

## **Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment 20 Scott Street**

Parts 1, 2 and 4 of Lots A, B and C, Registered Plan  
29A (Formerly in the Village of Grand Valley)  
Town of Grand Valley,  
Historical Lot 31, Concession 3 East Luther Township,  
County of Dufferin, Ontario

**Submitted to:**

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and

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

**Submitted by:**



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PIF Number: P017-0590-2017  
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**ORIGINAL REPORT**

August 28, 2017

## Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Hrycyna Law Group ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on a residential property located on parts 1, 2 and 4 of Lots A, B and C, Registered Plan 29A (Formerly in the Village of Grand Valley) Town of Grand Valley, Historical Lot 31, Concession 3 Luther Township, County of Dufferin, Ontario ('Study Area'). This assessment was undertaken in advance of a property severance. The assessment property ('Study Area') is an irregular L shape and measures 1.18 hectares. At the time of assessment, it comprised primarily of manicured lawn, a steeply sloped treed area and areas of previous disturbance including, two houses, a driveway, a sidewalk, and a shed. The Study Area is bound by Crozier Street to the west, Scott Street to the south, neighbouring residential properties to the north and southeast as well as a woodlot to the northeast. The limits of the Study Area were surveyed and marked with stakes by the Proponent prior to the assessment. Parts 1, 2 and 4 of Lots A, B and C, Registered Plan 29A were assessed and reported on.

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." To meet this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the pre-approval phase of the property severance under archaeological consulting license PO17 issued to Mr. Garth Grimes by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport ('MTCS') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the majority of the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. This area includes the manicured lawn within the Study Area. A Stage 2 assessment was recommended for this area. The remainder of the Study Area comprised a steeply sloped treed area and areas of previous disturbance including, two houses, a driveway, a sidewalk, and a shed.

The subsequent Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted on July 16, 2017. This investigation consisted of a standard test pit survey at five metre intervals across the manicured lawn and resulted in the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources. Given the results of the Stage 2 assessment, wherein no archaeological material was encountered, **no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

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

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## Acknowledgments

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

- Mr. Daniel Hrycyna of Hrycyna Law Group

## 1.0 Project Context

### 1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Hrycyna Law Group ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on a residential property located on parts 1, 2 and 4 of Lots A, B and C, Registered Plan 29A (Formerly in the Village of Grand Valley) Town of Grand Valley, Historical Lot 31, Concession 3 Luther Township, County of Dufferin, Ontario ('Study Area'). This assessment was undertaken in advance of a property severance. The assessment property ('Study Area') is an irregular L shape and measures 1.18 hectares (ha). At the time of assessment, it comprised primarily of manicured lawn, a steeply sloped treed area and areas of previous disturbance including, two houses, a driveway, a sidewalk, and a shed. The Study Area is bound by Crozier Street to the west, Scott Street to the south, neighbouring residential properties to the north and southeast as well as a woodlot to the northeast. The limits of the Study Area were surveyed and marked with stakes by the Proponent prior to the assessment. Parts 1, 2 and 4 of Lots A, B and C, Registered Plan 29A were assessed and reported on.

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." To meet this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the pre-approval phase of the property severance under archaeological consulting license PO17 issued to Mr. Garth Grimes by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport ('MTCS') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

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

The purpose of the Stage 1 assessment is to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

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

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

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

The purpose of the Stage 2 assessment is to provide an overview of archaeological resources within the Study Area and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest ('CHVI') and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial

standards and guidelines set out in the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 Assessment are as follows:

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

## 1.2 Historical Context

### 1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

Throughout the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Iroquois of the Five Nations sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolise the local fur trade as well as trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes. A series of bloody conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, were contested between the Iroquois and the French with their Huron and other Algonquian speaking allies of the Great Lakes region. Many communities were destroyed including the Huron, Neutral, Erie, Susquehannock, and Shawnee leaving the Iroquois as the dominant group in the region. By 1653 after repeated attacks, the Niagara peninsula and most of Southern Ontario had been vacated. By 1667, all members of the Five Nations had signed a peace treaty with the French and allowed their missionaries to visit their villages (Heidenreich 1990).

