

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment 61-69 Ainslie Street South Cambridge

Part of Lot 1 East of Grand River, Concession 11
Geographic Township of North Dumfries, Historical
County of Waterloo, now City of Cambridge, Region of
Waterloo, Ontario.

Submitted to:

Atlantic Development Group Ltd.
500 Queens Quay West Suite 108W
Toronto, ON M5V 3K8

and

Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

Submitted by:



Detritus
CONSULTING LTD.
archaeology · heritage

69 Claremont Avenue, Kitchener Ontario, N2M 2P5
Mobile/Office: 519-744-7018
e-mail: garth@golden.net www.detcon.net

Licensee: Michael Pitul
License Number: P462
PIF Number: P462-0014-2020
CP Number: 2020-017

ORIGINAL REPORT

April 16, 2020

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Mr. Adeel Khan of Atlantic Development Group Ltd. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment in advance of proposed residential development situated on part of Lot 1 East of Grand River, Concession 11 Geographic Township of North Dumfries, Historical County of Waterloo, now City of Cambridge, Region of Waterloo, Ontario (Figure 1). The Study Area measures approximately 0.75 hectares (ha) in area and encompassed the entirety of the assessment property. At the time of assessment, it comprised primarily paved parking area, two commercial buildings, a gravel area, and a derelict field (Figure 3).

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." To meet the conditions of this legislation, a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was conducted as part of a Site Plan Application ('SPA') under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mr. Michael Pitul by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ('MHSTCI') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 1 background research indicated that portions of the Study Area exhibited high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. A typical Stage 2 test pit assessment was recommended for the derelict field. The paved parking area, two commercial buildings, and gravel area were evaluated as having no or low potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that had severely damaged the integrity of the archaeological resources. These areas of previous disturbance were not subject to Stage 2 assessment, but were photo documented only in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on March 27, 2020 and resulted in the identification of no archaeological resources. **Therefore, no further archeological assessment is required.**

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

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Project Personnel

Project Manager:	Garth Grimes P017
Field Director:	Jon Cousins R296
Report Preparation:	Michael Pitul P462
Mapping and GIS:	Michael Pitul P462
Licensee Review:	Garth Grimes P017

Acknowledgments

Generous contributions by the following individuals and agencies made this report possible.

- Mr. Adeel Khan of Atlantic Development Group Ltd.

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Mr. Adeel Khan of Atlantic Development Group Ltd. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment in advance of proposed residential development situated on part of Lot 1 East of Grand River, Concession 11 Geographic Township of North Dumfries, Historical County of Waterloo, now City of Cambridge, Region of Waterloo, Ontario (Figure 1). The Study Area measures approximately 0.75 hectares (ha) area and encompassed the entirety in of the assessment property. At the time of assessment, it comprised primarily paved parking area, two commercial buildings, a gravel area, and a derelict field (Figure 3).

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." To meet the conditions of this legislation, a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was conducted as part of a Site Plan Application ('SPA') under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mr. Michael Pitul by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ('MHSTCI') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The purpose of the Stage 1 assessment was to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. More specifically, the objectives of the Stage 1 assessment were as follows:

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

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

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the Study Area;
- a review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and
- an examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database ('ASDB') to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the Study Area.

The purpose of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of any archaeological resources within the Study Area, and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest ('CHVI'), and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. More specifically, the objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment were as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the Study Area;
- To determine whether the Study Area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

The late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries represent a watershed moment in the evolution of the post-contact Aboriginal occupation of Southern Ontario. At this time, various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating into southern Ontario from New York State, followed by the arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). This period also marks the arrival of the Mississaugas into Southern Ontario and, in particular, the watersheds of the lower Great Lakes.

The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as told by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1904, suggest that the Mississaugas defeated the Mohawk Nation, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario. Following this conflict, a peace treaty was negotiated between the two groups and, at the end of the seventeenth century, the Mississaugas settled permanently in Southern Ontario, including within the Niagara Peninsula (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). Around this same time, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into southwestern Ontario (Feest and Feest 1978:778-79).

