

**STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE  
HUNT CLUB VALLEY PROPERTY,  
CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO**

Submitted to:

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This report discusses the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of approximately 15.1 hectares (38.1 acres) of property for the Hunt Club Valley development, Cambridge. This is a small part of the overall Hunt Club Valley property which is approximately 135 ha (333.45 acres) in size. However, the Hunt Club Valley Property is currently in use as a sand quarry and most of the property has been quarried and therefore does not require archaeological assessment. The purpose of this assessment was to find any prehistoric or historic archaeological sites located on the parts of the property not already used as a quarry and to determine whether any further assessment or excavation would be required. This assessment was completed for Walker, Nott, Dragicevic Associates Limited, Toronto and Starward Development Services Ltd., Ancaster, and was required by the City of Cambridge and the Ministry of Culture before construction can occur on this property. This property has not yet been registered for development.

Assessment activities were performed according to the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1980) under an archaeological consulting license (#P018) issued to Philip Woodley of New Directions Archaeology Ltd. The Stage 1-2 assessment was completed on June 25-27, 2008 under excellent conditions, with warm, sunny weather. Permission to enter the property was provided by Walker, Nott, Dragicevic Associates Limited, Toronto and Starward Development Services Ltd., Ancaster. All field notes and photos will be kept on file at New Directions Archaeology Ltd.

## **LOCATION OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY**

The study area is located on Part of Lots 8, 9, 10 and 11, Concession 1, Richard Beasley's Lower Block in the Township of Waterloo (Figures 1-3). Overall, the property to be developed is an irregularly-shaped block of land south of Maple Grove Road, east of Speedsville Road and north of the Speed River (Figures 1-2). The property that was assessed consisted primarily of farmland that was cultivated prior to this assessment.

The study area is located in the Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 137-139). The study area in this physiographic region was formed by the

deglaciation of southern Ontario, resulting in a nearly continuous belt of drumlins, covering parts of the Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Waterloo and Halton (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 137). These drumlins are fairly widely spaced and interspersed by fluvial materials. The study area is located in a spillway at the southwest end of this drumlin field. The soil of the study area is comprised of Burford catena and the majority of spillways are poorly drained with some swampy stretches (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 138). The soil of the study area is comprised of sand.