Ten years later, hostilities between the French and the Iroquois resumed after the latter formed an alliance with the British through an agreement known as the Covenant Chain (Heidenreich 1990). In 1696, an aging Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac et de Palluau, the Governor General of New France, rallied the Algonquin forces and drove the Iroquois out of the territories north of Lake Erie, as well as those west of present day Cleveland, Ohio. A second treaty was concluded between the French and the Iroquois in 1701, after which the Iroquois remained mostly neutral (Jamieson 1992:80; Noble 1978:161).

Throughout the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, various Iroquoian-speaking communities had been migrating into southern Ontario from New York State. In 1722, the Five Nations adopted the Tuscarora in New York becoming the Six Nations (Pendergast 1995:107). This period also marks the arrival of the Mississaugas into Southern Ontario and, in particular, the watersheds of the lower Great Lakes (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as told by Chief Robert Paudash suggest that the Mississaugas defeated the Mohawk nation, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario. Following this conflict, a peace treaty was negotiated and, at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Mississaugas settled permanently in Southern Ontario (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). Around this same time, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into southwestern Ontario (Feest and Feest 1978:778-779).

The study area first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record when the Chippewa First Nations entered into Treaty Number 18. Treaty Number 18 was

*...a provisional agreement made the 17th day of October, 1818 between the Honourable William Claus on behalf of His Majesty the King and the Principal Men of the Chippewa Nation of Indians, inhabiting the northern parts of the unpurchased lands, within the Home District, on consideration of a yearly payment of twelve hundred pounds by His Majesty to the Chippewa Indians, the said tract being described as follows: Bounded by the District of London on the west, by Lake Huron on the north, by the Penetanguishene purchase (made in 1815) on the east; by the south shore of Kempenfeldt Bay; the western shore of Lake Simcoe and Cooks Bay and the Holland River to the north west angle of the Township of King.*

Morris 1943:23-24

The size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture in Southern Ontario began to shift with the establishment of

European settlers. Despite the inevitable encroachment of European settlers on previously established Aboriginal territories, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout Southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

### **1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources**

The current Study Area occupies parts 1, 2 and 4 of Lots A, B and C, Registered Plan 29A (Formerly in the Village of Grand Valley) Town of Grand Valley, Historical Lot 31, Concession 3 Luther Township, County of Dufferin, Ontario.

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

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

As population levels in Upper Canada increased, smaller and more manageable administrative bodies were needed resulting in the establishment of many new counties and townships. As part of this realignment, the boundaries of the Home and Western Districts were shifted and the London and Niagara Districts were established. Under this new territorial arrangement, the Study Area became part of West Riding in the Home District (Archives of Ontario 2009).

Dufferin County is situated on the highest plateau of land in the province and forms the watershed for most of the productive agricultural land in southwestern Ontario. The headwaters of several key rivers area located in the county including the Grand, Saugeen, Nottawasaga, Credit and Humber Rivers (Mika and Mika 1977:582).

Dufferin County, which is comprised of the townships of Amaranth, East Garafraxa, East Luther, Melancthon, Mono, and Mulmur, did not exist as a county prior to 1879. Before this date, Melancthon and the Village of Shelburne were located in Grey County; Mono and Mulmur Townships formed part of Simcoe County; and Amaranth, and parts of Garafraxa and Luther were included in Wellington County (Mika and Mika 1977:582).

The survey of Luther Township was first started in 1837 by Louis Burwell, P.L.S. and was completed between 1854 and 1855 by William McPhillips. East Luther was initially part of the Township of Luther, which was established in 1821 and was named after Martin Luther, the 16<sup>th</sup> century leader of the German Reformation (Mika and Mika 1977:619). The first settlers in East Luther include Richard Joice, Samuel Stuckey and Richard Ponsford. They settled in the southeast corner of the township, near the present location of the Town of Grand Valley. The settlement of Grand Valley quickly developed into the commercial centre of the township and was aided in this development by the arrival of the railway in 1870. Settlement in the Luther Marsh areas occurred half a century later than settlement in the Grand River area due to the swampy nature of the land (Ministry of Natural Resources 2010). The Luther Marsh area was considered to be “unbroken wilderness” until 1853, when the first large group of settlers arrived from the British Isles. The Township of Luther was included in Wellington County until 1860 and was later divided in to East and West Luther Townships. The Township of East Luther became part of the new Dufferin County in 1883. Early 20<sup>th</sup> century settlements in East Luther Township include Colbeck, Wesley, Monticello, Leggatt, Tarbert, and Peepabun.