In 1722, the Five Nations adopted the Tuscarora in New York becoming the Six Nations (Pendergast 1995:107). Sir Frederick Haldimand, Governor of Québec, made preparations to grant a large plot of land in south-central Ontario to those Six Nations who remained loyal to the Crown during the American War of Independence. More specifically, Haldimand arranged for the purchase of the Haldimand Tract in south-central Ontario from the Mississaugas. The Haldimand Tract, also known as the 1795 Crown Grant to the Six Nations, was provided for in the Haldimand Proclamation of October 25th, 1784 and was intended to extend a distance of six miles on each side of the Grand River from mouth to source. By the end of 1784, representatives from each member nation of the Six Nations, as well as other allies, relocated to the Haldimand Tract with Joseph Brant (Tanner 1987: 77-78; Weaver 1978: 525).

The Study Area first enters the Euro-Canadian historical record as part of the Haldimand Tract which:

...is a parcel or tract of land given to the Six Nations Indians, by Governor Haldimand October 25th, 1784, ...and conveyed by Grant the 14th of January, 1793. ... This Grant was composed of the following Townships: Dunn, Sherbrooke, Moulton, Canborough, North and South Cayuga, Oneida and Seneca in Haldimand County; Tusc[aro]ra, Onondaga, Brantford and South Dumfries in Brant County; North Dumfries, Waterloo and Woolwich in Waterloo County; Pilkington and Nichol in Wellington County; and is described as a parcel or tract of land six miles on each side of the Ouse or Grand River from it's mouth toward its source, to be bounded by the tract of land deeded December the 7th, 1792 by the Mississa[u]ga Chiefs and people to the Crown. This part was set aside as a suitable retreat for the Six Nation Indians who had shewn attachment and Fidelity to the British Government during the troublous times 1759 to 1783 and was granted to the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the Six Nations and their heirs forever.

Morris 1943:19-21

The size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture in Southern Ontario began to shift with the establishment of European settlers. Lands in the Lower Grand River area were surrendered by the Six Nations to the British Government in 1832, at which point most Six Nations people moved into Tuscarora Township in Brant County and a narrow portion of Oneida Township (Page & Co. 1879:8; Tanner 1987:127; Weaver 1978:526). Despite the inevitable encroachment of European settlers on previously established Aboriginal territories, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural

expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout Southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The Study Area is located within the Geographic Township of North Dumfries in the historical County of Waterloo, now in the Region of Waterloo, Ontario (Figure 2).

On July 24, 1788, Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Québec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario 2009). Further change came in December 1791 when the Province of Québec was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the Constitutional Act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada; he initiated several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them (Coyne 1895:33).

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties, including Waterloo County, stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed as the Western, Home, Midland and Eastern Districts.

Official settlement of North Dumfries Township began in 1816, although Euro-Canadian settlers and squatters were present before the registered survey (Byerly 1935). Prior to this, the land represented an undeveloped parcel of land identified as Block One within the northern part of the Haldimand Tract. In 1795, under authority from the Six Nations’ chiefs, Joseph Brant began to sell these parcels of undeveloped land, including Block One to Phillip Steadman (Moyer 1971). Steadman died shortly after taking possession of the land and it was transferred to his sister Mrs. Sparkman. In 1811, Mr. and Mrs. Sparkman conveyed the land to Mr. Thomas Clarke who then conveyed it to his cousin Mr. William Dickson in 1816. Dickson was a prominent Niagara merchant and land speculator. He established and named the township and initiated official survey for settlement (Figure 2).

The survey was led by Deputy Provincial Surveyor Adrian Marlett between October 1816 and May 1817 (Taylor 1970). It was completed according to the single front survey system with multiple modifications likely resulting from the challenging terrain and heavy bush encountered upon arrival (Dean 1969). The standard single front system divides the land into five lots containing 200-acre parcels surrounded by roads. The survey team accessed the land from East River Road beginning in Paris and ending in Galt (Taylor 1970).

Generally, settlement of the township was slow with the exception of the area between Galt and Branchton. A member of the original survey party from New York State, William Mackenzie, along with approximately seven others, returned to settle the area shortly after the survey was completed (Taylor 1970). At the end of 1817, there were 38 families living in Dumfries Township (Walker & Miles 1877). Subsequent municipal acts in 1849 and 1852 saw the township divided in two with the northern half renamed North Dumfries and amalgamated within the County of Waterloo. By this time Galt had already been established and was a thriving town (Waterloo Regional Museum 2018). By the 1880s, settlement within North Dumfries Township had been complete for more than a generation and the population was reported to be 3,283 (Ontario Agricultural Commission 1881).

