

Appendix C6 - Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the
Stage 2 ION LRT Transit Project Assessment Process
In the Geographic Townships of Waterloo and North Dumfries
Former County of Waterloo
Now the Cities of Kitchener and Cambridge
Regional Municipality of Waterloo
Ontario**

**Project #: 063-5123-05
Licensee (#): Kassandra Aldridge (P439)
PIF#: P439-0052-2019**

Original Report

December 18, 2019

Presented to:

WSP

610 Chartwell Road, Suite 300
Oakville, Ontario
905.829.6264
T: 289.315.3680

Prepared by:

Archeoworks Inc.

16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029
Newmarket, Ontario
L3X 1X4
T: 416.676.5597
F: 647.436.1938

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *WSP* to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the Region of Waterloo's planning and environmental assessment (EA) study for the proposed preferred route of the Stage 2 ION Transit Project Assessment (TPA) Process. The proposed preferred route, herein referred to as the "study corridor," falls within the municipal boundaries of the City of Kitchener and the City of Cambridge.

The Stage 1 AA background research identified elevated potential for the recovery of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological remains within portions of the study corridor based on the Region of Waterloo's *Archaeological Facilities Master Plan*, and based on the study corridor's close proximity (within 300 metres) to: historic structures, historic villages, several historic transportation routes, numerous designated and listed heritage properties, commemorative plaques, previously registered archaeological sites, three historic pioneer cemeteries, and primary water sources.

Background research revealed that portions of the study corridor have been previously subjected to a Stage 1 and/or Stage 2 AA, and subsequently freed of further archaeological concerns. While disturbances and areas of low or no archaeological potential exist within the study corridor, areas retaining archaeological potential still remain.

Based on the findings within this Stage 1 AA study, the following recommendations are presented:

1. With previous assessments by *Archeoworks Inc.* (2011, 2017); *Archaeological Research Associates* (1990); *Archaeological Services Inc.* (2006, 2016); and *Golder Associates* (2017) having fulfilled the Stage 1 and 2 AA requirements within their respective portions of the current study corridor, it is recommended that these areas be exempt from further assessment within the scope of this project.
1. Parts of the study corridor that were identified as no longer retaining archaeological potential are exempt from Stage 2 AA; extents of these areas to be confirmed during the Stage 2 AA.
2. Parts of the study corridor that were identified as having no or low archaeological potential are exempt from requiring Stage 2 AA; extents of these areas to be confirmed during the Stage 2 AA.
3. All parts of the study corridor which retain archaeological potential must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA. These areas must be subjected to test pit survey at five metre intervals in accordance with *Section 2.1.2* of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

4. Should construction activities extend beyond the assessed limits of the study corridor, further archaeological investigation will be required to assess the archaeological potential of these lands.

No construction activities shall take place within the study corridor prior to the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
TABLE OF CONTENTS	III
PROJECT PERSONNEL	IV
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	1
1.1 OBJECTIVE	1
1.2 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT.....	1
1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT	3
1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT.....	12
1.5 CONFIRMATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	21
2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	21
2.1 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS	21
2.2 IDENTIFIED DEEP AND EXTENSIVE DISTURBANCES	21
2.3 PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF NO OR LOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....	21
2.4 IDENTIFIED AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	22
2.5 RIVER ROAD CLASS EA.....	22
3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	23
4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	24
5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	25
APPENDICES	33
APPENDIX A: MAPS.....	34
APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH.....	67
APPENDIX C: DESIGNATED AND LISTED HERITAGE PROPERTIES WITHIN THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE CITY OF KITCHENER.....	68
APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD.....	76
LIST OF TABLES	
TABLE 1: PRE-CONTACT PERIOD.....	3
TABLE 2: CONTACT PERIOD	5
TABLE 3: HISTORIC STRUCTURES WITHIN THE STUDY CORRIDOR IN THE 1861 TREMAINE MAP	10
TABLE 4: HISTORIC STRUCTURES WITHIN THE STUDY CORRIDOR IN THE 1881 ILLUSTRATED ATLAS	11
TABLE 5: COMMEMORATIVE MARKERS WITHIN THE STUDY CORRIDOR.....	13
TABLE 6: REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN ONE KILOMETRE OF THE STUDY CORRIDOR	16
TABLE 7: PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS.....	17
TABLE 8: STUDY CORRIDOR SOIL TYPES.....	20

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project DirectorKassandra Aldridge - MTCS licence P439

Report PreparationLee Templeton - MTCS licence R454

GraphicsLee Templeton - MTCS licence R454
Jay Villapando

Report ReviewerKim Slocki – MTCS licence P029

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objective

The objectives of a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (MTCS)* (2011), are as follows:

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

1.2 Development Context

As a key component of its Regional Growth Management Strategy¹, the Regional Municipality of Waterloo (Region) proposed the development of a new rapid transit system to link the major urban centres of the City of Cambridge, City of Kitchener and City of Waterloo, as well as to help reduce traffic congestion and to minimize urban sprawl. To facilitate this study, conducted in accordance with the Transit Project Assessment (TPA) Process, *Archeoworks Inc.* was initially retained by *Earth Tech (Canada) Inc.* (now AECOM Canada Ltd.) in 2007 to conduct a Stage 1 AA of various rapid transit options, for which elevated archaeological potential was established within sections of all options.

In March and May 2011, the Region undertook two rounds of public consultation following federal and provincial funding commitment announcements. Consultation events were held throughout the Region and offered the public an opportunity to gain awareness of and provide input on the preferred technology and functional design plans. Following these public consultations, the Region identified a Preferred Rapid Transit Implementation Option², which was approved by Regional Council on June 15, 2011. To ensure no archaeological resources would be impacted by construction activities, *Archeoworks Inc.* was subsequently retained by *AECOM Canada Ltd.*, to conduct a Stage 2 AA of the Council-approved rapid transit system, which includes a Light Rail Transit (LRT) corridor, an adapted Bus Rapid Transit (aBRT) corridor and a Maintenance and Storage Facility (MSF) site. The rapid transit system, measuring 36 km in length, would introduce the LRT to Waterloo and north Kitchener with the aBRT serving south Kitchener and Cambridge. No archaeological remains were encountered, and it was determined that both the LRT and aBRT corridors, as well as the MSF location area, can be considered free from any further archaeological concern.

¹ Region of Waterloo, Regional Growth Management Strategy Report, June 23, 2003

² http://rapidtransit.region.waterloo.on.ca/pdfs/April_12_PW_Report.pdf

In 2011, the project scope has changed to include the replacement of aBRT with an LRT, and various route options were under consideration. As a result, *Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *WSP Parsons Brinckerhoff* to conduct a Stage 1 AA in support of the Region of Waterloo's Stage 2 ION TPA Process. The Stage 2 ION project area examined potential corridors from Fairview Park Mall in the City of Kitchener to the Ainslie Street Bus Terminal in the City of Cambridge. The Stage 1 AA determined the subject area retained archaeological potential and Stage 2 AA was recommended.

In 2017, a preliminary preferred route for the Stage 2 ION, the LRT route from Kitchener to Cambridge, of the Waterloo LRT was considered and was presented for public consultation and by 2018, a proposed preferred route for the Stage 2 ION of the Waterloo LRT was also submitted for public consultation and endorsed by Regional Council in June 2018. Consequently, to ensure no impacts to archaeological resources occur within the proposed preferred route, *Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *WSP* to conduct a Stage 1 AA in support of the Region of Waterloo's Stage 2 ION Transit Project Assessment Process. The preferred route, encompassing the preliminary grading limits, preliminary full property acquisition and preliminary partial property acquisition lands of the concept plan, herein referred to as the "study corridor," is located in:

- Lot 51 and 53, German Company Tract, Geographic Township of Waterloo,
- Part of Bechtel's Tract where no Lots are assigned, Geographic Township of Waterloo,
- Lots 8-10, 13-14, 23-25, Beasley's Broken Front Concession, Geographic Township of Waterloo,
- Lots 4-6, Broken Front Beasley's Lower Block, Geographic Township of Waterloo,
- Lots 1-7, Concession 1 Beasley Lower Block, Geographic Township of Waterloo,
- Lots 1-5, Concession 2 Beasley Lower Block, Geographic Township of Waterloo,
- Lot 1, 1 East of Grand River, Concession 11, Geographic Township of North Dumfries,
- Lot 7, Concession 11, Geographic Township of North Dumfries,
- Lots 1-3, East of Grand River, Concession 12, Geographic Township of North Dumfries,
- Lot 9, Concession 12, Geographic Township of North Dumfries,

In the former County of Waterloo, the Cities of Kitchener and Cambridge, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map 1*).

This study is being undertaken under the TPA Process. The Region of Waterloo has an *Archaeological Facilities Master Plan* which documents archaeological resources and evaluates archaeological potential within the Region (Region of Waterloo, 1989). According to this resource; numerous portions of the study corridor require archaeological assessment (*see Map 3*).

This Stage 1 AA was conducted through the TPA Process under the project direction of Ms. Kassandra Aldridge, under the archaeological consultant licence number P439, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2009). Permission to investigate the study corridor was granted by *WSP* on October 25th, 2018.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study corridor, a review of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlement history, available historical mapping and imagery, and updated information on archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study corridor, was performed.

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The Pre-Contact Period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Aboriginal groups that continually progressed and developed within the environmental constraints they inhabited.

Table 1 includes a brief overview and summary of the Pre-Contact Aboriginal history of Southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN		
Early	ca. 11000-8500 BC	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gathers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; campsites used during travel episodes and found in well-drained soils in elevated situations; sites found primarily along glacial strandlines due to current understanding of regional geological history; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers, dart heads.
Late	ca. 8500-7500 BC	- Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Wright, 1994, p.25; Ellis, 2013, p.37).
ARCHAIC		
Early	ca. 7800-6000 BC	Descendants of Paleo-Indian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; burial/grave goods and ritual items appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow.
Middle	ca. 6000-2000 BC	- Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate projectile points (Early Archaic)
Late	ca. 2500-500 BC	- Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched projectile points (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point projectile points (Late Archaic) (Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46).
WOODLAND		
Early	ca. 800 to 0 BC	Evolved out of Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) - the earliest were coil-formed, under-fired and likely utilitarian; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes. - Meadowood side-notched projectile points (Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89-97; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO**

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
Middle	ca. 200 BC to AD 700	<p>Three primary cultural complexes: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); introduction of large “house” structures and substantial middens; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; incipient horticulture burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saugeen Point projectile points (Saugeen) - Vanport Point projectile points (Couture) - Snyder Point projectile points <p>(Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.97-102; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).</p>
Late (Transitional)	ca. AD 600 to 1000	<p>Princess Point exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent processors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario; the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; artifacts include ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessel that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland cultural groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular projectile points. <p>(Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106).</p>
Late (Early Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. AD 900 to 1300	<p>Two primary cultures: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; adoption of greater variety of harvest products; increase in corn-yielding sites; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of the ossuary burials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular-shaped, basally concave projectile points with downward projecting corners or spurs. <p>(Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109).</p>
Late (Middle Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. AD 1300 to 1400	<p>Fusion of Glen Meyer and Pickering caused by conquest and absorption of Glen Meyer by Pickering; two primary cultures: Uren (A.D. 1300-1350) and Middleport (A.D. 1350-1400); decorated clay vessels decrease; well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 ha) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 ha) appear with some palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash; intensive exploitation of locally available land and water species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points - Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched projectile points. <p>(Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).</p>

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
Late (Late Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 1400 to 1600	Two major Iroquoian groups east and west of the Niagara Escarpment: the ancestral Neutral Natives to the west, and the ancestral Huron-Wendat and to the east; Huron-Wendat “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); pre-contact Neutral Native (called Attiewandaron by the Huron-Wendat) sites found clustered around the western end of Lake Ontario and eastward across the Niagara Peninsula; Natives distributed west of the Niagara Escarpment as far as Milton; ancestral Neutral Native settlements include villages up to five acres in size to isolated fishing cabins; villages tend to be located along smaller creeks, headwaters and marshlands; diet dependent on hunting, gathering, fishing and farming; longhouses present; ossuaries; tribe/band formation. - Neutral points are typically small but long and narrow, frequently side-notched. (Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Trigger, 1994, p.42-47; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Warrick, 2008, p.15).

1.3.2 Contact Period

The Contact Period of Southern Ontario is dominated by the European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Aboriginal communities of Southern Ontario. **Table 2** includes an overview and summary of some of the main developments that occurred during the Contact Period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview
European Contact	ca. AD 1600s	The area “south of Lake Simcoe and along the north shore of Lake Ontario remained a no-man’s land, with no permanent settlements and traversed only by raiding parties from the north or from the south” (Robinson, 1965, p.11); Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe; Neutral Native villages were clustered in the Niagara Peninsula but their territorial hunting grounds stretched from the “Niagara River on the east, Lake Erie on the south, Lake St. Clair on the west, and a hazy Huron-Wendat-Attiewandaron frontier on the north” (Hunt, 1940, p.50). Neutral Natives referred as <i>la Nation neutre</i> by Samuel de Champlain but limited European contact with Neutrals; French missionaries visited Neutral Native villages but no permanent missions were established; no direct commercial trade relationship was formed between the French and Neutral Natives; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; epidemics (Jury, 1974, pp.3-4; White, 1978, pp.407-411; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 15, 80, 245).
Five Nation of Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) Arrival	ca. AD 1650s	The Five (later Six) Nations of Iroquois (or Haudenosaunee), originally located south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; the Five Nations of Iroquois attacked the Neutrals in ca.1650s and caused their dispersal; many survivors not captured were incorporated into the Five Nations of Iroquois or sought refuge within other groups; the Five Nations of Iroquois established settlements along the Lake Ontario shoreline at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; villages along the northern shores of Lake Ontario; the Seneca, a group with the Five Nations of Iroquois, had settled along the Niagara River; a fort and trading post, Fort Niagara, had been constructed along the eastern bank of the Niagara River; European fur trade and exploration continues (Smith, 1897, p.40;

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO**

Periods	Date Range	Overview
		Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Abler and Tooker, 1978, p.506; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, p.53-59; Warrick, 2008, p.208; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Anishinaabe Arrival	ca. AD 1650s to 1700s	Algonquin-speaking and cultural groups within the Anishinaabe (Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, Mississauga and others) began to challenge the Five Nations of Iroquois dominance in the region; by 1690s, the Five Nations of Iroquois settlements were abandoned; battles fought throughout Southern Ontario; by 1701, the Five Nations of Iroquois were defeated and the Anishinaabe replaced the Five Nations of Iroquois in Southern Ontario; gathered collectively as First Nations to participate in Great Peace negotiations; the term 'Mississauga' was applied to those on the north shore of Lake Ontario and were granted land extending northward of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie; Mississauga focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind (Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; McMillan and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Fur Trade Continues	ca. AD 1750s	The Anishinaabe continued to trade with both the English and the French; Métis development; Seven Years War between France and Britain resulted in French surrender of New France in 1763; Royal Proclamation of 1763; conflict between groups within the (now) Six Nations of Iroquois and groups within the Anishinaabe against the British; fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14).
British Land Treaties	ca. AD 1750s to 1800s	American Revolution caused large number of United Empire Loyalists, military petitioners, immigrants from the British Isle/European locations, and groups who face persecution in the United States arrived in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris signed in 1784; Haldimand Proclamation of 1784 granted a track of land along the Grand River from its headwaters to Lake Erie to the Haudenosaunee (the Six Nations of Iroquois) as compensation for their alliance with the British during the American Revolution; that same year, the Mississauga at the western end of Lake Ontario ceded a large tract of land that "included the Niagara Peninsula, lands close to the head of Lake Ontario, and the north shore of Lake Erie as far west as Cat Fish Creek" (Surtees, 1994, p.103); the British purchased this land for £1,180 worth of trade goods, and it became known as the Between the Lakes Purchase, or Treaty No. 3 (Surtees, 1994, p.103); a track of land nearly 12 miles (or 19 kilometres) wide on either side of the Grand River was awarded to the Six Nations of Iroquois; a document from 1792 confirmed this transaction; the tract was surveyed by Augustus Jones from 1788 to 1791, and a second survey, commissioned by the Six Nations of Iroquois, occurred in 1796 (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, p.v; Bricker, 1935a, p.82; Bourgeois, 1986, p.11; Surtees, 1994, pp.103-104; Bloomfield, 1995, p.19; Government of Ontario, 2014)

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (1800s to present)

Joseph Brant, a Mohawk war chief, interpreter and Indian Department officer, managed the Grand River tract on behalf of the Six Nations. Joseph Brant realized the land grant exceeded the needs of the Six Nations and Brant began to sell parcels along the Grand River to Euro-Canadians. However, by 1791, Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe refused the Six Nations the right to sell land or lease any part of their reserve. Joseph Brant argued the Six Nations could not survive on hunting alone and required experienced farmers to lay the foundations of a stable community. In 1796, Joseph Brant obtained the Power of Attorney from the other chiefs of the Six Nations, allowing him the right to sell and lease Six Nations lands within the Grand River tract. By 1798,

Brant's sale of six large blocks, totaling 350,000 acres of land, had been approved by the Crown and the proceeds from the sale of those lands would be invested for the benefit of the Six Nations (Bricker, 1935a, p.83; Bloomfield, 1995, p.20; Graymont, 2014; Johnston, 1964, pp.xlii-liv; Johnston, 1967, pp.12-14).

Geographic Township of Waterloo

The Township of Waterloo, originally named 'Block No.2,' consisted of 94,012 acres of land (Sutherland, 1864, p.27). Richard Beasley, James Wilson and John Baptiste Rosseau, owned the entire township after purchasing Block No. 2 from Joseph Brant for £9,497 in 1796 (Hayes, 1997, p.2; Sutherland, 1864, p.27). These men owned Waterloo Township until 1798 (Sutherland, 1864, p.27). In 1800, Richard Beasley became the sole owner of the Township of Waterloo, having obtained a quit claim deed from Joseph Brant (Bricker, 1935a, p.82). Provisions within the deed prevented Richard Beasley from selling parcels of land within the Block until the full payment for the block was received (Bloomfield, 1995, p.20) Survey of the township was conducted by Richard Cockrell, who divided it into three parts; Upper Block, Middle Block, and Lower Block (Bloomfield, 1995, p.20). The Lower Block, or James Wilson's Lower Block, was "subdivided into smaller blocks known as Beasley's Old Survey, Beasley's Broken Front, Beasley's Lower Block, Horning's Tract, Bean's Tract, Bechtel's Tract, and Heistand's Tract" (Bricker, 1935a, p.83). Despite not having ownership of Waterloo Township, Beasley had sold nearly 14,200 acres of land within Waterloo Township. However, since Beasley had only the mortgage rights to the land, those individuals who purchased land from Beasley did not own the title (Bloomfield, 1995, p.21).

Additionally, Beasley failed to make regular payments on the mortgage of the lands and completely ignored the trustees, the Six Nations. However, at the time the Six Nations allowed this as Beasley often made direct payments to the Mohawk chief (Johnston, 1964, p.lviii). The Executive Council of Upper Canada acknowledged the land title but were still reviewing and monitoring the purchase. That same year, German Mennonites Joseph Shorg and Samuel Betzner arrived in Waterloo Township, found the land desirable for their needs, and obtained land deeds from Beasley. Unfortunately, the deeds were considered worthless, as Beasley had not paid for a large portion of the mortgage (Johnston, 1964, p.lix). As a result, the Executive Council of Upper Canada forced Beasley to sell 60,000 acres to a group, consisting of Joseph Shorg, Samuel Betzner and 25 additional German Mennonites stockholders from Pennsylvania and became known as the German Company Tract (Johnston, 1964, p.lix). The money owing to Beasley, in excess of £10,000, was paid and title to German Company Tract was given to Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb, sole agents for the Company, in 1805 (Bricker, 1934, p.65).

