

# Partial Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed River Mill Development

Part of Lot 11, Con 1 Beasley's Lower Block  
Geographical Township of Waterloo,  
City of Cambridge, Region of Waterloo

**Submitted to:**

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**Submitted by:**



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**ORIGINAL REPORT (Draft 2)**

October 1, 2020

## Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Mr. James Warren of T. Johns Consulting Group ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on Part of Lot 11, Concession 1, Beasley's Lower Block, Geographical Township of Waterloo, Ontario (Figure 1). This comprises two separate parcels of land. The first is a roughly rectangular area of approximately 14.4 hectares ('ha') bound on the south side by the fence line of adjacent properties, on the west side by Speedsville Road, on the north side by Maple Grove Road, and on the east side by Briardean Road. The second parcel is located to the east at 875 Briardean Road. This is a rectangular residential lot that measures approximately 0.4ha. Together, the two parcels of land total approximately 14.8ha ('Study Area'; Figure 1). At the time of the assessment, the Study Area comprised agricultural fields, woodlots, a creek, lawn areas with isolated trees, a residence, garage, driveways, shed and a packed-aggregate parking area. This assessment was undertaken as part of due diligence prior to the purchase of the Study Area for the purpose of development (Figure 7). All the land in the Study Area not previously disturbed or permanently wet was subject to assessment.

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 this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the pre-approval phase of a potential development under archaeological consulting license PO17 issued to Garth Grimes 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 the agricultural land, woodlots and lawn areas throughout the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. Therefore, a Stage 2 assessment was recommended for all areas not zoned for environmental protection within the Study Area.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on July 27 and August 2, 2018, July 19 and August 13, 2019, and September 15 and 22, 2020, and involved a standard pedestrian survey at a five metre interval of the agricultural fields and standard test pit assessment of the woodlots and lawn areas.

The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification and documentation of Location 1, comprising a single pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point fragment manufactured from Onondaga chert. This artifact was observed near the southern edge of the western agricultural field component of the Study Area. The incomplete nature of the projectile point precludes a positive identification of point type. Despite an intensified pedestrian survey of all agricultural lands within 20m of the artifact, no other archaeological materials were identified. Given the isolated nature of this artifact, **Location 1 does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). The CHVI of Location 1 is judged to be sufficiently documented.**

No additional artifacts were found at the Study Area. Given that Location 1 is deemed to be sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

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

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary .....	ii
1.0 Project Context .....	5
1.1 Development Context .....	5
1.2 Historical Context .....	6
1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources .....	6
1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources .....	7
1.3 Archaeological Context .....	8
1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting .....	8
1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use .....	9
1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work .....	10
1.3.4 Archaeological Potential .....	12
2.0 Field Methods .....	14
Table 3: Field Conditions and Activities .....	14
3.0 Record of Finds .....	16
3.1 Location 1 .....	16
3.1.3 Artifact Catalogue .....	16
4.0 Analysis and Conclusions .....	17
5.0 Recommendations .....	18
6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation .....	19
7.0 Bibliography and Sources .....	20
8.0 Maps .....	22
9.0 Images .....	29
9.1 Field Photos .....	29
9.2 Artifacts .....	38

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- Mr. James Warren, T. John Consulting Group
- Ms. Teri Johns, T. Johns Consulting Group

## 1.0 Project Context

### 1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Mr. James Warren of T. Johns Consulting Group ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on Part of Lot 11, Concession 1, Beasley's Lower Block, Geographical Township of Waterloo, Ontario (Figure 1). This comprises two separate parcels of land. The first is a roughly rectangular area of approximately 14.4 hectares ('ha') bound on the south side by the fence line of adjacent properties, on the west side by Speedsville Road, on the north side by Maple Grove Road, and on the east side by Briardean Road. The second parcel is located to the east at 875 Briardean Road. This is a rectangular residential lot that measures approximately 0.4ha. Together, the two parcels of land total approximately 14.8ha ('Study Area'; Figure 1). At the time of the assessment, the Study Area comprised agricultural fields, woodlots, a creek, lawn areas with isolated trees, a residence, garage, driveways, shed and a packed-aggregate parking area. All the land in the Study Area not previously disturbed or permanently wet was subject to assessment.

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 this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the pre-approval phase of a development under archaeological consulting license PO17 issued to Garth Grimes 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's 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. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), 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. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), 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 25<sup>th</sup>, 1784, ...and conveyed by Grant the 14<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup>, 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 in Southern Ontario. 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. 1879:8; Tanner 1987:127; Weaver 1978:526). 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 in 1847 (Smith 2002:119).

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 current Study Area occupies part of Lot 11, Con 1 Beasley’s Lower Block Geographical Township 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 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 Waterloo Township began in 1803, after the German Company of Pennsylvania had the lands surveyed by Augustus Jones, although Euro-Canadian settlers and squatters were present before the registered survey (Byerly 1935). Prior to this, the land represented an undeveloped identified as Block Two within the northern part of the Haldimand Tract. Block Two had been part of lands ceded to the Six Nations Iroquois by the Crown in 1784 in return for their loyalty during the American War of Independence. In 1796, under authority from the Six Nations’ chiefs, Joseph Brant began to sell these parcels of undeveloped land, including Block Two to Richard Beasley (Moyer 1971). Beasley sold 24,281 hectares to the German Company leading to subsequent settlement of the Block. Members of this company who were among the early settlers were Samuel and John Bricker; and Daniel, Jacob, and John Erb.

