ARCHAEOLOGY | HERITAGE | OUTREACH | EDUCATION

Draft

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments
Kissing Bridge Trailway Bridge over Conestoga River - Replacement
Township of Wellesley
Regional Municipality of Waterloo
Lot 17, Concession 14 Western Division
Geographic Township of Wellesley
Former County of Waterloo

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PIF #P007-1673-2026
ARA File #2025-0349

04/09/2026

Original Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in August 2025, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of lands with the potential to be impacted by the replacement of the Kissing Bridge over the Conestoga River located on part of Lot 17, Concession 14 Western Division in the Geographic Township of Wellesley, County of Waterloo. The assessment was triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Environment Assessment Act*. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted in May and July 2026 under Project Information Form #P007-1673-2026. The investigation was limited to the project lands and a 10 m buffer, as the remainder of the property will not be impacted. Given that all site alterations will be restricted to these lands, a reduction of the study area was warranted. The approval authority confirmed that they are not allowing impacts, alterations or soil disturbances beyond this area. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. At the time of assessment, the study area consisted of trail through a wooded area and wetland.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials. It is recommended that no further assessment be required within the study area.

The remainder of the property does not require additional assessment as part of the subject project. These lands were not assessed and may require further assessment if any other site alterations are contemplated in the future. Potential modelling and recommendations for the remainder of the property would be addressed at that time as part of the associated project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY **I**
ABBREVIATIONS **III**
PERSONNEL **IV**
ENGAGED GROUPS **IV**

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT **1**
1.1 Development Context 1
1.2 Historical Context 2
1.2.1 Settlement History 2
1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact 2
1.2.1.2 Post-Contact 3
1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use 4
1.2.2.1 Overview 4
1.2.2.2 Mapping and Imagery Analysis 4
1.3 Archaeological Context 5
1.3.1 Condition of the Property 5
1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites 5
1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work 6
2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY **7**
2.1 Background 7
2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection) 7
2.3 Analysis and Conclusions 7
3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT **9**
3.1 Field Methods 9
3.2 Record of Finds 10
3.3 Analysis and Conclusions 10
4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS **11**
5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION **12**
6.0 IMAGES **13**
7.0 MAPS **15**
8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES **23**

IMAGES

Image 1: Disturbed Lands 13
Image 2: Permanently Wet Lands 13
Image 3: Sloped Lands 13
Image 4: Test Pit Survey 13
Image 5: Test Pit Survey 14
Image 6: Test Pit Survey 14

MAPS

Map 1: Location of the Study Area 15
Map 2: *Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West* (1861) 16
Map 3: *Map of Wellesley Township* (1881) 17
Map 4: Topographic Map (1936) 18
Map 5: Aerial Photography (1954) 19
Map 6: Aerial Photography (1967, 1985) 20
Map 7: Aerial Photography (1990, 1993) 21
Map 8: Features of Potential 22

TABLES

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History 2
Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History 3
Table 3: Documentary Record 10

ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
MCM – Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
PIF – Project Information Form
S&Gs – Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

PERSONNEL

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ENGAGED GROUPS

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Six Nations Lands & Resources Office
Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council
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Field Representative: Harmony Burning, Colter Martin

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in August 2025, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of lands with the potential to be impacted by the replacement of the Kissing Bridge over the Conestoga River located on part of Lot 17, Concession 14 Western Division in the Geographic Township of Wellesley, County of Waterloo. The assessment was triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the Environment Assessment Act. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The study area consists of an irregular parcel of land with an area of 4.54 ha (Map 1). This parcel is generally bounded by Township Road 4A to the west, and forested lands to the north, south and east. In legal terms, the study area falls on part of Lot 17, Concession 14 Western Division in the Geographic Township of Wellesley, former Waterloo County. The Crown obtained these lands from the Mississaugas as part of a much larger purchase in 1784, but there were uncertainties relating to the area involved. The extent of the cession was clarified during the Between the Lakes Purchase (Treaty 3) in 1792.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted in May and July 2026 under Project Information Form (PIF) #P007-1673-2026. The investigation was limited to the project lands and a 10 m buffer, as the remainder of the property will not be impacted. Given that all site alterations will be restricted to these lands, a reduction of the study area was warranted. The approval authority confirmed that they are not allowing impacts, alterations or soil disturbances beyond this area. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. In compliance with the objectives set out in Section 1.0 and Section 2.0 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (*S&Gs*), the investigation was carried out in order to:

- Provide information concerning the geography, history and current land condition of the study area;
- Determine the presence of known archaeological sites in the study area;
- Evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the study area;
- Empirically document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- Determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- Recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies, if any archaeological resources requiring further assessment are identified.

