Context

This section describes the past and present land use and settlement history of the property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the background research (MCM 2011 Section 7.5.7 Standard 1).

Indigenous History

Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout the province that show continuity with past peoples even if they were not recorded in historic Euro-Canadian documents. Table 1 illustrates this continuity and demonstrates over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis & Ferris, 1990).

Table 1: Overview of the Cultural Chronology of Southern Ontario

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic I	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
Middle Archaic II	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
Middle Archaic III	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
Late Archaic I	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000 – 1,800 BC	Increasing site size

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800 – 1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	1,500 – 1,100 BC	Introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC – AD 500	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point	AD 550 – 900	Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario	AD 900 – 1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario	AD 1,300 – 1,400	Large longhouses (100m+)
	Late Ontario (Neutral)	AD 1,400 – 1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties

Paleo and Archaic Time Periods

The first human settlement in south-central Ontario can be traced back 11,000 years, just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period, when this area was settled by Indigenous groups that had been living south of the Great Lakes. The period of these first inhabitants is known as the Paleo (Ellis et al., 1990), a time in which bands of small hunter gatherer, consisting of probably no more than 25-35 individuals, followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending across wide-ranging territories shaped extensively by the ebb and flow of glaciers.

The Paleo period was a time of rapid environmental change. As the glaciers retreated sparse tundra and evergreen forests gave way to extensive deciduous forests and water levels in the Great Lakes rose dramatically (Ellis et al., 1990, p. 69). By the end of this period (8000 BC), many of the large game species that Paleo hunters had relied upon either moved further north, or as in the case of the mastodons and mammoths, become extinct. Thus, the end of the Late Paleo Period was heralded by numerous technological and cultural innovations, likely as responses to the dynamic nature of the post-glacial environment and region-wide population increases. These innovations continue to be found in sites belonging to the direct descendants of the Paleo, groups of people known by archaeologists as “Archaic.”

The term “Archaic” designates preagricultural sites lacking in pottery and other specific artefact forms (Ellis et al., 1990, p. 65) and are primarily distinguished from Paleo sites by a significantly greater degree of artefact diversity and regional variety. Archaic people began to make stone tools out of coarser raw material by laboriously grinding the rock into the desired shape. The introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, suggests the beginnings of a simple woodworking industry and an increased use of localized stone sources indicates that Archaic populations may have been less nomadic than their Paleo ancestors (Munson & Jamison, 2013, p. 41). It is likely that gradual infilling of the landscape resulting from rising water levels and population growth necessitated the development of strategies to support more people from smaller areas of liveable land.

During the Late Archaic Period (2,500-950 BC) the trends towards decreased territory size, a broadening subsistence base, population growth and increasing sedentism continued and it is during this period that the first true cemeteries appeared. During the Late Archaic Period, if an individual died while his or her group happened to be at some distance from their group cemetery, the bones would be kept until they could be placed in the cemetery, suggesting that people returned with greater frequency to the same areas. These first cemeteries may have served as visible reminders of a group’s cultural history and demarcated their rights to an area. Living in a time before farming or pottery, early hunter gatherers hunted, fished, and travelled in a land that was dynamic, ever-changing, and far removed from modern or historic ways of life.

Woodland Time Period

The Early Woodland Period (950 to 400 BC) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the gradual adoption of ceramic technology. However, in many ways the life ways of people in this period show a high degree of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic and it is not until the Middle Woodland (300 BC to AD 500) that there is an evident shift in settlement and subsistence patterns towards a sedentary way of life.

Middle Woodland peoples relied much more extensively on ceramic technology and vessels were often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. The Middle Woodland provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland; fish was becoming an increasingly important part of diets and sites along the margins of major lakes and rivers

appear to have functioned as base camps instead of seasonally utilized locations, indicating a greater degree of sedentism and reliance on fishing technology.

The Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of a truly agricultural way of life in south-central Ontario. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend during this period may have encouraged the spread of maize into southern Ontario by providing a greater number of frost-free days (Stothers & Yarnell, 1977). The presence of carbonized corn kernels and cob fragments recovered from sub-floor storage pits indicates that agriculture was becoming a vital part of the Early Iroquoian economy.

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period (AD 1300-1400) witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artefact assemblages. The size of villages and houses increased dramatically, with house lengths almost doubling to an average of 30m. Possible explanations for these shifts involve changes in economic and socio-political organization (Dodd et al., 1990, p. 357); small villages may have amalgamated to form larger communities for mutual defence (Dodd et al., 1990, p. 357). These large villages were often heavily defended with numerous rows of wooden palisades, suggesting that defence may have been one of the rationales for smaller groups banding together.

By the late 1400s major villages covered as many as 4-5 hectares and would have contained over 2,000 individuals each. A change in the orientation of longhouses at this time may indicate the initial development of the tribes and nations which were a characteristic of the historically known Iroquoian peoples (Dodd et al., 1990, p. 358). Four Hundred years ago Ontario was home to about 75,000 Indigenous people, divided into two major cultural groups – Algonquians and Iroquoians.

After AD 1450, house lengths begin to decrease, with houses dating between AD 1500-1580 averaging a mere 30 m in length. The even shorter houses witnessed on Historical Period sites can be at least partially attributed to the population reductions associated with the introduction of European diseases such as smallpox (Lennox & Fitzgerald, 1990, pp. 405, 410) which, in the span of a few years, had reduced the population to a mere 30,000 people. With the deaths of many bearers of oral history in the 1630's much of the ancient oral history in Ontario was lost. Archaeology provides an alternative means of understanding pre-European history by providing unique information on the movement of people throughout the landscape, their interactions with one another and with the environment, over the course of 13,000 years.

Colonial History

Colonialism in Canada

The Canada we see today is one that was built on the principles of *Settler Colonialism.* This is a specific kind of colonialism whereby the purpose or goal is to replace an indigenous population with an invasive settler population that over time will develop its own identity and sovereignty (Ansari, 2023; Shah, n.d.). It is important to understand that there are three main features of settler colonialism that had a profound impact on the Indigenous population of Canada.

The first feature is that settler colonizers, unlike other forms of colonization, intend to permanently occupy and assert control over Indigenous lands. Second, settler colonialism is a structure, not an event and continues to the present day in Canada. Third, settler colonialism "seeks its own end" in that the goal is to form a homogenous society that is over-arching and unchallenged (Barker & Lowman, 2018).

Initial attempts at settlement and colonization occurred in 1534 with Jacques Cartier, who traveled across the Atlantic Ocean, entered the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and landed on the shores of what is now Gaspe, Quebec (Hele, 2023). However, Cartier's attempts to establish a permanent settlement failed and it was not until 1603, with Samuel de Champlain, did settler colonialism start in Canada with the establishment of New France.