In 1816 Block Two was incorporated into the District of Gore. It was named Waterloo Township, in honour of the battle leading to Napoleon’s final defeat. Waterloo Township remained part of Halton County in the District of Gore until 1842 when it was transferred to the District of Wellington. In 1852 it became part of Waterloo County (Moyer 1971).

The first settlers in Waterloo Township were members of the German Company of Pennsylvania, a group of Mennonites originally from parts of Germany, Switzerland and France who had settled for a time in Lancaster County PA. Later immigrants from Scotland, Ireland, England and Germany arrived most after 1825 (English and McLaughlin 2000). However, Beasley’s Lower Block was not part of the original lands sold to the German Company.

Waterloo Township was focused on the growing town of Berlin which benefitted from the rapid deployment of steam power in manufacturing and the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1856,

propelling it past Galt and Preston to be the County's leading centre. Preston, located not far south of the Study Area was founded by John Erb in the first decade of the 1800's when he established a saw and grist mill at the confluence of the Speed and Grand Rivers. Originally known as Cambridge Mills it also became a manufacturing centre aided by steam power. In 1830 the Town's name was changed to Preston and the town became known for the healing properties of its mineral springs in the 1840s. By the 1850s Preston was larger than Berlin and boasted several grist mills, two sawmills, two vinegar factories, a woolen factory, a foundry, a chair factory, two tanneries, a pottery, a starch factory and three breweries. However, Preston's growth slowed compared to Berlin when the Grand Trunk Railroad bypassed Preston for its neighbour to the northwest (English and MacLaughlin 2000).

Hespeler, originally known as New Hope, and located not far east of the Study Area, began to develop in 1845 when Jacob Hespeler built an industrial complex on the Speed River, eventually composed principally of woolen and textile mills. Just a year later the community held 100 inhabitants and a variety of other businesses had sprung up. By 1859 the railway had arrived, which further spurred growth leading to incorporation as a village that year. By 1869 Hespeler had attained status as a town with a population of 1200 and added several large manufacturing companies, including the J. Schofield Company woolen mill, which later under the name Dominion Woollens and Worsteds became the largest wool manufacturer in the British Empire (Moyer 1971).

The Tremaine's Map of Waterloo Township (Tremaine and Tremaine 1861; Figure 2) shows John W. Martin as the owner of the lot containing the Study Area with Maplegrove Road and Briardean Road and the creek which bisects the Study Area also depicted. A schoolhouse is drawn on the north side of Maplegrove Road near Speedsville Road but the location of Martin's farmstead is not shown.

The 1876 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Waterloo County, Ont.* (Walker & Miles 1877; Figure 3) also shows John Martin as the owner of this lot as well as the schoolhouse and a cemetery located on the east side of the lot. A church is located opposite the cemetery, south of Maplegrove Road. This is the Wanner Mennonite Church and cemetery. According to the Canada Genweb Cemetery Project, this cemetery started as a family cemetery for a child of the Wanner Family in 1814. The Church has its origins as a Mennonist meeting house established in 1837, and was at that time a small white brick building. In 1840 this meeting house became the site of the first Sunday school in North America. It was discontinued in 1841 due to local opposition (Wanner Mennonite Church Wikipedia 2018). The meeting house continued as a place of worship for Mennonites until it was replaced by the current church in 1938 (Warner Mennonite Church Gameo.org 2018).

Although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the current *Historical Atlas*, 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 1997:100). 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

This Study Area comprises two separate parcels of land. The first is a roughly rectangular area of approximately 14.4ha bound on the south side by the fence line of adjacent properties, on the west side by Speedsville Road, on the north side by Maple Grove Road, and on the east side by Briardean Road. The second parcel is located to the east at 875 Briardean Road. This is a rectangular residential lot that measures approximately 0.4ha (Figure 1). At the time of the assessment, the Study Area comprised agricultural fields, woodlots, a creek, lawn areas with isolated trees, a residence, garage, driveways, shed and a packed-aggregate parking area. All the land in the Study Area not previously disturbed or permanently wet were subject to assessment.



The two agricultural fields are separated by the creek that runs south-north through the rough. While the field are generally gently undulating, the east field rises steep at its east end approaches Briardean Road. The creek is approximately 1.5m wide with banks that vary from low and level at the south end, to steep and high at the north. The Study Area underwent changes over the course of the fieldwork. At the time the initial two days of assessment in 2018, the woodlot north of the field west of the creek extended some 80m south from the Study Area northern boundary. This woodlot is visible in the most recent aerial imagery (2018; Figures 4-6) and was present at the time of the pedestrian survey on August 2, 2018. In 2019, much of this woodlot was removed and converted to agricultural use, and were subject to pedestrian survey, rather than test pit survey (see Section 2.0 Methods).