In lieu of the initial pitfalls of Beasley's settlement scheme, settlement in the Waterloo Township increased slowly, with most settlers primarily from Pennsylvania who were principally of Mennonite religion and of Swiss extraction (Bricker, 1934, p.65). Traveling in their large conestogas, drawn by horses or oxen, the settlers arrived in Waterloo after four to eight weeks of travel from Pennsylvania (Bricker, 1935b, p.123). Only the War of 1812 slowed the arrival of Mennonites to Waterloo County and by 1818, 860 individuals resided within Waterloo Township (Leibbrandt, 1980, p.12). In 1820, Germans and other Europeans arrived in Waterloo Township; by 1825, the Townships of Waterloo and Wilmont were the most densely populated townships in Upper Canada, with the exception of York (Leibbrandt, 1980, pp.13, 26). Subsequently, Amish

Mennonites, Roman Catholics and Lutherans arrived in Waterloo Township (Leibbrandt, 1980, p.27). The German Revolution of 1848, or the March Revolution, brought 15,000 individuals to the counties of Waterloo, Perth, Bruce, and Grey, many of whom were poverty-stricken as a result of the famine and economic crisis overseas (Leibbrandt, 1980, p.29).

Upon their arrival, the German Mennonites were tasked to clear the land of timber resources. The trees were large in size and of the finest quality of timber and lumber (Snider, 1918, p.14). Once the land was cleared, houses were erected soon after, and surplus timber was in abundance. Dundas and Hamilton remained the closest markets for Waterloo Township until 1854, at which time, the Great Western Railway reached Galt and in 1856, the Grand Trunk Railway traversed the Township providing an outlet for surplus timber (Snider, 1918, p.16). The majority of the Township remained agriculturally focused as the soil was rich and fertile, where no other County in Canada was better improved, and none where agricultural classes were better off (Sutherland, 1864, p.2).

Township of North Dumfries

The Township of North Dumfries was located within 'Block 1', which had been sold to Philip Stedman for £8,841, who mortgaged the entire purchase (Dunham, 1945, p.97; Young, 1880, p.12). This agreement of sale was known as the Stedman Deed, but Stedman had not made any payments on his mortgage or sold any tracts of land (Dunham, 1945, p.98). Upon his death, the land passed into the hands of his sister, who sold it to Thomas Clark from Niagara, who took over the mortgage (Dunham, 1945, p.98; Young, 1880, p.15). Block 1, consisting of 94,305 acres, was acquired by William Dickson in 1816 for £24,000, and he began to sell land to Euro-Canadians (Dunham, 1945, p.98; Johnston, 1967, p.16; Atkins, 1952, p.4). The first settlers to arrive in the Township of Dumfries were of Scottish origin and in a few years the Township of Dumfries was settled (Young, 1880, pp.40, 42; Eby, 1895, p.48).

City of Kitchener

The City of Kitchener, encompassing the north half of the study corridor, was founded in 1807 by Joseph Schneider, a German Mennonite from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (Mika and Mika, 1981, p.458; Uttley, 1937, p.18). Initially, the settlement was called Sand Hill, because of the large sand dunes located within the hamlet limits, and the community was called Ebytown (Mika and Mika, 1981, p.458; Uttley, 1937, p.7). By 1817, Joseph Schneider built a roadway to the east and a saw-mill on Schneider's Creek which allowed settlers to construct frame houses (Mika and Mika, 1981, p.459; Uttley, 1937, p.19). In 1820, Ebytown was renamed Berlin to honor the German immigrants who established the early settlement; Berlin had a saw-mill, blacksmith and an inn (Mika and Mika, 1981, p.458; Uttley, 1937, p.36). By the 1840s, with the influx of settlers directly from Germany escaping the March Revolution, there was an increase in skilled craftsmen and the community soon included a potter, bookbinder, printer, windmill maker, shoemaker, carpenter, brewer, weaver, clockmaker and wagonmaker establishing the early industrial center of Berlin (Mika and Mika, 1981, p. 460; Uttley, 1937, p.39).

In 1854, Berlin was incorporated as a village and as a town in 1870 (Mika and Mika, 1981, p.460). Many notable industries were established in Berlin, including the Jacob Y. Shanty's button factory, the first in Canada to manufacture buttons (Mika and Mika, 1981, p.460). By the late 19th

and into the 20th century, the town was known as ‘Busy’ Berlin with numerous large industries employing over 9,000 residents (Mika and Mika, 1981, p. 461). By 1912, Berlin became a city with over 15,000 inhabitants (Mika and Mika, 1981, p.461). After World War I, the city’s name was changed to Kitchener.

City of Cambridge (formerly City of Galt, Town of Preston & Town of Hespeler)

The City of Galt was founded after William Dickson and Absalom Shade went in search of land within the Township of Dumfries with the intention of developing a town site that would serve as a focal point to populate the countryside. At the confluence of Mill Creek to the Grand River, the settlement of Shade’s Mills was established in 1816. By 1825, Shade’s Mill was the largest settlement in the Township of Dumfries. By 1827, the village built a post office and was renamed to Galt in honor of the Scottish novelist and Commissioner of the Canada Company, John Galt. By 1830, the village serviced the surrounding countryside as well as developing an industrial reputation for quality products, gaining the nickname ‘the Manchester of Canada.’ The City of Galt continued to develop and became the most important town in the area until the beginning of the 20th century (City of Cambridge, 2019).

The Town of Preston was founded after the first settlers arrived in the early 19th century. John Erb acquired 7,500 acres of land including land at the confluence of the Speed River and the Grand River. John Erb built a saw mill in 1806 and a grist mill in 1807, which became known as Cambridge Mills. After John Erb’s death in 1832, the land south of the Speed River was surveyed and divided into village lots which attracted a significant number of tradesmen, artisans and craftsmen who had arrived in North America from Germany. By the 1850s, the population of the town had increased to 1,600 individuals and 70% were of German origin. The Town of Preston also became known for their medicinal mineral springs, which were high in sulphur content to help treat a variety of ailments. By 1900, the population of Preston had increased to 2,000 individuals after the construction of an electric railway connecting Preston to Galt (City of Cambridge, 2019a).

As a means to better administer the economic efficiency of the area of Galt and Preston, the newly formed Regional Municipality of Waterloo combined the City of Galt and the Town of Preston and Town of Hespeler, forming the City of Cambridge in 1973.

1.3.4 Past Land Use

To further assess the study corridor’s potential for the recovery of Euro-Canadian remains, several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history.

1.3.4.1 Pre-1900 Land Use

Several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the study corridor’s potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, a review of the 1861 *Tremaine’s Map of the County of Waterloo* and the 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo* was conducted in order to gain an understanding of the land use history (*see Maps 3-6; Tables 3-4*).

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO**

Table 3: Historic Structures within the Study Corridor in the 1861 Tremaine Map

Township	Lot, Con.	Owner	Structure(s) Present
Waterloo	51, German Company Tract	Elias Snider	No structure(s)
Waterloo	53, German Company Tract	Henry Strickler	No structure(s)
Waterloo	Bechtels Tract	Henry C. Wismer	No structure(s)
Waterloo	Bechtels Tract	David Surarus	No structure(s)
Waterloo	Bechtels Tract	A.C. Weber	No structure(s)
Waterloo	Bechtels Tract	Andrew Surarus	No structure(s)
Waterloo	14, Beasley's Broken Front Concession	Andrew Stuarts	No structure(s)
Waterloo	13, Beasley's Broken Front Concession	Elias B. Snyder	No structure(s)
Waterloo	10, Beasley's Broken Front Concession	Daniel Snyder	No structure(s)
Waterloo	9, Beasley's Broken Front Concession	Wm. Cornell	No structure(s)
Waterloo	9, Beasley's Broken Front Concession	Mrs. Rice	No structure(s)
Waterloo	8, Beasley's Broken Front Concession	Adam L. Snyder	No structure(s)
Waterloo	23, Beasley's Broken Front Concession	Unable to Determine	No structure(s)
Waterloo	23, Beasley's Broken Front Concession	Samuel D. Martin	No structure(s)
Waterloo	24, Beasley's Broken Front Concession	Henry Hagery	No structure(s)
Waterloo	25, Beasley's Broken Front Concession	Hunt & Elliott	No structure(s)
Waterloo	25, Beasley's Broken Front Concession	Isaac Martin	No structure(s)
Waterloo	25, Beasley's Broken Front Concession	J.W.	No structure(s)
Waterloo	4, Broken Front Beasley's Lower Block	No listed owner	Town Residential Lots
Waterloo	5, Broken Front Beasley's Lower Block	No listed owner	Town Residential Lots
Waterloo	5, Broken Front Beasley's Lower Block	Noon	No structure(s)
Waterloo	5, Broken Front Beasley's Lower Block	Jos. Erb	No structure(s)
Waterloo	6, Broken Front Beasley's Lower Block	Jos. Erb	No structure(s)
Waterloo	7, Concession 1 Beasley Lower Block	Jacob Witner	No structure(s)
Waterloo	6, Concession 1 Beasley Lower Block	Jacob Witner	No structure(s)
Waterloo	6, Concession 1 Beasley Lower Block	John Bear Sr.	No structure(s)
Waterloo	5, Concession 1 Beasley Lower Block	Mich. Gingrich	No structure(s)
Waterloo	5, Concession 1 Beasley Lower Block	David Gingrich	No structure(s)
Waterloo	4, Concession 1 Beasley Lower Block	Christian Erb Est.	No structure(s)
Waterloo	3, Concession 1 Beasley Lower Block	Isaac Salyerds Est.	No structure(s)
Waterloo	2, Concession 1 Beasley Lower Block	Stamffer Clemes	No structure(s)
Waterloo	1, Concession 1 Beasley Lower Block	Stamffer Clemes	No structure(s)
Waterloo	5, Concession 2 Beasley Lower Block	Edward Washburn	No structure(s)
Waterloo	4, Concession 2 Beasley Lower Block	Isaac Salyerds Estate	No structure(s)
Waterloo	3, Concession 2 Beasley Lower Block	Isaac Salyerds Estate	No structure(s)
Waterloo	2, Concession 2 Beasley Lower Block	Jas. Cowan J.P.	No structure(s)
Waterloo	1, Concession 2 Beasley Lower Block	Jas. Cowan J.P.	No structure(s)
North Dumfries	1 East of Grand River, Concession 12	City of Galt	Town lots
North Dumfries	2 East of Grand River, Concession 12	L. Robinson	No structure(s)
North Dumfries	3 East of Grand River, Concession 12	Andrew Oliver	No structure(s)
North Dumfries	3 East of Grand River, Concession 12	W. Scott Sr.	No structure(s)
North Dumfries	9, Concession 12	Andrew Moscrip	No structure(s)
North Dumfries	7, Concession 11	Absalom Shade	No structure(s)
North Dumfries	1 East of Grand River, Concession 11	City of Galt	Town lots

According to the 1861 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo (see Map 3)*, the town lots of both towns of Galt and Preston are located within the study corridor. Furthermore, 12 historic homesteads are depicted within 300 metres of the study corridor. The Speed River, Grand River,

and the Galt & Guelph Line of the Great Western Railway are also depicted traversing the study corridor.

In the Town of Galt, 12 historic structures and Mill Creek are depicted in the study corridor, and numerous structures are depicted within 300 metres of the study corridor, including Halton Mills complex and a distillery. In the Town of Prescott, Valentine Wahn’s foundry and four historic homesteads are depicted in the study corridor, and numerous historic structures, including Frederick Guggisburg’s Chair Factory, are depicted within 300 metres of the study corridor (*see Maps 4-5*).

Table 4: Historic Structures within the Study Corridor in the 1881 Illustrated Atlas

Township	Lot/Con.	Owner	Structure(s) Present
Waterloo	51, German Company Tract	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	53, German Company Tract	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	Bechtels Tract	Moses Wismer	No structure(s)
Waterloo	Bechtels Tract	Unlisted “Beasley’s Old Survey”	No structure(s)
Waterloo	14, Beasley’s Broken Front Concession	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	13, Beasley’s Broken Front Concession	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	10, Beasley’s Broken Front Concession	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	9, Beasley’s Broken Front Concession	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	8, Beasley’s Broken Front Concession	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	23, Beasley’s Broken Front Concession	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	24, Beasley’s Broken Front Concession	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	25, Beasley’s Broken Front Concession	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	4, Broken Front Beasley’s Lower Block	Unlisted	Town lots
Waterloo	5, Broken Front Beasley’s Lower Block	Unlisted	Town lots
Waterloo	6, Broken Front Beasley’s Lower Block	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	7, Concession 1 Beasley Lower Block	Isaac Groh	No structure(s)
Waterloo	6, Concession 1 Beasley Lower Block	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	5, Concession 1 Beasley Lower Block	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	4, Concession 1 Beasley Lower Block	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	3, Concession 1 Beasley Lower Block	Charles Lassert	No structure(s)
Waterloo	2, Concession 1 Beasley Lower Block	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	1, Concession 1 Beasley Lower Block	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	1, Concession 2 Beasley Lower Block	Jas. Cowan	No structure(s)
Waterloo	2, Concession 2 Beasley Lower Block	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	3, Concession 2 Beasley Lower Block	Jas. Scott	No structure(s)
Waterloo	4, Concession 2 Beasley Lower Block	Unlisted	No structure(s)
Waterloo	5, Concession 2 Beasley Lower Block	Unlisted	No structure(s)
North Dumfries	3 East of Grand River, Concession 12	Unlisted	No structure(s)
North Dumfries	2 East of Grand River, Concession 12	Unlisted	No structure(s)
North Dumfries	1 East of Grand River, Concession 12	City of Galt	Town lots
North Dumfries	9, Concession 12	Unlisted	No structure(s)
North Dumfries	7, Concession 11	Unlisted	No structure(s)
North Dumfries	1 East of Grand River, Concession 11	City of Galt	Town lots

The 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo* (*see Map 6*) depicts the study corridor encompassing the town lots of both Galt and Preston. Additionally, three historic

homesteads, a hotel, a church, a school, a cemetery (the St. Patricks Catholic Cemetery) and the village lots of Freeport are also located within 300 metres of the study corridor. The Speed River, Grand River, and the Galt & Guelph Line of the Great Western Railway continue to be depicted as bisecting the study corridor.

Additionally, the study corridor is located along present-day King Street/Shantz Hill Road/Regional Road 8, Fountain Street, Chopin Drive, Queenston Road, Eagle Street, Hespeler Road and Bruce Street, which were originally laid out during the survey of the Townships of Waterloo and North Dumfries as well as the Town of Galt and Town of Prescott. In Ontario, the *2011 S&G* considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). Therefore, based on the proximity of both early Euro-Canadian settlements and historic transportation routes, there is elevated potential for the location of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (pre-1900) within the study corridor.

1.3.4.2 Post-1900 Land Use

To facilitate the further evaluation of the established archaeological potential along the study corridor, a detailed review of aerial imagery from 1954 and a satellite image from 2018 was undertaken.

An aerial photograph from 1954 reveals that the study corridor traversed several open roadways that were flanked by rural and agricultural lands (*see Map 7*). Areas of obvious disturbance include residential development along the northern limit of the City of Preston and a large portion of the City of Galt. The Grand and Speed Rivers both traverse the study corridor.

By 2017, the urban expansion of the City of Kitchener and City of Cambridge occurred throughout lands flanking the study corridor (*see Map 8*). Several segments of the study corridor are located in woodlots, agricultural fields, areas of overgrown vegetation and manicured yardage, while the majority of the study corridor is located along open road allowances.

1.3.5 Present Land Use

The present land use of the study corridor is categorized as and Existing Roadway that is flanked by Mixed Use, Commercial, High Rise Residential, Open Space, Low Rise Residential, Commercial Campus, National Open Space System, Employment Corridor, Industrial, Hespeler Road Mixed-Use Corridor, Blair Core Area, Low/Medium Density and Galt City Centre (City of Kitchener, 2019a; City of Cambridge, 2018).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study corridor, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of designated and listed heritage properties, commemorative markers and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study corridor. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study corridor limits, and a review of the physiography of the study corridor were performed.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research.**

1.4.1 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Numerous designated and listed cultural heritage resources are located in and within 300 metres of the study corridor (City of Kitchener, 2017a; City of Kitchener, 2017b; City of Cambridge, 2019b; **see Appendix C**). Therefore, these features contribute in establishing the archaeological potential within those portions of the study corridor that fall within 300 metres of these features.

1.4.2 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study corridor is located within 300 metres of two Heritage Conservation Districts (HCD): Dickson Hill HCD and Main Street HCD (City of Kitchener, 2019b; City of Cambridge, 2019c). Therefore, these features contribute in establishing the archaeological potential within those portions of the study corridor that fall within 300 metres of these features.

1.4.3 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlements and history which may include local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study corridor is located within 300 metres of four commemorative plaques (Ontario Historic Plaques, 2019; OHT, 2019; **see Table 5**). Therefore, these features contribute in establishing the archaeological potential within those portions of the study corridor that fall within 300 metres of these features.

Table 5: Commemorative Markers within the Study Corridor

Name	Location	Description
The Founder of Preston	King Street East and Waterloo Street North, northeast corner	"Born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, John Erb (1764-1832) was a Mennonite of Swiss ancestry. He came to Upper Canada in 1805, acquired 3035 ha of land from the German Land Company, and settled on the site of Preston. The following year he built a sawmill and in 1807 a grist-mill around which the community grew. The numerous descendants of John Erb and his relatives have played an important role in the development of Waterloo

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO**

Name	Location	Description
		County. This town, known as "Cambridge Mills", was renamed after Preston, England"
Sergeant Frederick Hobson, VC 1873-1917	At Valour Place on Ainslie Street South, one block south of Main Street	"An Englishman, Frederick Hobson emigrated to Canada in 1904 after serving in the South African War. Eight years later, he moved to Galt (now Cambridge) with his family. When war broke out in 1914, he joined the Norfolk Rifles, then enlisted with the 20th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross for his heroic action at Hill 70, near Lens, France on August 18, 1917. During an intense German counter-attack, Hobson rushed from his trench, reactivated a buried Lewis gun, and engaged the advancing enemy single-handed. When the gun jammed, the wounded Hobson fought with bayonet and rifle until he was shot. In the time gained reinforcements approached to drive the enemy back."
Galt City Hall	On Dickson Street on the north side in front of the City Hall just east of Ainslie Street @ 46 Dickson Street.	"This attractive public building was designed and built in 1857-8 by H.B. Sinclair, a local resident, as a "Town Hall and Market House". Galt had become an incorporated town on January 1, 1857, and the first mayor, Morris C. Lutz, was elected by the new Council that month. On May 13, he laid the corner-stone of this structure. It is classical in general style, and the "Italianate", particularly Tuscan, influence is quite predominant. Various additions were made in later years, and in 1963-64 a thorough rehabilitation of the building was carried out."
The Honourable James Young, 1835-1913	On the grounds of a church at the west end of Main Street Bridge	"Born in Galt, Young was educated locally, and from 1853 to 1863 was editor and publisher of the Dumfries Reformer. From 1867 to 1878 he represented South Waterloo in the Canadian Parliament, and from 1879 to 1886 was the member for North Brant in the Ontario Legislature. Appointed provincial treasurer in 1883, he was compelled by illness to resign the post four months later, though he remained a member until 1886. A frequent speaker and writer on commercial affairs, Young was also a noted local historian. He published a number of books, including <i>Reminiscences of the Early History of Galt</i> and the <i>Settlement of Dumfries and Public Men and Public Life in Canada.</i> "

1.4.4 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study corridor is located within 300 metres of two pioneer/historic churches/cemeteries (Waterloo OGS, 2019).