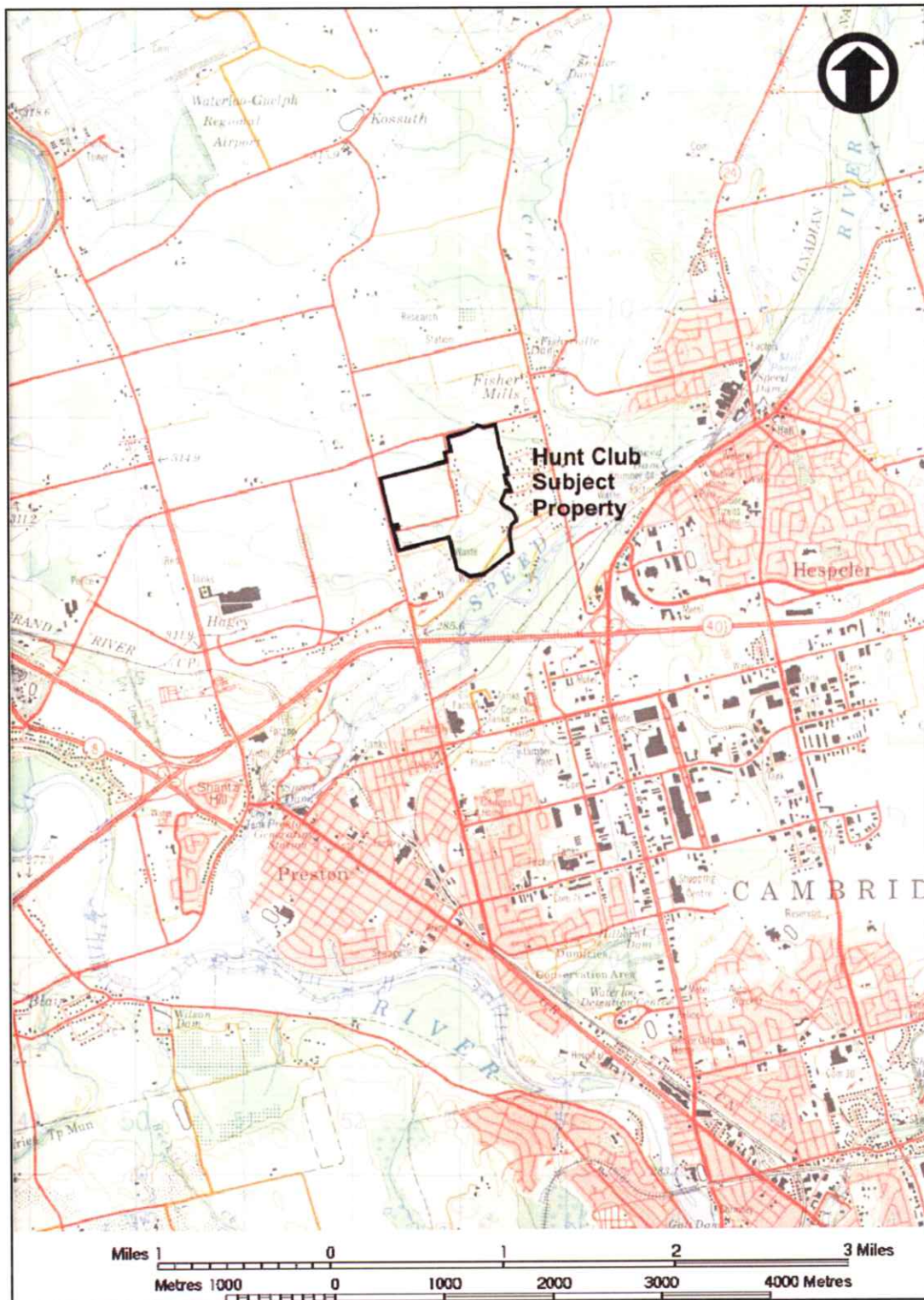


Figure 1: Location of the Hunt Club property, Cambridge (from topographic map 40P/8).