In addition, one of the small wooded areas in the eastern field was felled at some point in 2019 and appear as scrub in images captured after that time (Photo 33). This area was not deforested for agriculture.

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 mid-19<sup>th</sup> 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).

Soils at the Study Area are composed primarily of till comprising stone-poor, sandy silt to silty sand-textured till on Paleozoic terrain. A small portion of the Study Area in the northwest is composed of glaciofluvial deposits comprising river deposits and delta topset facies sandy deposits (Ontario Geological Survey 2018)

The closest source of potable water is an unnamed creek running through the Study Area flowing south-north.

### 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 Waterloo Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

**Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Waterloo 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 MTCS (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 MTCS 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.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 29 registered archaeological sites within 1km of the Study Area. These include 21 pre-contact Aboriginal sites or site components, dating from the Paleo-Indian to the Late Woodland Periods, 3 post-contact Euro-Canadian sites or site components and 6 sites for which no information was listed. For further information see

**Table 2**, below.

**Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1km**

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiHc-78	Arriscraft Cambridge 6			
AiHc-77	Arriscraft Cambridge 5			
AiHc-76	Agnes McPhail	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiHc-75	Henry Morgentaler			
AiHc-74	Arriscraft Cambridge 2			
AiHc-73	Bertrand Russell	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	campsite
AiHc-390	Speedsville 1			
AiHc-386	Boxwood 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiHc-385	Boxwood 23	Paleo-Indian	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiHc-384	Boxwood 21	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	campsite
AiHc-383	Boxwood 20	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiHc-381	Boxwood 17	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiHc-380	Boxwood 12	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiHc-379	Boxwood 9	Archaic, Early, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiHc-378	Boxwood I	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiHc-377		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiHc-376		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiHc-31	Button	Archaic, Late, Post-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	dump, kill site
AiHc-30	Toyota	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	campsite
AiHc-220	Riddel	Archaic	Aboriginal	campsite
AiHc-214	East Briardean	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiHc-213	Speedsville Road	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiHc-212	West Briardean 2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiHc-211	West Briardean 1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiHc-138	Oak	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	campsite
AiHc-137	Kurucz	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	campsite

## Stage 1-2, River Mill, Cambridge

AiHc-133	Briardean	Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AiHc-126		Other		Unknown
AiHc-193	Wanner House	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	building, agricultural, midden

Two archaeological assessments have been carried out on lands adjacent to the Study Area. One assessment was conducted by ASI on properties located to the east and south of the Study Area (ASI. 1998). A second assessment was done by ARA on lands north of the Study Area on the north side of Maple grove Road (ARA 1991). The ASI assessment, consisting of pedestrian survey of agricultural fields and test pitting of wooded areas resulted in the discovery of four archaeological sites which were later registered: AiHc-211 - a scatter of 5 Pre-Contact lithics including two bifaces, two core fragments and a thinning flake, AiHc-212 - consisting of a single stemmed biface, AiHc-213 - a biface fragment, and AiHc-214 - a broad projectile point blade. In addition, an isolated thinning flake was found. None of these sites is within 50m of the Study Area.

The ARA assessment involving lands north of the Study Area resulted in the discovery of one isolated Selkirk projectile point, AiHc-133.

It should be noted that the site mapping on Pastport shows the location of the sites discovered by ASI and ARA in incorrect locations, including one – AiHc-213 within the Study Area. The relevant reports were consulted to determine the actual locations of these sites for this report.

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted on adjacent properties, nor have other 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 Study Area. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MTCS (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 MTCS (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 an unnamed creek passing south-north through the Study Area and into the Speed River to the south 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 21 pre-contact Aboriginal sites registered within 1km of the Study Area and the length of occupation of Waterloo Township prior to the arrival of Euro-Canadian settlers, the pre-contact

## Stage 1-2, River Mill, Cambridge

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 3) has revealed that the Study Area is in close proximity to a number of historical roads as well as the communities of Preston and Hespeler. Considering also the presence of three Euro-Canadian sites or site components, within 1km of the Study Area and the potential for post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is judged to be moderate to high.

## 2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on July 27 and August 2, 2018, July 19 and August 13, 2019, and September 15 and 22, 2020. Table 3, below, details the field conditions and activities undertaken during each day of fieldwork. Photos 1 to 43 demonstrate the land conditions at the time of the survey throughout the Study Area. Figures 4-6 provide an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

**Table 3: Field Conditions and Activities**

Date	Field Director	Weather	Soil Conditions	Activity
July 27, 2018	Mathew Gibson	Clear, high of 29 degrees	Moist and sandy, soil screened easily	Test pit survey
August 2, 2018	Mathew Gibson	Clear, high 28 degrees	Weathered and dry	Pedestrian Survey
July 19, 2019	Mathew Gibson	Clear, high 28 degrees	Weathered and moist	Pedestrian Survey
August 13, 2019	Laura Savoie	Clear, high of 24 degrees	Dry and sandy, soil screened easily	Test pit survey
September 15, 2020	Mathew Gibson	Overcast, high of 25 degrees	Dry and sandy, soil screened easily	Test pit survey
September 22, 2020	Mathew Gibson	Clear, high of 23 degrees	Dry and sandy, soil screened easily	Test pit survey

