Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
36 Elliott Street, Cambridge

Part of Lot 3 East of Grand River, Concession 10,
Geographic Township of North Dumfries,
Historical County of Waterloo,
Now Plan 445, Part of Lot 11, the City of Cambridge,
Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario

Submitted to:

Dryden, Smith & Head Planning Consultants Ltd.
54 Cedar Street N.
Kitchener, ON N2H 2X1

and

Ontario's Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Submitted by:

Detritus
CONSULTING LTD.
archaeology · heritage

196 Westheights Drive, Kitchener, Ontario, N2N 1J9
Mobile/Office: 519-744-7018
email: garth@golden.net www.detritusconsulting.ca

Licensee: Dr. Walter McCall
License Number: P389
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ORIGINAL REPORT

December 8, 2023

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Mr. Sam Head of Dryden, Smith & Head Planning Consultants Ltd. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lot 3 East of Grand River, Concession 10 in the Geographic Township of North Dumfries and historical County of Waterloo, now Plan 445, part of Lot 11 within the City of Cambridge in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development at 36 Elliott Street in Cambridge (the 'Study Area'; Figure 5).

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* (Government of Ontario 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 condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the application phase of the proposed residential development, under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism ('MCM') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MCM 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('*Standards and Guidelines*'); (Government of Ontario 2011).

The Study Area is a rectangular town lot measuring 0.1 hectares ('ha'). At the time of the assessment, the Study Area comprised a single-family house with a covered front porch, a rear cement patio, an asphalt driveway, two concrete sidewalks, a garden shed, and a garage surrounded by derelict rear-yard vegetation and a manicured front lawn (Figure 3). The Study Area comprises the entirety of the development property. The Study Area was bound by residential properties to the west, institutional properties to the east and north, and Elliott Street to the south.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources; therefore, a Stage 2 assessment was recommended for the manicured front lawn and derelict rear-yard vegetation portions of the Study Area.

The subsequent Stage 2 assessment conducted on August 28th, 2023. This investigation began with a property inspection, conducted according to Section 2.1.8, which is informed by Section 1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Based on the results of this inspection, the existing house with its covered front porch and rear cement patio, the asphalt driveway, the two concrete sidewalks, the garden shed, and the garage were determined to retain low or no archaeological potential based on the Stage 2 identification of extensive a deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. Additionally, the western edge of the Study Area and most of the front lawn area adjacent to Elliott Street were observed as steeply sloping. These steeply sloping areas were determined to retain no archaeological potential, due to a steep slope of greater than 20 degrees. The previously disturbed and steeply sloped components of the Study Area were mapped and photographed. The remainder of the Study Area, including the non-sloping portions of the derelict rear-yard and front manicured lawn, were test pit surveyed at a five-metre interval. No archaeological resources were observed.

The Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area resulted in the identification of no archaeological resources; **therefore, no additional archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

Table of Contents

Executive Summary ii
Table of Contents iii
Project Personnel iv
Project Acknowledgements iv
1.0 Project Context 1
1.1 Development Context 1
1.2 Historical Context 2
1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources 2
1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources 3
1.3 Archaeological Context 4
1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting 4
1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use 5
1.3.3 Previously Identified Archaeological Work 5
1.3.4 Archaeological Potential 6
2.0 Field Methods 8
3.0 Record of Findings 9
4.0 Analysis and Conclusions 10
5.0 Recommendations 11
6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation 12
7.0 Bibliography and Sources 13
8.0 Maps 15
9.0 Photos 20

Project Personnel

Project Manager:	Walter McCall, P389
Field Director:	Jon Cousins, R296
Field Technicians:	Hanna Nemes, Mackenzie Oja, Michaela Todd
Report Preparation:	Colin MacKenzie
Mapping and GIS:	Colin MacKenzie
Senior Review:	Amanda McCall, R470
Licensee Review:	Walter McCall, P389

Project Acknowledgements

Generous contributions by Mr. Sam Head of Dryden, Smith & Head Planning Consultants Ltd. and Jane Gurney of Regional Municipality of Waterloo for making this report possible.

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Mr. Sam Head of Dryden, Smith & Head Planning Consultants Ltd. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lot 3 East of Grand River, Concession 10 in the Geographic Township of North Dumfries and historical County of Waterloo, now Plan 445, part of Lot 11 within the City of Cambridge in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development at 36 Elliott Street in Cambridge (the 'Study Area'; Figure 5).