The French and British colonizers, who encountered indigenous populations, thought them to be inferior to themselves and saw the indigenous populations as a source of cheap labour for the fur trade, soldiers for the battlefield, or even household slaves. When Indigenous populations resisted, the Europeans would often wage war against them. As the European powers sought to secure greater control over North America, threats of violence were used to force Indigenous leaders to sign treaties that surrendered political control of their land in exchange for meager financial compensation or dubious promises of protection and safety. Indigenous Nations' presence, systems of governance, and relationships to their territories long predate colonial occupation and continue into the present day.

At the time of first contact with the French, in 1615 AD, the traditional territory of the Huron-Wendat, known as Wendake, roughly stretched between the Canadian Shield, Lake Ontario and the Niagara Escarpment; it has been suggested the Huron-Wendat population at this time was approximately 30,000 individuals (Heidenreich, 1978; Warrick, 2008).

In the 1640s the Haudenosaunee, whose territory was located south of the lower Great Lakes, invaded Huron-Wendat territory, largely due to the decrease of available beaver pelts. The majority of the Huron-Wendat population sought sanctuary within the communities of the Petun, Neutral and other neighboring groups, after numerous Huron-Wendat village were destroyed (Stone & Chaput, 1978). Commencing in the 1660s, the Haudenosaunee controlled most of southern Ontario (Schmalz, 1991; Williamson, 2013). "In the 17th century, a series of alliances were formed between the Haudenosaunee and the European colonies, binding together numerous groups in a system of diplomatic relationships known as the Covenant Chain (Jaenen, 2015). This diplomatic framework drew upon longstanding Indigenous traditions of relationship building and treaty-making that predated European contact but was often misinterpreted by colonial authorities as a set of static legal contracts or land deeds (Doreen, 2023).

During the mid-17th century, several Algonquin-speaking linguistic and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (or Anishinaabe) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region (Gibson, 2006; Johnston, 2006). Prior to this, the Anishinaabeg were located primarily inland from the north shore of Lake Huron (MCFN, n.d.). From 1653 to 1662, following a series of attacks against the Haudenosaunee by groups within

the Anishinaabeg, Haudenosaunee dominance in the region began to fail (Schmalz, 1991; Warrick, 2008). Following a series of regional conflicts throughout southern Ontario, the Anishinaabeg established greater territorial influence and regional prominence at the beginning of the 18th century (Gibson, 2006; Schmalz, 1991). In 1701, the Fourth Albany Treaty (also called the Nanfan Treaty) was concluded between the Haudenosaunee (Five Nations) and agents of the British colonial government in New York. Under this agreement, the Haudenosaunee formally conveyed extensive hunting territories (often called the “Beaver Hunting Grounds”) to the British Crown, while retaining for themselves the rights to continue hunting and fishing within those lands (Jennings et al., 1972; *Six Nations Lands and Resources*, n.d.). In 1764, an alliance was negotiated between many Indigenous Nations and the British, called the Treaty of Niagara, and was symbolized by the exchange of the Covenant Chain Wampum and the Two Row Wampum (Hele, 2023).

European Treaties and Deeds

The study area first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record as part of Treaty Number 19, signed between the Crown and various representatives from the Mississauga Nations on 28th of October 1818 (Map 3). Known as the “Ajetance Treaty”, it secured 648,000 acres of lands north of the earlier “Head of the Lakes” treaty. Modern towns and cities within this area include Milton, Halton Hills, Brampton, and Caledon. An excerpt of the Ajetance Treaty is provided below:

> *“ARTICLES OF PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT entered into on Wednesday, the twenty eighth day of October, 1818, between the Honorable William Claus, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on behalf of His Majesty, of the one part, and Adjutant, Chief of the Eagle Tribe, Weggishigomin of the Eagle Tribe, Kawwahkitahqubi of the Otter Tribe, Cabibonike of the Otter Tribe, and Pagitaniquatoibe of the Otter Tribe, Principal Men of the Mississague Nation of Indians inhabiting the River Credit, Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, within the home District, of the other part, Witnesseth: that for and in consideration of the yearly sum of five hundred and twenty-two pounds ten shillings Province currency in goods at the Montreal price to be well and truly paid yearly and every year by His said Majesty to the said Mississague Nation inhabiting and claiming the said tract, which may be otherwise known as follows: "A tract of land in the Home District, called the Mississague tract," bounded southerly by the purchase made in 1806; on the east by the Townships of Etobicoke, Vaughan and King; on the south-west by the Indian purchase, extending from the outlet at Burlington Bay, north forty-five degrees west fifty-miles, and from thence north seventy-four degrees east or thereabout to the north-west angle of the Township of King, containing by computation six hundred and forty-eight thousand acres; and the said Adjutant, Weggishigomin, Cabibonikem, Pagitaniquatoibe and Kawahkitahquebi, as well for themselves as for the Mississague Nation inhabiting and claiming the said tract of land as above described, do freely, fully and voluntarily surrender and convey the same to His Majesty without reservation or limitation in perpetuity. And the said William Claus, on behalf of His Majesty does hereby, promise and agree to pay to the said Nation*

> *of Indians inhabiting as above mentioned, yearly and every year for ever the said sum of five hundred and twenty two pounds then shillings currency in goods at the Montreal price, which sum the said Principal Chiefs and people, parties hereunto, acknowledge as a full consideration for the lands hereby sold and conveyed to His Majesty.*
>
> *IN WITNESS WHEROF, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals on the day first above mentioned in the Township of Toronto."*
>
> Morris, 1943, p. 18

The study area is located adjacent to Treaty 4 (1793), also known as the Simcoe Patent. This patent was issued by Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe to the Six Nations of the Grand River to clarify and formalize the earlier land grant made under the Haldimand Proclamation of 1784. The Haldimand Proclamation had granted the Six Nations a tract of land extending six miles on either side of the Grand River—known as the Haldimand Tract—in recognition of their alliance with the British Crown during the American Revolution (Filice, 2020; Six Nations of the Grand River, 2025). Prior to the issuance of this proclamation, the Crown had purchased lands from the Mississaugas of the Credit in May 1784 to secure title for the intended grant (Filice, 2020). The Simcoe Patent, issued in 1793, subsequently confirmed and legally defined the boundaries of the Haldimand Tract within Upper Canada's emerging colonial framework, though its interpretation and extent have remained subjects of ongoing dispute.

Euro-Canadian Settler History

Following The Clergy Endowments (Canada) Act of 1791, what was then the Province of Quebec (including the study area) was divided into four political districts within the Province of Upper Canada; the four political districts were renamed Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western, after previously being called Lunenburg, Mechlenburg, Nassau, and Hesse (Hall, 2022). The study area fell within the former Hesse District and later the Western District.