Approximately 68% of the Study Area consisted of agricultural fields which were ploughed and allowed to weather (Photos 1 to 3, 7-9, 30-32 and 34-36). These areas were subject to a standard pedestrian survey at 5m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines*. During the pedestrian survey, in the event that archaeological resources were recovered, survey intervals were intensified to 1m within a 20m radius of the find as per Section 2.1.1, Standard 7 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). This approach was taken to establish whether or not the artifact was an isolated find or part of a larger artifact scatter. The pedestrian survey resulted in the documentation of single pre-contact Aboriginal site, Location 1. An intensified pedestrian survey was conducted (as described above) but no additional artifacts were found.

The artifact encountered during the pedestrian survey of Location 1 was collected and a UTM reading was taken for the findspot and fixed reference landmarks as per Section 2.1, Standard 4 and Section 5, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All coordinates were taken using a Garmin eTrex 10 GPS unit with a minimum accuracy 1-2.5m (North American Datum 1983 ('NAD83') and Universal Transverse Mercator ('UTM') Zone 17T) and are presented in the Supplementary Documentation to this report.

Approximately 30% of the Study Area consisted of woodlots and areas of lawn with isolated trees; these areas were deemed inaccessible to ploughing and were subject to a typical Stage 2 test pit survey at 5m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The test pit survey was conducted to within 1m of the built structures according to Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Each test pit was at least 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil. The soils were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. No artifacts were recovered as a result of the test-pit survey, so no additional techniques were employed.

Approximately 1% of the Study Area consisted of the creek and its banks. As these areas are permanently wet, they were not subject to assessment as per Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Approximately 0.5% of the Study Area was an area of packed aggregates, located in the former yard to the south of the residence at 875 Briardean Road. The most recent aerial imagery (see Figures 4 and 6) show this to have been lawn with isolated trees and an above-ground pool in 2018. At the time of the assessment of the property at 875 Briardean Road on September 2, 2020, the majority of this area was covered in a layer of packed aggregates and was being used as a

## Stage 1-2, River Mill, Cambridge

parking/staging area as part of a development on an adjacent property (Photos 40-41). This area was subject to a judgemental test pit survey to test the nature and depth of any disturbance. Test pits revealed that most of the topsoil had been removed, with two or fewer centimetres of topsoil remaining between the bed of aggregates and the subsoil (Photo 54).

The remaining 0.5% of the Study Area comprised the residence, garage, driveways and shed. These 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 not subject to Stage 2 assessment, but were mapped and 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).

### 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 4 below.

**Table 4: 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
54 Digital Photographs	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file

All of the material culture collected during the Stage 2 survey is contained in one box and will be temporarily housed in the offices of Detritus until formal arrangements can be made for its transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province of Ontario or another suitable public institution acceptable to the MTCS and the Study Area's owners.

### 3.1 Location 1

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 1 resulted in the documentation of 1 Pre-contact Aboriginal artifact consisting of a single medial projectile point fragment manufactured from Onondaga chert. Onondaga formation chert is from the Middle Devonian age, with outcrops occurring along the north shore of Lake Erie between Long Point and the Niagara River. It is a high-quality raw material frequently utilized by pre-contact Aboriginal people and often found at archaeological sites in southern Ontario. Onondaga chert occurs in nodules or irregular thin beds. It is a dense non-porous rock that may be light to dark grey, bluish grey, brown or black and can be mottled with a dull to vitreous or waxy lustre (Eley and von Bitter 1989). In addition to formation outcroppings, Onondaga chert can be found as glacial deposits in Southern Ontario. The point fragment features a variably shaded matrix with numerous lighter and darker patches and is probably from the Decewsville quarries.

The object measures 28mm in length, 26mm in width and is 7mm thick. A trace of the neck is still evident and appears to measure 16mm in width. The tip and remainder of the base are missing making it impossible to definitely type. This find does not meet the criteria to be registered as an archaeological site and was not given a Borden number.

#### 3.1.3 Artifact Catalogue

Table 3 provides a complete catalogue of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage recovered from Location 1.

**Table 3: Location 1 Artifact Catalogue**

Context	Cat #	Artifact	Frequency	Length	Width	Thickness	Notes
surface find 1	1	Projectile point fragment	1	27mm	26mm	7mm	Missing tip and base



## 4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on Part of Lot 11, Con 1 Beasley's Lower Block Geographical Township of Waterloo, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken as part of due diligence prior to the purchase of the Study Area for the purpose of development (Figure 7).

The Stage 1 background research indicated that portions of 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 agricultural fields, woodlots and lawn areas of the Study Area.

The Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted and involved both pedestrian and test pit surveys. This assessment resulted in the discovery of a single isolated findspot (Location 1), which consisted of a single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a partial projectile point. Subsequent intensified pedestrian assessment located no additional artifacts.

Location 1 is interpreted as an isolated artifact, likely lost in hunting activities and possibly broken as the result of having been used and discarded after breakage. It is not identifiable due to its incomplete nature. It is not suggestive of extended occupation of the environs it was found in but rather of a short duration event.