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 condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the application phase of a proposed residential development, under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism ('MCM') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MCM 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('*Standards and Guidelines*'); (Government of Ontario 2011).

The purpose of a Stage 1 Background Study is 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. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the following Stage 1 assessment are 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 a Stage 2 Property Assessment is 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. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the following Stage 2 assessment are 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.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

Prior to the arrival of European settlers, much of the central and southern Ontario was occupied by Iroquoian speaking linguistic groups that had united to form confederacies, including the Huron-Wendat, the Neutral (or Attawandaran), and the Petun in Ontario, as well as the Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy in upper New York State (Birch 2010; Warrick 2013). Of these groups, the Huron-Wendat established themselves to the east of the Niagara escarpment and the Neutral, to the west (Warrick 2000).

The earliest recorded history of the area began in 1626, when French Recollet Father Daillon travelled the entire length of the Grand River and documented 28 Neutral villages in the area (Harper 1950; White 1978). A dozen such Neutral sites were identified along the Lower Grand River in the general location of a possible Neutral community known as the Antouaronon (White 1978; Poulton et al. 1996).

Throughout the middle of the 17th century, the Iroquois Confederacy sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolize the fur trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes region. A series of bloody conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars or the French and Iroquois Wars, contested between the Iroquois Confederacy and the Algonkian speaking communities of the Great Lakes region. Many communities were destroyed including the Huron, Neutral, Susquehannock and Shawnee leaving the Iroquois as the dominant group in the region. By 1653 after repeated attacks, the area comprising Waterloo County and most of Southern Ontario had been vacated (Heidenreich 1990), while the Neutral had been assimilated by the Five Nations (Jamieson 1992; Noble 1978).

At this same time, the Anishinaabeg Nation, an Algonkian-speaking community situated inland from the north shore of Lake Huron, began to challenge the Haudenosaunee for dominance in the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay region in order to advance their own role in the fur trade Gibson 2006. The Algonkian-speaking groups that settled in the area bound by Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and Lake Huron were referred to by the English as the Chippewas or Ojibwas. By 1680, the Ojibwa began expanding into the evacuated Huron-Wendat territory, and eventually into Southern Ontario. By 1701, the Haudenosaunee had been driven out of Ontario completely and were replaced by the Ojibwa (Gibson 2006; Schmalz 1991).

The late 17th and early 18th centuries also mark the arrival of an Ojibwa band known as the Mississaugas into Southern Ontario and, in particular, the watersheds of the lower Great Lakes. 'The Mississaugas' is the name that the Jesuits had used in 1840 for the Algonquin community living near the Mississagi River on the northwestern shore of Lake Huron Smith 2002. The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as recounted 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 (Praxis Research Associates n.d.).

From the beginning of the 18th century until the end of the Seven Year War in 1763, the Ojibwa nation, including the Mississaugas, experienced a golden age in trade holding no alliance with either the French or the British (Schmalz 1991). The Mississaugas that moved into the West Gwillimbury area experienced much success in the local fur trade, particularly after the Northwest Fur Company established a fur trading post at Holland Landing in nearby East Gwillimbury. At the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas' settled permanently in Southern Ontario (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). Around this same time, in 1722, the Five Nation Iroquois Confederacy adopted the Tuscarora in New York becoming the Six Nations (Pendergast 1995).

On May 22nd, 1784, the Mississaugas ceded to the Crown approximately 3,000,000 acres of land between Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake Erie in return for trade goods valued at £1180. One of the stated objectives of this transaction, known as the “Between the Lakes Purchase” was “to procure for that part of the Six Nation Indians coming into Canada a permanent abode” (Morris 1943: 17). Shortly after the transaction had been finalised, 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 (Weaver 1978: 525). According to the specifics of the treaty,

> *'...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

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 (Weaver 1978; Tanner 1987).

Throughout southern Ontario, the size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture began to shift with the establishment of European settlers. By 1834 it was accepted by the Crown that losses of portions of the Haldimand Tract to Euro-Canadian settlers were too numerous for all lands to be returned. 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; Weaver 1978; Tanner 1987). Following the population decline and the surrender of most of their lands along the Credit River, the Mississaugas were given 6000 acres of land on the Six Nations Reserve, establishing the Mississaugas of New Credit First Nation (now the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation), in 1847 (Smith 2002).

Despite the 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 current Study Area occupies part of Lot 3 East of Grand River, Concession 10 in the Geographic Township of North Dumfries within the historical County of Waterloo, now the City of Cambridge in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario.