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Waterloo and Wellington Counties, Ontario* (‘Historical Atlas’), demonstrates the extent to which North Dumfries Township had been settled by 1877 (Walker & Miles 1877; Figure 2). An increasing population throughout the late 19th century is evident from the number of villages and small towns indicated, the town lots for the cities of Ayr and Galt (now Cambridge), as well as a branch of the Grand Trunk, the Credit Valley and Great Western Railways, which transect the township.

According to the *Historical Atlas* map of North Dumfries Lot 1 east of the Grand River, Concession 11 is part of the early community of Galt and as such there are no landowners listed and the map illustrates no structures or orchards. The Great Western Railway runs north - south, through the middle of Lot 1. Additionally, the Credit Valley Railway the Grand Trunk Railway and are illustrated to the north, south and west of the Study Area running through Galt.

Although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the current *Historical Atlas* map of North Dumfries Township (Walker & Miles 1877; Figure 2), it should be recognized that historical county atlases were funded by subscriptions fees and were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The assessment property at 61-69 Ainslie Street South measures approximately 0.75 ha. At the time of assessment, it comprised primarily paved parking area, two commercial buildings, a gravel area, and a derelict field. The limits of the Study Area were surveyed by the Proponent prior to assessment (Figure 3). The majority of the region surrounding the development property has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is situated within the Guelph Drumlin Field. According to Chapman and Putnam,

...the Guelph drumlin field occupies an area of 320 square miles lying northwest, or in front of the Paris Moraine. Within this area, including parts of the Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Waterloo, and Halton, and part of Wellington County, there are approximately 300 drumlins of all sizes. For the most part these hills are of the broad oval type with slopes less steep than those of the Peterborough drumlins.

Chapman and Putnam 1984:174-176

Drumlins can be formed of till (the unsorted debris of glaciers) or sand and gravel, soils varying from moderate to well drained and suitable to agriculture. Original forest cover probably consisted of a mix of pines and hardwoods, such as sugar maple, oak, beech and cherry. This pattern of forest cover is characteristic of areas of clay soil within the Maple - Hemlock Section of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Forest Province - Cool Temperate Division (McAndrews and Manville 1987:43).

The closest source of potable water is the Grand River, which is located 321m to the west of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of Southern Ontario has been demonstrated to have been occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Niagara Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Niagara Township

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500 – 7000 BC	Paleo Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500 - 1000 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter gatherers
1000 - 400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery
400 BC – AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
AD 800 - 1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300 - 1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large palisaded villages
AD 1400 - 1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of known archaeological resources in the vicinity of the Study Area, Detritus consulted the ASDB. The ASDB, which is maintained by the MHSTCI (Government of Ontario n.d.), contains information concerning archaeological sites that have been 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 13 kilometres (km) 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 lies within block AiHc.

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

According to the ASDB, four archaeological sites have been registered within 1km of the Study Area. Included in this list are three post-contact Euro-Canadian sites, and one pre-contact Aboriginal sites dating from the Middle Woodland Period (Table 2).

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1km

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiHb-3	Moffats Creek 1	Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiHb-161	Cambridge City Hall	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Otherbuilding, administrative, market
AiHb-225	St. Andrews Cemetery	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	cemetery
AiHb-352		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	residential

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted on adjacent properties, nor have sites been registered within 50m of the Study Area.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MHSTCI (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within Study Area. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, when considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MHSTCI (Government of Ontario 2011) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

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

As was discussed above, the closest source of potable water is the Grand River, which is located 321m the west of the Study Area.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the Guelph Drumlin Field Region. As was discussed earlier, the soils within this region are imperfectly drained, but suitable for pre-contact and post contact Aboriginal agricultural. Given this, the distance to potable water, the one pre-contact Aboriginal sites registered within 1km of the Study Area and the length of occupation of North Dumfries Township prior to the arrival of Euro-Canadian settlers, the pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events.