1.4.4.1 19th Century Cemeteries

Limerick-Cornell Cemetery (also known as Cornell Burial Ground or Limerick Cemetery) was formerly located in Lot 8, Beasley Broken Front (BBF), at Sportsworld Drive and King Street East, immediately adjacent to the study corridor. In 1966, Highway 8 was widened and the interchange with Pioneer Tower Road was improved. Consequently, the bodies of those interred at the

Limerick-Cornell Cemetery and their tombstones “were carefully recorded and relocated and are beside their historic church,” the Freeport Church, in the Doon Heritage Village at 10 Huron Road (Find A Grave, 2019; Waterloo OGS, 2019). Although the cemetery is no longer present, its past existence still contributes to elevating archaeological potential within 300 metres of its former location.

St. Patricks Catholic Cemetery (situated near the corner of Hespeler Road and Avenue Road) was opened in 1864 and was formerly parish-run until 2012 when it was taken over by the Catholic Cemeteries. The St. Patricks Catholic Cemetery no longer has funeral lots for sale (The Catholic Cemeteries of the Diocese of Hamilton, 2019). This cemetery is located approximately 13 metres away from any proposed developments and will not be impacted.

1.4.4.2 20th Century Cemetery

Although the following cemetery is considered modern in nature and does not contribute to archaeological potential, their presence within 300 metres of the study corridor is noted due to their sensitive nature and/or relation to former historic cemeteries.

St. Clement’s Roman Catholic Cemetery, at 265 Speedsville Road, is located within 300 metres of the study corridor. The parish of St. Clements in Preston dates from 1847 and originally worshipped in a small stone church at the corner of Duke and Dolph Street. From 1851 to 1889, Jesuits had charge of the church and by 1905, a resident church had arrived. In 1921, the current church was built. At this time, a new cemetery was opened at 265 Speedsville Road to replace the old churchyard. “The stones for the old graves were moved to the new site, although the graves themselves were not moved. No cemetery records for this churchyard are known to exist. St. Clement’s Church records would possibly tell more about the burials in the churchyard, and date back to 1847, but are no accessible for family research” (Ontario Genealogical Society, 2015c). The old cemetery was used as a tennis court until it was sold for a townhouse development. During construction in 1989, 130 graves were located and moved to the northwest corner of the new cemetery (Bloomfield, et al; 1993, p.46; Ontario Genealogical Society, 2015).

1.4.5 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, previously registered archaeological are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, 38 registered archaeological sites have been registered within one-kilometre of the study corridor; one site is located within 50 metres of the study corridor and five sites are located within 300 metres of the study corridor (MTCS, 2019) (*see Table 6*). Therefore, this feature contributes in establishing the archaeological potential in portions of the study corridor that fall within 300 metres of these features.

It should be noted that AiHc-459 was located by the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (OASD) as falling within 50 metres of the study corridor; however upon review of the associated report (Stantec Consulting, 2013), it is located nearly ten kilometres away from the study corridor, near the intersection of Bleams Road and Fischer Hallman Road.

Table 6: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Corridor

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
Registered archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study corridor			
AiHc-29	Beasely	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
Registered archaeological sites within 300 metres of the study corridor			
AiHb-161	Cambridge City Hall	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	Other: building; administrative; market
AiHc-3	Groh Farm	Archaic	Unknown
AiHc-27	-	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AiHc-124	Gateway 2	Middle Woodland; Late Woodland	Findspot; findspot
AiHc-357	-	Middle Archaic	Findspot
Registered archaeological sites within one-kilometre of the study corridor			
AiHb-1	Galt 1	Archaic	Unknown
AiHb-3	Moffats Creek 1	Middle Woodland	Other: camp/campsite
AiHb-9	Golf Course	Archaic; Late Woodland	Other: camp/campsite; Other: camp/campsite
AiHb-12	Groh Homestead	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	House
AiHb-37	Riverwalk 2	-	-
AiHb-38	Norrich West	-	-
AiHb-42	Riverwalk 3	-	-
AiHb-43	Riverwalk 4	-	-
AiHb-63	Franklin Boulevard 1	Other	Other: findspot
AiHb-225	St. Andrews Cemetery	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	Cemetery
AiHb-352	-	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	Residential
AiHc-76	Agnes McPhail	Late Archaic	Unknown
AiHc-83	Jacob Furtney Homestead	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AiHc-93	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Other: camp/campsite
AiHc-123	Gateway 1	Early Archaic	Findspot
AiHc-126	-	Other	Other: unknown
AiHc-138	Oak	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Other: camp/campsite
AiHc-146	Cruickston 7	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Other: camp/campsite
AiHc-147	Cruickston 8	Middle Woodland	Other: camp/campsite
AiHc-232	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AiHc-233	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AiHc-325	Falcon	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Unknown
AiHc-353	Hilburn	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AiHc-355	Jacob Echtel/ Limerick Road	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AiHc-382	Boxwood 18	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Unknown
AiHc-383	Boxwood 20	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Unknown
AiHc-384	Boxwood 21	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Other: camp/campsite
AiHc-390	Speedville 1	-	-
AiHc-440	-	-	-
AiHc-441	-	-	-
AiHc-490	-	-	-
AiHc-459	-	-	-

“-“ denotes no details provided in the OASD

1.4.6 Previous Archaeological Assessments

To further establish the archaeological context of the study corridor, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study corridor, as documented by all available reports, was undertaken. Thirteen reports have been identified (*see Table 7; see Map 9*):

Table 7: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Company, Report Date	Stage of Work	Relation to Study Corridor	Details and Recommendation
<i>Previous assessments associated with the current development project</i>			
Archeoworks Inc., 2007	Stage 1 AA	Encompasses part of the study corridor	Conducted as part of the proposed Waterloo Rapid Transit System. A non-intrusive Stage 1 field review was conducted on Segments 1 to 7. Stage 2 AA was recommended on all undisturbed areas prior to any construction activities. Additionally, should any proposed corridors require construction activities immediately adjacent to any mentioned cemetery frontages (Mennonite Pioneer Cemetery grounds, St. Peters Lutheran Cemetery, St. Clements Cemetery) require Stage 2 and Stage 3 AA to determine the location of possible grave shafts in the cemetery frontage.
Archeoworks Inc., 2011	Stage 2 AA	Encompasses part of the study corridor	Conducted as part of the preferred Rapid Transit Implementation Option of the new rapid transit system, including Light Rail Transit (LRT) corridor, an adapted Bus Rapid Transit (aBRT) corridor and a Maintenance and Storage Facility (MSF). This system measured 36 kilometres in length. During the Stage 2 AA, no archaeological resources were encountered in the LRT corridor, aBRT corridor and at the MSF site. The preferred Rapid Transit Implementation Option was considered free from any further archaeological concern.
Archeoworks Inc., 2017	Stage 1 AA	Encompasses part of the study corridor	Conducted as part of the Stage 2 ION LRT Transit Project Assessment Process. It was recommended that where previous assessments, having fulfilled the Stage 1 AA requirements in their respective portions of the current study corridor are exempt from further AA; areas that exhibit disturbed conditions are recommended to be exempt from Stage 2 AA; no or low areas of archaeological potential are recommended to be exempt from AA; should lands directly adjacent to the Freeport Pioneer Cemetery, Preston Cemetery, or Hagey Mennonite Cemetery be impacted by construction, further Stage 3 investigations will be required in these areas; should construction activities extend beyond the assessed limits of the study corridor, further archaeological investigation will be required to assess the archaeological potential of these lands.
<i>Previous assessments associated with the other development projects</i>			

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO**

Company, Report Date	Stage of Work	Relation to Study Corridor	Details and Recommendation
Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., 1990	Stage 1-2 AA (equivalent)	Encompasses part of the study corridor	Associated with the AA of the Gateway Business Park: a wedge-shaped parcel of land, measuring approximately 24 hectares in area, generally found at the intersection of Sportsworld Drive and King Street (Old Highway 8). During the field assessment, nine pre-contact findspots and two historic building sites were discovered in the course of the survey. Of the 11 locations, only four contained diagnostic materials: Findspot 1 (which is likely related to Findspot 2), Findspot 2, Findspot 6 (AiHc-123) and Findspot 7 (AiHc-124). The remaining findspots represented undiagnostic isolated finds. Only Findspot 1/2 was recommended for further assessment. No further work was recommended for the remaining findspots.
Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., 2009	Stage 1 AA	Encompasses part of the study corridor	Associated with the Highway 8 and Highway 401 Interchange Improvements project from Grand River easterly to 0.5 kilometres east of Speedville Road, and along Highway 8 from one kilometre north of the Sportsworld Drive Interchange to south of Highway 401, which would include the lands required for the Cambridge MTO Tower Relocation. It is recommended that a Stage 2 AA be undertaken on all lands with remaining archaeological potential within the subject area prior to any improvements.
Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., 2011	Stage 1 AA	Encompasses part of the study corridor	Associated with the improvements to the Fountain Street and King Street West intersection. The subject area was determined to retain both areas of high and moderate archaeological potential. Stage 2 AA recommended.
Archaeological Services Inc., 2006	Stage 1 AA	Encompasses part of the study corridor	Associated with the Eagle Street improvements from Industrial Road to Concession Road. During the Stage 1, both sides of the Eagle Street ROW were determined to have been previously disturbed by residential, commercial and industrial development. However, the parking lots in the northeast and northwest corner of the Speedville Road/Concession Road and Eagle Street intersection may have only been minimally impacted. Additional Stage 1 AA is required in the vicinity of the Speedville Road/Concession Road and Eagle Street intersection consisting of detailed land use history as well as Stage 2 AA. No additional archaeological assessment is required within the remainder of the subject area.
Archaeological Services Inc., 2016	Stage 1 AA	Encompasses part of the study corridor	Associated with the East Side Lands Sanitary Servicing Class EA. A property inspection was undertaken and determined some lands within the subject area possess archaeological potential. Stage 2 AA was recommended; additionally, the Doon Pioneer Tower Cemetery must be subjected to Stage 3 AA once all Stage 2 AA has been completed.

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO**

Company, Report Date	Stage of Work	Relation to Study Corridor	Details and Recommendation
Golder Associates, 2017	Stage 1 and 2 AA	Encompasses part of the study corridor	Conducted for the proposed creation of the new pressure zone, Cambridge Pressure Zone 1 West, in the City of Cambridge. During the Stage 2 AA, no further AA is required for the City-owned portion of the proposed pump station site located on part of Lot 3 East of the Grange River, Concession 12; additional Stage 2 AA is required for the privately owned portion of the proposed pump station where permission-to-enter (PTE) was no granted; all other undisturbed areas in the subject area of the Cambridge Pressure Zone 1 West that was still retaining archaeological potential should be subjected to Stage 2 AA prior to any proposed ground disturbances.
Archaeological Services Inc., 2004	Stage 1-2 AA	Within 50 metres of the study corridor	Associated with the detail design reconstruction and widening of 2.0km of Highway 8 from 500m north of the Grand River to Fergus Avenue, and including Fairway Road interchange improvements. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were documented. It was recommended that the subject area be considered free of any further archaeological concern; if additional lands beyond the limits of the subject area are required, archaeological assessment is required prior to disturbance.
Archaeological Services Inc., 2000	Stage 1-2 AA	Within 50 metres of the study corridor	Located at 182 Hespeler Road at the Waterloo Detention Centre. During the Stage 2 AA, the developed lands within the subject property may be considered free of further archaeological concern and; the lands north and east of the facility may be considered free of further archaeological concern.
A. M. Archaeological Associates, 2007	Stage 1-2 AA	Within 50 metres of the study corridor	Associated with a 3.0 kilometre (km) linear corridor of Highway 8 from 1.0km north of the Grand River to Sportsworld Drive. During the Stage 2 AA, extensive disturbances due to highway and secondary road construction and river action and stream relocation account for the majority of the subject corridor. Visual inspection of the entire corridor identified only one area with archaeological potential: from 13+725 to 14+040; no archaeological remains were found. It was recommended that no further work is required and the area within this study be cleared of archaeological concerns.
S. Janusas, 1986	Stage 1-2 AA (equivalent)	Within 50 metres of the study corridor	Associated with the AA of Proposed Subdivision Development T-85008 which resulted in the discovery of the Beasley Site (AiHc-29). A copy of this report was requested from the MTCS (Templeton, 2019a; Templeton, 2019b). No report was provided by report completion.

1.4.7 Physical Features

1.4.7.1 Physiographic Region

The northwestern end of the study corridor is situated within the Waterloo Hills physiographic region of Southern Ontario, which lies chiefly in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo. The surface is composed of sandy hills, some of them being ridges of sandy till while others are kames

or kame moraines, with outwash sands occupying the intervening hollows. A peculiar characteristic is the preponderance of fine sand, particularly on the surface. Adjoining the hilly region is an extensive area of alluvial terraces of the Grand River spillway system which, although more nearly horizontal, contains similar but more uniform sandy and gravelly materials. The Conestogo River and the till plain lying north of it separate the northern end from the main body of this area. In the main part of the region, a number of kettle lakes appear. Small swamps are even more numerous. The soils of the hilly areas are well drained and have developed as mature Grey Brown Luvisolic soils. For the most part they may be classified in four series: Guelph, Harriston, Dumfries, and Waterloo. The Guelph and Harriston soils are found on gentle slopes in the areas where loamy tills occur, while there are some nearly level areas which may have the imperfectly drained London and Listowel soils. Dumfries soils are found in rougher parts where the parent material is a loose gravelly till. Waterloo sandy loam is found on most of the rounded, sandy hills of the area but there are associated small areas of many other types (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp.136-137).

The majority of the study corridor is situated within the Guelph Drumlin Field, which covers 320 square miles that includes parts of the Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Waterloo, and Halton, and a part of Wellington County. This area includes approximately 300 drumlins of varying sizes and is referable to the ice thrust that radiated from the western end of the basin of Lake Ontario. These drumlins are not as close as other areas; therefore, more intervening low ground is present, which holds fluvial materials. The till in the drumlins are loamy, calcareous and quite stony, becoming sandier traveling to the northeast. Agriculture within the Guelph Drumlin Field was traditional and generalized, with a growing specialization in the production of beef cattle, hogs, and poultry. “Natural pasture” land was poorly drained land that was improved through drainage and seeding. The Guelph countryside was accidentally laid out by early surveyors by the grain of the land. This allowed easier arrangement and carry out systems of contour elevation. Although there is a great amount of gravel in the vicinity of Guelph, these have provided useful building aggregates, and farmsteads and homes are well built on stone foundations. Abandoned farms are less frequent compared to nearby areas (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp.137-139).

1.4.7.2 Soil Types

Several soil types are found within the study corridor including: Burford-Fox, Brant-Waterloo, Freeport-Woolwich, Grand-Kirkland and Organic. A description of their characteristics may be found in **Table 8** (Soil Research Institute, 1971). The great variety in soil types further highlights the mixed landscape that the study corridor encompasses and supports the mixed nature of past subsistence practices and changing industries of early settlers in these areas. Soils more conducive to agriculture, such as good drainage and stonefree, has the potential for past settlement, support greater population density and subsequently elevated archaeological potential.

Table 8: Study Corridor Soil Types

Soil Association	Description
Burford-Fox	Coarse and medium textured soils formed on outwash and shallow lacustrine deposits
Brant-Waterloo	Moderately coarse- and medium-textured soils formed on lacustrine deposits

Soil Association	Description
Freeport-Woolwich	Coarse and medium textured soils, 1 to 3 feet deep, overlying medium textured till deposits
Grand-Kirkland	Coarse and medium textured soils formed on recent alluvial deposits
Organic	Soils formed on organic deposits

1.4.7.3 Water Sources

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (i.e. lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (i.e. intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential, per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*. The study corridor is situated within the Grand River watershed and located within the confluence of the Grand and Speed Rivers. Both rivers, Mill Creek and additional associated tributaries traverse the study corridor. Therefore, this feature contributes in establishing the archaeological potential of the study corridor.

1.4.8 Current Land Conditions

The study corridor is currently situated within a mainly urban setting within the Cities of Kitchener and Cambridge and has been largely developed, encompassing various differential land uses. The topography within the study corridor gently declines moving northwest to southeast, measuring from approximately 325 to 270 metres above sea level.

1.4.9 Date of Review

A desktop review of field conditions using historic aerial photographs, and past and current satellite imagery obtained through the Google Earth application was undertaken on February 13th, August 30th and September 5-6th, 2019.

1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been established within the study corridor limits. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**.

2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

In combination with data gathered from the background research (*see Sections 1.3 and 1.4*) and an inspection of aerial photography and satellite imagery, an evaluation of the established archaeological potential was performed.

2.1 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Background research has revealed that portions of the study corridor have been previously subjected to a Stage 1 and/or Stage 2 AA, as reported by: *Archeoworks Inc.* (2011, 2017); *Archaeological Research Associates* (1990); *Archaeological Services Inc.* (2006, 2016); and *Golder Associates* (2017) and summarized in **Table 7** (*see Section 1.4.6*).

With previous AAs having fulfilled the Stage 1 and/or Stage 2 AA requirements (*see Maps 10-11, 13-18, 23-33*) within their respective portions of the current study corridor, it is therefore recommended that these areas be exempt from further assessment within the scope of this project.

2.2 Identified Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study corridor was evaluated for extensive and deep land alterations which have severely impacted the integrity of archaeological resources, commonly referred to as ‘disturbances,’ that remove archaeological potential. Per *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G*, features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed include (but are not limited to): quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development.

Disturbances were identified, including: the extant commercial/industrial buildings, residential structures, paved/gravel roadways and driveways; paved sidewalks and parking areas; recreational parks; gravel shoulders; roadside ditches and embankments; railways; underground utilities; grading, and extensive landscaping. These land and infrastructure developments, the construction of which often entail soil-grading operations and the installation of utilities essential to service the areas (i.e., hydro, cable, sewer, water, etc.), would have caused extensive and deep disturbances to any archaeological resources that may have been present in the ground, thus resulting in the removal of archaeological potential within their footprints (*see Maps 10-33*). The construction of these features would have resulted in severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources which may have been present within their footprints and, as such, are exempt from Stage 2 survey. On-site confirmation and documentation of the actual condition and exact extent of the disturbance will, however, be required during the Stage 2 AA.

2.3 Physiographic Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential

The study corridor was also evaluated for physical features of no or low archaeological potential. These usually include but are not limited to: permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes (greater than 20°) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs, as per *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.* of the 2011 S&G.

Physiographic features of no or low archaeological potential encountered within the study corridor include permanently wet areas consisting of the Grand River and Speed River (*see Maps 12, 18, 26*). On-site confirmation and documentation of the actual condition and exact extent of areas of no or low archaeological potential will, however, be required during the Stage 2 AA.

2.4 Identified Areas of Archaeological Potential

Portions of the study corridor that exhibit neither extensively disturbed conditions nor contain physical features of no or low archaeological potential are considered to have archaeological potential. These areas include grassed margins, meadows, woodlots, and manicured grass lawns (*see Maps 10-33*).