The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein and enter the report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. A Record of Indigenous Engagement is included in the project report package in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 7.6.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

1.2 Historical Context

After a century of archaeological work in southern Ontario, scholarly understanding of the historical usage of the area has become very well-developed. With occupation beginning in the Palaeo period approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian histories. Section 1.2.1 summarizes the region's settlement history, whereas Section 1.2.2 documents the study area's past and present land uses. No previous archaeological reports containing relevant background information were identified during the research component of the study.

1.2.1 Settlement History

1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact

The Pre-Contact history of the region is lengthy and rich, and a variety of Indigenous groups inhabited the landscape. Archaeologists generally divide this vibrant history into three main periods: Palaeo, Archaic and Woodland. Each of these periods comprise a range of discrete sub-periods characterized by identifiable trends in material culture and settlement patterns, which are used to interpret past lifeways. The principal characteristics of these sub-periods are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History
(Wright 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Warrick 2000; Munson and Jamieson 2013)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Palaeo	9000–8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Small bands; Mobile hunters and gatherers; Utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; Fluted points
Late Palaeo	8400–7500 BC	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; Continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted points
Early Archaic	7500–6000 BC	Side-notched, Corner-notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate traditions; Growing diversity of stone tool types; Heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels)
Middle Archaic	6000–2500 BC	Stemmed (Kirk, Stanly/Neville), Brewerton Side- and Corner-Notched traditions; Reliance on local resources; Populations increasing; More ritual activities; Fully ground and polished tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools
Late Archaic	2500–900 BC	Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee) and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions; Less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; True cemeteries appear; Stone pipes emerge; Long-distance trade (marine shells and galena)
Early Woodland	900–400 BC	Meadowood tradition; Crude cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people
Middle Woodland	400 BC–AD 600	Saugeen tradition; Stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen projectile points; Cobble spall scrapers; Seasonal settlements and resource utilization; Post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries and rectangular structures identified
Middle/Late Woodland Transition	AD 600–900	Princess Point tradition; Cord roughening, impressed lines and punctate designs on pottery; Adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; Oval houses and 'incipient' longhouses; First palisades; Villages with 75 people
Late Woodland (Early)	AD 900–1300	Glen Meyer tradition; Settled village-life based on agriculture; Small villages (0.4 ha) with 75–200 people and 4–5 longhouses; Semi-permanent settlements
Late Woodland (Middle)	AD 1300–1400	Uren and Middleport traditions; Classic longhouses emerge; Larger villages (1.2 ha) with up to 600 people; More permanent settlements (30 years)
Late Woodland (Late)	AD 1400–1600	Pre-Contact Neutral tradition; Larger villages (1.7 ha); Examples up to 5 ha with 2,500 people; Extensive croplands; Also hamlets, cabins, camps and cemeteries; Potential tribal units; Fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods.

Although Iroquoian-speaking populations tended to leave a much more obvious mark on the archaeological record and are therefore emphasized in the Late Woodland entries above, it must be understood that Algonquian-speaking populations also represented a significant presence in southern Ontario. Due to the sustainability of their lifeways, archaeological evidence directly associated with the Anishinaabeg remains elusive, particularly when compared to sites associated with the more sedentary agriculturalists. Many artifact scatters in southern Ontario were likely camps, chipping stations or processing areas associated with the more mobile Anishinaabeg, utilized during their travels along the local drainage basins while making use of seasonal resources. This part of southern Ontario represents the ancestral territory of various Indigenous groups, each with their own land use and settlement pattern tendencies.