The Western District initially included all lands between an arbitrary "north and south line intersecting the extreme projection of Long Point into the Lake Erie, on the northerly side of the said Lake Erie" (Lloyd 1906). In 1793, John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, further subdivided each district into counties and townships, and European settlement began shortly after (Hunter 1909).

Wellington County

Wellington County was officially created in 1849, when it separated from Waterloo County which had previously covered the area. The County was named for one Arthur Wellesly, the Duke of Wellington. The district seat was established in Guelph where a new courthouse was constructed to serve the district's various counties and townships. In 1854 the first meeting of the independent Wellington County Council was held in the new courthouse in Guelph (Lloyd, 1906). Wellington County initially comprised the townships of Amaranth, Arthur, Eramosa, Erin, Garafraxa, Guelph, Maryborough, Nichol, Peel, Pilkington, and Puslinch, however in 1881 Amaranth and the East half of Garafraxa joined Dufferin County (Mika & Mika, 1977a).

The earliest settlement within the County was in Elora in 1817, with one Rosewell Matthews, however his stay was short lived as repeated flooding from the Grand River had destroyed his construction efforts. In 1832 more substantial settlement was made by Captain Gilkinson who established a general store and a sawmill along the Grand River. These new enterprises encouraged the growth of the village. Guelph rose to prominence, becoming the headquarters of the Canada Company. In 1850 it was incorporated as a town, and in 1879 achieved city status, and separated from the county (Mika & Mika, 1977a; Ontario, 1879). Other early towns within the County included Fergus, Mount Forest, Palmerston, and Harriston.

Access to the further reaches of the Township posed an initial challenge to settlement, and in the late 1840s and early 1850s the Wellington County Council approved many loans to various companies for the construction and gravelling of numerous roads within the county. The Toronto and Guelph Railway delivered it's first passengers to Guelph in 1852, and in 1867 the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway Co. began work in Fergus, opening in 1871, with numerous branches throughout the region. The Credit Valley Railway was complete in 1880, connecting Erin, Garafraxa, and Elora. The railway connectivity brought an influx of new settlers to the region (Lloyd, 1906).

As of 2021 Wellington County has a population of approximately 241,026, with leading industries of manufacturing, health care, education, and retail (Government of Canada, 2022).

Garafraxa Township

The name "Garafraxa" has been said to either commemorate a Scottish stream named the "Garry," be named after the words for "rough heath" in Gaelic, which are "garry fraech," or lend its namesake to a local plant found known as Sassafras. Among these explanations is one that claims "Garafraxa" is an adaptation of an Indigenous term for "panther country" (Township of East Garafraxa, 2021). When the Township was opened for settlement in 1822, the name was originally spelled "Garrafraxa," though the additional "r" was dropped on documents sometime in 1860 (Brown & Taylor, 2006). The Township was divided into East and West in 1869 (Wellington Advertiser, 2019). Garafraxa was originally a part of Wellington County, until the formation of Dufferin County. Dufferin County was formed out of parts of Wellington, Simcoe, and Grey Counties in 1881 (Mika & Mika, 1977b). At this time the Township of Garafraxa was divided with East Garafraxa falling under Dufferin County, and West Garafraxa falling under Wellington County.

Geologically, Garafraxa is situated on top of the Amabel formation in the east and the Guelph formation in the west (Brown & Taylor, 2006). An important geographical feature of Garafraxa is the Grand River, which runs north to southwest through the center of the Township and offers natural drainage (Sawden, 1867). In the 1860s, the soil of the Township was described as a sandy loam along with differing amounts of vegetable mould, and a clay subsoil, and the land was generally rolling (Sawden, 1867). The original vegetation of the area were beech, maple, and birch in the well draining areas, and ash, elm, tamarack, and cedar in the swampy areas of the forest (Brown & Taylor, 2006).

The Township of Garafraxa was first surveyed by Samuel Ryckman in 1821 (Mika & Mika, 1977b). The first settlers arrived in the middle of 1826 (Brown & Taylor, 2006). Notable first settlers include the Dobson, McKee, Felker, and Headley families. These initial settlers were primarily of Scottish and Irish origin (Mika & Mika, 1977b). Garafraxa was settled completely by the 1850s, with an increase in settlements occurring after the construction of Garafraxa Road in the 1830s, which reached from modern day Fergus to Owen Sound (Mika & Mika, 1977b). Garafraxa has several cemeteries at which the first burials took place some time between 1826 and 1828, and others being established in the 1870-80s (Brown & Taylor, 2006).

By the 1850s two schools were present within the township. Land clearing activities in the township were efficient, as bush fires in the region had diminished the brush. The police village of Bellwood was established in 1856. In 1880 the Credit Valley Railway was completed passing through the township (Lloyd, 1906).

In 1999 the Township of Centre Wellington was formed from the amalgamation of the Town of Fergus, the Village of Elora and portions of Nichol, Pilkington, West Garafraxa and Eramosa Townships (Township of Centre Wellington, 2025).

Past and Current Uses of Study Areas

To understand the specific land use history of Euro-Canadian settlement in the study area, land registry information from the Archives of Ontario and historical mapping were consulted. The study areas are located within the municipal right-of-way (ROW) between the following Lots and Concessions in the Geographic Township of Garafraxa, now the Township of Centre Wellington, Wellington County, Ontario:

- Structure 21-WG on First Line Road between Lots16 Concession 1 and 2
- Structure 29-WG on Sideroad 15 between Lots 15 and 16 Concession 2
- Structure 30-WG on Sideroad 15 between Lots 15 and 16 Concession 6

Table 2 provides an overview of the owners of each lot and concession as well as notable archaeological features associated with the 1861 *County Map of Wellington County* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wellington County* maps (Map 4, Map 5). No archaeological features are depicted within the study areas on either map; this does not mean the properties were vacant, only that the landowners did not subscribe to the map publisher. Table 3 provides an overview of the historic alignment of the Irvine Creek, as the 1861 *County Map of Wellington County* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wellington County* maps illustrate a creek course that differs drastically from modern day.