Given the established potential to recover archaeological resources within these identified areas, a Stage 2 AA will be required, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1* of the 2011 S&G. In areas where ploughing in advance of survey is not a viable option due to the presence of overgrown vegetation, woodlots, and existing infrastructure, a Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals must be performed, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.2* of the 2011 S&G.

2.5 River Road Class EA

The proposed River Road Extension study limits, roughly located from approximately STA 0+700 to 1+600 (*see Maps 10-11*), have been illustrated on the designs. However, these areas will be addressed in a separate Class EA and, subsequently, a separate archaeological assessment (*see Supplementary Document*).

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings detailed in preceding sections, the following recommendations are presented:

2. With previous assessments by *Archeoworks Inc.* (2011, 2017); *Archaeological Research Associates* (1990); *Archaeological Services Inc.* (2006, 2016); and *Golder Associates* (2017) having fulfilled the Stage 1 and 2 AA requirements within their respective portions of the current study corridor, it is recommended that these areas be exempt from further assessment within the scope of this project.
3. Parts of the study corridor that were identified as no longer retaining archaeological potential are exempt from Stage 2 AA; extents of these areas to be confirmed during the Stage 2 AA.
4. Parts of the study corridor that were identified as having no or low archaeological potential are exempt from requiring Stage 2 AA; extents of these areas to be confirmed during the Stage 2 AA.
5. All parts of the study corridor which retain archaeological potential must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA. These areas must be subjected to test pit survey at five metre intervals in accordance with *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.
6. Should construction activities extend beyond the assessed limits of the study corridor, further archaeological investigation will be required to assess the archaeological potential of these lands.

No construction activities shall take place within the study corridor prior to the *MTCS* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MTCS* 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 *MTCS*, 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.
2. 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*.
3. 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*.
4. 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 Consumer Services*.

5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Abler, T.S. and Tooker, E. (1978). The Seneca. In B.G. Trigger (Ed.). *Volume 15: Northeast*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, pp.505-517.

A.M. Archaeological Associates (2007). *The Stages 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Highway 8 Reconstruction and Widening, Grand River to Sportsworld Drive, Kitchener (G.W.P. #277-97-00)* (report on file with MTCS).

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (1990). *Archaeological Assessment: Gateway Business Part, 30T-87055 -87061, -90005, Kitchener, Ontario* (report on file with MTCS).

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (2009). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Highway 8 and Highway 401 Interchange Improvements, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario, GWP-3039-07-00* (report on file with MTCS).

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (2011). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Fountain Street and King Street West Class EA, Part Lots 4 and 5, Concession 2 (East of Concession Road), City of Cambridge, Region of Waterloo, Ontario* (report on file with MTCS).

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) (2000). *Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment Waterloo Detention Centre, 182 Hespeler Road, City of Cambridge, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario* (report on file with MTCS).

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) (2004). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Detail Design, Reconstruction & Widening of 2.0 km of Hwy. 8, Kitchener from 0.5 km North of the Grand River Bridge Northerly to Fergus Avenue, Including Fairway Road Interchange Improvements, City of Kitchener, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario* (report on file with MTCS).

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) (2006). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Eagle Street Improvements Class Environmental Assessment from Industrial Road to Concession Road, City of Cambridge, Ontario* (report on file with MTCS).

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) (2016). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment East Side Lands Sanitary Servicing Class Environmental Assessment, Part of Lots 9-13, Beasley's Broken Front Concession & Biehns Unnumbered Tract, City of Kitchener, Regional Municipality of Waterloo (Former Township of Waterloo, County of Waterloo), Ontario* (report on file with MTCS).

Archeoworks Inc. (2007). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) for: The Proposed Waterloo Rapid Transit System, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario* (report on file with MTCS).

Archeoworks Inc. (2011). *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for: Region of Waterloo Rapid Transit Project, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario* (report on file with MTCS).

Archeoworks Inc. (2017). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Stage 2 ION LRT Transit Project Assessment Process, in the Geographic Townships of Waterloo and North Dumfries, Former County of Waterloo, Cities of Kitchener and Cambridge, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario* (report on file with MTCS).

Atkins, J.A. (1952). *Municipal History. In Township of South Dumfries – Centennial 1852-1952.* South Dumfries: Centennial Committee.

Bloomfield, E., L. Foster and J. Forgay (1993). *Waterloo County to 1972: An Annotated Bibliography of Regional History.* Kitchener, Ontario: Cober Printing Limited.

Bloomfield, E. (1995). *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries.* Kitchener, Ontario: Waterloo Historical Society.

Bourgeois, D.J. (1986). *The Six Nations Indian Land Claim to the Bed of the Grand River.* Ontario: Ministry of Natural Resources.

Bricker, P.B. (1934). *The First Settlement in Central Western Ontario.* In Ontario Historical Society. *Papers and Records, Vol. XXX.* Toronto, Ontario: Ontario Historical Society, pp.58-65.

Bricker, P.B. (1935a). *The History of Waterloo Township up to 1825.* In Waterloo Historical Society. *Twenty-second Annual Report of the Waterloo Historical Society 1934.* Kitchener, Ontario: Waterloo Historical Society, pp.81-122.

Bricker, P.B. (1935b). *The Trek of the Pennsylvanians to Canada in the Year 1805.* In Waterloo Historical Society. *Twenty-second Annual Report of the Waterloo Historical Society 1934.* Kitchener, Ontario: Waterloo Historical Society, pp.123 - 131.

Chapman, L. J. and Putnam, D. F. (1984). *Physiography of Southern Ontario. 3rd ed. Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 2.* Toronto: Ministry of Natural Resources.

City of Cambridge (2018). *Map 2: General Land Use Plan.* [Online]. Available at: <https://www.cambridge.ca/en/learn-about/resources/Official-Plan/Cambridge-2018-Official-Plan-Consolidation-AODA-2018-09-25.pdf>. [Accessed 14 February 2019].

City of Cambridge. (2019a). *Evolution of the Town of Preston.* [Online]. Available at: <https://www.cambridge.ca/en/learn-about/Local-History.aspx>. [Accessed 07 February 2019].

City of Cambridge. (2019b). *Heritage Properties Register.* [Online]. Available at: <https://www.cambridge.ca/en/learn-about/resources/Heritage/Jan-2019-Heritage-Properties-Register.pdf>. [Accessed 08 February 2019].

City of Cambridge. (2019c). *Heritage Conservation Districts.* [Online]. Available at: <https://www.cambridge.ca/en/learn-about/Heritage-Conservation-Districts.aspx#>. [Accessed 13 February 2019].

City of Kitchener (2017a). *Designated Property Index*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.kitchener.ca/en/resourcesGeneral/Documents/COR_LEG_Part_IV_Designated_Property_Index.pdf. [Accessed 08 February 2019].

City of Kitchener (2017b). *Index of Non-Designated Properties of Heritage Value or Interest*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.kitchener.ca/en/resourcesGeneral/Documents/COR_LEG_Index_of_Non-Designated_Properties.pdf. [Accessed 08 February 2019].

City of Kitchener (2019a). *Map 3: Land Use*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.kitchener.ca/en/resourcesGeneral/Documents/DSD_PLAN_OP-Map-3-Land-Use.pdf. [Accessed 14 February 2019].

City of Kitchener (2019b). *Heritage Districts*. [Online] Available at: <https://www.kitchener.ca/en/building-and-development/heritage-districts.aspx#Kitcheners-heritage-conservation-districts>. [Accessed 13 February 2019].

Department of Indian Affairs. (1891). *Indian Treaties and Surrenders from 1680 to 1890*. Ottawa: Browns Chamberlin Printers.

Dodd, C.F., Poulton, D. R., Lennox, P.A., Smith, D.G., and Warrick, G.A. (1990). The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage. In Ellis, C.J. and N. Ferris (Eds.) *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp. 321-359.

Dunham, M. (1945). *Grand River*. Toronto, Ontario: McClelland & Steward Limited.

Eby, E. E. (1895). *A Biographical History of Waterloo Township and Other Townships of the County: Being a history of the early settlers and their descendants, mostly all of Pennsylvania Dutch origin, as also much other unpublished historical information chiefly of a local character*. Berlin, Ontario: Publisher Not Identified.

Ellis, C.J. and Deller, D.B. (1990). Paleo-Indians. In C.J. Ellis, and N. Ferris, (Eds.). *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp. 37-64.

Ellis, C.J., Kenyon, I.T., and Spence, M.W. (1990). The Archaic. In C.J. Ellis, and N. Ferris, (Eds.). *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp. 65-124.

Ellis, C. J. (2013). Before Pottery: Paleoindian and Archaic Hunter-Gathers. In Munson, M.K. and Jamieson, S.M (Eds.) *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*. Montreal & Kingston, Ontario: McGill Queen's University Press.

Ferris, N. and Spence, M.W. (1995). The Woodland Traditions in Southern Ontario. *Revista de Arqueologia Americana* (9), 83-138.

Find a Grave (2019). *Cornell-Limerick Cemetery*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2342625/cornell-limerick-cemetery>. [Accessed 08 February 2019].

Fox, W. A. (1990). The Middle Woodland to Late Woodland Transition. In C.J. Ellis, and N. Ferris (Eds.). *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp. 171-188.

Gibson, M. M. (2006). *In the Footsteps of the Mississaugas*. Mississauga, Ontario: Mississauga Heritage Foundation.

Golder Associates (2017). *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Cambridge Pressure Zone 1W Municipal Class EA Various Lots and Concessions Former Townships of Waterloo and North Dumfries Now City of Cambridge Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario* (report on file with MTCS).

Google Earth (2019). *2017 Satellite Image*. [Online]. Available at: <http://www.google.com/earth/>. [Accessed 13 February 2019].

Government of Ontario (2009). *Ontario Heritage Act*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_90o18_e.htm [Accessed 13 February 2019].

Government of Ontario. (2014). *First Nations and Treaties Map*. [Online]. Available at: <https://files.ontario.ca/firstnationsandtreaties.pdf>. [Accessed 13 February 2019].

Graymont, B. (2014). *Thayendanegea*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/thayendanegea_5E.html [Accessed 07 February 2019].

Hathaway, E. (1930). The River Credit and the Mississaugas. In *Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records Vol. xxvi*. Toronto: Ontario Historical Society.

Hayes, G. (1997). *Waterloo County: An Illustrated History*. Kitchener, Ontario: Waterloo Historical Society.

Hunt, G.T. (1940). *The Wars of the Iroquois: A Study of Intertribal Trade Relations*. Madison, Wisconsin: The University of Wisconsin Press.

Johnston, C.M. (Ed). (1964). *The Valley of the Six Nations: A Collection of Documents on the Indian Lands of the Grand River*. Toronto: The Champlain Society.

Johnston, C.M. (1967). *Brant County: A History 1784-1945*. Canada: Oxford University Press.

Johnston, D. (2004). *Connecting People to Place: Great Lakes Aboriginal History in Cultural Context*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/inquiries/ipperwash/transcripts/pdf/P1_Tab_1.pdf. [Accessed 07 February 2019].

Jury, E.M. (1974). *The Neutral Indians of South-Western Ontario*. London: Bulletin of the Museums no.13, The Museum of Indian Archaeology, The University of Western Ontario, London

Leibbrandt, G. (1980). *Little Paradise – The Saga of the German Canadians of Waterloo County, Ontario 1800-1975*. Kitchener, Ontario: Allprint Company Limited.

Lennox, P.A. and Fitzgerald, W.R. (1990). The Culture History and Archaeology of the Neutral Iroquoians. In Ellis, C.J. and N. Ferris (Eds.). *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp. 405-456.

McMillan, A. D. and Yellowhorn, E. (2004). *First People in Canada*. Vancouver, B.C.: Douglas & McIntyre.

Mika, N. and Mika, H. (1981). *Places in Ontario: Their Name Origins and History – Part II F-M*. Belleville, Ontario: Mika Publishing Company.

Natural Resources Canada (2013). *Toporama, NTS Sheets Stratford 040P07 (west tile) 040P08 (east tile)*. [Online]. Available at: <http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html>. [Accessed 13 February 2019].

Ontario Genealogical Society. (2015). *St. Clement's Roman Catholic Cemetery*. [Online]. Available at: <http://www.waterlooogs.ca/cemeterypics/ClementsRCCambCemetery.html>. [Accessed 16 September 2015].

Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) (2019). *Plaque Database*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/online-plaque-guide> [Accessed 13 February 2019].

Ontario Historical County Map Project (OHCMP) (2019). *Waterloo County (1861)*. [Online]. Available at: <http://maps.library.utoronto.ca/hgis/countymaps/maps.html>. [Accessed 06 September 2019].

Ontario Historical Plaques (2019). *Plaque Map*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.ontarioplaques.com/Menu_Map.html [Accessed 13 February 2019].

Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. (2011). *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Toronto: Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (2019). *Sites within a One Kilometre Radius of the Study Corridor*, provided from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, 12 February 2019.

Parsell, H. & Co. (1881). *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ontario*. Courtesy of McGill University.

Ramsden, P.G. (1990). The Hurons: Archaeology and Culture History. In Ellis, C.J. and N. Ferris (Eds.) *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp. 361-384.

Robinson, P.J. (1965). *Toronto during the French Regime: 1615-1793*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Schmalz, P.S. (1991). *The Ojibwa of Southern Ontario*. Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press.

Smith, D.B. (2013). *Sacred Feathers: The Reverend Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby) and the Mississauga Indians*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Smith, J. H. (1897). *Historical Sketch of the County of Wentworth and the Head of the Lake*. Hamilton, Ontario: Printed by the Order of the County Council.

Snider, E.W.B. (1918). Waterloo County Forests and Primitive Economics. In Waterloo Historical Society. *Sixth Annual Report of the Waterloo Historical Society*. Kitchener, Ontario: Waterloo Historical Society: pp.14-17.

Soil Research Institute. (1971). *Soil Associations Map - Waterloo County, Soil Survey Report No. 44*. Ottawa.

Spence, M.W., Pihl, R.H., and Murphy, C.R. (1990). Cultural Complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. In Ellis, C.J. and N. Ferris (Eds.) *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp. 125-169.

Stantec Consulting. (2013). *Stage 1 to 2 Archaeological Assessment Mazmanian Property, Plan 1469, Lot South of Bleams Road, Hiestand Tract, formerly Waterloo Township, now City of Kitchener, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario* (report on file with MTCS).

Surtees, R.J. (1994). Land Cessions, 1763-1830. In E.S. Rogers, (Ed.). *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations*. Toronto, Ontario: Dundurn Press Limited, pp. 92-121.

Sutherland, J. (1864). *County of Waterloo Gazetteer and General Business Directory for 1864, containing a Brief Historical and Descriptive Sketch of the County, Townships, Towns, Villages and Post Offices with the Names of Residents of Each Locality Arranged Alphabetically and the Local Magistracy*. [Online]. Available at: <http://archive.org/stream/countyofwaterloo1864suthuoft#page/x/mode/1up>. [Accessed 07 February 2019].

Templeton, L. (2019a). Email to archaeology@ontario.ca, re. Report Request: P439-0052-2019, 13 February 2019.

Templeton, L. (2019b). Email to archaeology@ontario.ca, re. Report Request: P439-0052-2019, 09 September 2019.

The Catholic Cemeteries of the Diocese of Hamilton (2019). *St. Patrick Catholic Cemetery*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.thecatholiccemeteries.ca/cemeteries/st-patrick>. [Accessed 14 February 2019].

Tremaine, G.R and G.W. (1861). *Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West*. Toronto.

Trigger, B.G. (1994). The Original Iroquoians: Huron, Petun and Neutral. In Edward S. Rogers (Eds.). *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations*. Toronto, Ontario: Dundurn Press Limited, pp 41-63.

University of Toronto (2019). 1954 Aerial Photograph, Southern Ontario, tile: 433.802 & 434.802 [Online]. Available at: <https://mdl.library.utoronto.ca/collections/air-photos/1954-air-photos-southern-ontario/index> [Accessed 14 February 2019].

Uttley, W.V. (1933). *Woolwich Township – Its Early Settlement*. Kitchener, Ontario: Waterloo Historical Society.

Warrick, G.A. (2000). The Precontact Iroquoian Occupation of Southern Ontario. In *Journal of World Prehistory*, Vol.14, No.4, pp. 415-466.

Warrick, G. (2008). *A Population History of the Huron-Petun, A.D. 500-1650*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Waterloo OGS (2019). *Cemeteries*. [Online]. Available at: <https://waterloo.ogs.on.ca/cemeteries/>. [Accessed 08 February 2019].

White, M.E. (1978). Neutral and Wenro. In Sturtevant, W. C. (Ed.). *Handbook of North American Indians -Volume 15: Northeast*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, pp.407-411.

Williamson, R.F. (1990). The Early Iroquoian Period of Southern Ontario. In Ellis, C.J. and N. Ferris (Eds.) *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp. 291-320.

Williamson, R.F. (2013). The Woodland Period, 900 BCE to 1700 CE. In Munson, M.K. and Jamieson, S.M (Eds.) *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*. Montreal & Kingston, Ontario: McGill Queen's University Press.

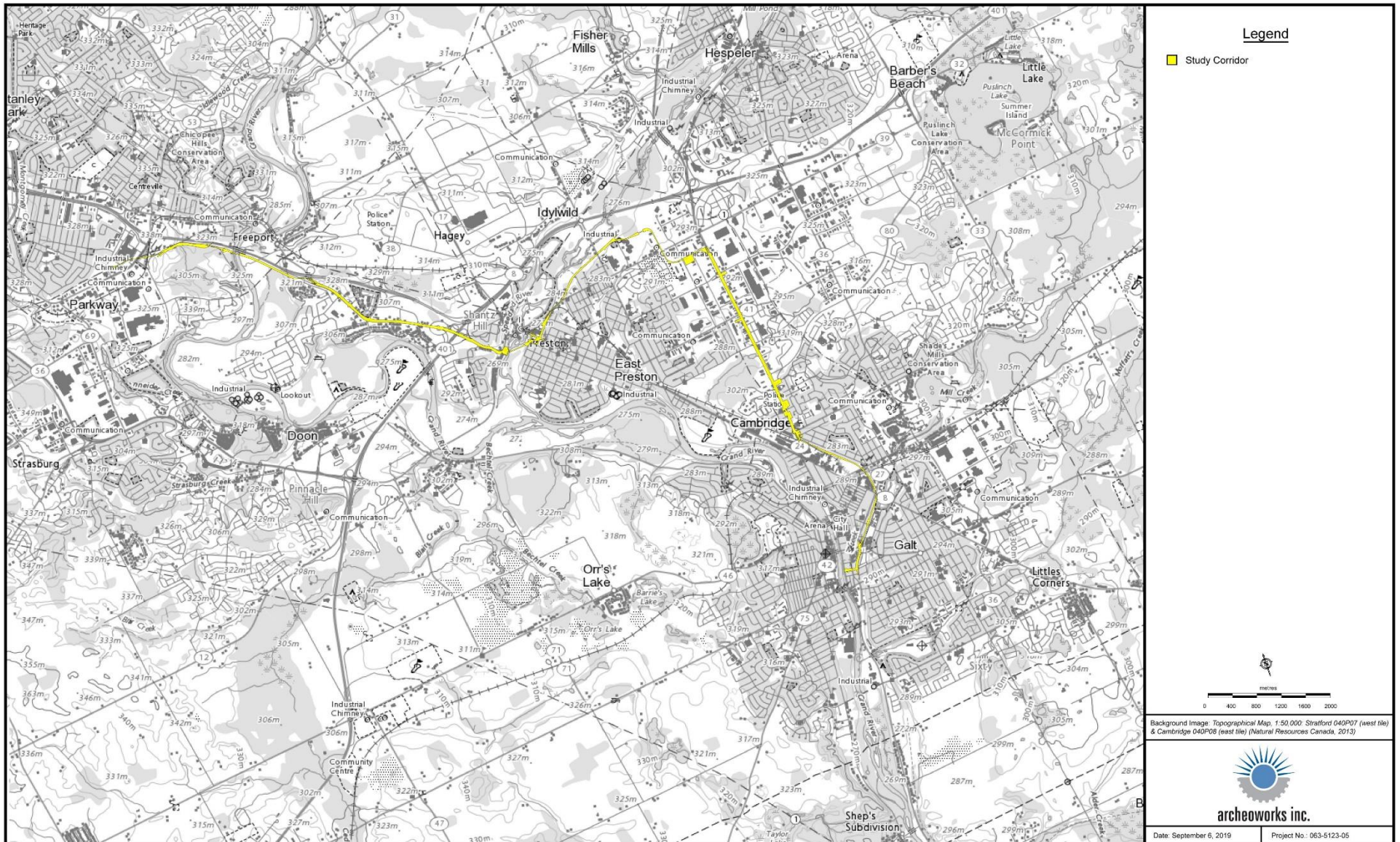
Wright, J.V. (1994). Before European Contact. In Edward S. Rogers (Eds.). *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations*. Toronto, Ontario: Dundurn Press Limited, pp 21-40.f

Wright, J.V. (1999). *A History of the Native People of Canada: Volume II (1,000B.C. – A.D. 500)*. Hull, Quebec: Museum of Civilization.