1.2.1.2 Post-Contact

The arrival of European explorers and traders at the beginning of the 17th century triggered widespread shifts in Indigenous lifeways and set the stage for the ensuing Euro-Canadian settlement process. Documentation for this period is abundant, ranging from the first sketches of Upper Canada and the written accounts of early explorers to detailed township maps and lengthy histories. The Post-Contact period can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events, and the principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History
(Smith 1846; Sutherland 1864; Coyne 1895; Lajeunesse 1960; Cumming 1972; Janusas 1988; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; Hayes 1997; Bloomfield 2006; AO 2022)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Exploration	Early 17th century	Brûlé explores southern Ontario in 1610/11; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, making contact with a number of Indigenous groups (including the Algonquin, Huron-Wendat and other First Nations); European trade goods become increasingly common and begin to put pressure on traditional industries
Increased Contact and Conflict	Mid- to late 17th century	Conflicts between various First Nations during the Beaver Wars result in numerous population shifts; European explorers continue to document the area, and many Indigenous groups trade directly with the French and English; 'The Great Peace of Montreal' treaty established between roughly 39 different First Nations and New France in 1701
Fur Trade Development	Early to mid-18th century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years' War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid- to late 18th century	*Royal Proclamation* of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties subsequently arranged by the Crown; First land cession under the new protocols is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in 1764; The Niagara Purchase (Treaty 381) in 1781 included this area
Loyalist Influx	Late 18th century	United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; Between the Lakes Purchase completed with the Mississaugas in 1784 and confirmed in 1792 (Treaty 3); Haldimand Proclamation of 1784 grants land to Six Nations (the Haldimand Tract), clarified by the Simcoe Patent (Treaty 4) in 1793; *Constitutional Act* of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Late 18th to early 19th century	Became part of York County's 'West Riding' in 1792; Brant surrenders Blocks 1–6 of the Haldimand Tract to the Crown in 1798; Became part of the Gore District and Halton County in 1816; Wellington District and Waterloo County created in 1840; Waterloo County independent after the abolition of the district system in 1849

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Township Formation	Early 19th century	The Township of Wellesley was named after Richard Wellesley, the eldest brother of the Duke of Wellington; Wellesley was initially set aside as a Clergy Reserve in 1792/1793, and the township was surveyed by William Walker in 1842–1843 and was opened for settlement shortly thereafter; Prior to the formal survey, however, settlers began arriving in the area in the 1820s and 1830s
Township Development	Mid-19th to early 20th century	The population of the township reached 37 in 1837, 254 in 1841 and 3,396 in 1850; By the mid-19th century, a total of 26,709 ha had been taken up in the township, 518 ha of which were under cultivation; The most prominent historic communities in the Township of Wellesley included Linwood, Hawkesville, Heidelberg, St. Clements, Bamberg, Wellesley and Crosshill

1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use

1.2.2.1 Overview

During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. Indigenous communities would have managed the landscape to some degree, particularly during the Late Woodland period when clearings were made for agriculture. During the early 19th century, Pennsylvania Mennonites and later Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and continued to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes.

1.2.2.2 Mapping and Imagery Analysis

In order to gain a general understanding of the study area's past land uses, two historical settlement maps, one topographic map, and five aerial images were examined during the research component of the study. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- *Tremaines' Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West* (1861) (OHCMP 2019);
- *Map of Wellesley Township., Ontario* (181) (LAC 2022);
- A topographic map from 1936 (OCUL 2022);
- Aerial images from 1954, 1967, 1985, 1990 and 1993 (UW 2016).

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 2–Map 7.

Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West (1861) suggests that the study area was occupied by Robinson Bulmer (Map 2). No structures are depicted in the vicinity of the study area, and Conestoga River is shown running through the project area. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont.* (1881) contributes little to the discussion beyond showing some settlement to the east of the study area (Map 3).

The topographic map from 1936 depicts the railway traversing the project area and the surrounding lands as wooded (Map 4). While the resolution of the 20th-century aerial images is relatively poor, they do reveal that this area remained undeveloped (Map 5–Map 7).

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted concurrently on May 28 and July 24 2026 under PIF #P007-1673-2026. ARA utilized an Apple iPhone X with a built-in GPS/GNSS receiver during the investigation (UTM17/NAD83). The limits of the study area were confirmed using project-specific GIS data translated into GPS points for reference in the field, in combination with aerial imagery showing physical features in relation to the subject lands.