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 2012-2015). 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 began 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. In 1816, further administrative changes were made, with the creation of Gore District of which Waterloo County, including the Township of Waterloo, was a part.

Waterloo Township was originally known as Block Two of the Grand River land grant to the Six Nations following the American War of Independence. In 1796, Block Two, a 38,045 hectare ('ha') tract, was acquired by Richard Beasley. Who surveyed and subdivided the land, selling roughly 24,000 ha to the German Company of Pennsylvania, which included notable early settlers such as Samuel and John Bricker, and the Erb brothers, Daniel, Jacob, and John Augustus Jones further surveyed the tract into 160 farm lots for resale. Most of those who purchased these German Company lots were Mennonites from Pennsylvania. Later settlers were generally of Scottish, English, Irish, and continental German heritage (Janusas 1988).

The *Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo*, ('*Tremaine Map*') (Tremaine 1861; Figure 2) indicates that the Study Area lies in part of Lot 3 East of Grand River, Concession 10 in the Geographic Township of North Dumfries. This lot is confirmed as Lot 3 East of Grand River, Concession 10 by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry OGS historical administrative boundaries dataset (Carlson 2021).

However, twenty years later on the *Illustrated Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont.* ('*Historical Atlas*'; Parsell & Co. 1881; Figure 3), the Study Area also very clearly lies within Lot 3 East of Grand River, Concession 10. This reporting however seems speculative at first glance as many of the properties throughout North Dumfries township have no ownership information and lots around the town boundaries in Galt and Ayr seem to follow a grid like pattern, almost appearing as though the atlas is incomplete.

The boundaries of the specific plot of land within which the Study Area lies changes between the *Tremaine Map* from 1861 and the *Historical Atlas* from 1881, and the modern boundaries provided by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry. According to the Tremaine map, the Study Area was situated on an unmarked lot between Lot 3 East of Grand River, Concession 10, immediately adjacent to the town confines of Galt. The property was owned by A. Elliot. In addition, both the *Tremaine Map* and the *Historical Atlas* demonstrates the extent to which North Dumfries Township had been settled by middle to late 19th century.

Although significant information was provided in the *Historical County* map of Township of North Dumfries, 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 & Head 1984).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area is a rectangular town lot measuring 0.1 hectares ('ha'). At the time of the assessment, the Study Area comprised a single-family house with a covered front porch, a rear cement patio, an asphalt driveway, two concrete sidewalks, a garden shed, and a garage surrounded by derelict rear-yard vegetation and a manicured front lawn (Figure 3). The Study Area comprises the entirety of the development property. The Study Area was bound by residential properties to the west, institutional properties to the east and north, and Elliott Street to the south.

The majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the early 19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is situated within the Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic region. 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

The soil type within the Study Area is Guelph Loam (Hoffman, Matthews, and Wicklund 1963). Guelph loam is well drained soil consisting of loam till and is suitable for pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal agriculture.

The closest source of potable water is the Grand River, which is located approximately 100 metres ('m') to the west of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

The Study Area is located within a portion of southwestern Ontario has 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 North Dumfries Township (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for North Dumfries Township

Time Periods	Cultural Periods	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 BC - 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 networks
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 - 1650s	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

1.3.3 Previously Identified Archaeological Work

To compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB (Government of Ontario n.d.) is 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 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 under review is situated within Borden Block AiHb.

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 MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are five archaeological sites registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area (Table 2). This includes four post-contact Euro-Canadian sites and an additional pre-contact Aboriginal site dating to the Middle Woodland period.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1km of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Names	Time Period	Affinity	Site Types
AiHb-3	Moffat's Creek 1	Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	camp/campsite
AiHb-161	Cambridge City Hall	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	building, administrative, market
AiHb-225	St. Andrews Cemetery	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	cemetery
AiHb-352	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	residential
AiHb-383	H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no sites have been observed within 50m of the Study Area and no assessments have been conducted on lands adjacent to it.

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 MCM to determine areas of archaeological potential within the Study Area. According to Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) 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 site locations and types to varying degrees. As per Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), water sources may be categorized 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 runs approximately 100m to the west of the Study Area.