Table 2: Overview of Lot and Concession Ownership

Bridge Identifier	Lot & Concession	1861 Map Occupants	1877 Map Occupants
21-WG	Lot 16, Concession 1	Dougall McLeod - no structure or archaeological resources are illustrated within or adjacent to the study area	W. Chapman – no structure or archaeological resources are illustrated within or adjacent to the study area
	Lot 16, Concession 2	James Brown - no structure or archaeological resources are illustrated within or adjacent to the study area	J. Rettie – no structure or archaeological resources are illustrated within or adjacent to the study area
29-WG	Lot 15, Concession 2	Francis Booth- no structure or archaeological resources are illustrated within or adjacent to the study area	West 100 acres: C. Stewart – no structure or archaeological resources are illustrated within or adjacent to the study area
			East 100 acres: H.Black- no structure or archaeological resources are illustrated within or adjacent to the study area; a mill is illustrated south of the study area
30-WG	Lot 15, Concession 6	John Burns - no structure or archaeological resources are illustrated within or adjacent to the study area	H. Hammill - no structure or archaeological resources are illustrated within or adjacent to the study area

	Lot 16, Concession 6	Arthur Steel - no structure or archaeological resources are illustrated within or adjacent to the study area	D. Kyle - no structure or archaeological resources are illustrated within or adjacent to the study area

Table 3: Past and Current Alignments of the Irvine Creek

Map Year	Creek/River Depiction
1861	Passes through all listed lots; located west of modern alignment.
1877	Main creek branch shifts eastward to modern alignment, passing through Structure 29-WG study area. A smaller branch follows the old 1861 path located within Lot 15 Concession 2.
1906	Referred to as Irvine River. Follows modern alignment.
1954	Follows modern alignment

Historical aerial imagery from 1954 (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954) shows the area remained agricultural into the mid 20th century. By this point the current bridge structures along First Line Road and Sideroad 15 have been constructed (Map 6).

A review of available Google satellite imagery since 2004 shows the study area has remained relatively unchanged.

Archaeological Context

Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments

The registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted so that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is located within Borden block *AkHc.*

According to Section 7.5.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2011), all registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance from the study area must be listed. No archaeological sites were found in the OASD within one kilometre of the study areas.

Previous assessments within 50 metres of study area

Per Section 7.5.8., Standard 4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011), a review of the previous archaeological assessments undertaken within the limits, or within 50 m of the study area was completed. To the best of our knowledge, no archaeological assessments have been completed within the property limits or within 50m of the study area.

The Natural and Physical Environment

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 1.3.1 indicates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.),features indicating past water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Additional geographic features stipulated by Section 1.3.1 (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2011) as indicators of archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings, and resource areas, including food or medicinal plants and scarce raw materials.

The study areas are situated within the spillways of the Stratford Till Plain physiographic region (Map 7), which is described as:

> *…broad clay plain of 1,370 square miles, extending from London in the south to Blyth and Listowel in the north with a projection toward Arthur and Grand Valley. It is an area of ground moraine interrupted by several terminal moraines. The moraines are more closely spaced in the southwestern portion of the region; consequently that part resembles the Mount Elgin Ridges….Throughout this area the till is fairly uniform, being a brown calcareous silty clay whether on the ridges or the more level ground moraine. It is a product of the Huron ice lobe. Some of the silt and clay is calcareous rock flour, probably a good deal of it coming from previously deposited varved clays of the Lake Huron Basin.*
>
> Chapman & Putnam, 1984, p. 133

The soil survey for Wellington County indicates that the soils at structure 21-WG and 30-WG consist of stream course soils with variable drainage and 29-WG consists of Huron Loam, a grey-brown podzolic of clay loam till with good drainage. The area was well-suited to and widely used for agricultural purposes, specifically for cereal grains and forage crops. characterized as (Department of Agriculture, 1969).

Examination of topographic mapping and aerial photography indicates Irvine Creek runs through each of the study areas. Structures 21-WG and 29 WG feature sloped banks on either side of the creek, while structure 30-WG features low-lying marshland surrounding the creek and study area.

Field Methods

The Stage 1 property survey was conducted under archaeological consulting license P1153 issued to Mr. Adam Long by the MCM (P1153-0169-2025). Field director duties were delegated to Cheyenne Cameron (R1393) per Section 12 of the MCM 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licenses*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The property inspection was carried out systematically, reviewing the extent of the existing road ROW to identify the presence or absence of archaeological potential. The study area consists of approximately 50 m in each direction from the center of each bridge, totaling 100 m in length, and 10m on either side of the road centerline, totaling 20 m in width. No impacts are proposed for the watercourses; therefore, the watercourses are excluded from the overall study area. The study area for bridge 21-WG measures 109.4 m^2; for 29-WG the study area measures 144.6 m^2; for 30-WG the study area measures 174.2 m^2, for a total of 428.2 m^2 (0.0522 ha) over all three bridges.

Photographic images are presented as Image 1 to Image 19, while the results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are presented on Map 8.

The Stage 1 property assessment was conducted on 12 June 2025. In accordance with Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2011). Assessment conditions were good and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. The weather was sunny with a temperature of 18°C.

The study areas consist of municipal ROWs, which include gravel roads with steep ditches, overgrown shorelines, and in some cases manicured lawn. A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive, below-grade land disturbance. Disturbance associated with soil manipulation, grading, and stockpiling of soils were encountered in association with the construction of the bridges and gravel roads within the study areas. Areas of low archaeological potential were also encountered in the form of low-lying wet environments and steep ditches.

During the property inspection, it was observed that the entirety of each bridge location within the current road's ROW and the surrounding areas have undergone extensive disturbance due to infrastructure development, which include gravel roads with steep slopes, steep ditches, and overgrown shorelines.

Areas of Low Archaeological Potential

Approximately 47% of the total study area (0.246 ha) consisted of gravel roads, including First Line Road, and Sideroad 15, as well as the 1920’s concrete and steel bridge structures that facilitate the road crossings of Irvine Creek. These area were determined to be permanently disturbed and retain low archeological potential per MCM *S&G*s Section 2.1 Standard 2b.

Approximately 53% of the total study area (0.276 ha) consisted of steeply sloping river banks along Irivne Creek (greater that 20°). This area was determined to retain low archeological potential.

Record of Documentation

Table 4 provides an inventory of documentary records generated from the Stage 1 archaeological assessment.

Table 4: Record of Documentation

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	1 map
Field Notes	PHC Office	Store digital in project file	1 page
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	23 photographs

Analysis and Conclusion

Archaeological Potential

Archaeological Potential for the Study Area

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites;
- Water sources:

1. Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
2. Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
3. Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches);
4. Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);

- Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
- Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases (there may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings);
- Resource areas including:

1. Food or medicinal plants;
2. Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
3. Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
4. Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
5. Early historical transportation routes.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, MCM stipulates the following:

- No areas within 300 metres of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge, or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;

- No areas within 100 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,
- No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have eradicated or relocated any cultural material to such a degree that the information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Section 1.3.2 of the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists states that:

> *Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources (MCM 2011, p. 18)*

Activities that are recognized to cause sufficient disturbance to remove archaeological potential include but are not restricted to: major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and infrastructure development. Activities including agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and minor landscaping do not necessarily remove archaeological potential (MCM 2011, p. 18). Identified areas of disturbance within the study area include gravel roads, including 1 Line Road, and Side Road 15, as well and the 1920's concrete and steel bridge structures that facilitate the road crossings of Irvine Creek.