The archaeological context of any given study area must be informed by 1) the condition of the property as found (Section 1.3.1), 2) a summary of registered or known archaeological sites located within a minimum 1 km radius (Section 1.3.2) and 3) descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the property (Section 1.3.3).

1.3.1 Condition of the Property

The study area lies within the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest region, which is a transitional zone between the southern deciduous forest and the northern boreal forest. This forest extends along the St. Lawrence River across central Ontario to Lake Huron and west of Lake Superior along the border with Minnesota, and its southern portion extends into the more populated areas of Ontario. This forest is dominated by hardwoods, featuring species such as maple, oak, yellow birch, white and red pine. Coniferous trees such as white pine, red pine, hemlock and white cedar commonly mix with deciduous broad-leaved species, such as yellow birch, sugar and red maples, basswood and red oak (MNRF 2022).

In terms of local physiography, the subject lands fall within the Oxford Till Plain. This region occupies a central position in the peninsula of southwestern Ontario and covers over 156,000 ha. The surface is drumlinized, with good drumlins south of Woodstock and faint drumlins and flutings farther north. The till consists of a pale brown calcareous loam in which limestone is the dominant material, although grey or pale brown dolostone also occurs (Chapman and Putnam 1984:143–144). Although once restricted to the area southwest of the Waterloo Hills, this region has been expanded to include the plain between Waterloo in the south and Alma in the north.

The subject lands fall within the Conestogo River Watershed, which is under the jurisdiction of the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA 2020). Specifically, the study area is traversed by the Conestogo River and two instances of the Conestogo River, 2 wetland complexes, and 182 m north of an unnamed pond

At the time of assessment, the study area consisted of a raised trail running through a wooded area. Soil conditions were ideal for the activities conducted. No unusual physical features were encountered that affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features (e.g., dense root mats, boulders, rubble, etc.).

1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports were consulted to determine whether any registered or known archaeological resources occur within a 1 km radius of the study area. The available search facility did not return any sites

within a 1 km radius (the facility returns sites in a rectangular area, rather than a radius, potentially resulting in results beyond the specified distance). No unregistered sites were identified within a 1 km radius of the study area.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

Reports documenting assessments conducted within the subject lands and assessments that resulted in the discovery of sites within adjacent lands were sought during the research component of the study. In order to ensure that all relevant past work was identified, an investigation was launched to identify reports involving assessments within 50 m of the study area. The investigation determined that there are no available reports documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 Background

The Stage 1 assessment involved background research to document the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area. This desktop examination included research from archival sources, archaeological publications and online databases. It also included the analysis of a variety of historical maps and aerial imagery. The results of the research conducted for the background study are summarized below.

With occupation beginning approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact histories (Section 1.2). Artifacts associated with Palaeo, Archaic, Woodland and Early Contact traditions are well-attested in the City of Kitchener, and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites dating to pre-1900 and post-1900 contexts are likewise common. The absence of previously identified sites in the surrounding area does not negate the desirability of this locality for early settlement (Section 1.3.2). Background research did not identify any areas of previous assessment within the study area (Section 1.3.3).

The natural environment of the study area would have been attractive to both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian populations as a result of proximity to Conestogo. The original soils would have likely been ideal for agriculture, and the diverse local vegetation would also have encouraged settlement throughout Ontario's lengthy history. Euro-Canadian populations would have been particularly drawn to the adjacent historical thoroughfares.

In summary, the background study included an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (within at least a 1 km radius), the consideration of previous local archaeological fieldwork (within at least a 50 m radius), the analysis of historical maps (at the most detailed scale available) and the study of aerial imagery. ARA therefore confirms that the standards for background research set out in Section 1.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* were met.

2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)

Since the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were carried out concurrently, a separate property inspection was not completed as part of the Stage 1 background study. Instead, the visual inspection was conducted over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, in keeping with the concepts set out in Section 2.1 Standards 2a–b of the 2011 *S&Gs*. The specific field methods utilized during the visual inspection and the weather and lighting conditions at the time of assessment are summarized in Section 3.0 (Stage 2).