The *Historical Atlas* (Walker & Miles 1877; Figure 2) map of North Dumfries Township has revealed that the Study Area is in close proximity to a number of historical roads, part of the early community of Galt as well as a branch of the Grand Trunk, the Credit Valley and Great Western Railways, which transect the township. Considering also the presence of three Euro-Canadian sites within 1km of the Study Area and the potential for post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is judged to be moderate to high.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a Study Area (Wilson and Horne 1995). Within the current Study Area, a number of visible areas of disturbance were identified, including the existing commercial buildings, paved parking surface, and gravel area. The remainder of the Study Area comprised a derelict field.

Given that no additional disturbance areas could be identified, Detritus determined that the manicured lawn and woodlot portions of the Study Area demonstrated the potential for the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, and was recommended for additional assessment.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area was conducted under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mr. Michael Pitul by the MHSTCI (P462-0014-2020). The Study Area measures approximately 0.75 ha in area and occupied the entire property which is adjacent to Ainslie Street South. The limits of the Study Area were surveyed by the Proponent prior to assessment (Figure 3).

The Stage 1 background research presented above has indicated that portions of the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the recovery of archaeological resources; a Stage 2 assessment was recommended for these areas. The subsequent Stage 2 assessment was conducted on March 27, 2020. The weather was cloudy and 10 °C; assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (Photos 1-11).

Approximately 18% of the Study Area consisted of a derelict field that was inaccessible for ploughing. This area was subject to a typical Stage 2 test pit assessment conducted at a 5m interval in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 2 and 4 to 11). Each test pit was approximately 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil. The soils and test pits were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six-millimetre (mm) mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were identified during the test pit survey.

The remaining 82% of the Study Area represented areas of visual disturbance, including the two existing commercial buildings and paved parking surface, and gravel area. These areas of disturbance were evaluated as having low potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The disturbed portions of the Study Area were photo documented only (Photos 2 to 6) in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 2b and Standard 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as all photograph locations and directions.

3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Inventory of Document Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
1 Page of Field Notes	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Map provided by the Client	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Field Map	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
41 Digital Photographs	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file

No archaeological resources were identified within the Study Area during the Stage 2 assessment; therefore, no artifacts were collected. As a result, no storage arrangements were required.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment in advance of proposed construction of a new residential development situated on part of Lot 1 East of Grand River, Concession 11 Geographic Township of North Dumfries, Historical County of Waterloo, now City of Cambridge, Region of Waterloo, Ontario (Figure 1). The Study Area measures approximately 0.75 hectares (ha) in area and encompassed the entirety of the assessment property. At the time of assessment, it comprised primarily paved parking surface, two commercial buildings, gravel area, and derelict field (Figure 3). The limits of the Study Area were surveyed by the Proponent prior to assessment.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the entire Study Area exhibited high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. A typical Stage 2 test pit assessment was recommended for the derelict field. The paved parking surface, commercial buildings, and gravel area were evaluated as having no or low potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that had severely damaged the integrity of the archaeological resources. These areas of previous disturbance were not subject to Stage 2 assessment, but were photo documented only in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on March 27, 2020 and resulted in the identification of no archaeological resources.

5.0 Recommendations

No archaeological artifacts were recovered from the Study Area. Therefore, **no additional archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries , a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