The Study Area is situated within the Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic region. As was discussed earlier, the soils within this region are well drained and suitable for pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal agricultural. Given this, the distance to potable water and the length of occupation of historical 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 *Tremaine Map* (Figure 2; Tremaine 1861) and *Historical Atlas* (Figure 3; Parsell & Co. 1881), demonstrates that North Dumfries Township was densely occupied by Euro-Canadian farmers by the late 19th century. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today. Both maps demonstrate the Study Area existing within the historical boundaries of the historical settlement of Galt and proximity to the early Great Western Railway. Considering these factors, the Euro-Canadian archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a Study Area, as per Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Current aerial imagery identified a number of potential disturbance areas within the Study Area including a single-family house with a covered front porch, a rear cement patio, an asphalt driveway, a concrete sidewalk, a garden shed, and a garage (see Section 1.3.1 above). It is recommended that these areas of potential disturbance be subject to a Stage 2 property inspection, conducted according to Section 2.1.8, Section 1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), to confirm and document the degree and extent of the disturbance.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted on August 28th 2023, under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the MCM. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to initiating fieldwork.

During the Stage 2 field work assessment, the weather was sunny with a high of 21°C; the soil was dry and screened easily. Assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material as per Section 2.1, Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Photos 1-16 demonstrate the land conditions at the time of the survey throughout the Study Area, including areas that met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per Section 7.8.6, Standards 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). Figure 4 illustrates the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions all in relation to the proposed development of the Study Area.

The limits of the Study Area were not staked out prior to the assessment; therefore, shapefiles were created based on the development mapping provided by the Proponent and uploaded to Detritus' handheld GPS.

The Stage 2 field assessment began with a property inspection conducted as per Section 2.1.8, of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). According to the results of the inspection, approximately 20% of the Study Area comprised the possible disturbance areas identified on the current aerial imagery of the Study Area (see Section 1.3.4 above). These areas include, a single-family house with a covered front porch, a rear cement patio, an asphalt driveway, two concrete sidewalks, a garden shed, and a garage (Photos 9 and 11). Based on the Stage 2 assessment these areas were evaluated as having no 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). These areas of disturbance were mapped, and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Also observed was an additional 20% of the Study Area that comprised steeply sloping manicured lawn and derelict rear-yard. These areas were determined to retain no archaeological potential due to the identification of physical features of low archaeological potential as per Section 2.1, Standards 2.a.iii of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). These steeply sloping areas, as confirmed during the Stage 2 property inspection, were mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standards 1a and 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The remaining 60% of the Study Area comprised the flat portions of the manicured lawn and derelict rear-yard, which were inaccessible for ploughing. These areas were subject to a typical test pit survey at 5m intervals following Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Test pits were excavated to within 1m of all standing structures, or until test pits demonstrated evidence of recent ground disturbance as per Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 1-8, 10). All test pits were at least 30 centimetres ('cm') in diameter and were excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil. The soils were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. The test pits ranged in depth from 16 to 27cm and featured a single soil layer (topsoil) above the subsoil. Given that the test pits were excavated 5cm into subsoil the topsoil ranged in depth from 11 to 22cm. All soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit, as per Section 2.1.2, Standards 7 and 9 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were identified during the test pit survey.

3.0 Record of Findings

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	Additional Comments
1 page of field notes	Detritus office	stored digitally in project file
1 map provided by the Proponent	Detritus office	stored digitally in project file
1 field map	Detritus office	stored digitally in project file
20 digital photographs	Detritus office	stored digitally in project file

No archaeological resources were identified within the Study Area and so no material culture was 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 a proposed residential development at 36 Elliott Street in Cambridge.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources; therefore, a Stage 2 assessment was recommended for the manicured front lawn and derelict rear-yard vegetation portions of the Study Area.

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The subsequent Stage 2 assessment conducted on August 28th, 2023. This investigation began with a property inspection, conducted according to Section 2.1.8, which is informed by Section 1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Based on the results of this inspection, the existing house with its covered front porch and rear cement patio, the asphalt driveway, the two concrete sidewalks, the garden shed, and the garage were determined to retain low or no archaeological potential based on the Stage 2 identification of extensive a deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. Additionally, the western edge of the Study Area and most of the front lawn area adjacent to Elliott Street were observed as steeply sloping. These steeply sloping areas were determined to retain no archaeological potential, due to a steep slope of greater than 20 degrees. The previously disturbed and steeply sloped components of the Study Area were mapped and photographed. The remainder of the Study Area, including the non-sloping portions of the derelict rear-yard and front manicured lawn, were test pit surveyed at a 5m interval. No archaeological resources were observed.