The *Map of the County of Wellington ('Historical Atlas')*, demonstrates the extent to which Luther Township had been settled by 1877 (Walker & Miles 1877; Figure 2). Landowners are listed for every lot within the township, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

According to the *Historical Atlas* map of Luther Township, Lot 31, Concession 3 was owned by J. Scott. No orchards are illustrated on the lot; however, two structures area listed on this property and Luther P.O. is located on the adjacent property on Lot 31, Concession 3. Furthermore, the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway can be observed to east of the Study Area running north-south between Concessions 1 and 2 through the township (Walker & Miles 1877; Figure 2).

Although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the current *Historical Atlas* map of Luther Township (Walker & Miles 1877; Figure 2), it should be recognized that historical county atlases were funded by subscriptions fees and were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

## 1.3 Archaeological Context

### 1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area is an irregular L shape and measures 1.18ha. At the time of assessment, it comprised primarily of manicured lawn, a steeply sloped treed area and areas of previous disturbance including, two houses, a driveway, a sidewalk, and a shed. The Study Area is bound by Crozier Street to the west, Scott Street to the south, neighbouring residential properties to the north and southeast as well as a woodlot to the northeast. The limits of the Study Area were surveyed and marked with stakes by the Proponent prior to the assessment. Parts 1, 2 and 4 of Lots A, B and C, Registered Plan 29A were assessed and reported on. The majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is located within the Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:130 - 131). This is a gently undulating till plain punctuated by small to moderate sized groups of drumlins oriented to the southeast. A large portion of the plain is fluted by shallow glacially created scars. Morainic ridges define the eastern boundary of the till plain.

The closest source of potable water is the Grand River, which runs approximately 465 metres (m) to the northeast of the Study Area.

### 1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

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

**Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Luther Township**

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500 – 7000 BC	Paleo Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500 - 1000 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter gatherers
1000 - 400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery



Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
400 BC – AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
AD 800 - 1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300 - 1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large palisaded villages
AD 1400 - 1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

### 1.3.3 Previously Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB (Government of Ontario n.d.) is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometres (km) east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is within Borden Block AlHb.

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

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are three archaeological sites registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area (

Table 2). Two of the sites are Euro-Canadian, one dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (AlHb-6) the other to the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century (AlHb-10). AlHb-11 is a pre-contact Aboriginal site dating to the Paleo Indian period. No further information for these sites is available.

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

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Site Type	Source
AlHb-6	Location 2	19 <sup>th</sup> century	unknown	Golder Associates Ltd. 2010
AlHb-10	Location 1	19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	unknown	Golder Associates Ltd. 2010
AlHb-11	Burnside 1	Paleo Indian	unknown	Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. 2006

The best of Detritus' knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted within 50m of the Study Area. It should be noted, however, that previous archaeological assessments (Stage 1 and 2) may have been conducted within 50m of the Study Area, however, if no archaeological resources were registered with the MTCS, no notification on any such previous assessment is provided to consultant archaeologists.

### 1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the Study Area. These variables include proximity to previously identified

archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

Distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

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

As was discussed above, the closest source of potable water is the Grand River, which runs approximately 465m to the northeast of the Study Area.

The primary soils within the Study Area have been documented as being suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal practices. Add to this discussion the presence of one pre-contact Aboriginal site registered within 1km of the Study Area and the Aboriginal archaeological potential is judged to be moderate to high.

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

The *Historical Atlas* map of Luther Township (Figure 2; Walker & Miles 1877), demonstrates that Luther Township was densely occupied by Euro-Canadian farmers by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today. Considering also the proximity of the Study Area to the early community of Luther as well as the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, and add to that the two sites registered within 1km of the Study Area and the Euro-Canadian archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

When the above listed criteria are applied to the Study Area, the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high.