Young, J. (1880). *Reminiscences of the Early History of Galt and the Settlement of Dumfries in the Province of Ontario*. Toronto: Hunter, Rose and Company.

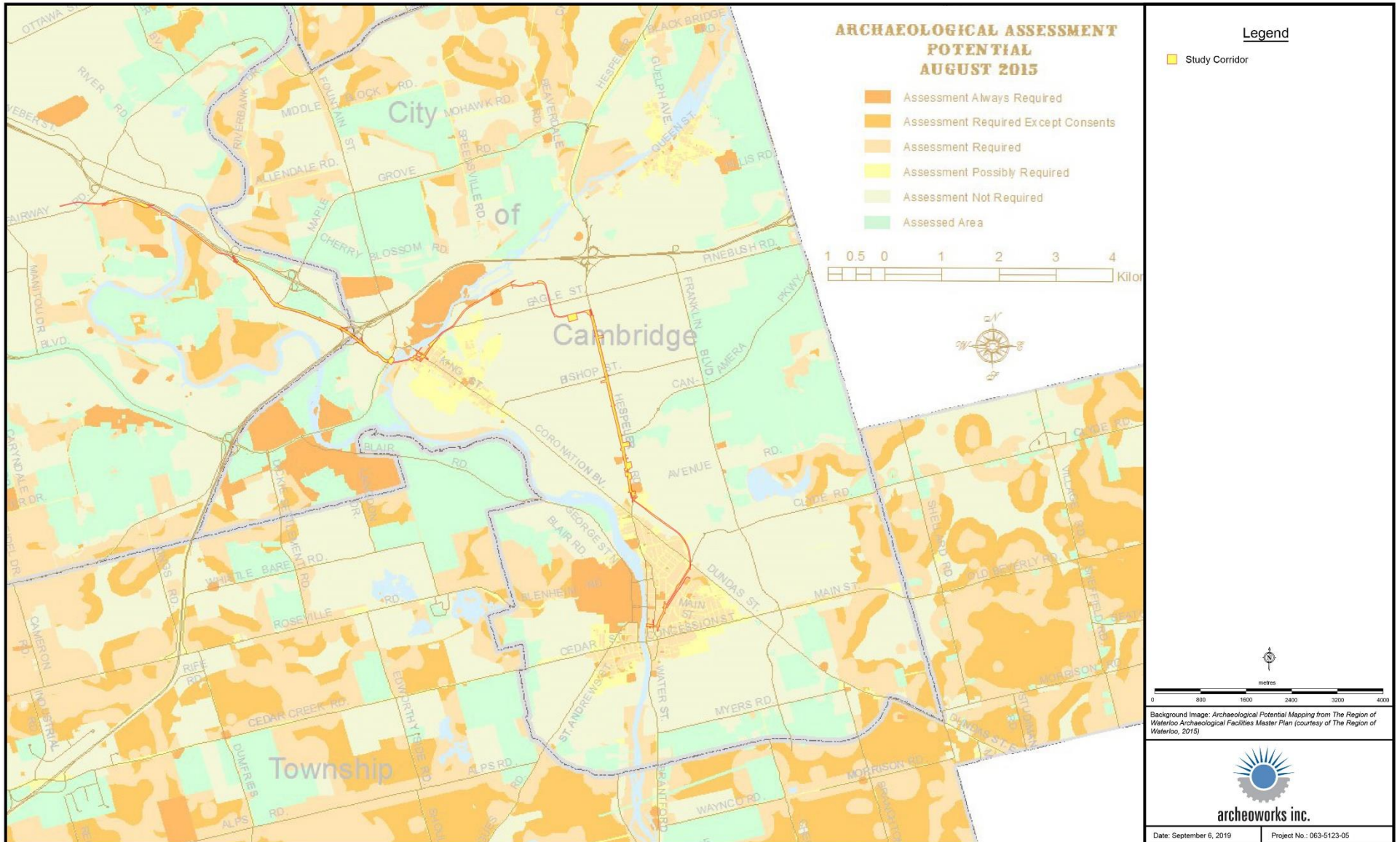
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MAPS

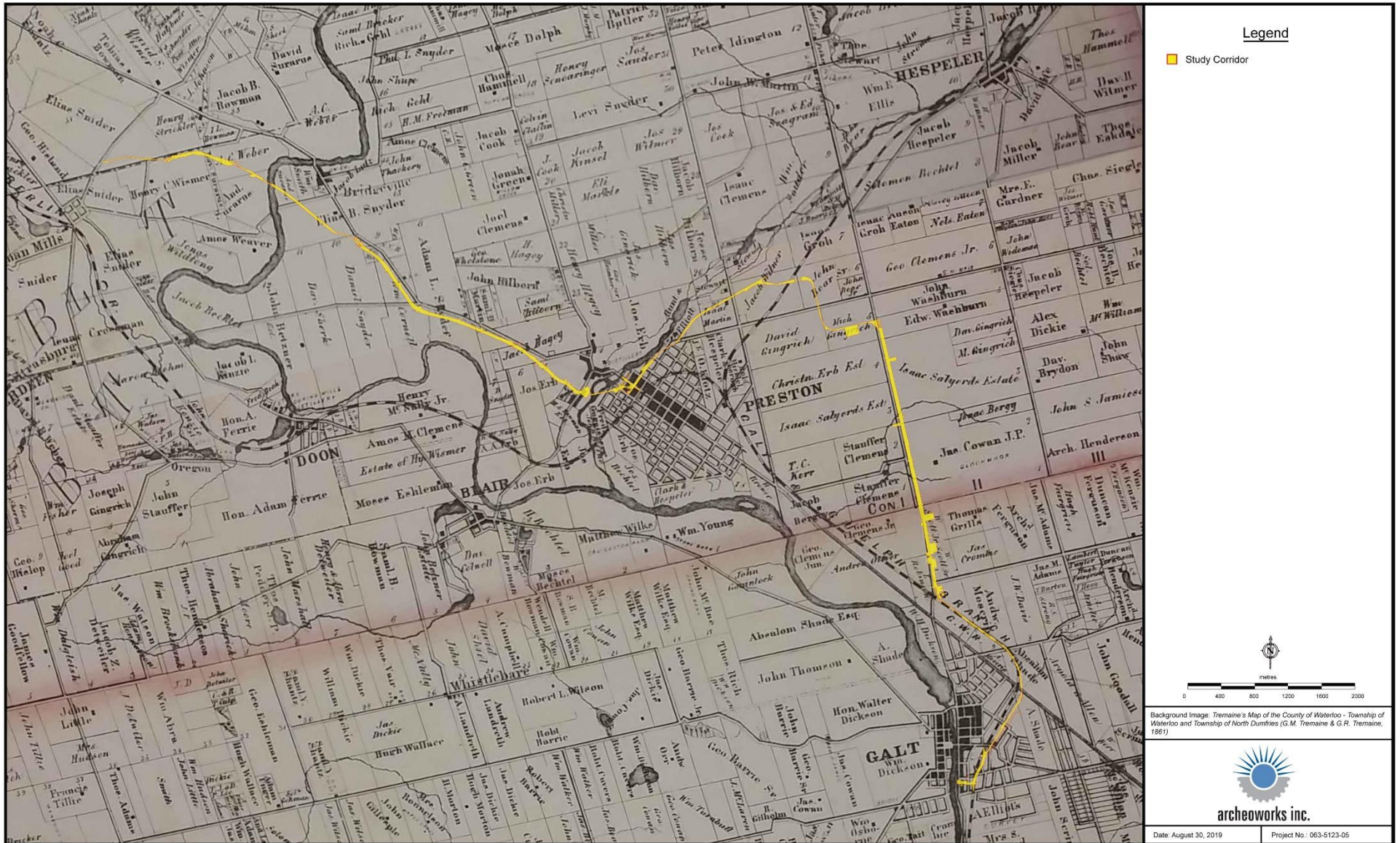


Map 1: Topographic Map, 1:50,000, Stratford 040P07 & Cambridge 040P08 (Natural Resources Canada, 2013) identifying the Stage 1 AA study corridor.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



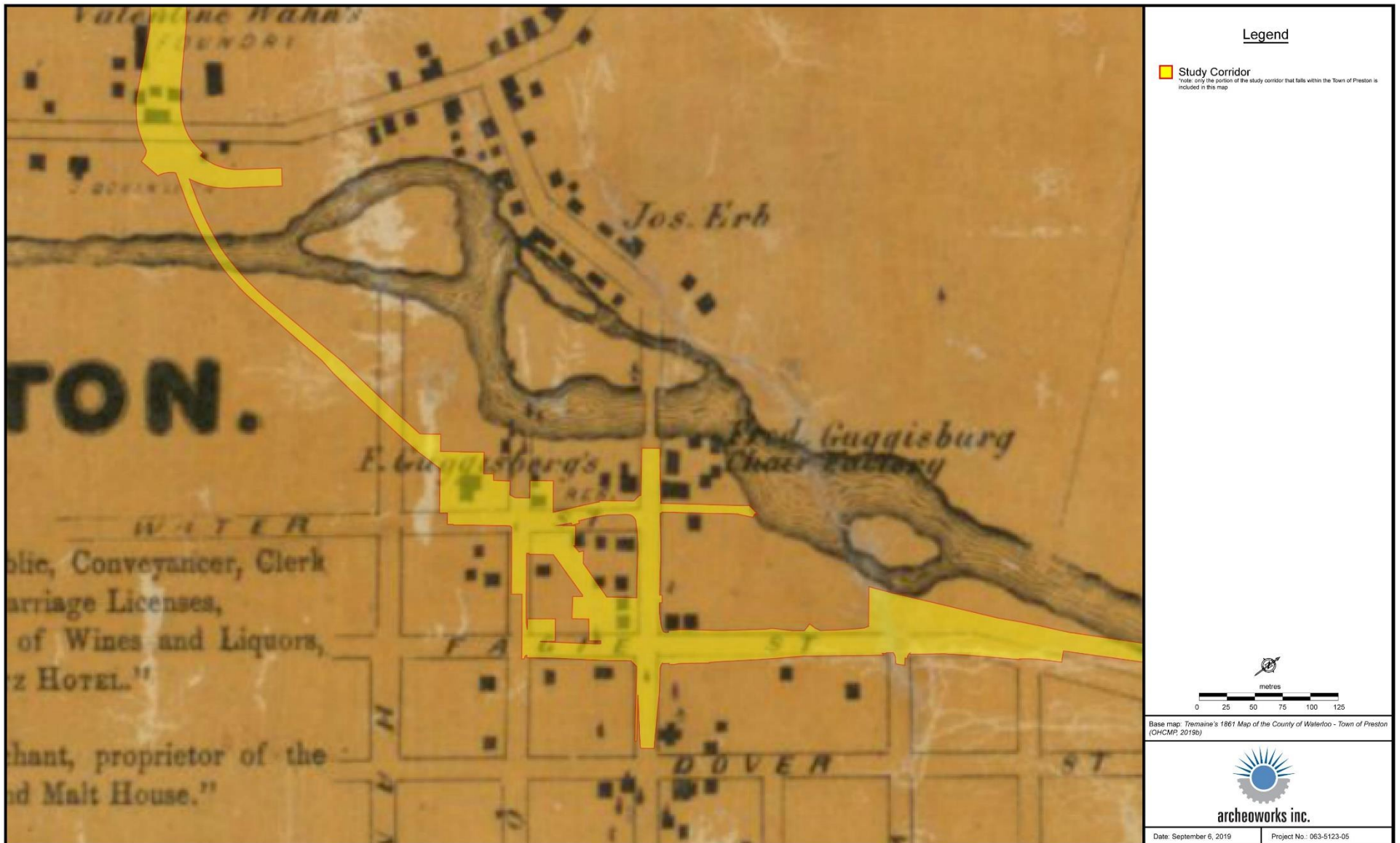
Map 2: Archaeological potential mapping from The Region of Waterloo Archaeological Facilities Master Plan with the study corridor outlined in red.



Map 3: Stage 1 AA study corridor within the 1861 Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo, Upper Canada (Tremaine, 1861).



Map 4: A portion of the Stage 1 AA study corridor within the 1861 Tremain's Map of the County of Waterloo – Town of Galt (OHCMP, 2019).



Map 5: A portion of the Stage 1 AA study corridor within the 1861 Tremain's Map of the County of Waterloo – Town of Preston (OHCMP, 2019).



Map 6: Stage 1 AA study corridor within the 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario, Ont. (Parsell & Co., 1881).

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



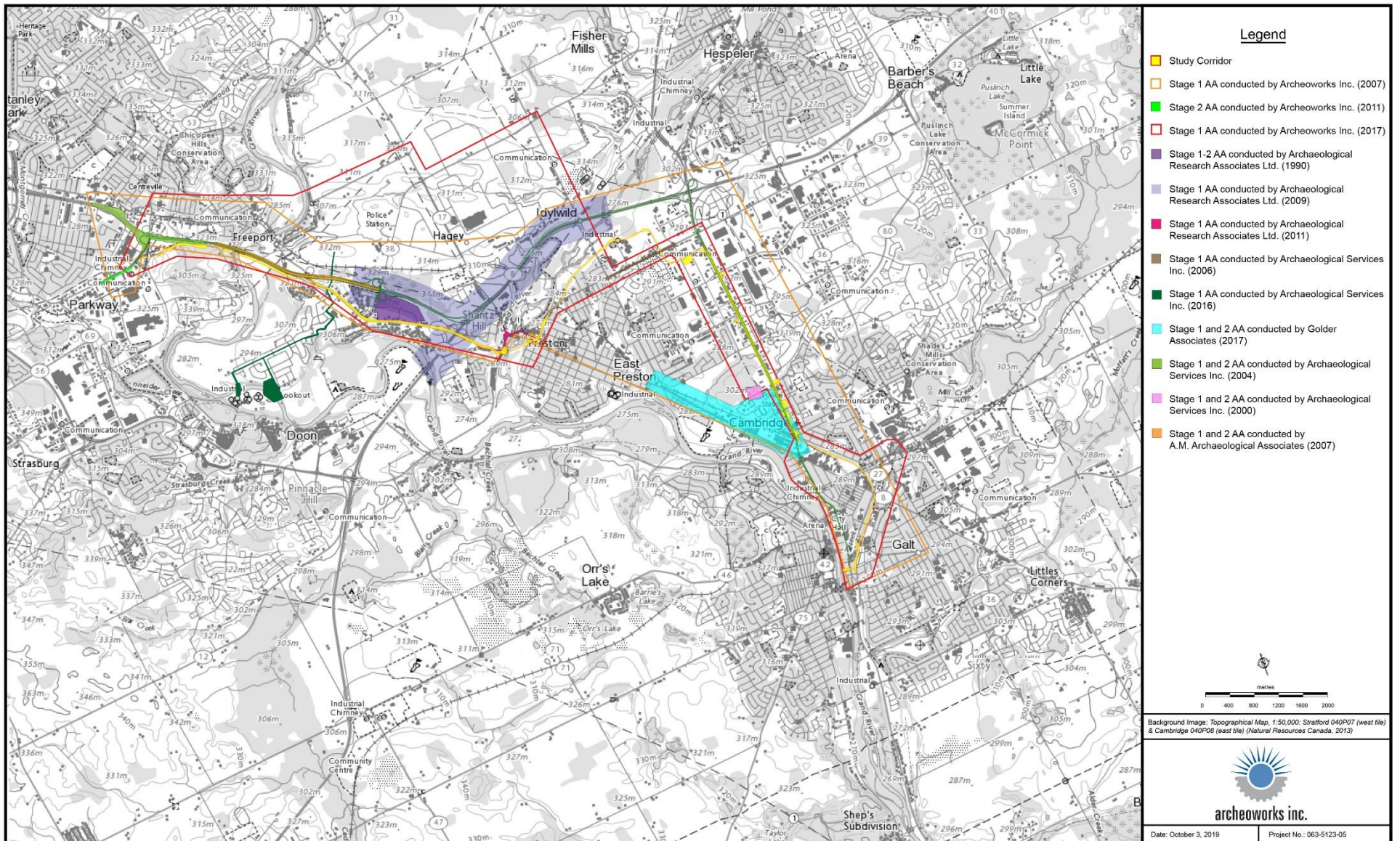
Map 7: Stage 1 AA study corridor within an aerial photograph taken in 1954 (courtesy of the University of Toronto Map and Data Library, 2019).

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



Map 8: Stage 1 AA study corridor within a 2017 aerial photograph (Google, 2019).

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



Map 9: Previous Archaeological Assessments in and within 50 metres of the Stage 1 AA study corridor.