5.0 Recommendations

The Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area resulted in the identification of no archaeological resources; 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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 require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

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8.0 Maps

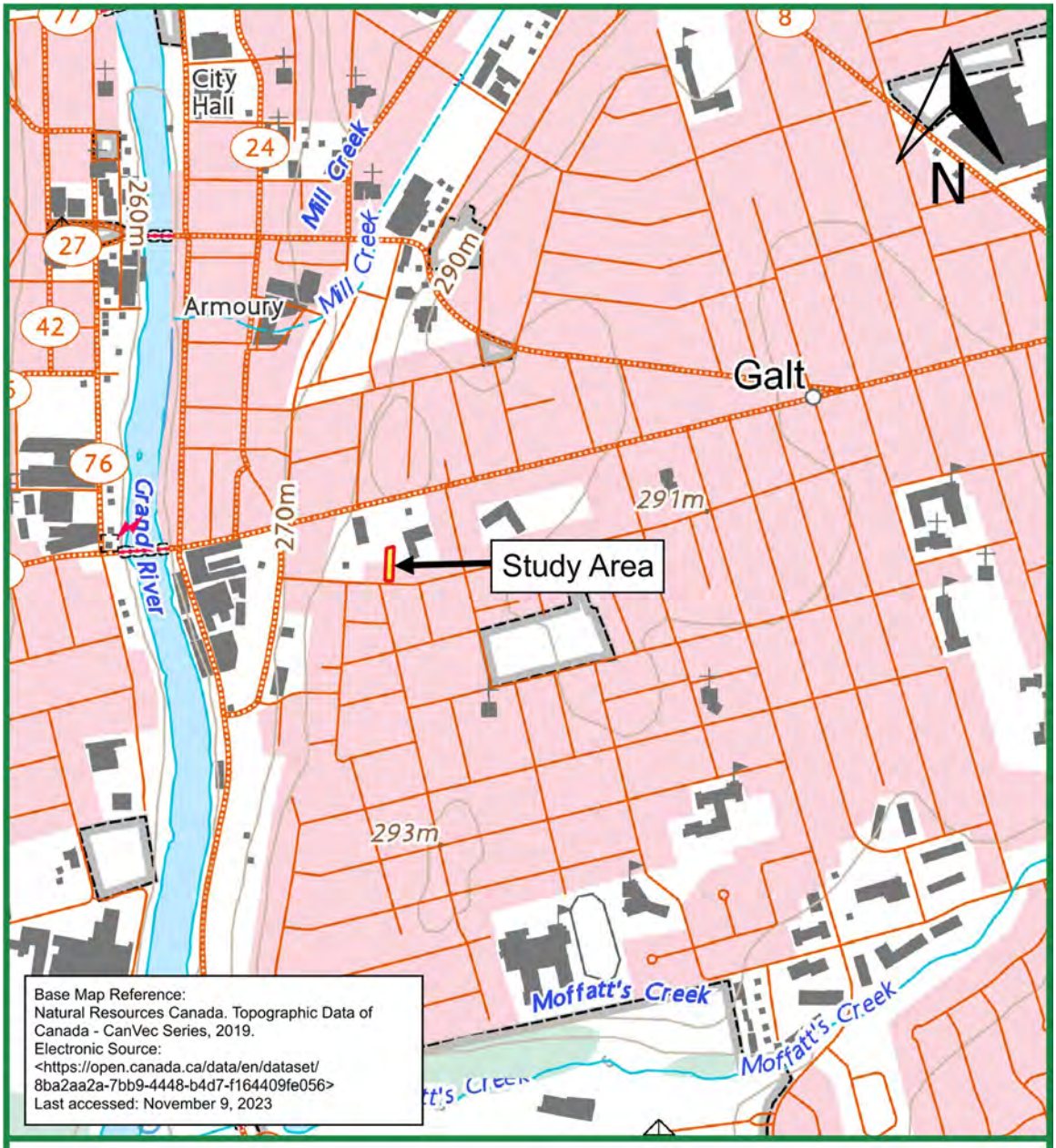

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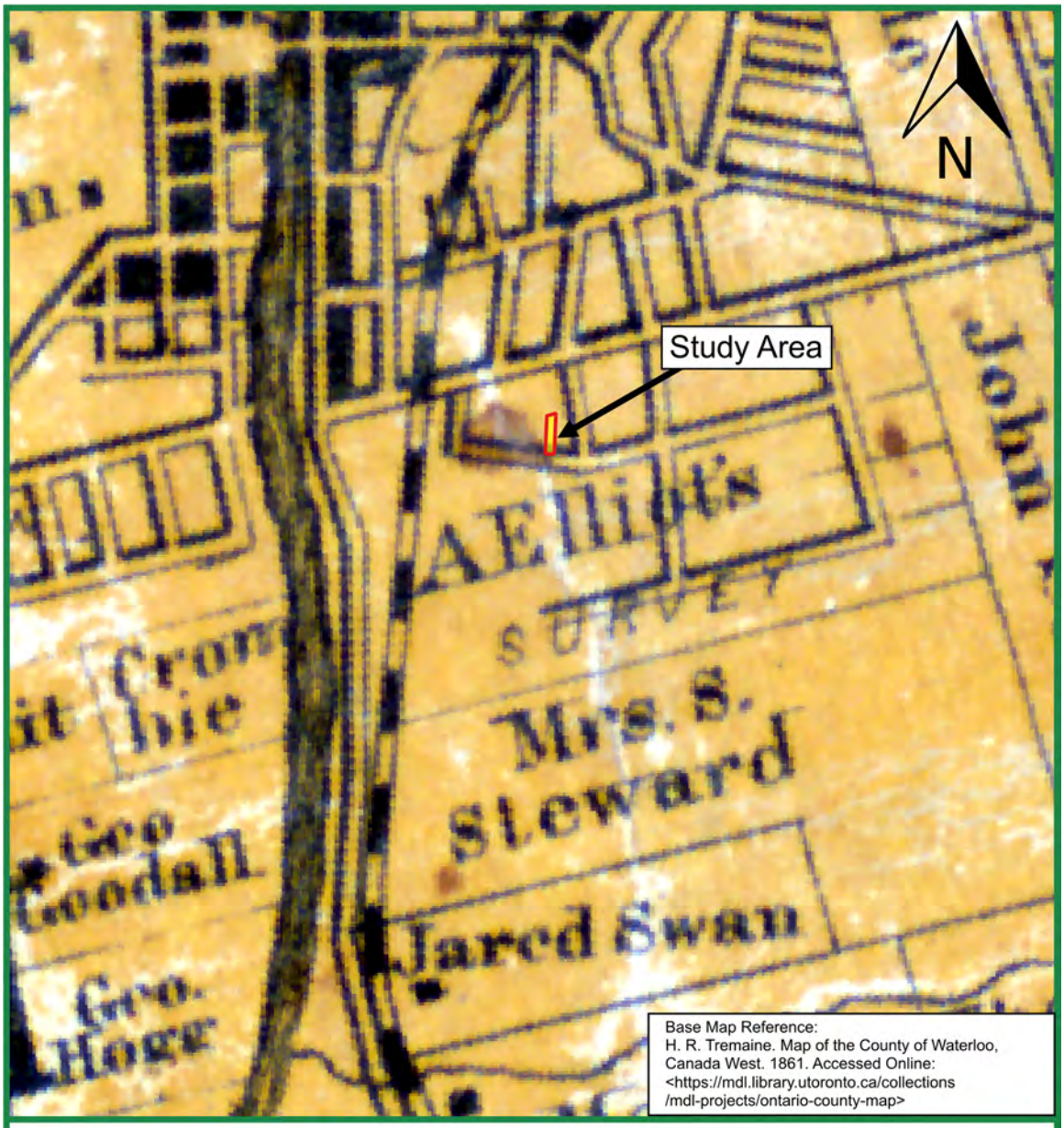
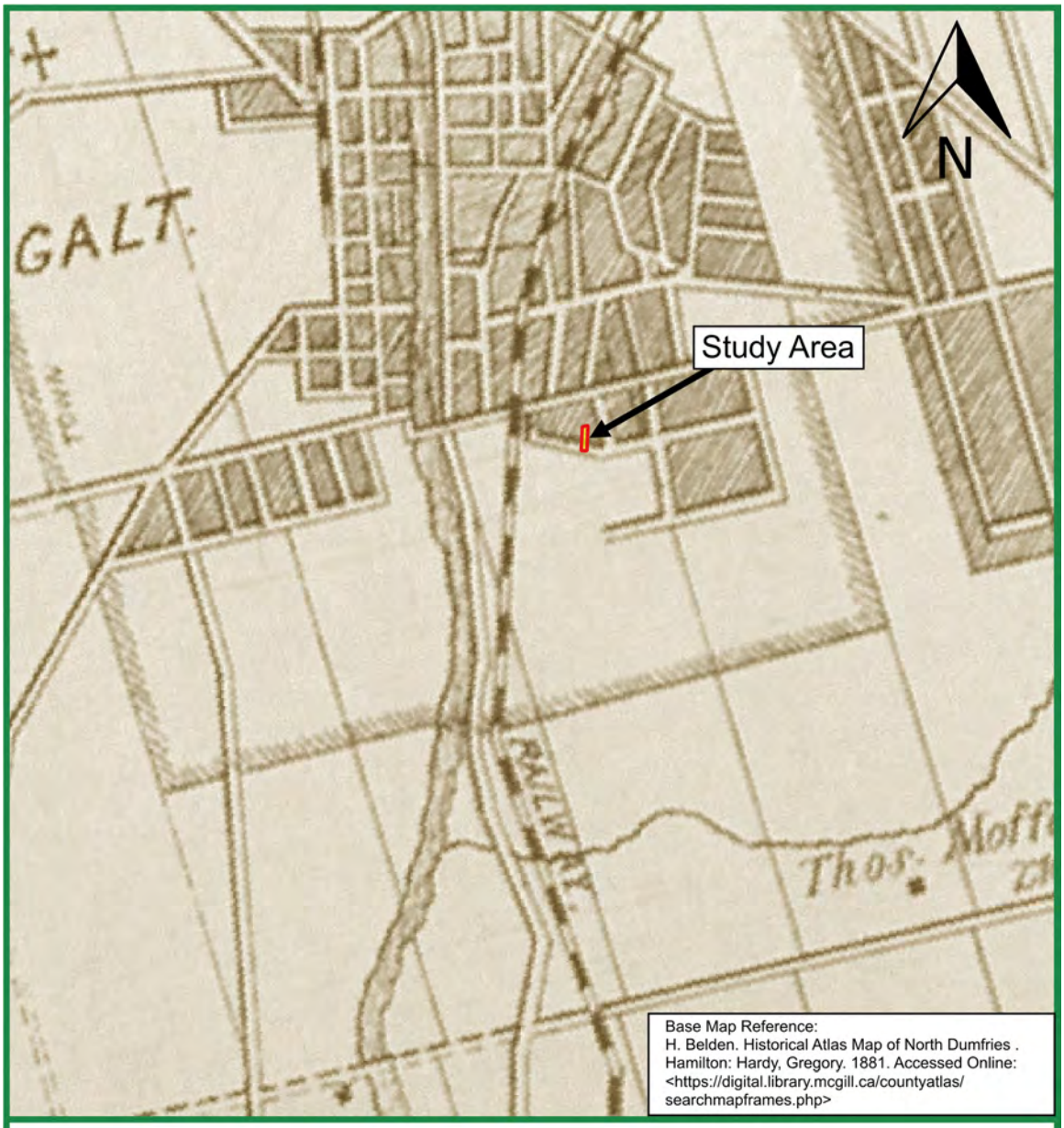
Figure 1: Study Area