## 5.0 Recommendations

Given the non-diagnostic and isolated nature of the artifact, **Location 1 does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). The CHVI of Location 1 is judged to be sufficiently documented.**

No additional artifacts were found at the Study Area. Given that Location 1 is deemed to be sufficiently documented, **no further 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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*.

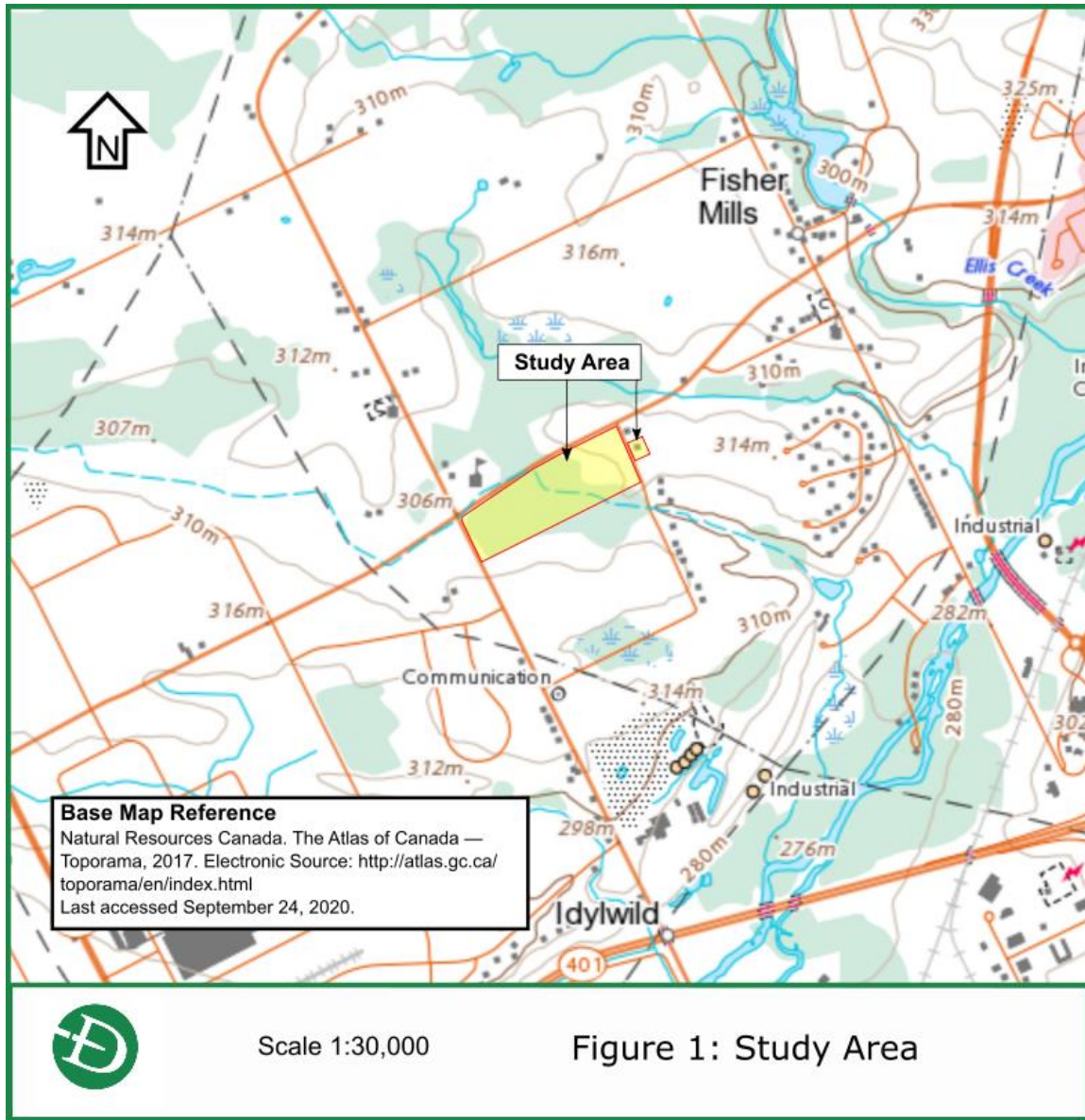
The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