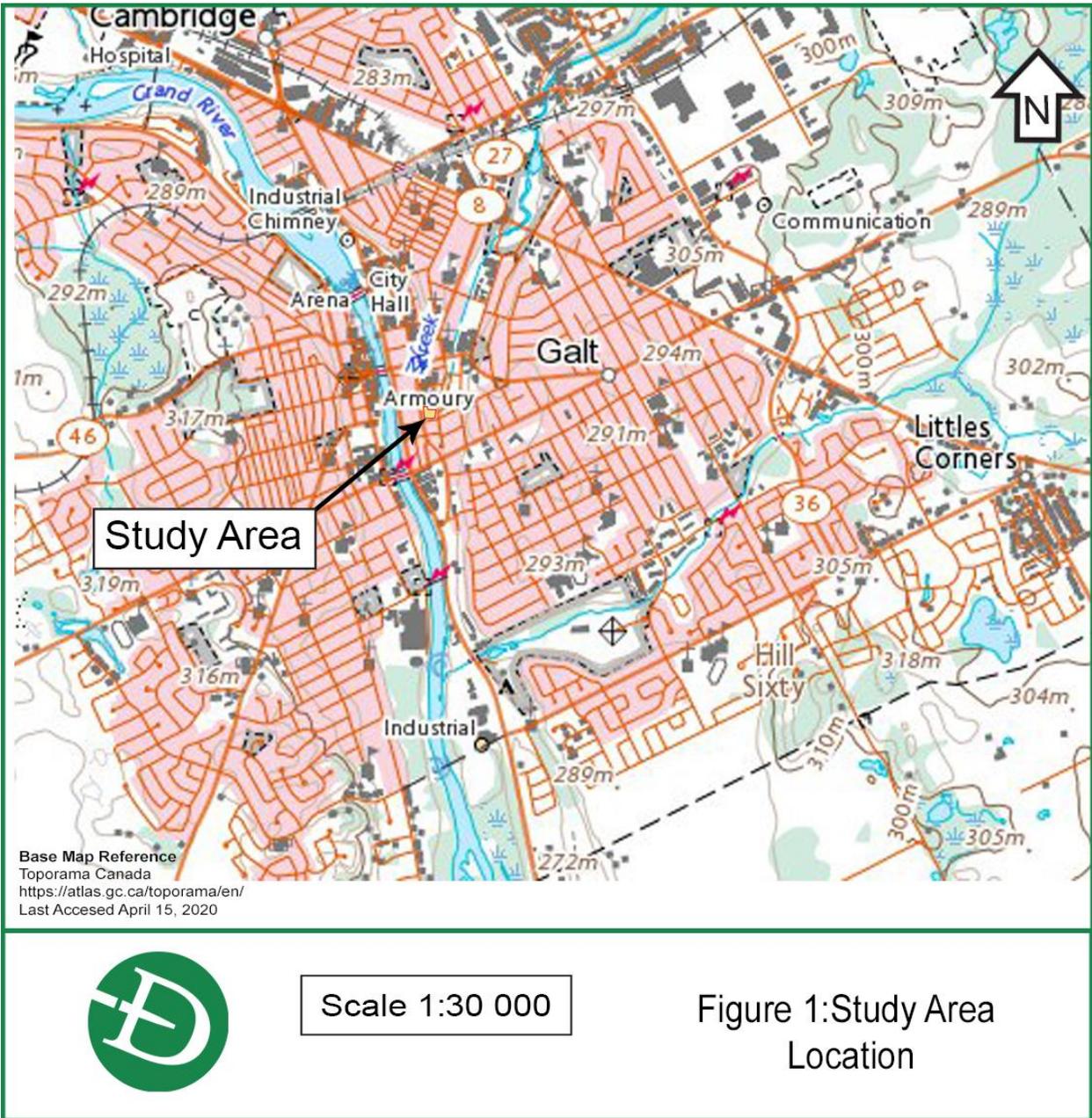
The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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8.0 Maps