## 2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the current Study Area was conducted under archaeological consulting license PO17 issued to Mr. Garth Grimes by the MTCS (PO17-0590-2017). The Study Area is an irregular L shape and measures 1.18ha. At the time of assessment, it comprised primarily of manicured lawn, a steeply sloped treed area and areas of previous disturbance including, two houses, a driveway, a sidewalk, and a shed. The Study Area is bound by Crozier Street to the west, Scott Street to the south, neighbouring residential properties to the north and southeast as well as a woodlot to the northeast. The limits of the Study Area were surveyed and marked with stakes by the Proponent prior to the assessment. Parts 1, 2 and 4 of Lots A, B and C, Registered Plan 29A were assessed and reported on.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the majority of the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. This area includes the manicured lawn within the Study Area. A Stage 2 assessment was recommended for this area. The remainder of the Study Area a steeply sloped treed area and areas of previous disturbance including, two houses, a driveway, a sidewalk, and a shed.

The subsequent Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted on July 16, 2017. The weather during the assessment was partly cloudy and hot. During the Stage 2 field work, assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Photos 1 to 12 demonstrate the current land conditions throughout the Study Area, including areas that met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment and areas that are previously disturbed as per Section 7.8.6, Standards 1a and b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Approximately 55% of the Study Area consisted of manicured lawn that was inaccessible for ploughing. This area was subject to a standard test pit survey at 5m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 1 to 7). Test pits were excavated to within 1m of all standing structures as per Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All test pits were approximately 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and were excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil. The soils were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil from the test pits was screened through six-millimetre (mm) hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. Test pits ranged in depth from 30 to 35cm and contained a single stratigraphic layer; considering that each test was excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil, this observed soil layer ranged in depth from 25 to 30cm. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were identified during the test pit survey.

The remaining 45% of the Study Area was evaluated as having no potential based on physical features on no or low potential and the identification of extensive land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources as per Section 2.1, Standards 2a(iii) and 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). These areas of steep slope and deep disturbance included a treed area and two houses, a driveway, a sidewalk, and a shed. These areas were mapped and photo documented (Photos 8 to 12) in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

### 3.0 Record of Finds

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

**Table 3: Inventory of Document Record**

<b>Document Type</b>	<b>Current Location of Document Type</b>	<b>Additional Comments</b>
1 Page of Field Notes	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Maps provided by the Client	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Field Map	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file
43 Digital Photographs	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file

No archaeological resources were identified within the Study Area therefore no material culture was collected. As a result, no storage arrangements were required.

## 4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on a residential property located on parts 1, 2 and 4 of Lots A, B and C, Registered Plan 29A (Formerly in the Village of Grand Valley) Town of Grand Valley, Historical Lot 31, Concession 3 Luther Township, County of Dufferin, Ontario ('Study Area'). This assessment was undertaken in advance of a property severance. The assessment property ('Study Area') is an irregular L shape and measures 1.18ha. At the time of assessment, it comprised primarily of manicured lawn, a steeply sloped treed area and areas of previous disturbance including, two houses, a driveway, a sidewalk, and a shed. The Study Area is bound by Crozier Street to the west, Scott Street to the south, neighbouring residential properties to the north and southeast as well as a woodlot to the northeast. The limits of the Study Area were surveyed and marked with stakes by the Proponent prior to the assessment. Parts 1, 2 and 4 of Lots A, B and C, Registered Plan 29A were assessed and reported on.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that portions of the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and were recommended for Stage 2 assessment. This area of potential was limited to the manicured lawn of the Study Area. The Stage 2 assessment, involving a test pit survey at 5m intervals, was conducted on July 16, 2017 and resulted in the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources.