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



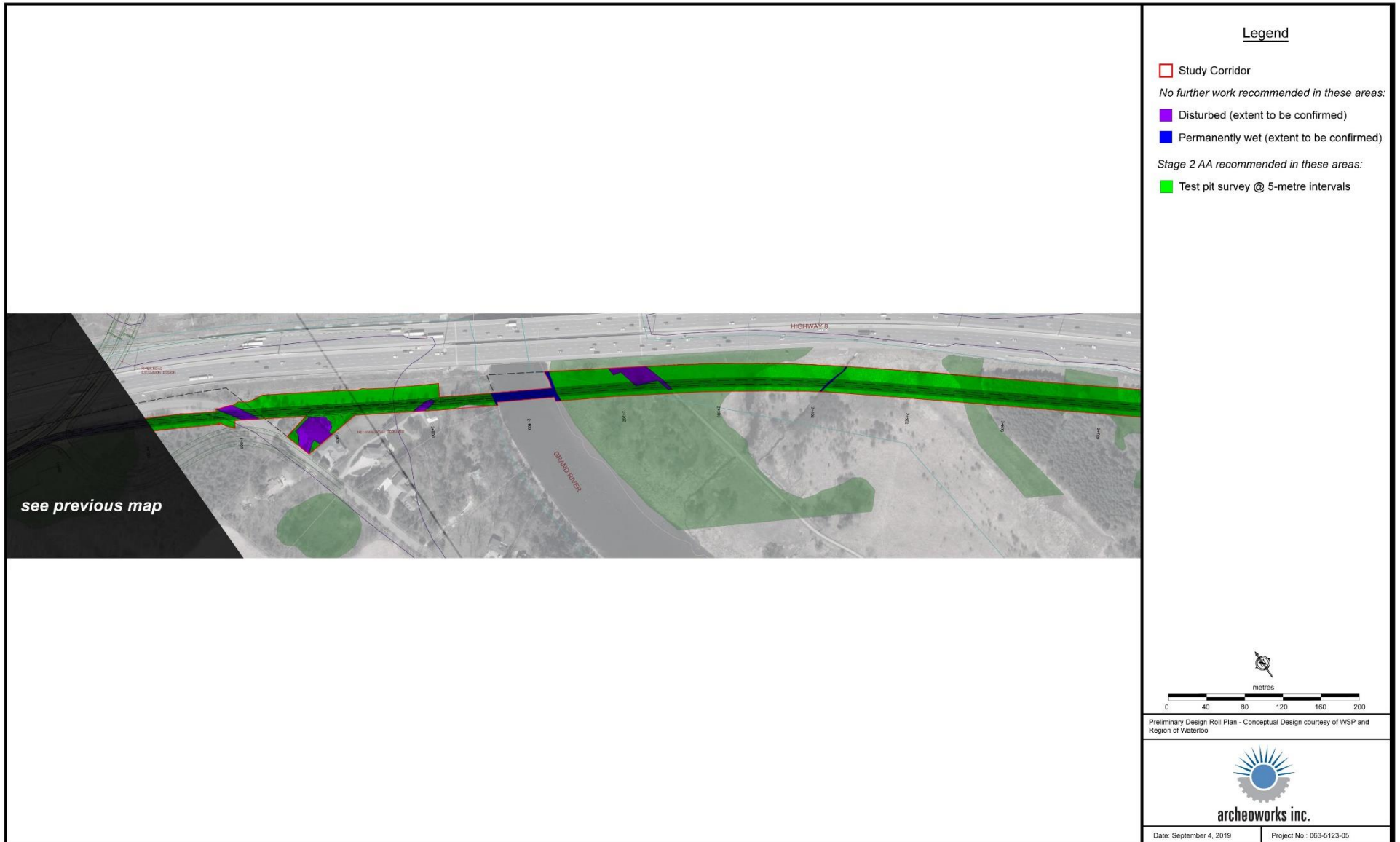
Map 10: Stage 1 AA results – Fairway Road

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



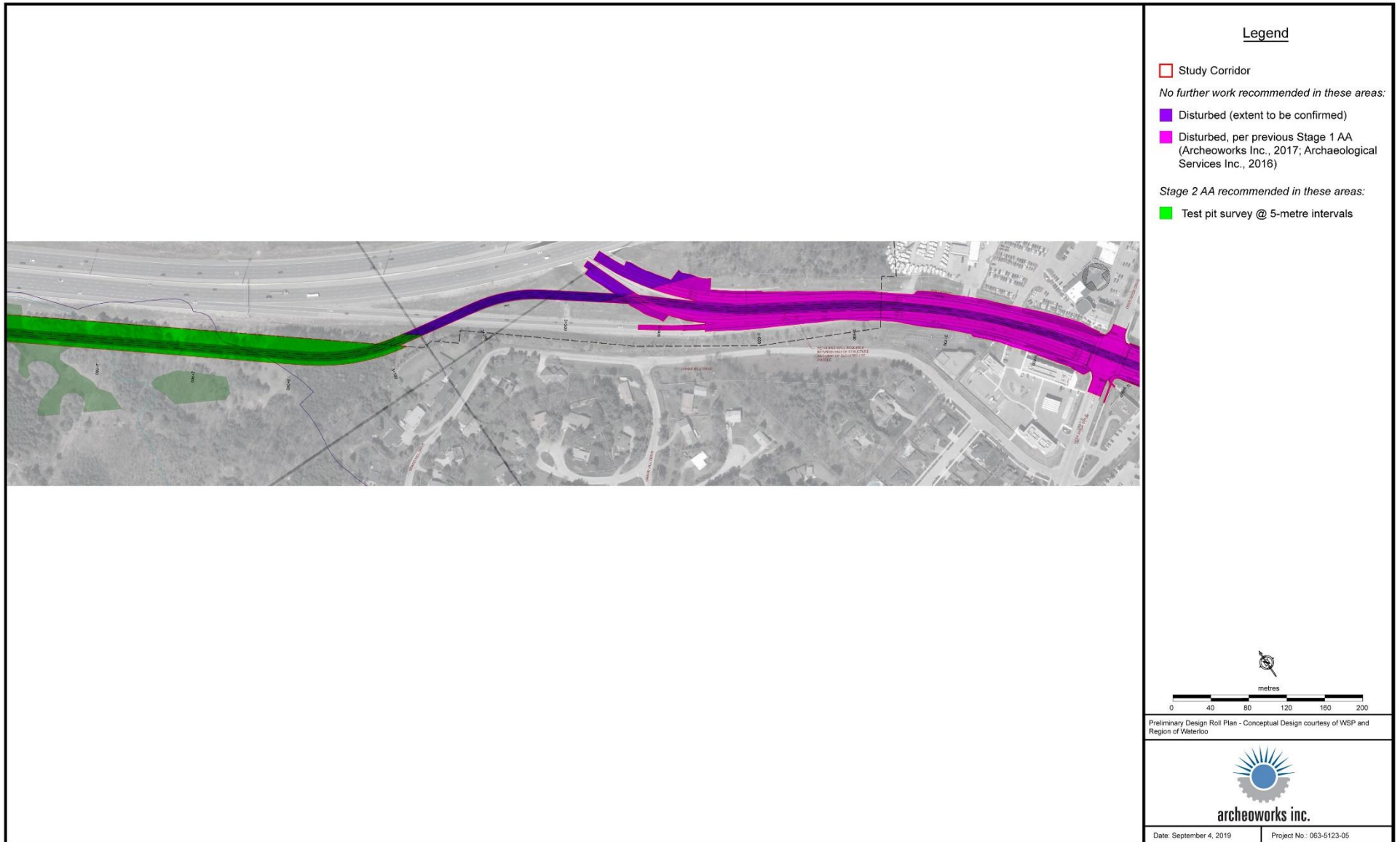
Map 11: Stage 1 AA results – Fairway Road

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



Map 12: Stage 1 AA results – Highway 8

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



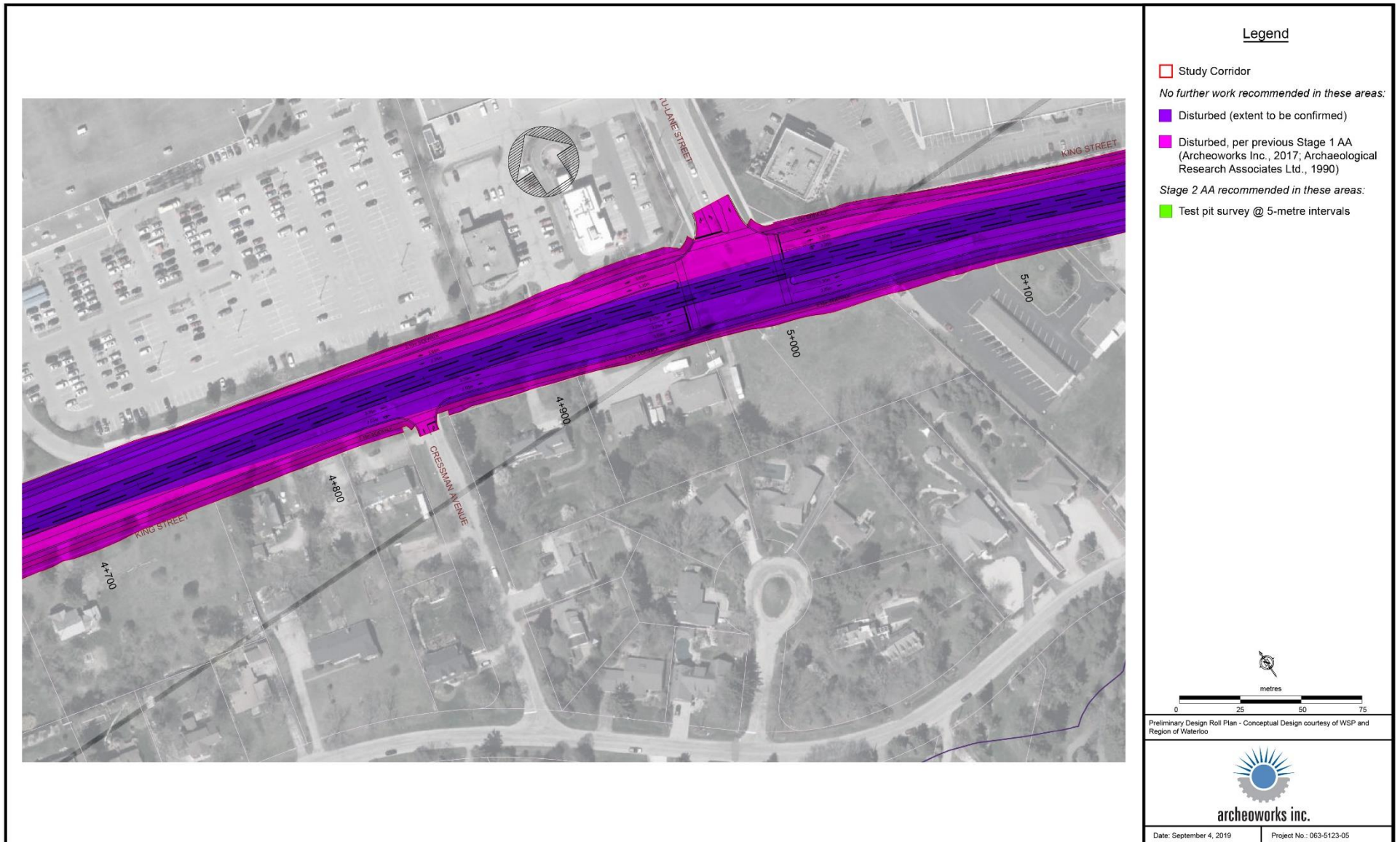
Map 13: Stage 1 AA results – Highway 8

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



Map 14: Stage 1 AA results – King Street

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



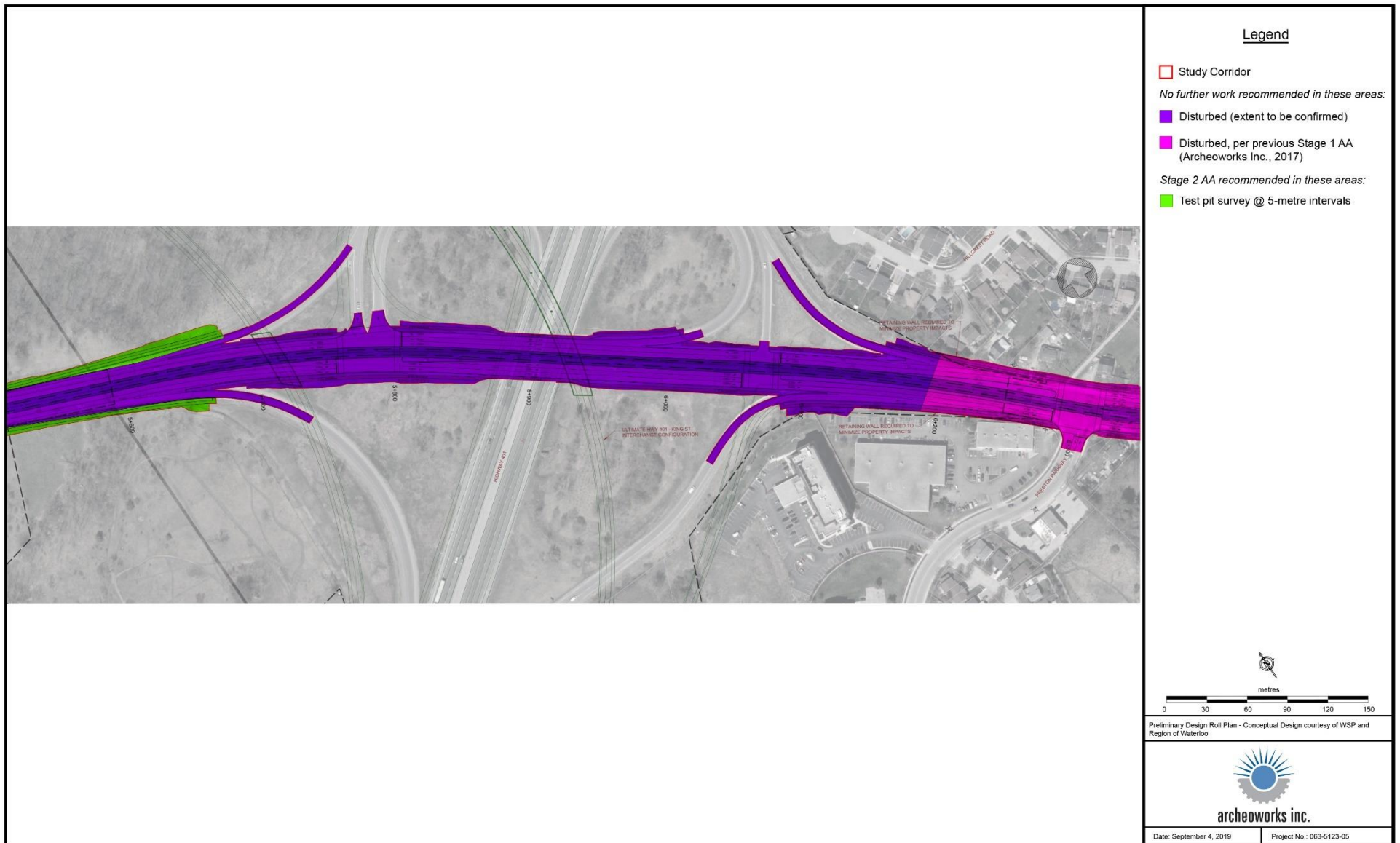
Map 15: Stage 1 AA results – King Street