2.3 Analysis and Conclusions

In addition to relevant historical sources and the results of past archaeological assessments, the archaeological potential of a property can be assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Section 1.3.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* recognizes the following features or characteristics as indicators of archaeological potential: previously identified sites, water sources (past and present), elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, resource areas, areas of Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes, listed or designated

properties, historic landmarks or sites, and areas that local histories or informants have identified with possible sites, events, activities or occupations.

The Stage 1 assessment resulted in the identification of several features of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the study area. The closest and most relevant indicators of archaeological potential (i.e., those that would directly affect survey interval requirements) include two historical roadways (Powell Road and Wellington Road 86) and a historical railway (Guelph & Goderich Railway). Background research did not identify any features indicating that the study area had potential for deeply buried archaeological resources.

Although proximity to a feature of archaeological potential is a significant factor in the potential modelling process, current land conditions must also be considered. Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs* emphasizes that 1) quarrying, 2) major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, 3) building footprints and 4) sewage/infrastructure development can result in the removal of archaeological potential, and Section 2.1 states that 1) permanently wet areas, 2) exposed bedrock and 3) steep slopes (> 20°) in areas unlikely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs can also be evaluated as having no or low archaeological potential. Areas previously assessed and not recommended for further work also require no further assessment.

Background research did not identify any previously assessed areas of no further concern within the property. ARA's visual inspection, coupled with the analysis of historical sources and digital environmental data, resulted in the identification of several areas of no archaeological potential. Since these areas of no archaeological potential were identified over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, they are fully discussed in Section 3.0. The remainder of the study area had archaeological potential and required further assessment.

3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment involved visual inspection to evaluate archaeological potential and test pit survey in all areas of archaeological potential. Environmental conditions were ideal during the investigation, permitting good visibility of land features and providing an increased chance of finding evidence of archaeological resources. Specifically, the assessment was conducted under partial cloud cover with bright lighting and a temperature of 20 °C on May 28, 2026, and clear skies with bright lighting and a temperature of 22 °C on July 24, 2026. ARA therefore confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met or exceeded the requirements set out in Section 1.2 Standard 2 and Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

The study area was subjected to a systematic visual inspection (at an interval of 5 m) in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 1.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. The inspection confirmed that all surficial features of archaeological potential were present where they were previously identified and did not result in the identification of any additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping (e.g., relic water channels, patches of well-drained soils, etc.).

The visual inspection resulted in the identification of several areas of disturbance, including a concrete slab and exposed subsoil (Image 1). These areas had clearly been impacted by past earth-moving/construction activities, resulting in the disturbance of the original soils to a significant depth and severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources. Lands with slope greater than 20 degrees were encountered on the northeast portion of the project area, and permanently wet lands were judgementally tested along the southern edge of the project area (Image 2–Image 4). No other natural features (e.g., overgrown vegetation, heavier soils than expected, etc.) or significant built features (e.g., heritage structures, landscapes, plaques, monuments, cemeteries, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified.

The test pit survey method was utilized to complete the assessment because ploughing was not possible or viable. Using this method, ARA crewmembers hand excavated small regular test pits with a minimum diameter of 30 cm at prescribed intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. Since the areas to be tested were located less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential, an interval of 5 m was warranted. This interval was then modified to determine the extent of the disturbance and permanently wet areas as needed.

Each test pit was excavated into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil, and the resultant pits were examined for stratigraphy, potential features and/or evidence of fill. No natural test pits were encountered during the assessment. Test pits were found to have mixed stratigraphy throughout the entire test pit, until a sterile grey clay subsoil was encountered. The soils from each test pit were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological materials. No locations of archaeological materials were encountered during the test pit survey. All test pits were backfilled upon completion.

3.2 Record of Finds

The investigation did not result in the discovery of any archaeological materials. The inventory of the documentary record, which includes a quantitative summary of the field notes, photographs and mapping materials associated with the project, appears in Table 3.

Table 3: Documentary Record

Field Documents	Total	Nature	Location
Photographs	68	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Notes	2	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Maps	2	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener

3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

No archaeological sites were identified within the assessed lands.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials. It is recommended that no further assessment be required within the study area.