Not to Scale

Figure 2:
A Portion of Tremaine's 1861 Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West

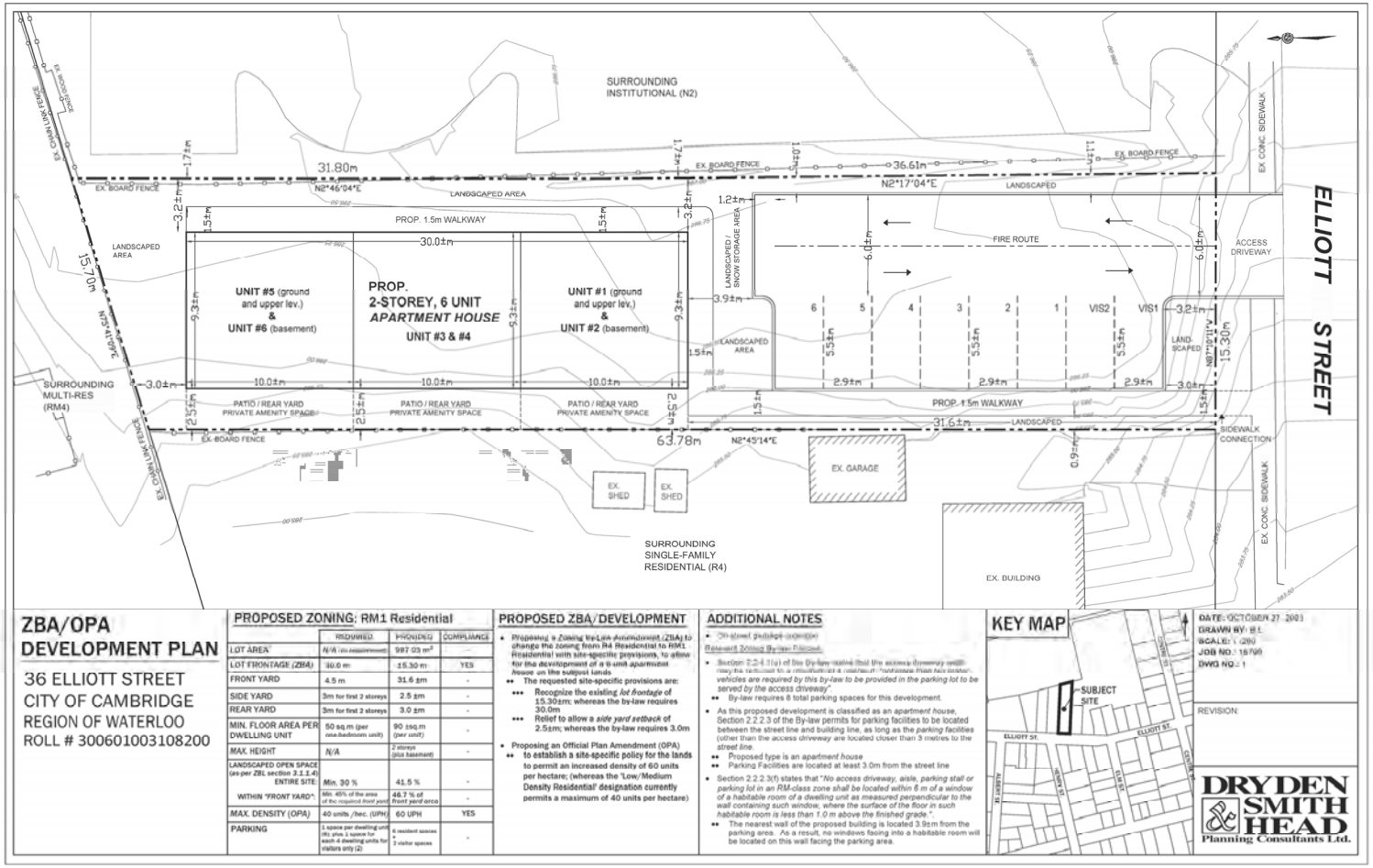


Not to Scale

Figure 3:
Part of North Dumfries Township Map (1881)

Figure 4: Stage 2 Survey Methods in Relation to the Development

Figure 5: Development Map



9.0 Photos

Photo 1: Derelict Rear-Yard Vegetation Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Disturbed Garage No Archaeological Potential, facing north

Photo 2: Derelict Rear-Yard Vegetation Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing south

Photo 3: Derelict Rear-Yard Vegetation Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing south

Photo 4: Derelict Rear-Yard Vegetation Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Disturbed Shed No Archaeological Potential, facing northwest

Photo 5: Derelict Rear-Yard Vegetation Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Disturbed House and Garage No Archaeological Potential, facing south

Photo 6: Flat Derelict Rear-Yard Vegetation Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Steeply Sloping Rear-Yard No Archaeological Potential, facing south

Photo 7: Flat Derelict Rear-yard Vegetation Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Steeply Sloping Rear-Yard No Archaeological Potential, facing north

Photo 8: Derelict Rear-yard Vegetation Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing south

Photo 9: Disturbed Asphalt Driveway and Concrete Sidewalk No Archaeological Potential, facing south

Photo 10: Manicured Lawn Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Disturbed Concrete Sidewalks No Archaeological Potential, facing west

Photo 11: Disturbed Asphalt Driveway and Concrete Sidewalk No Archaeological Potential, facing northwest

Photo 12: Steeply Sloped Manicured Lawn No Archaeological Potential, facing northeast

Photo 13: Steeply Sloped Manicured Lawn No Archaeological Potential, facing north

Photo 14: Derelict Lawn Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing north

Photo 15: Derelict Lawn Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing south

Photo 16: Flat Manicured Lawn Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Steeply Sloped Manicured Lawn No Archaeological Potential, facing southwest

Photo 17: Sample Test Pit 1

Photo 18: Sample Test Pit 2

Photo 19: Sample Test Pit 3

Photo 20: Sample Test Pit 4