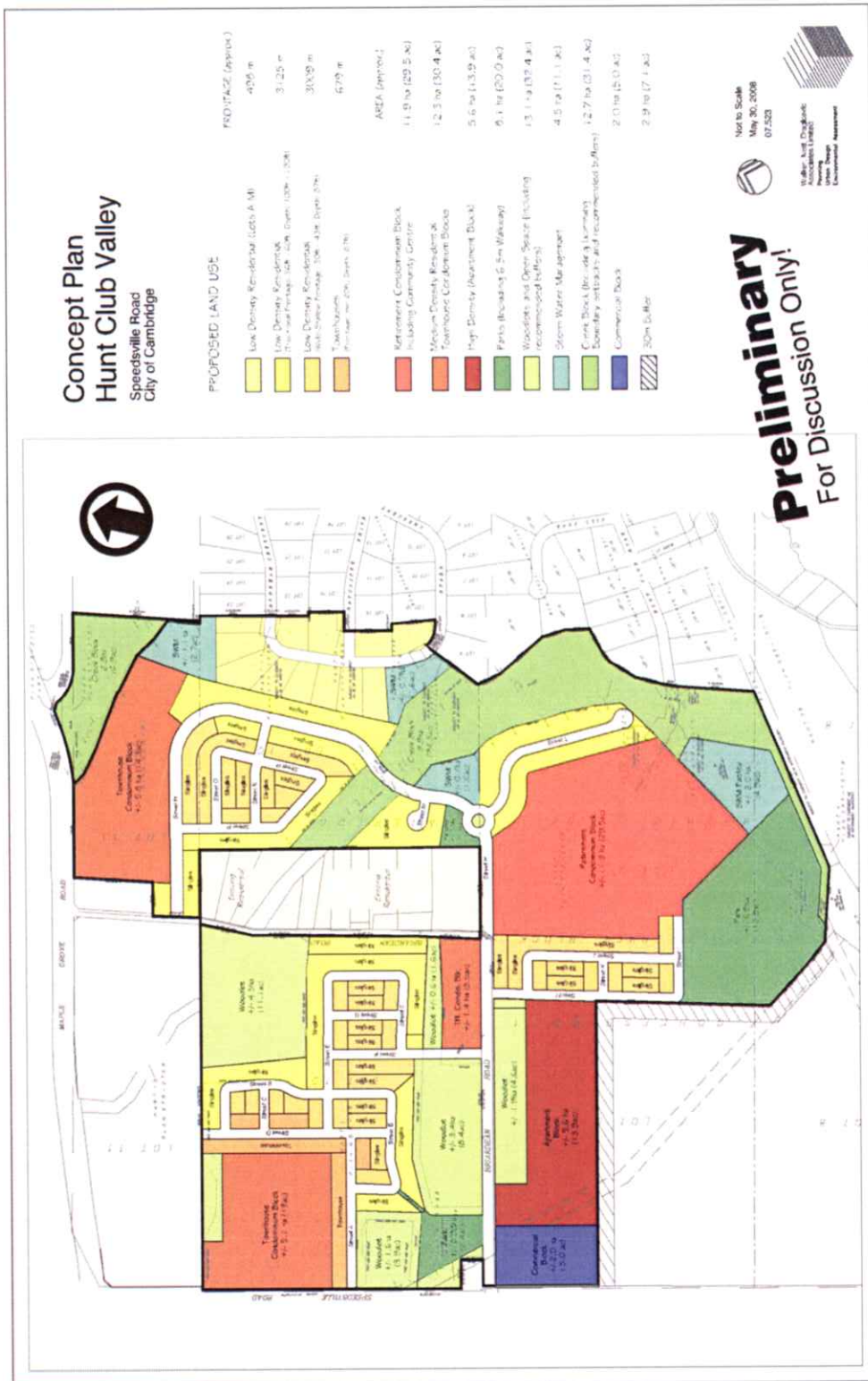


Figure 2: Concept Plan of the Hunt Club Property (not to scale).