The remainder of the property does not require additional assessment as part of the subject project. These lands were not assessed and may require further assessment if any other site alterations are contemplated in the future. Potential modelling and recommendations for the remainder of the property would be addressed at that time as part of the associated project.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the 2011 *S&Gs* requires that the following information be provided for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MCM, 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 *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery.

6.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Disturbed Lands
(May 28, 2026; Facing Southeast)



Image 2: Permanently Wet Lands
(May 28, 2026; Facing West)



Image 3: Sloped Lands
(May 28, 2026; Facing South)



Image 4: Test Pit Survey
(July 24, 2026; Facing South)

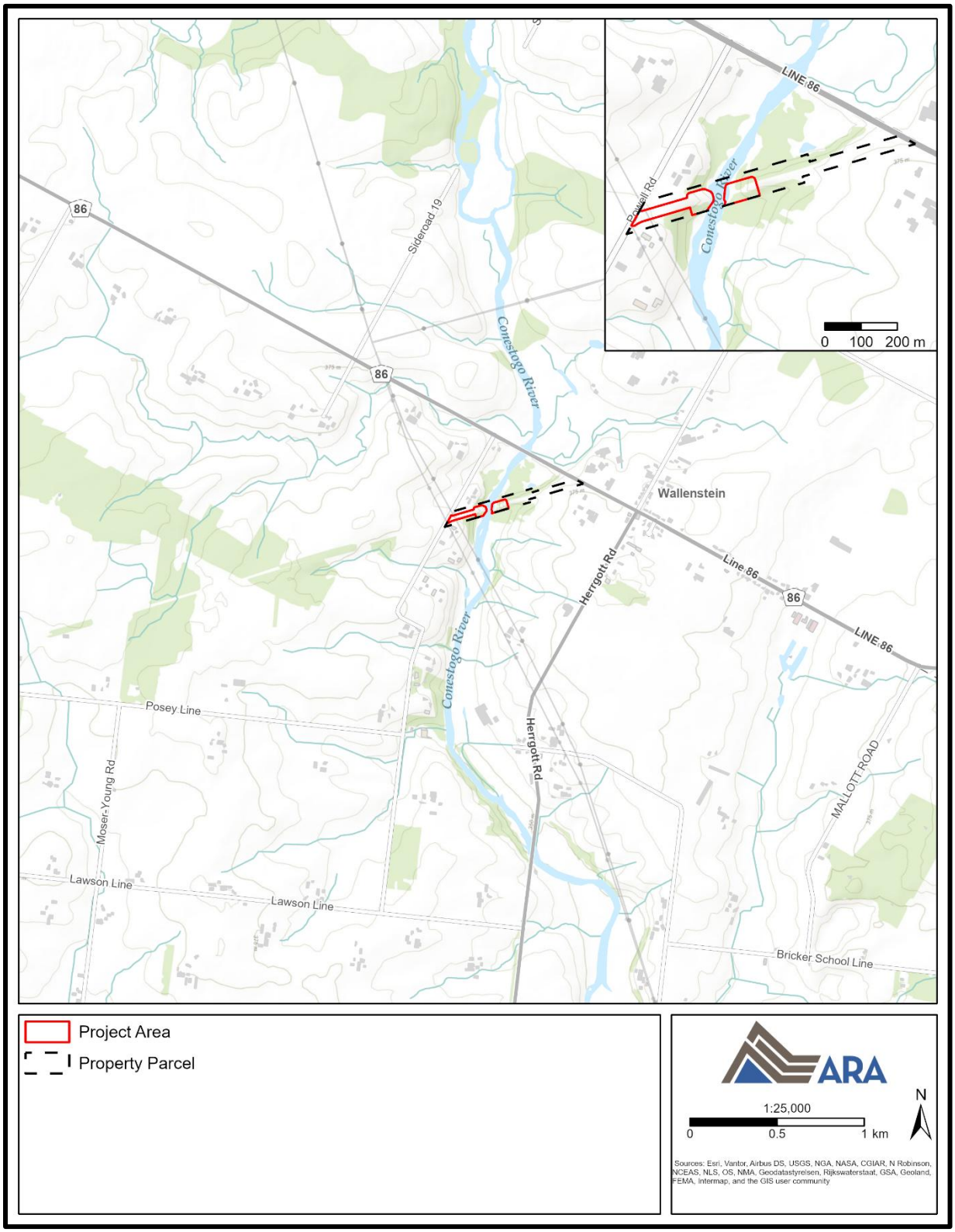


Image 5: Test Pit Survey
(May 28, 2026; Facing North)