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



Map 16: Stage 1 AA results – King Street

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



Map 17: Stage 1 AA results – King Street

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



Map 18: Stage 1 AA results – Preston

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



Map 19: Stage 1 AA results – Preston

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



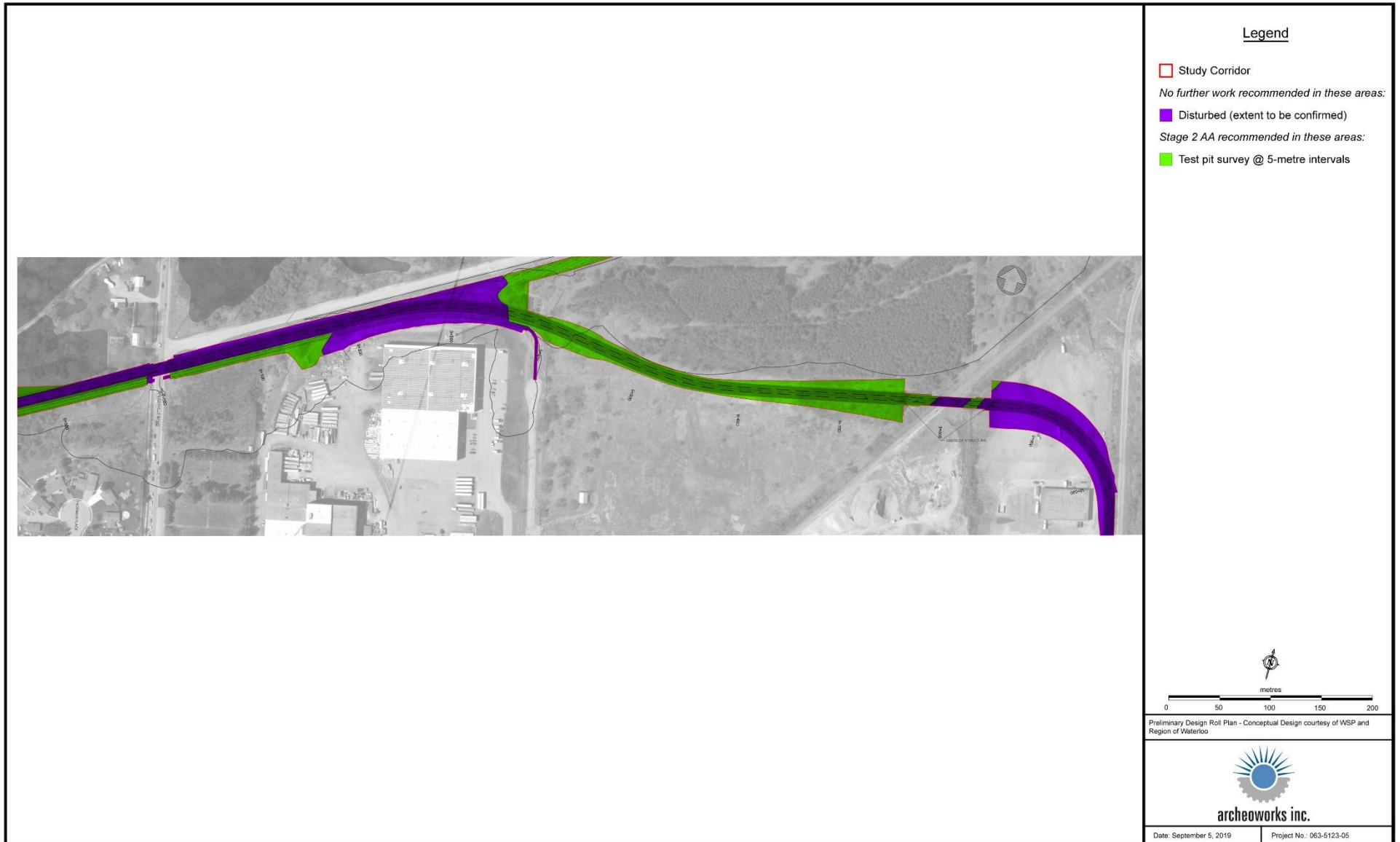
Map 20: Stage 1 AA results – Preston

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



Map 21: Stage 1 AA results – Preston

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



Map 22: Stage 1 AA results – Preston

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO

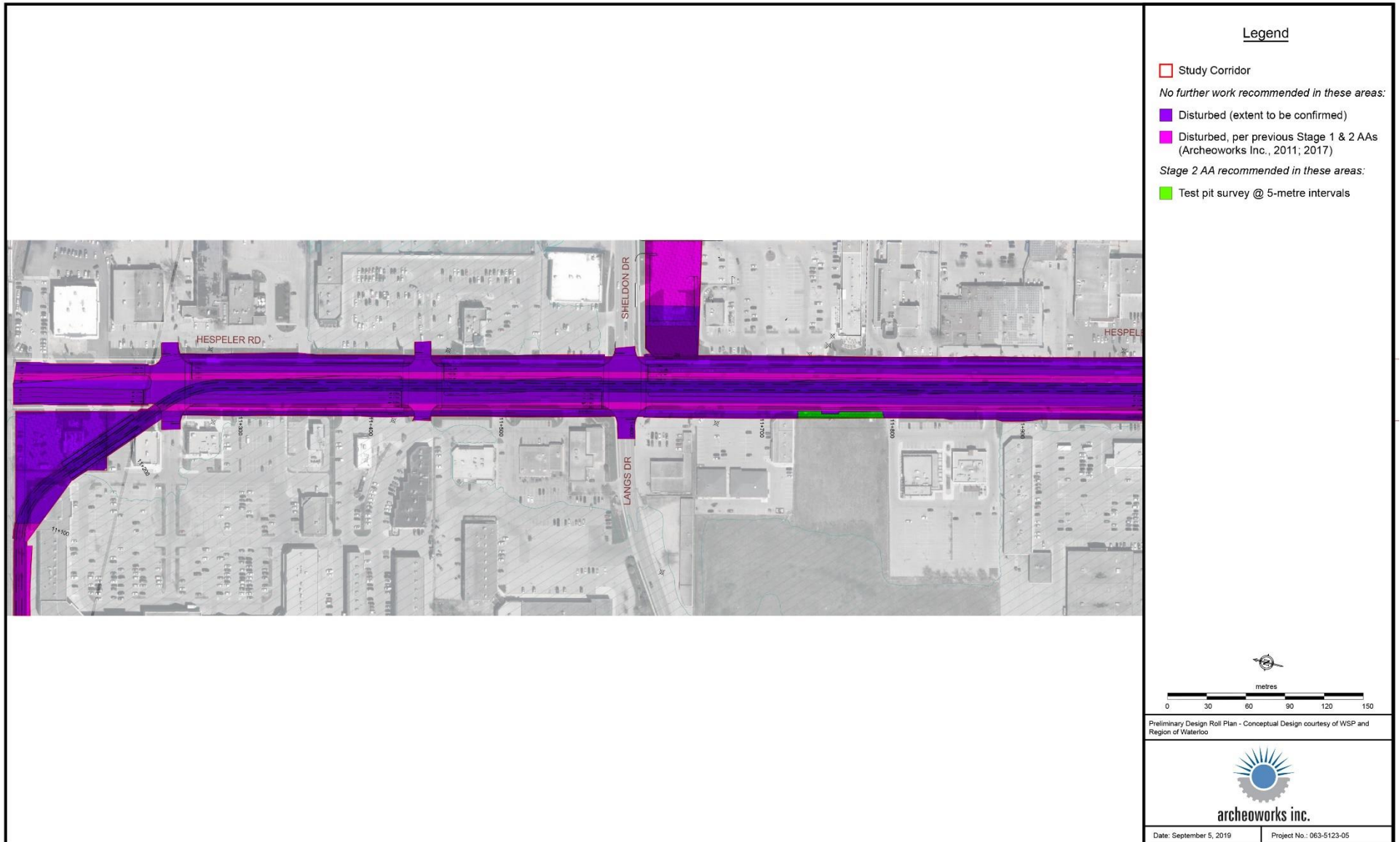


Map 23: Stage 1 AA results – Hespeler Road



Map 24: Stage 1 AA results – Hespeler Road

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



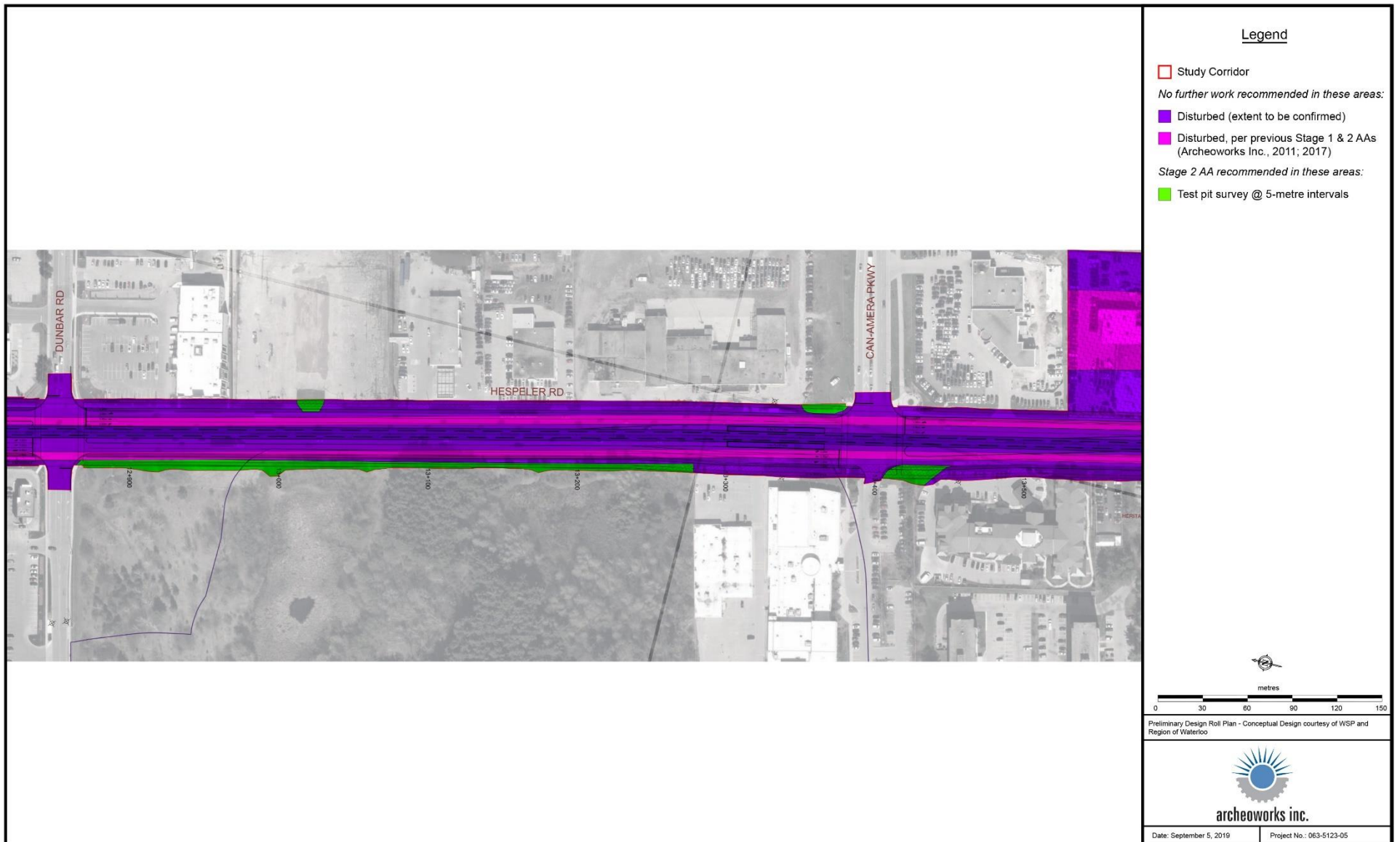
Map 25: Stage 1 AA results – Hespeler Road

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



Map 26: Stage 1 AA results – Hespeler Road

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



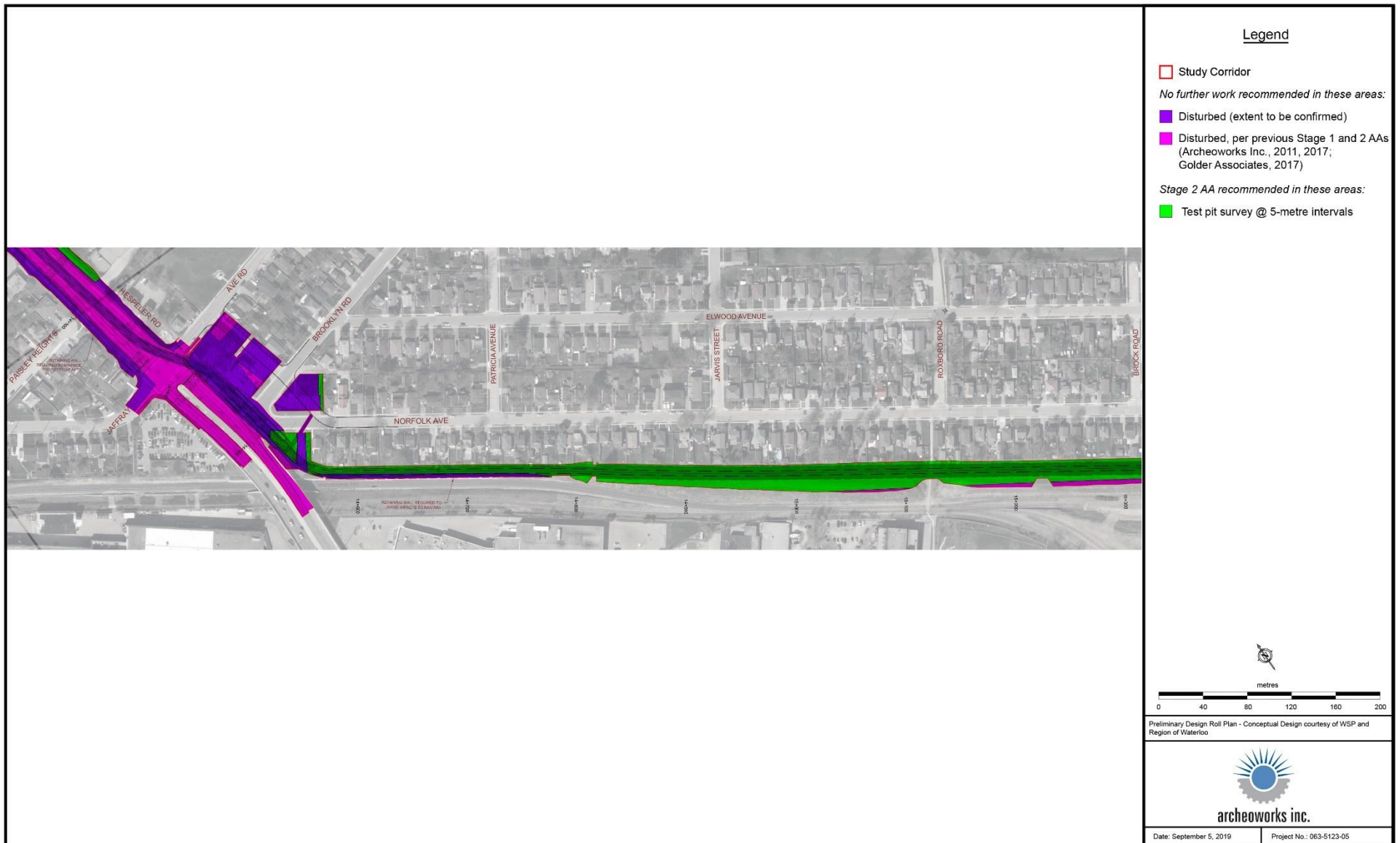
Map 27: Stage 1 AA results – Hespeler Road

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



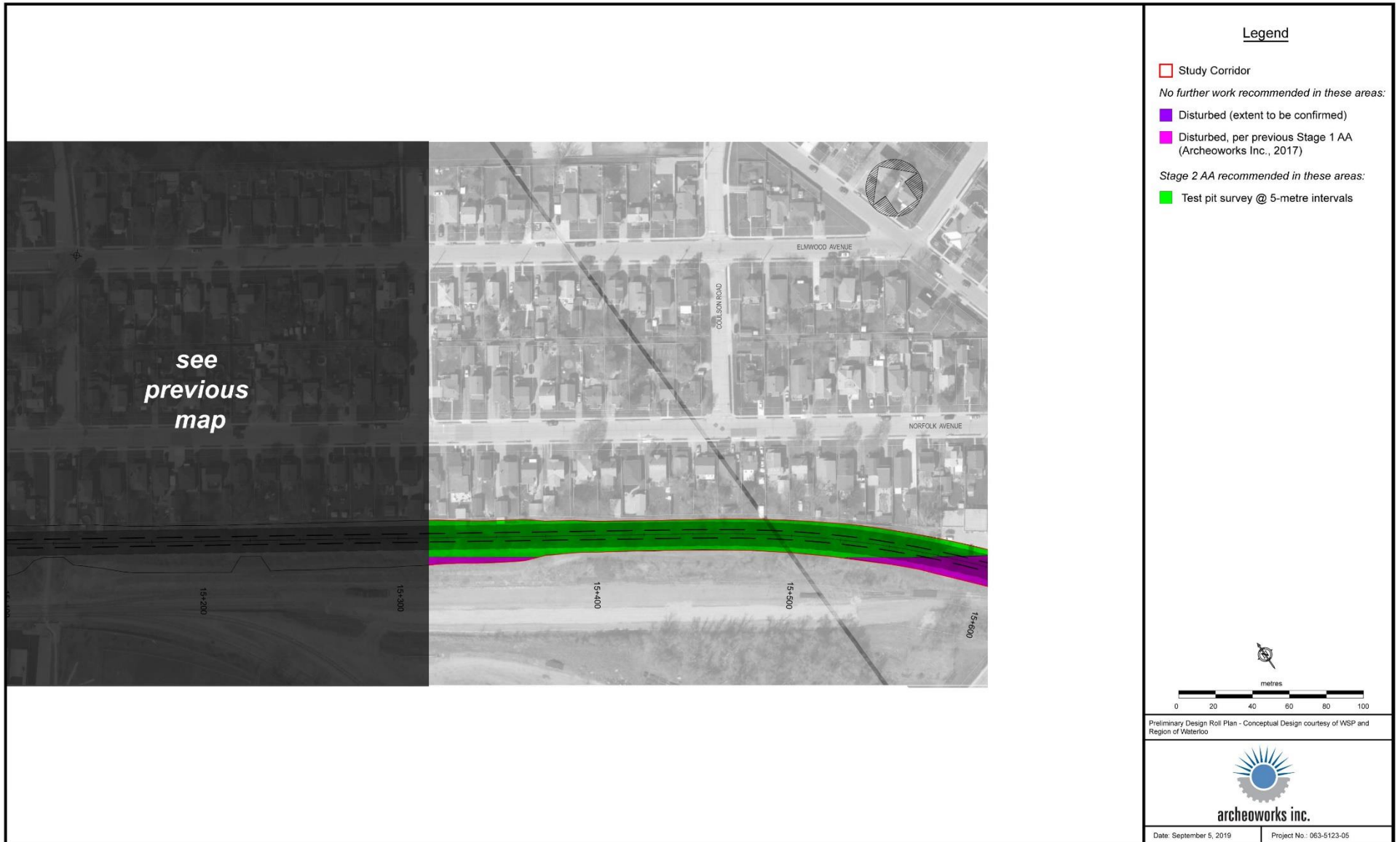
Map 28: Stage 1 AA results – Hespeler Road

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



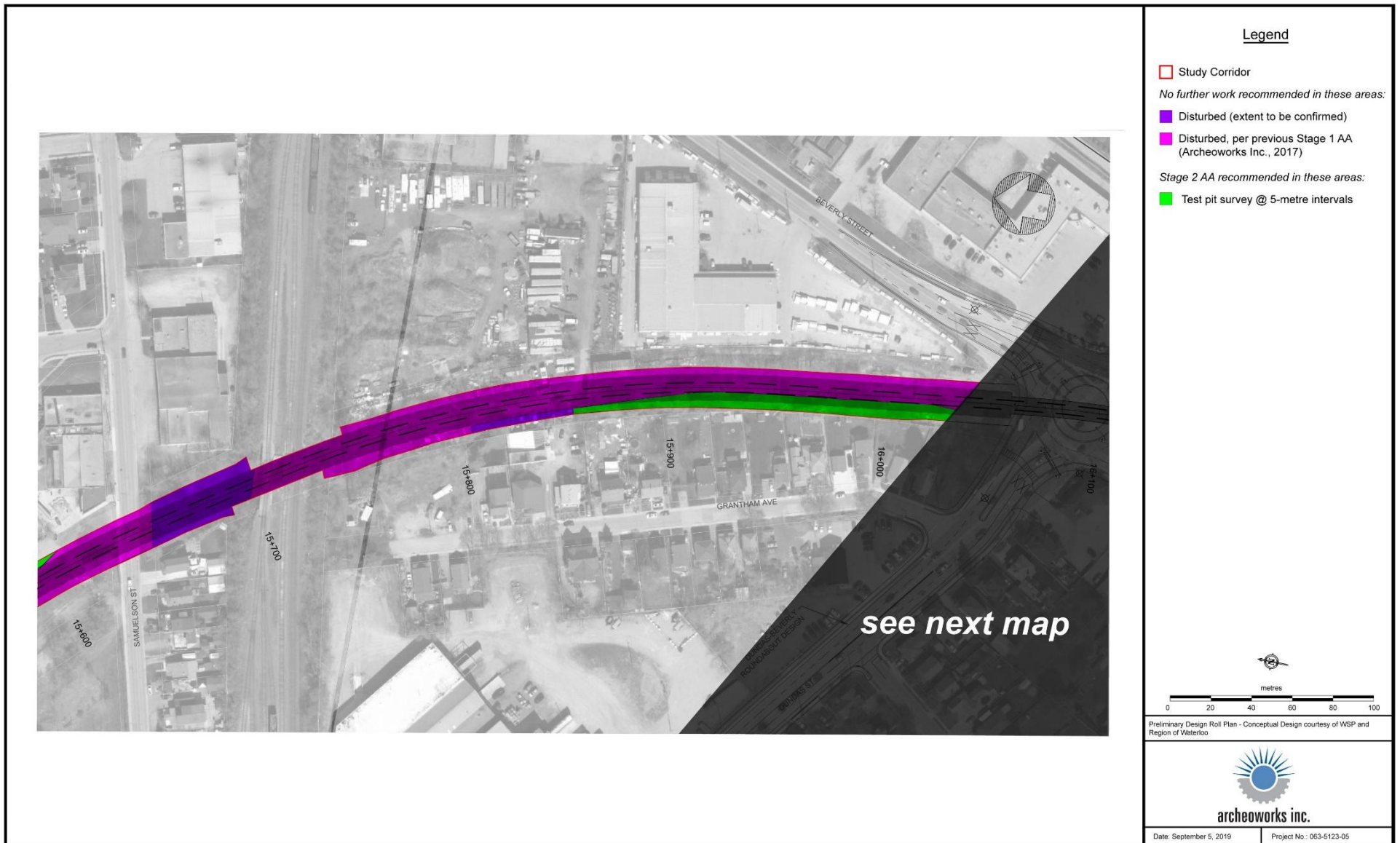
Map 29: Stage 1 AA results – Delta

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



Map 30: Stage 1 AA results – Delta

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



Map 31: Stage 1 AA results – Delta

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



Map 32: Stage 1 AA results – Beverly Street

STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO



Map 33: Stage 1 AA results – Beverly Street

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Known archaeological sites within 300 m?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
Physical Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
2	Is there water on or near the property?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study corridor (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres of the study corridor (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
6	Is there a known burial site or cemetery that is registered with the Cemeteries Regulation Unit on or directly adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, food extraction areas, raw material outcrops, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Associated with historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridor, etc.) within 100 metres of the property	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
10	Contains property designated or listed under the Ontario Heritage Act		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
11	Local knowledge (aboriginal communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	Parts of the study corridor exhibit recent ground disturbance.			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX C: DESIGNATED AND LISTED HERITAGE PROPERTIES WITHIN THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE CITY OF KITCHENER