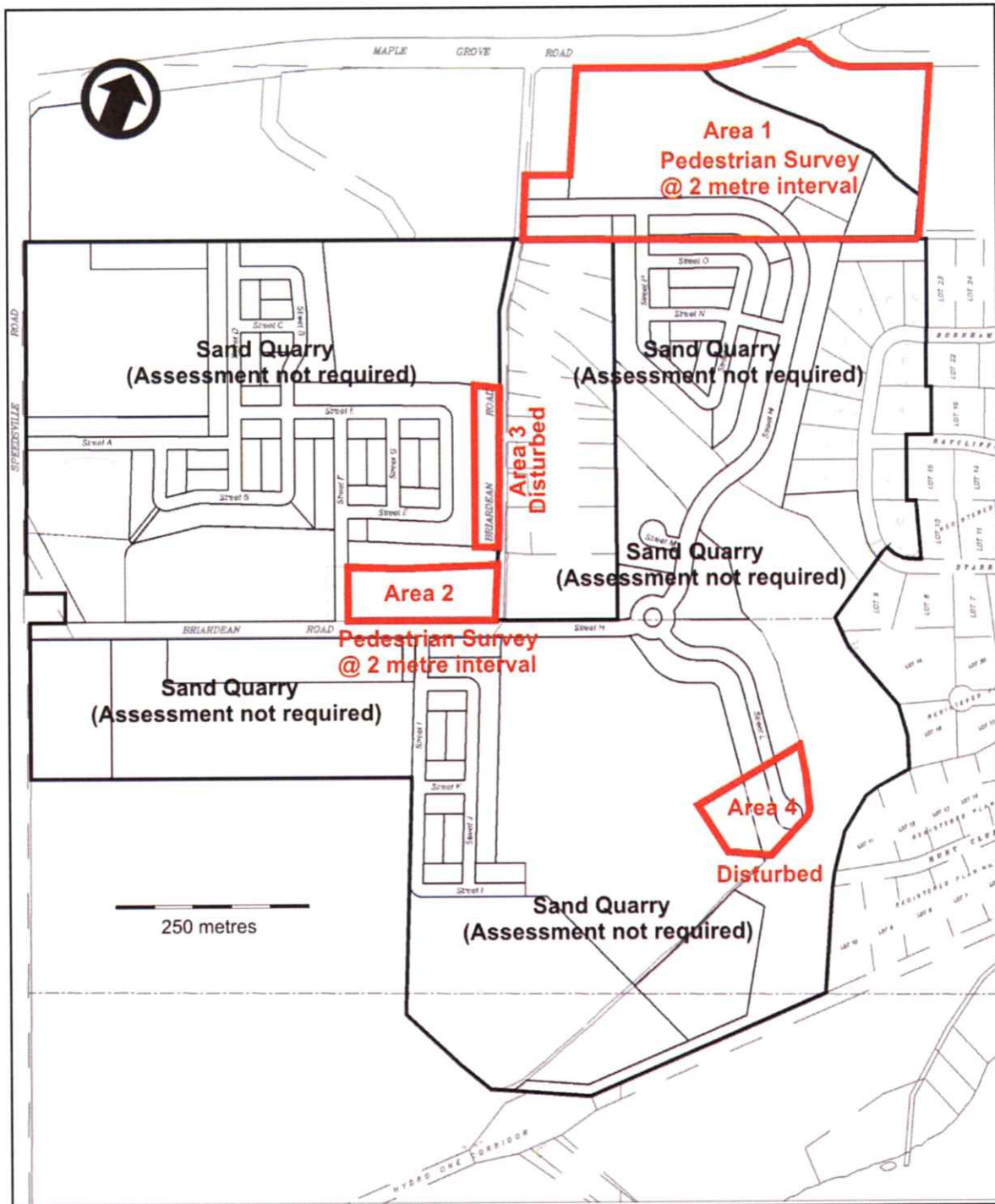


Figure 3: Plan of the Subject Property showing assessed areas (in red) and field methodology.

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## **BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

### *Archaeological*

A survey of the Ministry of Culture archaeological site registry database in Toronto revealed that there are no registered archaeological sites located within the study area. There are, however, 23 registered sites within a two kilometre radius of the study area (Table 1). Of these sites, three are historic Euro-Canadian homesteads or lime kilns and the remainders are prehistoric sites. Of the prehistoric sites for which the age was determined, one is Middle Archaic (3500-2500 B.C.), three are Late Archaic (2500-1000 B.C.), one is Middle Woodland (400 B.C to A.D. 600), and one is Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 1000-1650) in age. The remaining sites are simply listed as prehistoric because no diagnostic artifacts were collected. This is a fairly high frequency of archaeological sites near the study area.

**Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 2 km of the subject property\***

Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal or Cultural Affiliation	Age	Type of Site
AiHb-1	Galt 1	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Not recorded
AiHc-138	Oak	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Lithic scatter
AiHc-126	- (unnamed site)	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Not recorded
AiHb-10	Ellis Kiln Complex	Euro-Canadian	19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Lime kiln
AiHc-133	Briardean	Middle Woodland	(400 B.C. – A.D. 600)	Isolated find
AiHc-137	Kurucz	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Lithic scatter
AiHb-11	Beaver	Late Archaic/Late Woodland	2000 B.C./ A.D. 1100	Campsite
AiHb-12	Groh Homestead	Euro-Canadian	Not recorded	Homestead
AiHb-169	Fisher Mills Rd.	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Lithic scatter
AiHb-170	Deadman	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Lithic scatter
AiHc-220	Riddel	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Lithic scatter
AiHc-73	Bertrand Russell	Late Archaic	2000-1000 B.C.	Campsite
AiHc-74	Arriscraft Cambridge 2	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Isolated graver
AiHc-75	Henry Morgentaler	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Campsite
AiHc-76	Agnes McPhail	Late Archaic	2000-1000 B.C.	Campsite
AiHc-77	Arriscraft Cambridge 5	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Lithic scatter
AiHc-78	Arriscraft Cambridge 6	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Lithic scatter
AiHc-193	Wanner House	Euro-Canadian	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Midden, foundations
AiHc-211	West Briardean 1	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Lithic scatter
AiHc-212	West Briardean 2	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Isolated point fragment
AiHc-213	Speedsville Road	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Isolated biface fragment
AiHc-214	East Briardean	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Isolated point fragment
AiHc-31	Button	Late Archaic/ Euro-Canadian mixed	2000-1000 B.C./ 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Lithic scatter/unknown

\*Information is from the Ministry of Culture archaeological site registry, Toronto.

*Historical*

The west half of the study area was originally part of Waterloo Township in Waterloo County, but is now part of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo. Waterloo County was first settled in 1800 (Parsell 1881:3). After the American War of Independence, the Five Nations Iroquois were given a land grant of six miles on either side of the Grand River, from its mouth to its source (Parsell 1881:3), which would have encompassed the study area. This land was eventually sold in parcels to European immigrants. With the introduction of Europeans the earliest settlement was along the Grand River, but concentrated in the southern third of the county. Some of the first settlements were at Galt and Preston (now part of the City of Cambridge), which were both settled in the early nineteenth century and both are located along the Grand River. Galt was started with the construction of a mill on the river (Parsell 1881:3).