Potential Archaeological Resources

Following the criteria outlined above to determine archaeological potential, the study area is considered to exhibit archaeological potential for the following reasons:

- Irvine Creek is located within the study area.
- The soils of the study area would have been suitable for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian agricultural practices.
- 19th century mapping indicates one structure adjacent to the study area and within the Lot.
- 19th century mapping indicates the presence of a historical transportation route, First Line Road, Sideroad 15.

Conclusion

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for three bridges in the Township of Centre Wellington, identified as 21-WG located between Lot 16, Concessions 1 and 2, 29-WG, located between Lots 15 and 16, Concession 2, and 30-WG, located between Lots 15 and 16, Concession 6, in the Geographic Township of East Garafraxa, now the Township of Centre Wellington, Wellington County, Ontario (Map 1, Map 2). It is understood that this Stage 1 archaeological assessment is required as part of a *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* (MCEA), and the *Planning Act* (1990).

The three bridges are located within municipally owned road right-of-way (ROW) of Sideroad 15 (29-WG and 30-WG), and along First Line (21-WG). The study areas consist of municipal ROWs, which include gravel roads with steep slopes, steep ditches, and overgrown shorelines. The study area consists of approximately 50 m in each direction from the center of each bridge, totaling 100 m in length, and 10m on either side of the road centerline, totaling 20 m in width. No impacts are proposed for the watercourses; therefore, the watercourses are excluded from the overall study area. The study area for bridge 21-WG measures 109.4 m^2; for 29-WG the study area measures 144.6 m^2; for 30-WG the study area measures 174.2 m^2, for a total of 428.2 m^2 (0.0522 ha) over all three bridges.

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive, below-grade land disturbance. Disturbance associated with soil manipulation and grading of soils were encountered in association with the construction of the bridges and gravel roads within the study areas.

The Stage 1 property inspection was conducted on 12 June 2025, under favourable weather conditions. At no time was the weather or lighting detrimental to the recovery or identification of archaeological resources. The property inspection determined all three bridges to be extensively disturbed and, therefore, do not require Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

PHC determined that the watercourse, as seen in the mapping, is permanently low and wet and as per Section 1.2, Standard 5 and Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.i., of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), therefore terrestrial survey is not required. As such, the watercourse has been removed from the study area, as it is not being impacted by development, and was not assessed.

Approximately 47% of the total study area (0.0246 ha) consisted of gravel roads, including First Line Road, and Sideroad 15, as well as the 1920’s concrete and steel bridge structures that facilitate the road crossings of Irvine Creek. These area were determined to be permanently disturbed and retain low archeological potential per MCM *S&G*s Section 2.1 Standard 2b.

Approximately 53% of the total study area (0.0276 ha) consisted of steeply sloping river banks along Irivne Creek (greater that 20°). This area was determined to retain low archeological potential.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment the following recommendations are provided:

- The entirety of the study areas were determined to have low archaeological potential comprising slopes, watercourse, and previous disturbance; these areas were photo documented, and no further assessment is recommended (Map 8).

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Advice on the compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements (MCM 2011, Section 7.5.9 Standard 1):

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c O.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, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issue by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be representative of a new archaeological site or sites and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

As per MCM *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM 2011, Section 7.5.9 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.

Closure and Study Limitations

This report was prepared by Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) for the exclusive use of R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited as a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area at various Lots and Concessions, Geographic Township of Garafraxa, now the Township of Centre Wellington, Wellington County, Ontario (Map 1, Map 2).

All information, recommendations and opinions provided in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without the Client's or PHC's express written consent. Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project. Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study, if any, comply with those identified in the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Prepared by:



Hannah Curtis, B.A. Hons. (R1296)
Archaeological Report Writer

Reviewed by:





Adam Long, M.Sc (P1153)	Sarah News, B.A. (R485)
Senior Archaeologist and Project Manager	Project Manager

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Images



Image 1: Disturbed gravel road and concrete bridge at Structure 21-WG. Facing Southeast.



Image 2: Steeply sloped banks beside concrete bridge footings at Structure 21-WG. Facing East.



Image 3: Steeply sloped banks beside concrete bridge footings at Structure 21-WG. Facing South.



Image 4: Steeply sloped banks beside concrete bridge and disturbed gravel road at Structure 21-WG. Facing Northwest.



Image 5: Steeply sloped banks beside concrete bridge at Structure 21-WG. Facing North.



Image 6: Ditches on either side of road leading up to Structure 21-WG. Facing Northwest.



Image 7: Steeply sloped banks beside concrete bridge at Structure 29-WG. Facing South.



Image 8: Steeply sloped banks beside concrete bridge and gravel road at Structure 29-WG. Facing North.



Image 9: Steeply sloped banks beside concrete bridge and gravel road at Structure 29-WG. Facing Northeast.



Image 10: Steeply sloped banks beside concrete bridge and gravel road at Structure 29-WG. Facing South.



Image 11: Steeply sloped banks beside concrete bridge and gravel road at Structure 29-WG. Facing South.



Image 12: Steeply sloped banks beside concrete bridge and gravel road at Structure 29-WG. Facing Northeast.



Image 13: Disturbed gravel road beside concrete bridge at Structure 30-WG. Facing North.



Image 14: Steeply sloped banks beside concrete bridge and gravel road at Structure 30-WG. Facing North.



Image 15: Concrete bridge and gravel road at Structure 30-WG. Facing North.



Image 16: Steeply sloped banks beside concrete bridge and gravel road at Structure 30-WG. Facing Northeast.



Image 17: Steeply sloped banks beside concrete bridge and gravel road at Structure 30-WG. Facing Southwest.



Image 18: Gravel road with steeply sloped banks on either side. Facing Northeast.



Image 19: Overgrown gravel road with steeply sloped banks on either side. Facing Northeast.

Maps

ALL MAPS ON PROCEEDING PAGES



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 1: Study Area on Topographic Map

Sources: Esri, Maxar, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap, and the GIS user community

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale: 1:25,000

0 340 680 Meters

0 0.47 0.95 Km



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 2: Study Area on Modern Aerial Image