Table C1: Heritage Resources within the Study Corridor

Address	Description	Heritage Status
CAMBRIDGE		
154 Eagle Street South	King/Chopin Study. ca.1905. 1 1/2 storey stone farmhouse	Listed
156 Eagle Street South	Dilse Report, p. 60	Listed
155 Chopin Drive	King/Chopin Study. ca.1880. One and a half story vernacular with Georgian elements.	Listed
225 Chopin Drive	King/Chopin Study. ca. 1905, 2 storey wood frame/brick façade, Queen Anne Revival.	Listed
56 Dickson Street	Galt Fire Hall, red brick, Landmark Series	Designated – Part IV
62 Dickson Street	P.U.C. Building 1921. Buff brick, 3 storey. David Durward Centre	Designated – Part IV
234 Eagle Street North	King/Chopin Study. C. 1870-1896. 1 1/2 storey wood frame vernacular style with painted brick façade	Listed
704 Eagle Street North	Pattinson House, red brick, now Golden Years Nursing Home	Listed
246 Fountain Street South	Yellow brick, apartments	Designated – Part IV
185 King Street East	Old Guggisburg chair factory 1838, Landmark Series	Listed
204 King Street East	Dilse report, p. 59, Landmark Series	Listed
210 King Street East	Dilse report, p. 59, Landmark Series	Listed
223 King Street East	Clare House, industrial, stone, Landmark Series	Designated – Part IV
234 King Street East	Dilse report. P. 60, Fox's Lair	Listed
138 Main Street	Landmark Series	Listed
206 Queenston Road	Landmark Series	Listed
231 Queenston Road	Landmark Series, Frederick Clare house, brick	Listed
15 Wellington Street	First United Church, stone (was Presbyterian) Landmark Series	Listed

Table C2: Heritage Resources within 300 metres of the Study Corridor

Address	Description	Heritage Status
KITCHENER		
200 Fairway Road South	-	Non-Designated (or Listed)
4336 King Street East	-	Non-Designated (or Listed)
CAMBRIDGE		
17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 Ainslie Street North	Dando Block brick and stone, 1881-1882	Listed
49 Ainslie Street North	Wesley Church Rose Window. Constructed in 1879 of grey granite and broken course limestone. The rose window, measuring 14 feet in diameter, was designated in 1994 for its architectural value. Only the rose window is designated on this structure	Designated – Part IV

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO**

51 Ainslie Street North	Wesley House - old Addison House built by cabinet maker Alexander Addison c. 1847-1850. Georgian Revival style in broken course limestone.	Listed
55 Ainslie Street North	Wesley House - old Addison House built by cabinet maker Alexander Addison c. 1847-1850. Georgian Revival style in broken course limestone.	Listed
57 Ainslie Street North	Commercial, Italianate style c. 1880. Constructed in brick with quoining and double brackets on soffits. Brick is currently painted.	Listed
58 Ainslie Street North	1 storey stucco commercial building, c. 1870	Listed
58 Ainslie Street South	c. 1860. One and one half storey Georgian Revival, 3 bay façade. Constructed from granite rubblestone. Small additions to the rear.	Listed
71 and 73 Ainslie Street South	Semi-detached red brick, yellow brick feature work	Listed
75 and 77 Ainslie Street South	Semi-detached red brick, yellow brick feature work	Listed
79 and 81 Ainslie Street South	Semi-detached red brick, yellow brick feature work	Listed
245 Ainslie Street South	c. 1857, Italianate style constructed of granite with limestone quoins with protruding ground floor bay windows on front façade. Front door facing Ainslie was replaced years ago. Wall has been blocked up to accommodate a smaller door. Addition built to the north and solar panels on the east roofline. Enclosed exterior fire escape on Elliott Street façade	Listed
34 Beverly Street	House, stone 3 stories and mansard roof	Listed
37 Beverly Street	House, stone	Listed
41 Beverly Street	Double house	Listed
44 Beverly Street	Constructed c. 1857-1867 for Edward Robinson of ashlar granite block and rubblestone in the Georgian Revival style. Covered front porch, one over one windows and a centrally located pop-up dormer at the rear of the roofline elevation	Listed
46 and 48 Beverly Street	Double, semi-detached house yellow brick	Listed
58 Beverly Street	Galt Chemical Products Ltd. Industrial building. Constructed in 1902 of granite in the Georgian style for the Beaver Manufacturing Company which operated here until 1922. Embedded in the granite is heartstone, or heart shaped fossil material unique to the local area. The designation only include the original building, not the concrete block addition to the rear.	Designated – Part IV

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO**

82 Beverly Street	Formerly St. Patricks' Public School, currently St. Louis Adult Learning Centre (WCDSB)	Listed
93 Beverly Street	Cottage, stone front plastered	Listed
102 Beverly Street	Semi-detached, plastered	Listed
104 Beverly Street	Semi-detached, plastered	Listed
127 Beverly Street	Stone cottage	Listed
130 Beverly Street	Constructed c. 1880 of yellow brick in the Gothic Revival style. Two storeys with centrally located gable peak	Listed
105 and 152 Beverly Street	Constructed in 1874 of red polychromatic brick with yellow accents in the Italianate style. Built for James Woods, owner of Woods and Taylor Dry Goods store in Galt. Two storeys with soffit brackets and arched windows	Listed
31 and 33 Bruce Street	Constructed c. 1875 of heavily mortared granite with limestone quoins sills and lintels. It is a double, semi-detached stone cottage in the Ontario Cottage vernacular style.	Listed
54 Bruce Street	Constructed of limestone in 1859 for brothers Thomas and James Dalgleish, well respected stone masons in Galt. The house was completed in 1894 after several additions and modifications were made. Distinct features include round arched windows, verandah, turret at the rear of the building, oriel window on the upper floor of the front façade, and intricate wood paneling on the upper floor gables.	Listed
237 Chopin Drive	King/Chopin Study. One storey wood frame. C. 1880	Listed
251 Chopin Drive	King/Chopin Study. C. 1870. One storey wood frame with yellow brick façade.	Listed
258 Chopin Drive	King/Chopin Study. C. 1901, 1 1/2 storey, yellow brick Edwardian	Listed
40 Dickson Street	Market Building, red brick, Landmark Series	Designated – Part IV
46 Dickson Street	City Hall, stone, Landmark Series	Designated – Part IV
126 Dover Street South	Constructed in 1913 of red brick in the Queen Anne style	Listed
138 Dover Street South	h King/Chopin Study. C. 1915. 2 1/2 storey, brick, Dutch Colonial style	Listed
148 Dover Street South	Constructed in 1906 of red brick in the Richardson Romanesque/Queen Anne vernacular style. The interesting feature of this home is the “built in” bay window corners	Listed
226 Dover Street South	Constructed c. 1906 of yellow brick in the Italianate style. Decorative brock work above windows and decorative porch details	Listed

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO**

237 Dover Street South	Constructed of yellow brick in c. 1902. It is a 1 ½ storey Ontario Cottage Bungalow and was once the home of Lewis Edwin Wildfong, a contractor and painter who lived here from 1918 to 1955	Listed
238 Dover Street South	King/Chopin Study. C. 1907, 2 ½ storey red brick Edwardian	Listed
248 Dover Street South	King/Chopin Study. C. 1907, 2 ½ storey red brick Edwardian.	Listed
253 Dover Street South	Constructed of red brick c. 1905 in a simplified Queen Anne style	Listed
445 Dover Street North	Landmark Series	Listed
153 Fountain Street North	Landmark Series Dilse report, p.57	Listed
154 Fountain Street North, Cambridge	Landmark Series Dilse report, p.57	Listed
155 Fountain Street North	Landmark Series Dilse report, p.57: ca.1865, brick, Georgian	Designated – Part IV
163 Fountain Street North	Landmark Series	Listed
102 Fountain Street South	Preston Springs Gardens, stucco over brick, Landmark Series	Designated – Part IV
138 Fountain Street South	Commercial/residential brick and stone Gmelin's Saddle Shop, Landmark Series	Designated – Part IV
154 Fountain Street South	Landmark Series	Listed
285 Fountain Street South	Button factory, pink-yellow brick, Landmark Series	Listed
329 Fountain Street South	Residence, Doon brick, Forsyth Cottage, Landmark Series	Designated – Part IV
445 Fountain Street South	Landmark Series	Listed
457 Fountain Street South	Landmark Series	Listed
210 and 212 Hamilton Street	King/Chopin Study. c. 1905. 1 ½ storey wood frame duplex	Listed
216 Hamilton Street	King/Chopin Study. C. 1912. 2 ½ storey red brick L-shaped plan.	Listed
240 Hamilton Street	Landmark Series, Queen Anne style, red brick, c. 1890s	Listed
248 Hamilton Street	King/Chopin Study. c. 1908 1 ½ storey, brick, L-shaped plan	Listed
258 Hamilton Street	King/Chopin Study. c. 1889. One and an half storey wood frame farmhouse clad in painted brick.	Listed
304 and 306 Hamilton Street	King/Chopin Study. c. 1903. 2 storey wood frame residential duplex	Listed
305 Hamilton Street	King/Chopin Study. c. 1870. 1 ½ storey wood frame with yellow brick exterior	Listed
316 Hamilton Street	King/Chopin Study. c.1891-1896. 2 ½ storey yellow brick Queen Anne Revival	Listed
317 Hamilton Street	King/Chopin Study. c. 1895. 1 ½ storey concrete block house.	Listed
329 Hamilton Street	Landmark Series	Listed

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO**

338 Hamilton Street	King/Chopin Study. c. 1885. 2 storey rug brick with soffit modillions. Italianate influences.	Listed
339 Hamilton Street	King/Chopin Study. c. 1895. 1 ½ storey concrete block house.	Listed
354 Hamilton Street	King/Chopin Study. c. 1860. 1 ½ storey wood frame with stone addition at rear.	Listed
206 Hexam Street	Landmark Series, Foursquare style c. 1900s, painted red brick house	Listed
41 Hopeton Street	Residence, stone	Designated – Part IV
42 Hopeton Street	Residence, stone	Designated – Part IV
14 Kerr Street	Constructed c. 1886 of buff brick in the Gothic Revival style. The front façade feature a l/oiel de bouef window in the front gable.	Listed
450 King Street East	St. Paul’s United Church, stone, Landmark Series	Listed
465 King Street East	residence, Doon brick, Landmark Series	Designated – Part IV
506 King Street East	commercial, stone, Landmark Series	Designated – Part IV
536 King Street East	Commercial Block Between Argyle and Westminster Dr. Dilse report, p. 67	Listed
567 King Street East	Landmark Series	Listed
49 King Street West	Riverside Park Main Entrance Gates	Designated – Part IV
101 King Street West	CPR – Erb House/Triangle Traffic Services. 1850, brick, Georgian	Designated – Part IV
149 King Street West	-	Designated – Part IV
166 King Street West	Cherry-Taylor Flour Mills, site of Cambridge Mills 1806 “Oldest Place of Continuous Business in Waterloo Co.”	Designated – Part IV
11 Laurel Street	Gothic Revival style, mid 1800s, yellow brick residence	Listed
8 Main Street	Bank of Montreal, 1915, stone (faced). Landmark Series	Listed
Main Street Bridge	Constructed in 1931 of reinforced concrete with abutments made of limestone bedrock. It is one of three remaining bowstring style bridges left in Waterloo Region.	Designated – Part IV
11 Main Street	CIBC, commercial, stone. Landmark Series	Designated – Part IV
13 Main Street	Galt Block (HCD)	Designated – Part V
15 and 19 Main Street	Galt Block (HCD)	Designated – Part V
18 Main Street	Commercial, stone	Designated
20 and 22 Main Street	Commercial, stone	Designated
23 and 25 Main Street	Galt Block (HCD)	Designated – Part V
26 and 28 Main Street	McKenzie Block, 1863, commercial building, stone facade	Listed
29 Main Street	Galt Block (HCD)	Designated – Part V
31 Main Street	Galt Block (HCD)	Designated – Part V
30 Main Street	commercial building, stone, Wilkins Block, 1863 Landmark Series	Listed
33 Main Street	Galt Block (HCD)	Designated – Part V

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO**

34 Main Street	commercial building, stone, Wilkins Block, 1863 Landmark Series	Listed
35 and 37 Main Street	Galt Block (HCD)	Designated – Part V
36 Main Street	commercial building, stone, Wilkins Block, 1863 Landmark Series	Listed
38 Main Street	commercial building, stone, Wilkins Block, 1863 Landmark Series	Listed
40 Main Street	commercial building, stone. Landmark Series	Listed
43, 45, 47 and 49 Main Street	Galt Block, James Young building. Landmark Series	Listed
51 and 53 Main Street	Galt Block, 1st Osborne Block (HCD)	Designated – Part V
55, 57 and 61 Main Street	Galt Block, 2nd Osborne Block Landmark Series (HCD)	Designated – Part V
63, 65, 67 Main Street	Galt Block, Theron Buchanan Block (HCD)	Designated – Part V
69 Main Street	Galt Block, Theron Buchanan Block (HCD)	Designated – Part V
16 Maple Ridge Road	Landmark Series	Listed
21 Maple Ridge Road	James Sudden – Hall cottage, stone 1850s. Landmark Series	Listed
10 McKenzie Street	Double house, stone	Designated – Part IV
12 McKenzie Street	Double house, stone	Designated – Part IV
16 McKenzie Street	Residence, stone cottage	Designated – Part IV
26 McKenzie Street	House, stone	Listed
29 McKenzie Street	Residence, yellow brick. Landmark Series	Designated – Part IV
32 McKenzie Street	Honourable James Young’s House, “Thornhill” c. 1867. Landmark Series	Listed
168 Queenston Road	Dilse report, p. 60	Listed
212 Queenston Road	Landmark Series	Listed
218 Queenston Road	King/Chopin Study. c. 1890. 2 storey yellow brick, Italianate	Listed
230 Queenston Road	King/Chopin Study. c. 1855. 1 ½ storey wood frame clad in vinyl siding. Shed dormer addition to the front	Listed
242 Queenston Road	King/Chopin Study. c. 1880. 1 ½ storey, 3 bay design. Clad in vinyl siding	Listed
243 Queenston Road	Dilse report, p. 60 . c. 1870, Gothic Cottage style.	Listed
248 Queenston Road	King/Chopin Study. c. 1915. 2 ½ storey brick house with front roof gable.	Listed
254 Queenston Road	King/Chopin Study. c. 1880. 2 storey wood construction, clad in vinyl siding.	Listed
262 Queenston Road	King/Chopin Study. c. 1880. 1 ½ storey, possibly of log construction. Clad in vinyl siding.	Listed
306 Queenston Road	King/Chopin Study. c. 1905 – 1910. 2 storey wood frame with stucco cement.	Listed
320 Queenston Road	King/Chopin Study. c. 1855 and 1880. 1 storey stone building constructed about 1855 with 1 ½ storey brick addition built about 1880	Listed

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO**

358 Queenston Road	2 ½ storey stone done in Georgian style. c. 1850	Listed
406 Queenston Road	Landmark Series, Italianate style, two storey stucco residence, mid 1800s	Listed
407 Queenston Road	Landmark Series, Queen Anne style, two storey yellow brick residence, late 1800s to early 1900s	Listed
408 Queenston Road	yellow brick, “Mr. Preston’s” House Landmark Series	Designated Part IV
506 Queenston Road	house, red brick. Landmark Series	Listed
531 Queenston Road	Landmark Series	Listed
543 Queenston Road	Landmark Series, Queen Anne style, 2½ storey red brick residence	Listed
555 Queenston Road	house, clapboard. Landmark Series	Listed
17 Shade Street	Landmark Series, stone house	Listed
19 and 21 Shade Street	Dilse report, p. 100. Landmark Series Georgian, 2 storey, stone	Listed
22 Shade Street	Landmark Series, yellow and red brick two storey, Georgian style	Listed
23 Shade Street	Cottage, stone	Listed
31 Shade Street	Constructed c. 1878 of rubblestone and granite. It was the home of furniture maker and dry goods businessman Albert Willard who became Mayor of Galt in 1924.	Listed
98 Shade Street	Galt Arena Gardens, brick	Designated – Part IV
16 Spruce Street	Dilse report, p. 100	Listed
17 Spruce Street	Dilse report, p. 100	Listed
47 Spruce Street	Constructed in c.1853 of grey granite in the Gothic Revival style. Intricate carved detailing is found in the windows with paired wood soffit brackets. Front bay window displays original wood windows.	Listed
97 Spruce Street	Landmark Series	Listed
1 Valour Place	Constructed of stone and brick in 1914 as the Old Galt Armouries. It was built to be the home of the 29th Waterloo County Regiment to prep for WWI. It is now the headquarters of the Royal Highland Fusiliers. (Formerly 21 Mill Street)	Listed
4 Veterans Way	Formerly 82 Ainslie Street South. Constructed by Galt stone mason James Dagleish in 1850. Two storey Georgian Revival style in grey ashlar granite.	Listed
24 Veterans Way	Semi-detached stone house (formerly 96 Ainslie Street S.)	Listed
28 Veterans Way	Semi-detached stone house (formerly 98 Ainslie Street S.)	Listed
12 ½ Water Street South	Time Club, Old Post Office, stone	
14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 Water Street South	Commercial building, Imperial Block, red glazed brick (Carlton), 1887. Landmark Series	Listed
34 Water Street South	Old Firehall, 1870, stone	Listed

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE WATERLOO LRT TRANSIT PROJECT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
CITIES OF KITCHENER AND CAMBRIDGE, R.M. WATERLOO, ONTARIO**

36 and 38 Water Street South	Commercial, stone, Galt Woollens Factory, Landmark Series	Designated – Part IV
47 Water Street South	Cambridge Arts Theatre, brick, Landmark Series	Designated – Part IV
81 Water Street South	James Dalglish House, ca. 1850 stone Landmark Series	Designated – Part IV
84 Water Street South	commercial, stone cottage, Landreth Cottage, Landmark Series	Designated – Part IV
103 Water Street South	Two storey buff brick residence constructed c. 1885 for hotelier William Bernhardt.	Listed
132 Waterloo Street	Landmark Series	Listed
258 Waterloo Street	Landmark Series, Queen Anne style, clapboard siding house	Listed
35 Wellington Street	First United Church, 1863 house. Original clapboard church on site built by Absalom Shade in 1828.	Listed
44 Wellington Street	House on bank, lower and 1st floor of stone, 2nd floor plastered (now siding). Inside of house has remnant murals painted by Jack Baird for his brother Alex who owned the home. Jack Baird was a local artist who painting the murals inside the McDougall Cottage	Listed
50 Wellington Street	C. 1855 house on bank, 1st floor of stone, 2nd floor plastered (now covered in white vinyl siding)	Listed
53 Wellington Street	Roman Catholic Episcopal, Landmark Series	Listed
56 Wellington Street	Constructed c. 1900, two storey triplex clad in stucco.	Listed
60 and 62 Wellington Street	Two storey, brick, c. 1880	Listed
64 Wellington Street	Cottage, stone	Listed
69 Wellington Street	c. 1855 Classical Revival, William Tassie Residence	Designated – Part IV
84 Wellington Street	Judge Wm. Miller's House, ca. 1850 stone	Listed
323 William Street	Landmark Series	Listed
333 William Street	house, clapboard, Landmark Series	Listed
338 William Street	C. 1915, Arts and Crafts bungalow	Listed
406 William Street	Constructed c. 1885 of buff brick in the Italianate style. Two storeys.	Listed
530 William Street	residence, red brick	Designated – Part IV

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		063-5123-05		
Licensee:		Kassandra Aldridge (P439)		
MTCS PIF:		P439-0052-2019		
Document/ Material			Location	Comments
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2005/063-5123-05 - Waterloo Rapid Transit System/Stage 1 - 2018	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

Under the Section 14 of the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences issued under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, "the licensee shall hold in safekeeping all artifacts and records of archaeological fieldwork carried out under this licence, except where those artifacts and records are transferred by the licensee to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or the licensee is directed to deposit them in a public institution in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the Act." The collections are being stored at Archeoworks Inc. on the licensee's behalf.