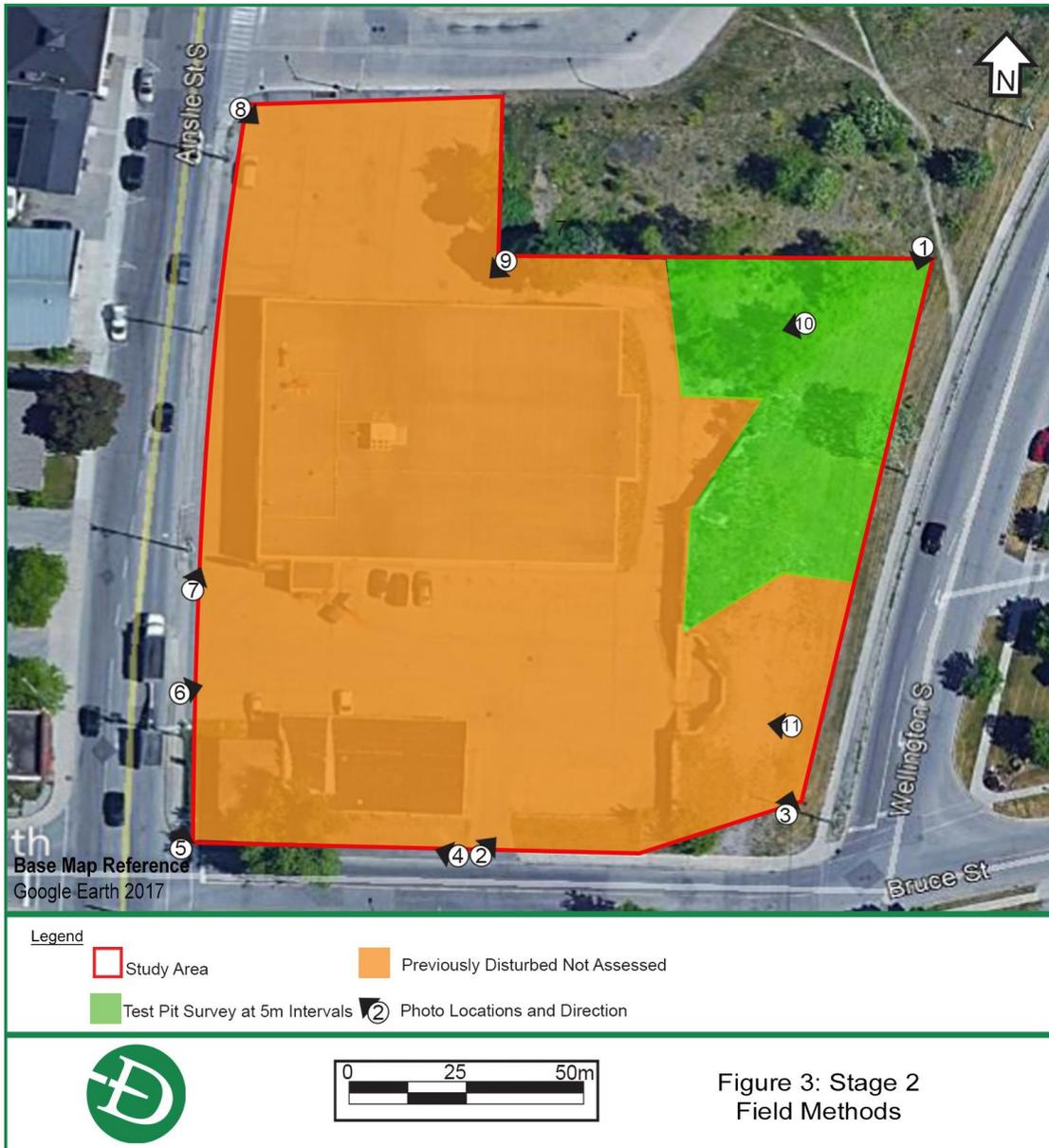
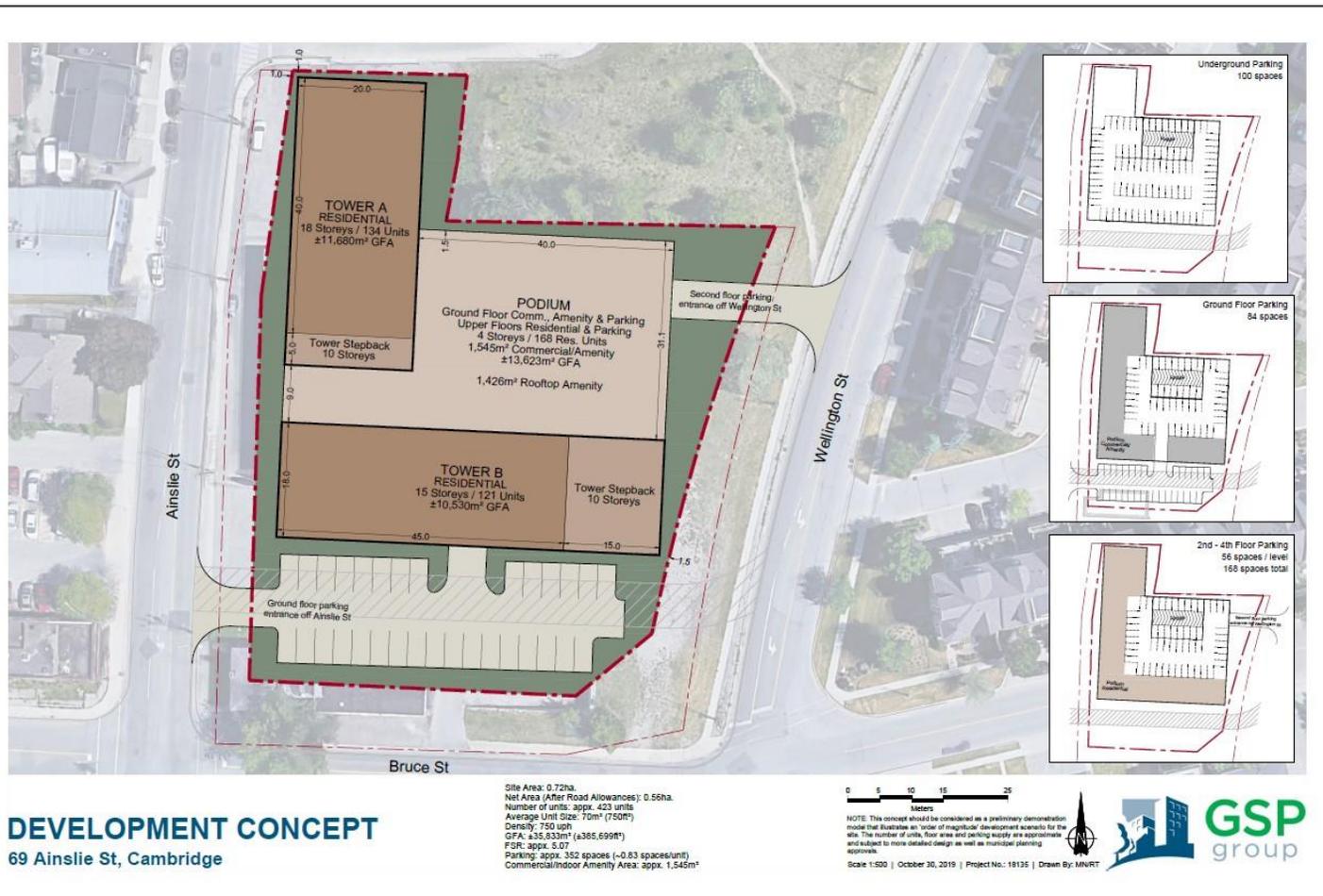