Waterloo Township “was the earliest settled inland township of the western peninsula....” (Parsell 1881:5). It was first settled in 1800, with most of the settlement occurring in and around the Town of Doon, which is northwest of the subject property (Parsell 1881:6). Most of the earliest settlers were Mennonites, with a number of Pennsylvania Dutch also settling in this area.

An 1881 map of Waterloo Township indicates approximate location of the study area (see Figure 4). No houses are indicated within the study area on this map, nor are the names of the property owners. These maps were made many years after this area was first settled. Presumably, some of the earlier structures built in this area would have been demolished by 1881.

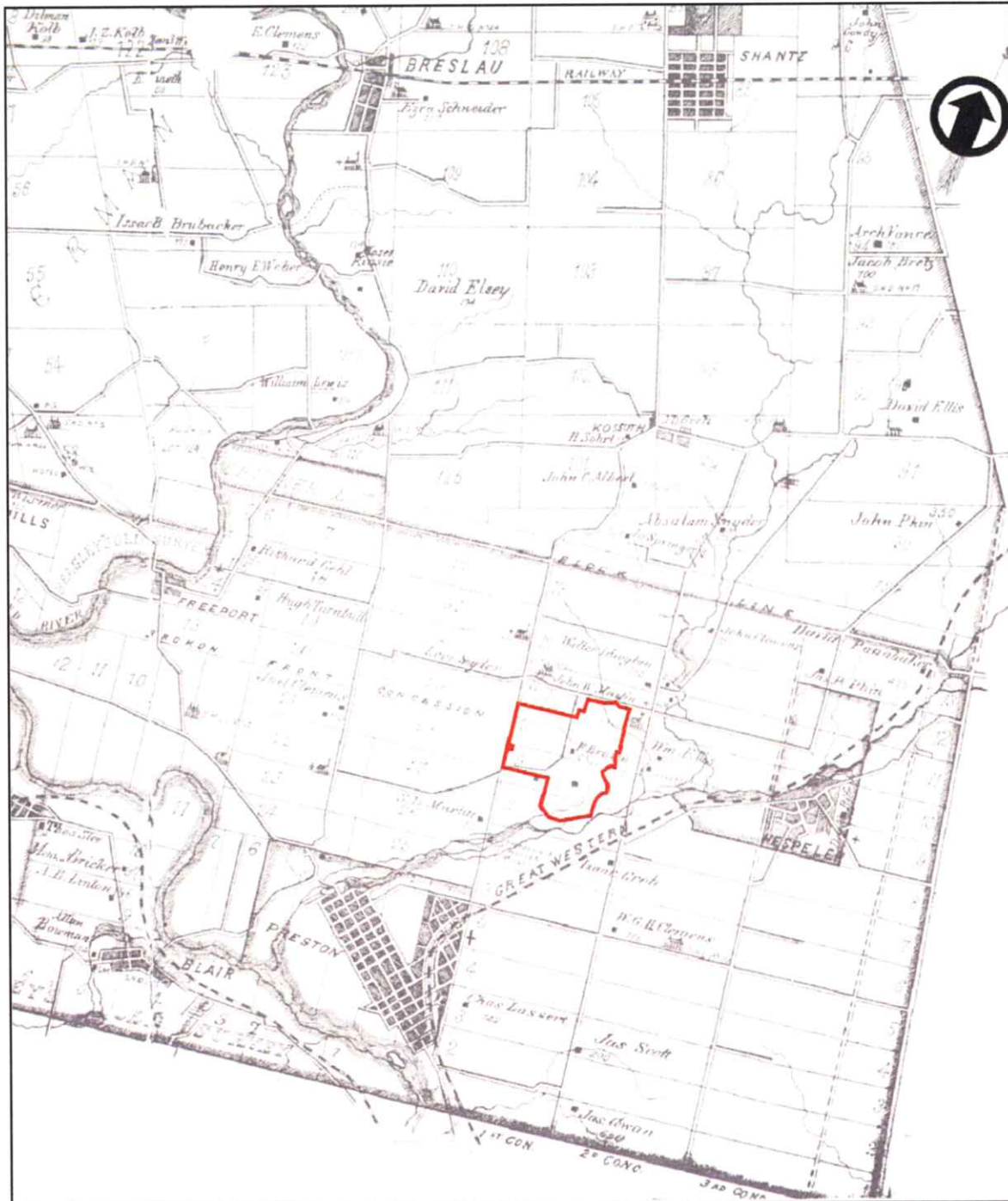


Figure 4: 1881 map of Waterloo Township (Parsell 1881) showing the approximate location of the subject property (not to scale).