Dufferin County, Maxar, Maxar

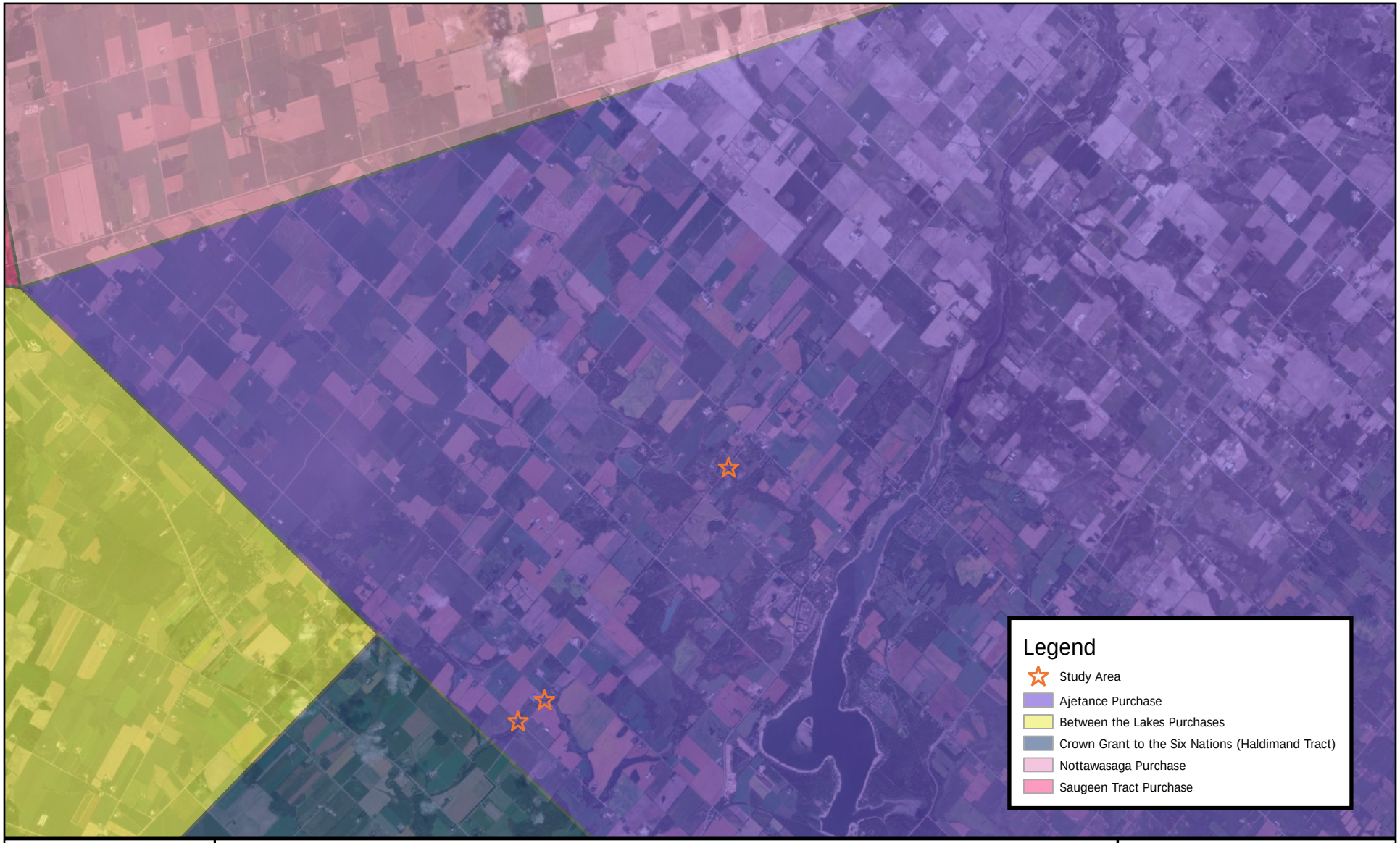
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale: 1:5,000

0 65 130 Meters

0 0.07 0.15 Km



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 3: Study Area on Treaties Map

Dufferin County, Earthstar Geographics

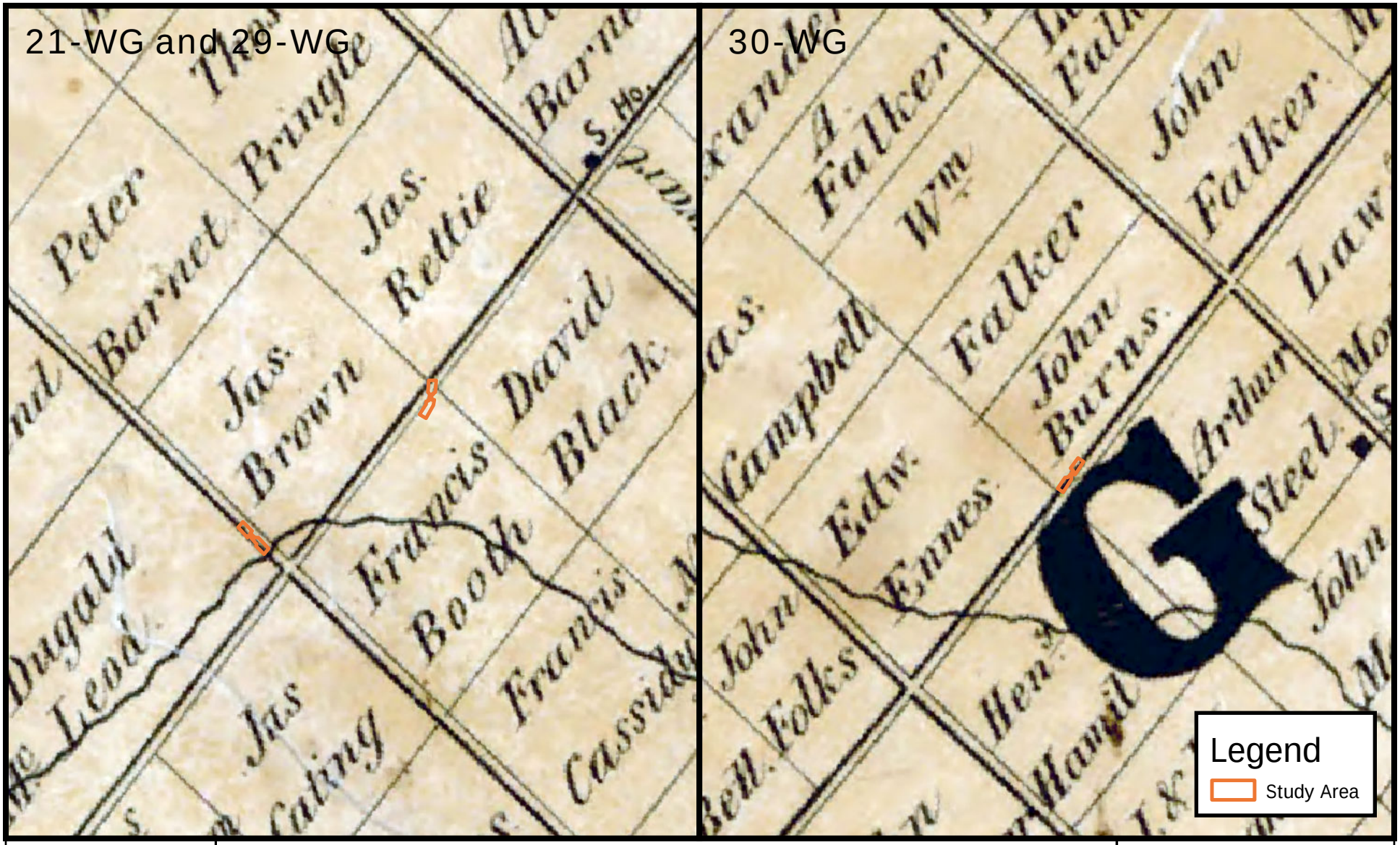
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale: 1:100,000