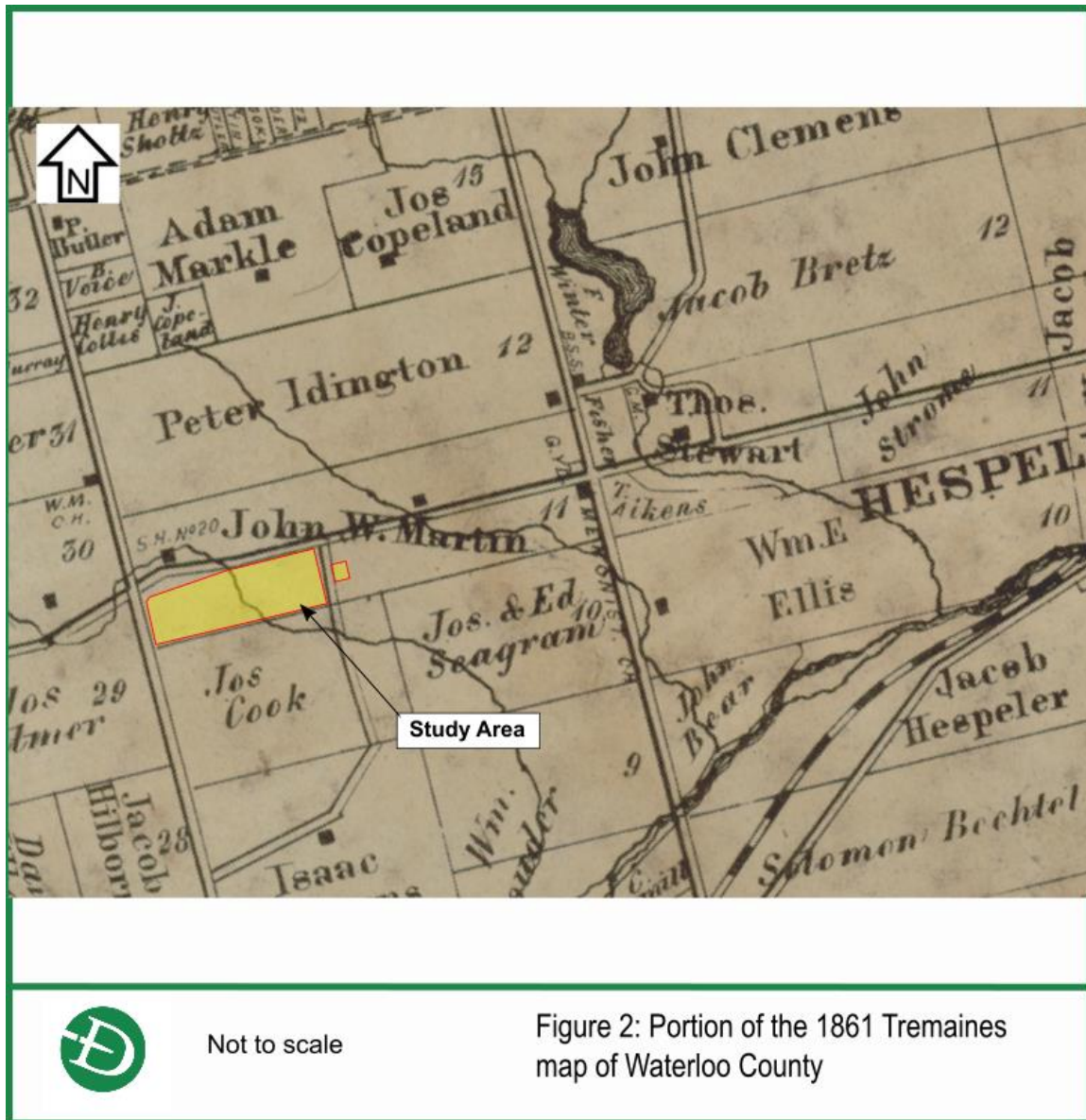
## 7.0 Bibliography and Sources

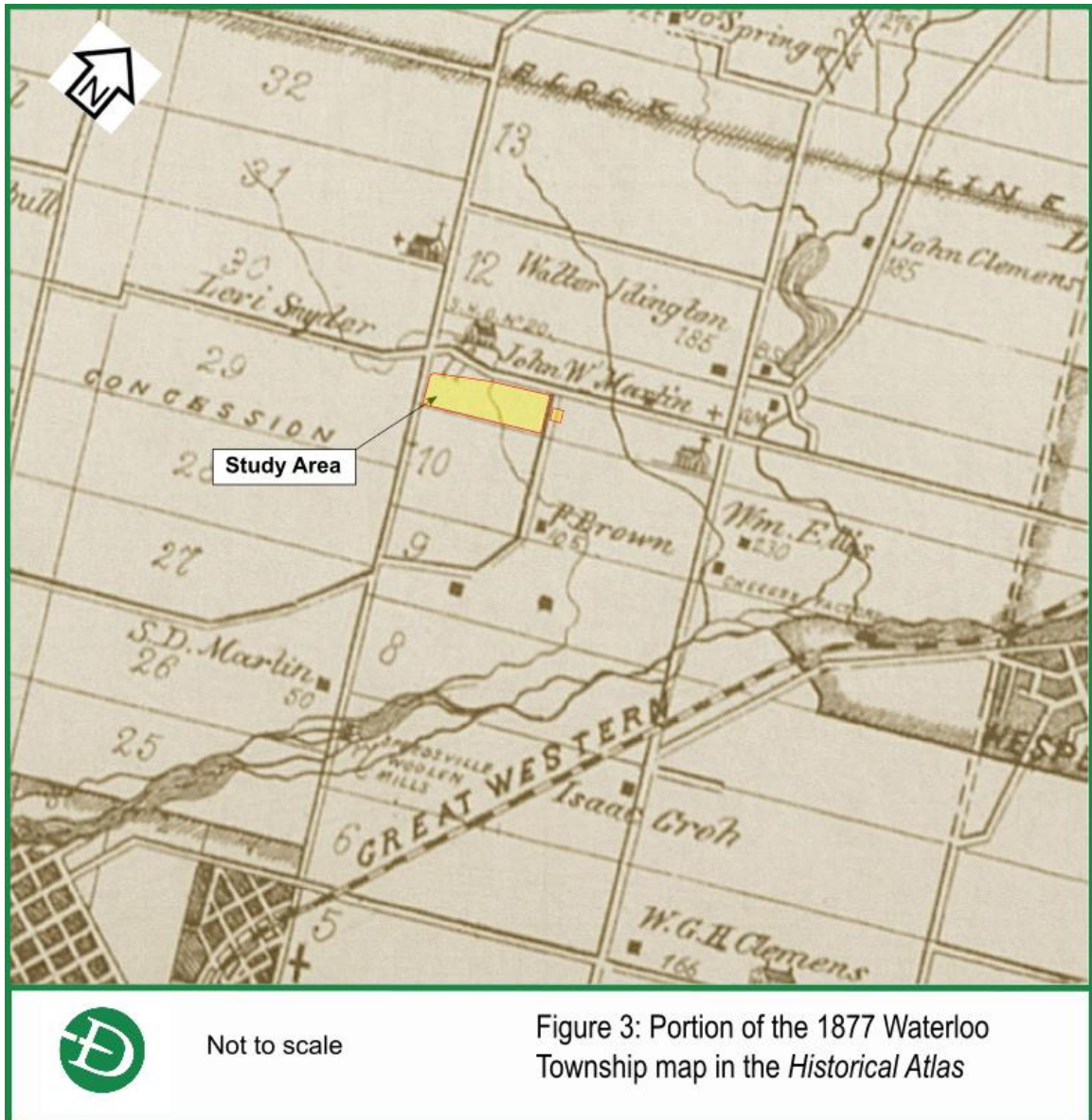
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## 8.0 Maps