## **FIELD METHODOLOGY**

The property was comprised of cultivated fields that were assessed by pedestrian survey with all transects spaced at a 2 metre interval (Figure 2; Plates 1 and 2). Although the field was planted in corn, surface visibility was excellent. When an artifact was found, a 25 meter radius area surrounding each find was carefully examined to locate any other cultural material. As well, the position of each artifact was located using a Differential Global Positioning System.



Plate 1: Field conditions for pedestrian survey.



Plate 2: Field conditions for pedestrian survey.

## RESULTS

For the archaeological assessment, this property it was divided into four distrete areas identified on Figure 3 as Areas 1 through 4. Areas 1 and 2 were farm fields planted in corn (Plates 1-2) which were assessed by employing a pedestrian survey strategy. Area 3 is also a planted farm field (Plate 3), but this narrow strip had been a topsoil repository while the remainder of the field was quarried; the topsoil was redistributed across the property (personal communication June 25, 2008, Bob Peart, Site Supervisor, Quarry Operation) after the quarry operation was completed. Given this, Area 3 was determined to be disturbed and therefore was not assessed. Area 4 consisted of the original farmhouse, barns and associated horse paddocks (Plates 4 to 6). A fill pile surrounding the quarry operation is evident in the background of Plate 6. Given the obvious visual disturbance in Area 4, this area was not assessed.

During the pedestrian survey of this property, eight prehistoric finds were located on the Hunt Club property. These sites are numbered sequentially in the order that they were found. For isolated finds, the artifacts were collected and the location recorded using Differential GPS.

Figure 5 shows the location of archaeological finds on the subject property. These finds were all restricted to Area 1, which is the largest field and located immediately west of the Speed River.

Unless noted otherwise, the recovered material discussed in this report is of Onondaga chert. Onondaga is a fairly local chert generally obtained from south of the Onondaga Escarpment and north of Lake Erie (Eley and von Bitter 1989: 17); the Onondaga Escarpment extends from southern Ontario north of Lake Erie to northwestern New York State south of Lake Ontario. Onondaga chert was most likely collected from streambeds and secondary deposits north of the Lake Erie shore. One flake of Haldimand chert was also recovered. Haldimand chert is found in the vicinity of Onondaga, which is south of the Onondaga Escarpment and north of Lake Erie (Parker 1986; Eley and von Bitter 1889: 17).





Plate 3: Area 3 where topsoil fill was deposited and later removed.



Plate 4: Disturbance in Area 4.



**Plate 5: Disturbance in Area 4.**



**Plate 6: Disturbance in Area 4.**

*Find 1*

Find 1 consists of one isolated flake fragment or debitage near the southeast corner of the property (Figure 5). Debitage is the term used to identify waste flakes produced during the stone tool manufacturing process. In this report, the terms 'debitage' and 'waste flake' are used synonymously. For analytical purposes the debitage was divided into the following types: shatter, decortication, primary, bipolar, bifacial thinning, edge trimming, platform rejuvenation, scraper retouch and fragments. These flake types represent fairly distinct stages in a reduction sequence. To ensure that each flake is only counted once, only flakes with a striking platform are typed and those without a striking platform are classified as fragments.

Due to the isolated nature of this find, it is recommended to the Ministry of Culture that no further work will be required and that construction in this area can proceed as planned.

*Find 2*

This site consisted of an isolated flake fragment near the centre of Area 1 (Figure 5). No other cultural material was recovered. Given the isolated nature of this find, it is recommended to the Ministry of Culture that no further work is required on this find and that construction in this area can proceed as planned.

*Site 3*

This site consists of 1 flake fragment located near the centre of Area 1 (Figure 5). Given the isolated nature of this find, it is recommended to the Ministry of Culture that no further work will be required and that construction in this area can proceed as planned.