0 1,350 2,700 Meters

0 1.75 3.5 Km



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 4: Study Area on 1861 Tremaine Map of Wellington County

Sources: Esri, Maxar, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap, and the GIS user community

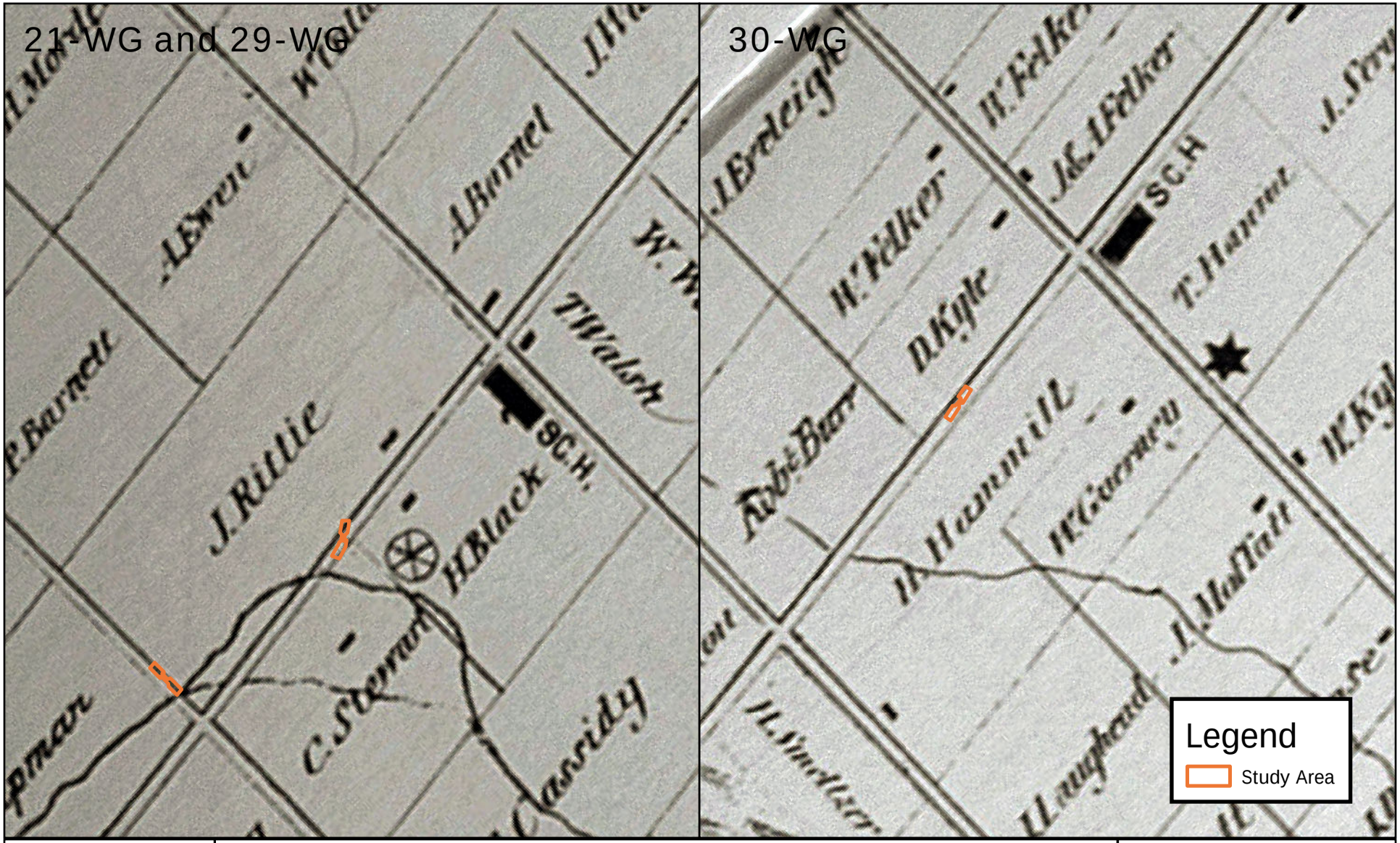
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale: 1:15,000

0 205 410 Meters

0 0.28 0.55 Km



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 5: Study Area on 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wellington County

Sources: Esri, Maxar, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap, and the GIS user community

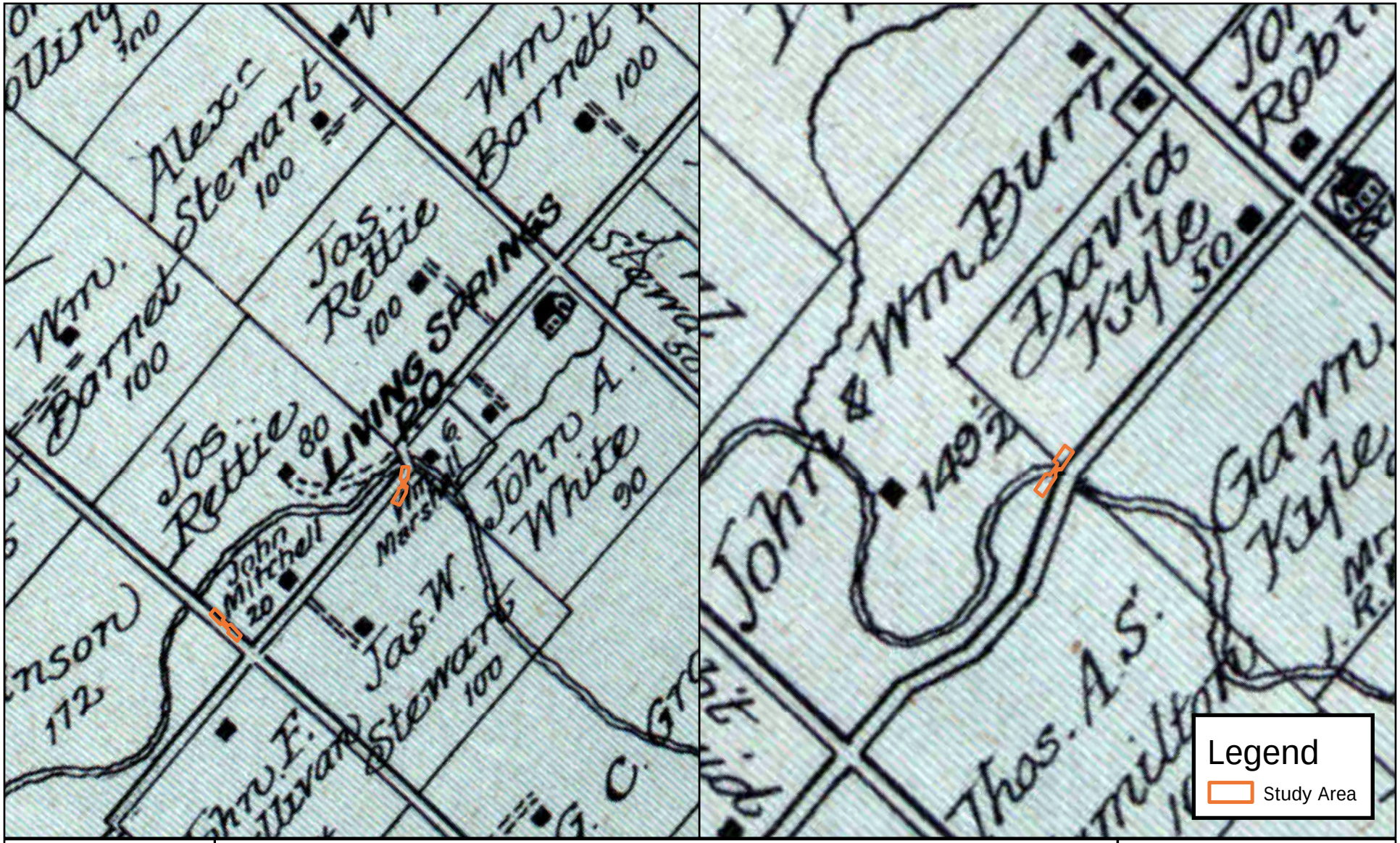
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale: 1:15,000