Figure 4: Development Map



9.0 Images

<p>Photo 1: Derelict Field Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, facing south</p>	<p>Photo 2: Commercial Building and Disturbed Paved Parking Surface Not Assessed, facing northeast</p>
	
<p>Photo 3: Derelict Field Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, facing north</p>	<p>Photo 4: Commercial Building and Disturbed Paved Parking Surface Not Assessed, facing east</p>
	
<p>Photo 5: Commercial Buildings and Disturbed Paved Parking Surface Not Assessed, facing north</p>	<p>Photo 6: Commercial Building and Disturbed Paved Parking Surface Not Assessed, facing west</p>
	

<p>Photo 7: Commercial Building and Disturbed Paved Parking Surface Not Assessed, facing northeast</p>	<p>Photo 8: Disturbed Paved Parking Surface Not Assessed, facing southwest</p>
 A photograph showing a brick commercial building behind a chain-link fence. The foreground is a paved parking area with some debris.	 A photograph of a cracked and disturbed paved parking surface, viewed from a distance across a chain-link fence.
<p>Photo 9: Commercial Building and Disturbed Paved Parking Surface Not Assessed, facing southeast</p>	<p>Photo 10: Derelict Field Test Pit at 5m Interval; Commercial Building Not Assessed, facing west</p>
 A photograph of a paved parking area with a chain-link fence in the foreground. A large orange and black striped barrel lies on the ground. A commercial building is visible in the background.	 A photograph of a large, open field with tall, dry grass. In the background, there are residential buildings and a body of water.
<p>Photo 11: Commercial Building and Disturbed Paved Parking Surface; Gravel Area Not Assessed, facing west</p>	<p>Photo 12: Typical Test Pit</p>
 A photograph of a gravel area in the foreground, with a commercial building and a fence in the background.	 A close-up photograph of a test pit showing dark soil and roots.

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