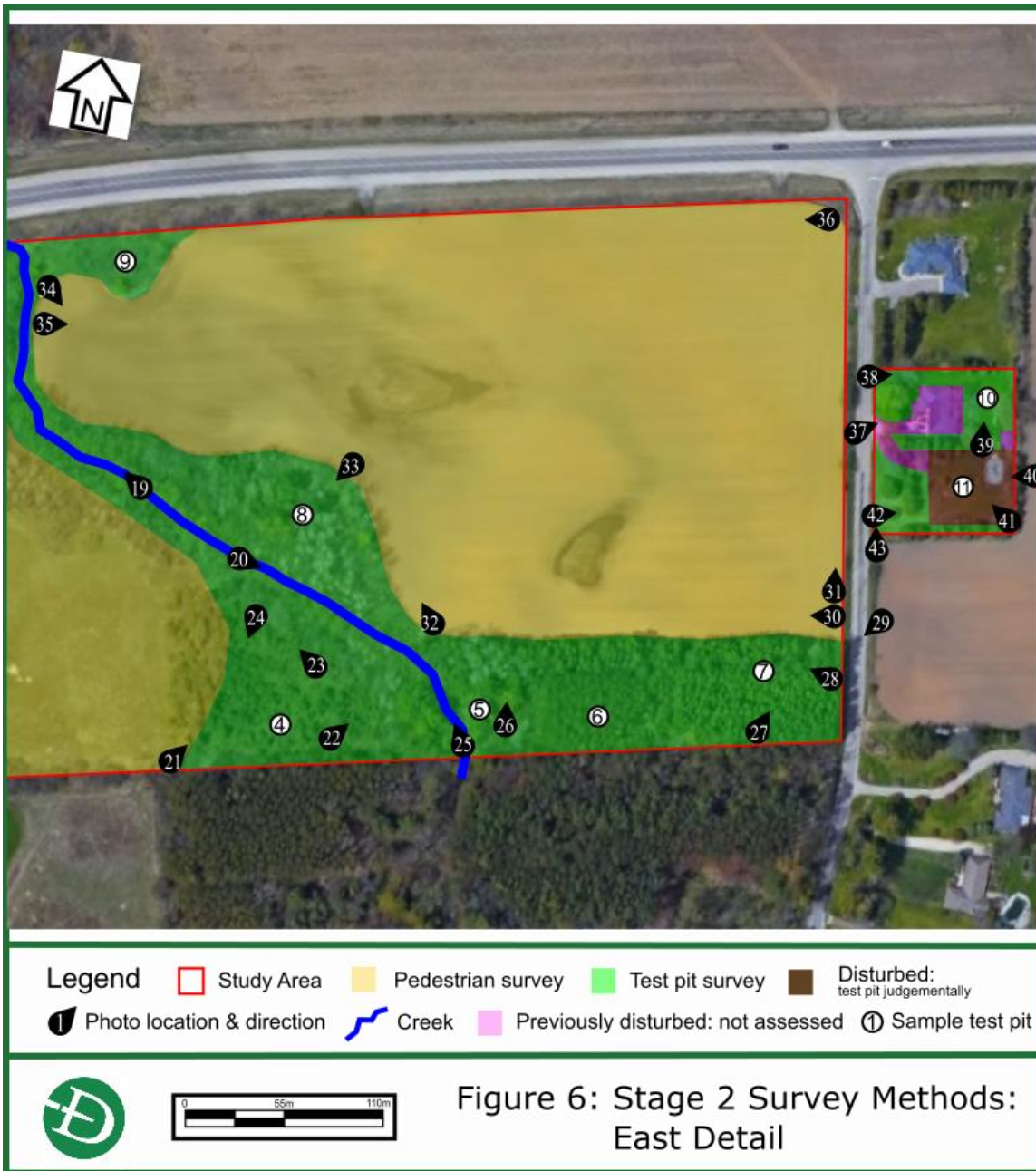


Figure 7. Development Plan

## 9.0 Images

### 9.1 Field Photos

**Photo 1: Western field, looking north from southwest corner**



**Photo 2: Pedestrian survey of western field, looking east**



**Photo 3: Western field, looking east from centre of field**



**Photo 4: Open scrub in woodlot**



**Photo 5: Southwest woodlot interior**



**Photo 6: Test pitting in southwest woodlot**



**Photo 7: Intensified pedestrian survey at Location 1**



**Photo 8: Pedestrian survey of west end of western field, looking northwest along recently deforested swath**



**Photo 9: Pedestrian survey of western field, looking east along recently deforested swath**



**Photo 10: Looking east along edge of remnant woodlot on north side of western field**



**Photo 11: Test pitting in remnant woodlot on north side of western field**



**Photo 12: Test pitting in remnant woodlot on north side of western field**



Stage 1-2, River Mill, Cambridge

**Photo 13: Test pitting in woodlot west of creek**



**Photo 14: Test pitting in woodlot west of creek**



**Photo 15: Creek, looking north**



**Photo 16: Creek, looking south**



**Photo 17: Woodlot and creek, looking south**



**Photo 18: Woodlot, looking southwest**



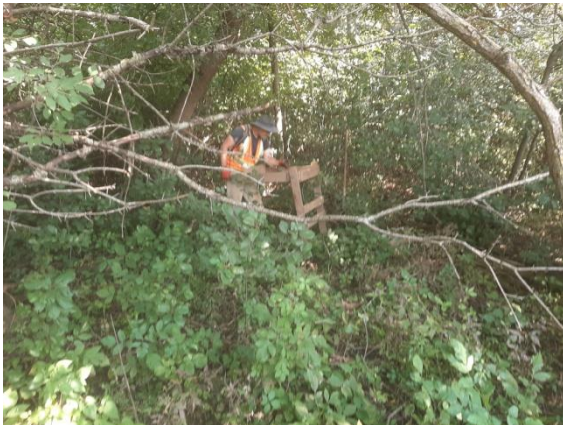
**Photo 19: Creek, looking northwest**



**Photo 20: Creek, looking southeast**



**Photo 21: Test pitting in woodlot at verge of western field**



**Photo 22: Test pitting in woodlot southwest of creek**



**Photo 23: Test pitting in woodlot southwest of creek**



**Photo 24: Woodlot southwest of creek**





**Photo 25: Creek, looking northwest**



**Photo 26: Test