0 205 410 Meters

0 0.28 0.55 Km



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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 6: Study Area on 1906 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wellington County

Sources: Esri, Maxar, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap, and the GIS user community

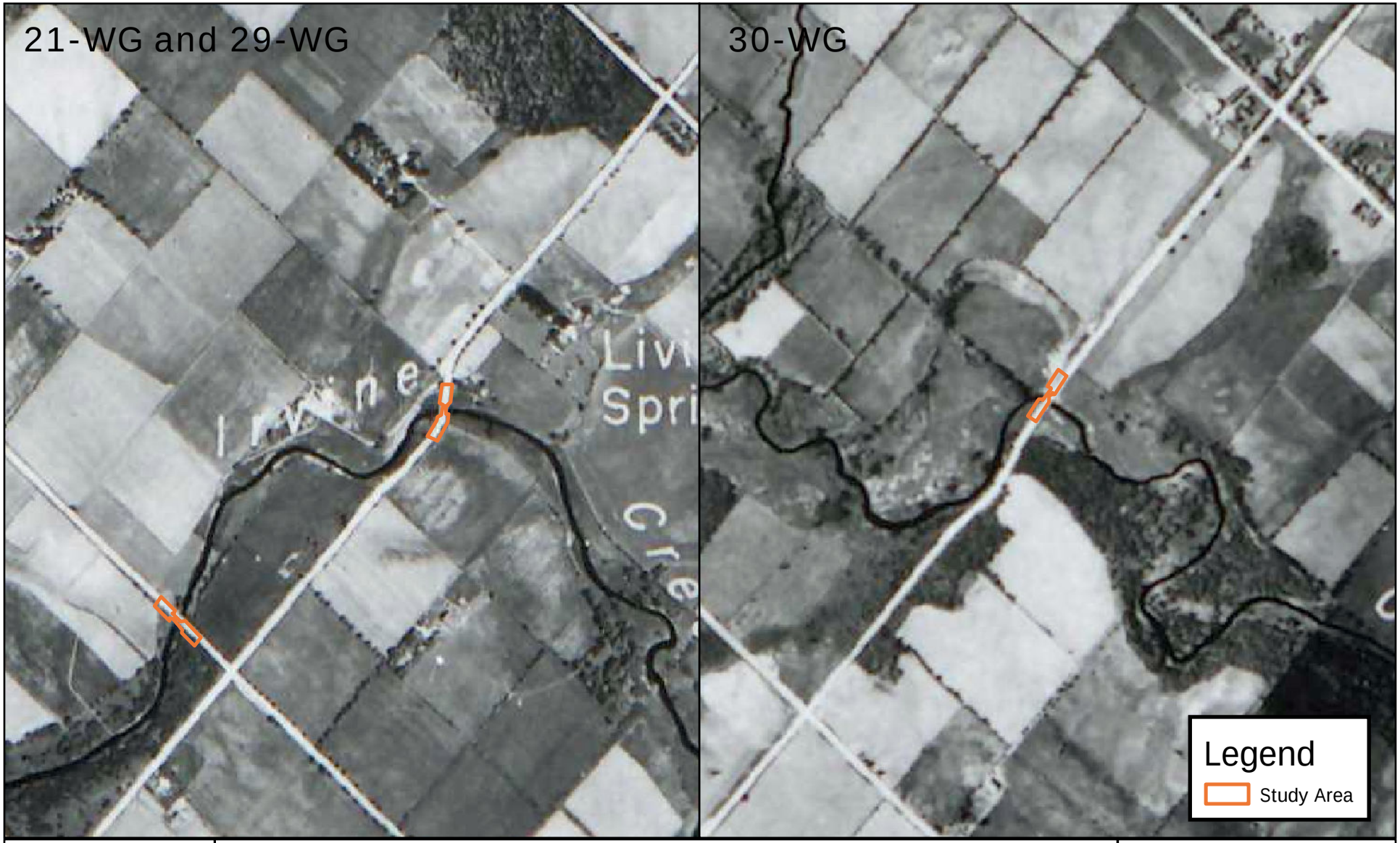
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale: 1:15,000

0 205 410 Meters

0 0.28 0.55 Km



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 7: Study Area on 1954 Aerial Image

Sources: Esri, Maxar, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap, and the GIS user community

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale: 1:10,000

0 135 270 Meters

0 0.17 0.35 Km



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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 8: Study Area on Physiographic Map

Dufferin County, Maxar

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale: 1:50,000

0 650 1,300 Meters

0 0.75 1.5 Km



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 9: Stage 1 Results, Photo Locations and Directions

Dufferin, Dufferin County, Maxar, Microsoft, Maxar, Microsoft

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale: 1:1,300

0 15 30 Meters

0 0.03 0.05 Km

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883 St. Clair Avenue West, Rear, Toronto, ON, M6C 1C4

Telephone: 647-348-4887

Email: admin@phcgroup.ca

Website: www.phcgroup.ca