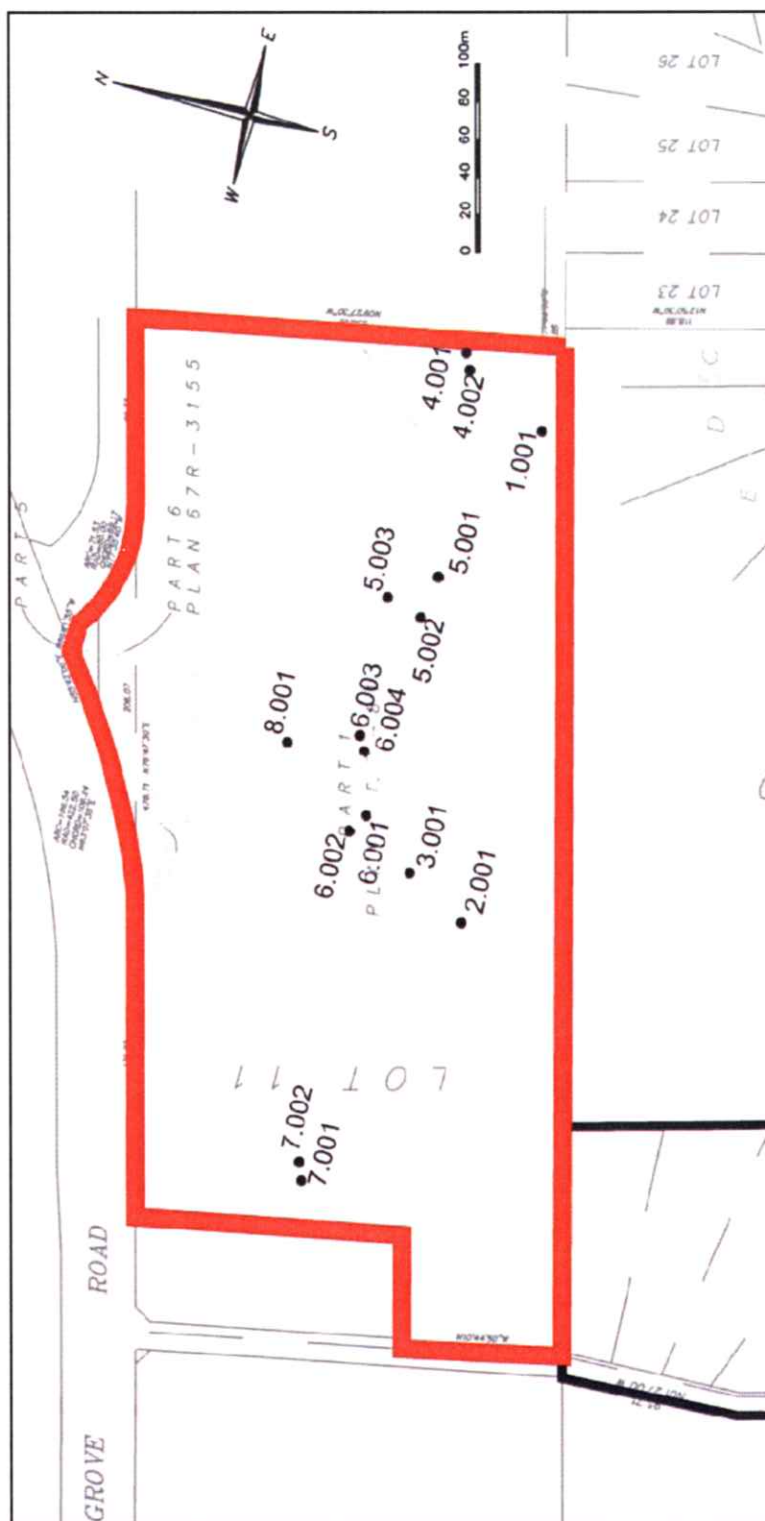


Figure 5: Plan of the Area 1 showing the location of prehistoric finds.

*Find 4 (AiHc-376)*

This site consisted of one biface thinning flake and a formal biface fragment found 15 metres apart at the east end of Area 1 (Figure 5). No other artifacts were found in the vicinity. The biface is a mid-section fragment with one straight lateral edge remaining (Plate 7: A). This biface is too fragmented to provide measurements. Bifaces have been typed as three discrete stages of the reduction sequence: rough bifaces are simply roughed out bifaces with large flake scars; biface blanks have more pronounced thinning flake scars; and finished bifaces are thinner with evidence of finer flaking. The term point preform is avoided because it implies use, for most finished bifaces the intended use cannot be determined. Due to the fine flaking and the reduced size, this specimen has been identified as a finished biface. Although not temporally diagnostic, it is estimated that this specimen is Middle to Late Archaic (3500 – 1500 B.C.) in age (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990). Given the low frequency of artifacts in this area, it is recommended to the Ministry of Culture that this find requires no further work and that construction in this area can proceed as planned.