pitting in southeastern woodlot**



**Photo 27: Test pitting in southeastern woodlot, looking northeast**



**Photo 28: Test pitting in southeastern woodlot, looking northwest**



**Photo 29: Woodlot and eastern field edge looking southwest**



**Photo 30: Eastern field, looking west**



**Photo 31: Pedestrian survey of western field, looking north**



**Photo 32: Eastern field, looking northwest from southwest corner**



**Photo 33: Test pitting in woodlot an scrub east of river**



**Photo 34: Test pitting in southeastern woodlot, looking southeast**



**Photo 35: Eastern field looking east**



**Photo 36: Eastern field, looking west from northeast corner**



**Photo 37: Residence at 875 Briardean Road**



**Photo 38: Test pitting north of residence at 875 Briardean Road**



**Photo 39: Looking north into rear yard of residence at 875 Briardean Road**



**Photo 40: Looking west at packed aggregates in yard south of residence at 875 Briardean Road**



**Photo 41: Looking northwest over packed aggregate parking area, 875 Briardean Road**



**Photo 42: Test pitting remnant yard south of residence at 875 Briardean Road**



**Photo 43: Looking north with lawn and isolated trees, 875 Briardean Road**



**Photo 44: Sample test pit #1**



**Photo 45: Sample test pit #2**



**Photo 46: Sample test pit #3**



**Photo 47: Sample test pit #4**



**Photo 48: Sample test pit #5**



**Photo 49: Sample test pit #6**



**Photo 50: Sample test pit #7**



**Photo 51: Sample test pit #8**



**Photo 52: Sample test pit #9**



**Photo 53: Sample test pit #10**



**Photo 54: Sample test pit #11**



## 9.2 Artifacts

Plate 1: Artifact recovered from Location 1