## 5.0 Recommendations

No archaeological resources were documented during the Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area. Therefore, **no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

## 6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c o.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

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

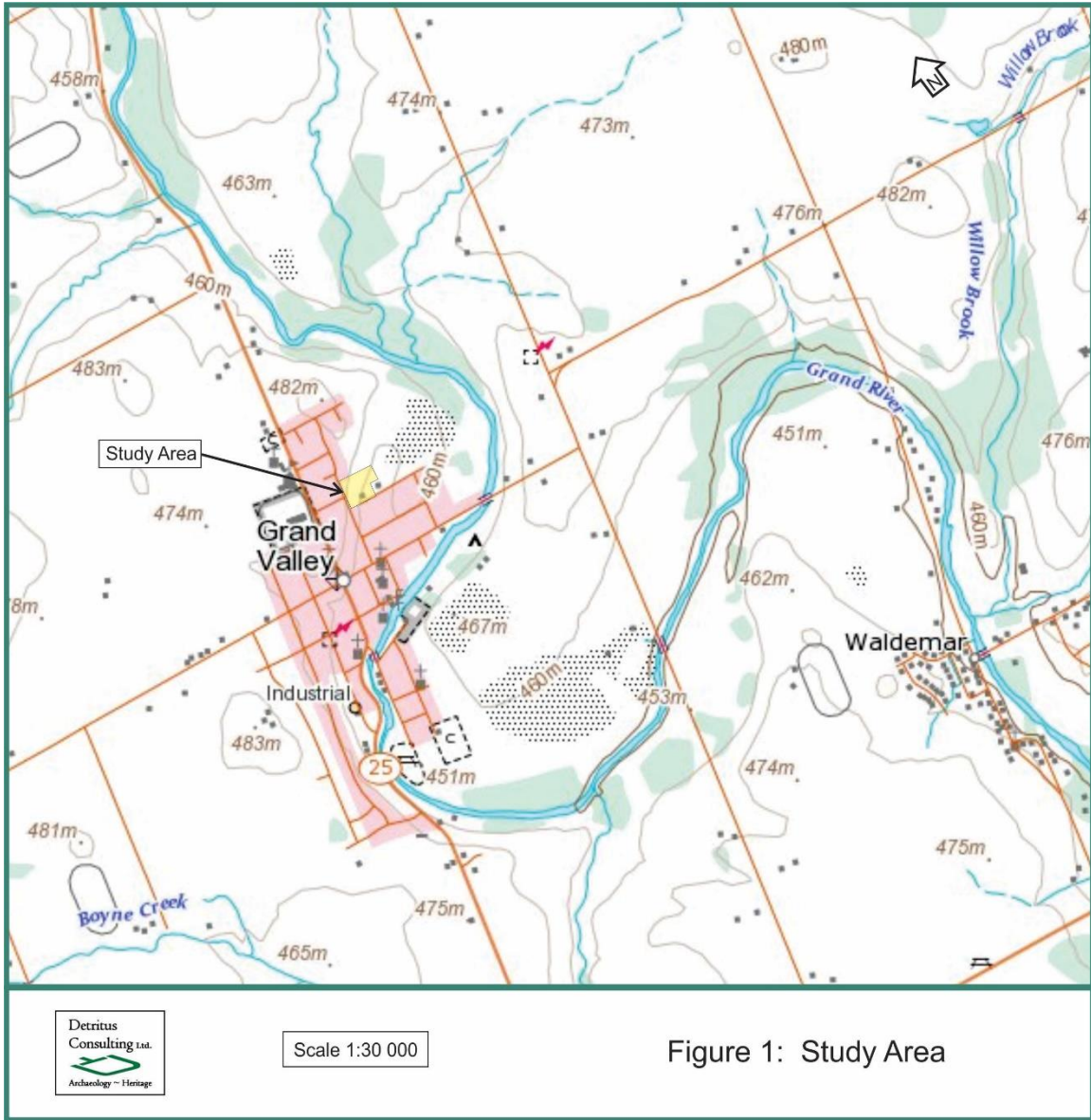


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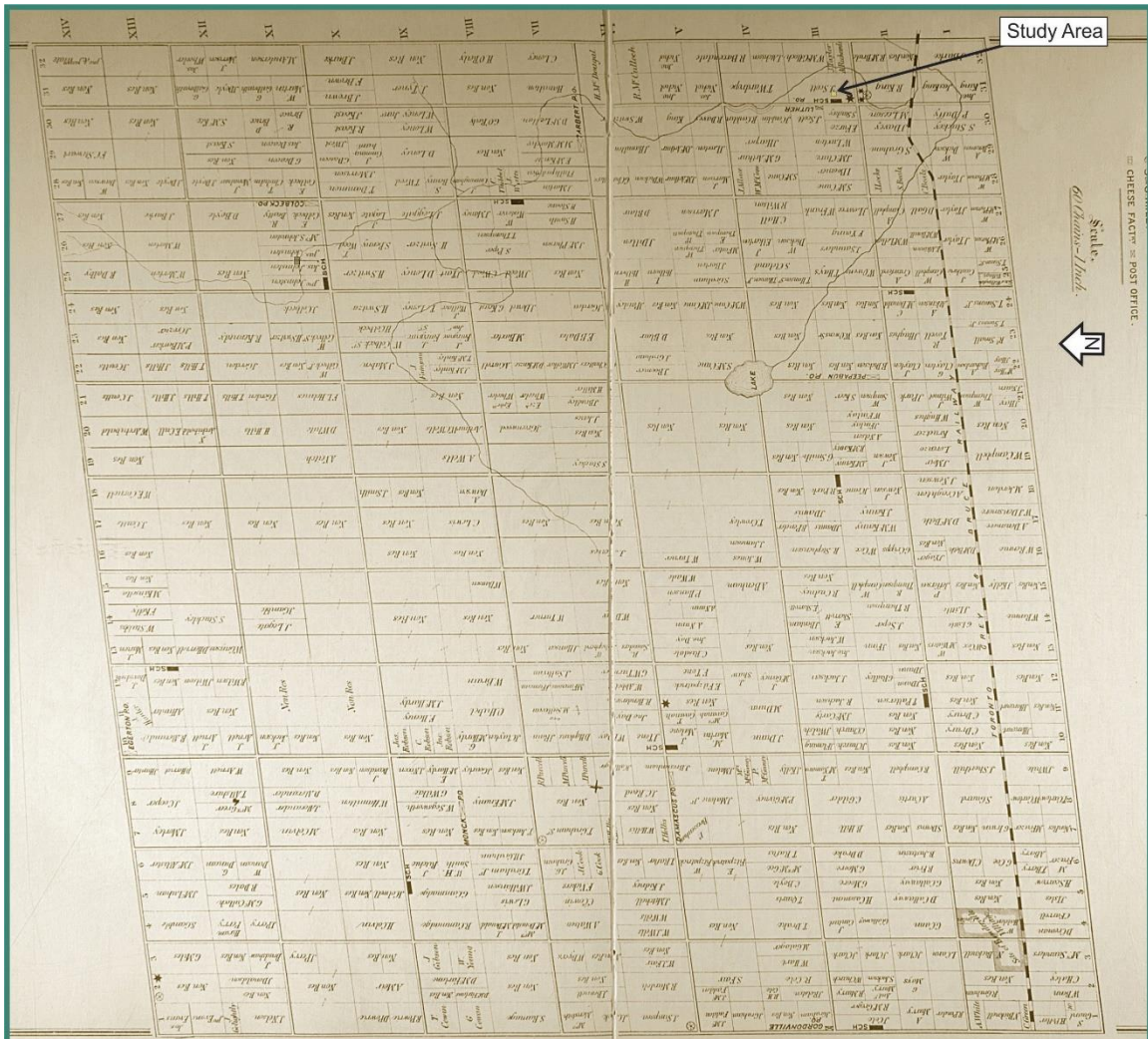
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## 8.0 Maps





Stage 1-2, 20 Scott Street, Town of Grand Valley



Not to Scale

Figure 2: Portion of the 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Luther Township

Stage 1-2, 20 Scott Street, Town of Grand Valley







## 9.0 Images

**Photo 1: Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, facing northwest**



**Photo 2: Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, facing south**



**Photo 3: Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, facing southeast**



**Photo 4: Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing north**



**Photo 5: Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing east**



**Photo 6: Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing east**





**Photo 7: Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing west**



**Photo 8: Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing northwest**



**Photo 9: Steeply Sloped Not Assessed, facing southeast**



**Photo 10: Steeply Sloped Not Assessed, facing north**



**Photo 11: Disturbed Two Houses, a Shed and a Driveway Not Assessed, facing northeast**



**Photo 12: Disturbed House Not Assessed, facing northwest**