Plate 7: Biface fragment from Find 4 (A) and Scraper from Find 7 (B).

*Find 5*

This site consisted of three flakes found 30 metres apart near the east end of Area 1 (Figure 5). No other artifacts were recovered from this site. The debitage consisted of 2 biface thinning flakes and one flake fragment. Flake 5.002 is of Halidmand chert. Given the low frequency of artifacts from this find, it is recommended to the Ministry of Culture that no further work is required and that construction in this area can proceed as planned.

*Find 6 (AiHc-377)*

This find consisted of three flake fragments and one scraper (Plate 7: B) scattered over a 40 x 10 metre area near the center of Area 1 (Figure 5). Scrapers are rounded chipped lithic tools that would have been used to scrap the membranes from the inside of deer hide during the tanning process. This specimen (#6.004 on Figure 5) appears to be whole and is 27.2 mm long, 22.6 mm wide and 5.5 mm thick. It tapers from the bit towards the base with wear marks on the corners suggesting that it was hafted. The bit is rounded from use-wear with a bit angle of about 80 degrees. Scrapers are not temporally significant and therefore can only be identified as Precontact. Given the sparse nature of this site, it is recommended to the Ministry of Culture that no further assessment will be required in this area and that construction can proceed as planned.

*Find 7*

This site consists of two flake fragments found 15 metres apart near the west end of Area 1 (Figure 5). Given the sparse nature of this find, it is recommended to the Ministry of Culture that no further work will be required and that construction in this area can proceed as planned.

*Find 8*

This site consists of an isolated flake fragment found near the north end of Area 1 (Figure 5). The surrounding area was thoroughly examined, but no other artifacts were found. Given the isolated nature of this find, it is recommended to the Ministry of Culture that no further work will be required and that construction in this area can proceed as planned.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the above information, the following recommendations can be made:

1. Eight prehistoric finds were found in Area 1 during the Stage 2 assessment of the Hunt Club property, Cambridge. All of these eight sites, Finds 1 through 8, have been identified as isolated or small scatters of prehistoric lithics. Due to the low frequency and scattered distribution of artifacts from these sites, it is recommended to the Ministry of Culture that no further work will be required on these finds and that construction in Area 1 can proceed as planned.
2. No cultural material was found in Area 2. It is recommended that no further assessment is required in this area and that construction can proceed as planned.
3. Areas 3 and 4 were identified as disturbed. It is recommended to the Ministry of Culture that no further assessment is required in these areas and that construction can proceed as planned.
4. Should deeply buried archaeological remains be found on the property during construction activities, the Ministry of Culture should be notified. Also contact New Directions Archaeology Ltd. at (905) 304-6893.
5. In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact both Ministry of Culture, and the Registrar of the Cemeteries Branch of the Ministry of Government Services, (416) 326-8404.

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## REFERENCES

Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam

1980 **Physiography of Southern Ontario, Third Edition.** Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 2.

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**APPENDIX: Hunt Club Property artifact catalogue**

Method	Station	Level	Artifact Type	Frequency	Material	Burnt
CSC	1.001	surface	flake fragment	1	Onondaga	n
CSC	2.001	surface	flake fragment	1	Onondaga	n
CSC	3.001	surface	flake fragment	1	Onondaga	n
CSC	4.001	surface	BIFACE FRAGMENT	1	Onondaga	n
CSC	4.002	surface	biface thinning flake	1	Onondaga	n
CSC	5.001	surface	biface thinning flake	1	Onondaga	n
CSC	5.002	surface	flake fragment	1	Haldimand	n
CSC	5.003	surface	biface thinning flake	1	Onondaga	n
CSC	6.001	surface	flake fragment	1	Onondaga	n
CSC	6.002	surface	flake fragment	1	Onondaga	n
CSC	6.003	surface	flake fragment	1	Onondaga	n
CSC	6.004	surface	SCRAPER	1	Onondaga	n
CSC	7.001	surface	flake fragment	1	Onondaga	n
CSC	7.002	surface	flake fragment	1	Onondaga	n
CSC	8.001	surface	flake fragment	1	Onondaga	n