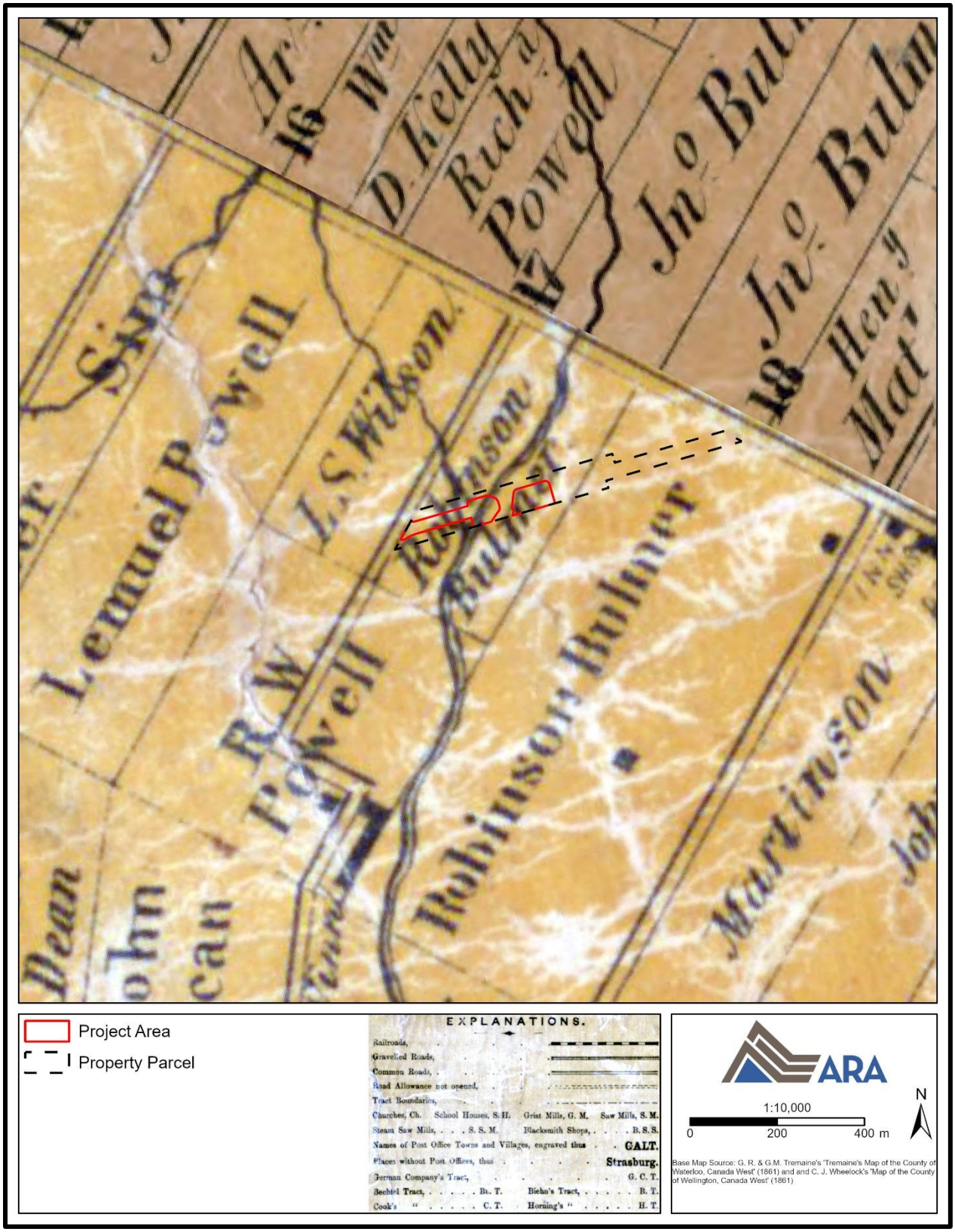


Image 6: Test Pit Survey
(July 24, 2026; Facing North)

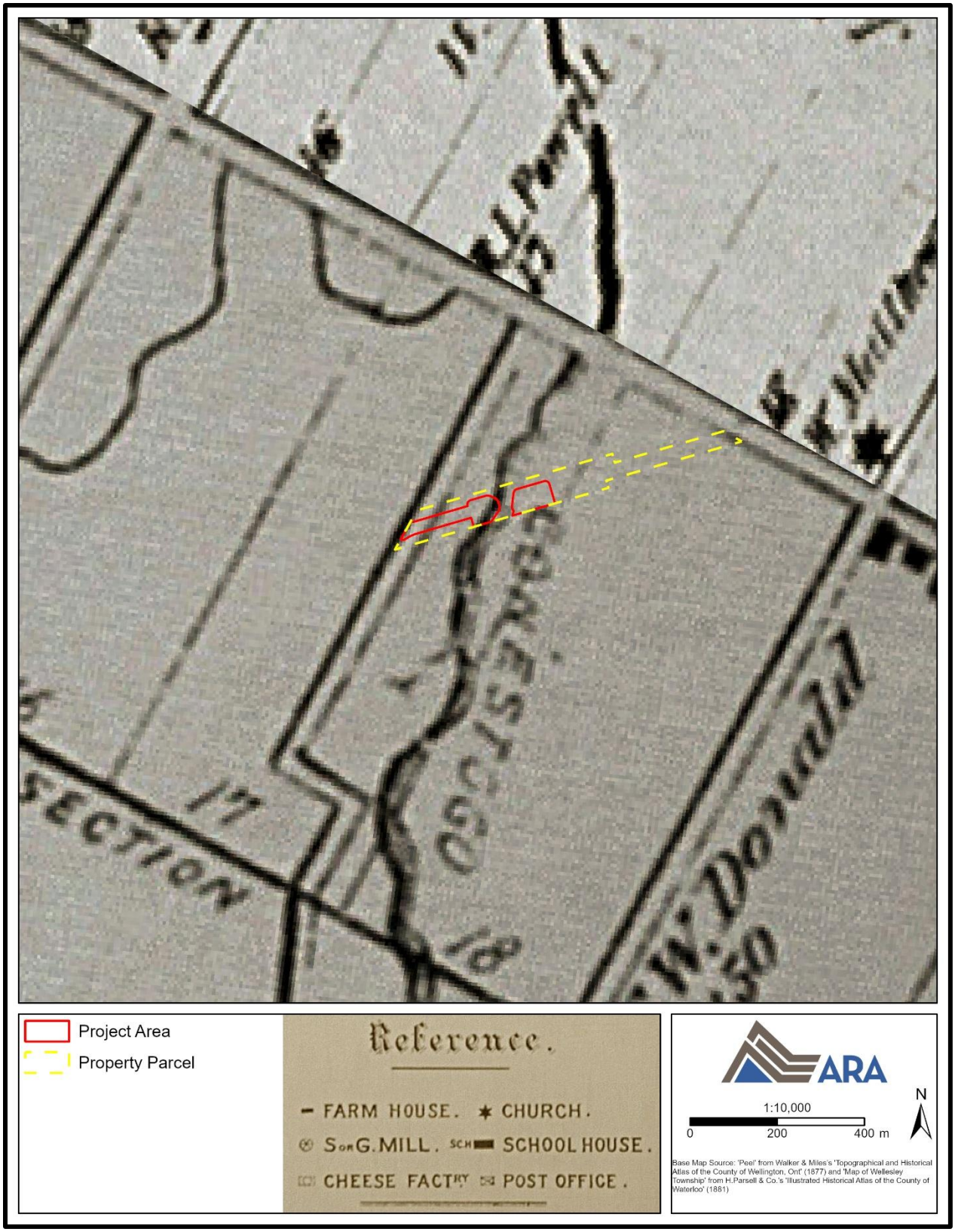
7.0 MAPS



Map 1: Location of the Study Area
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 2: *Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West* (1861)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2019)



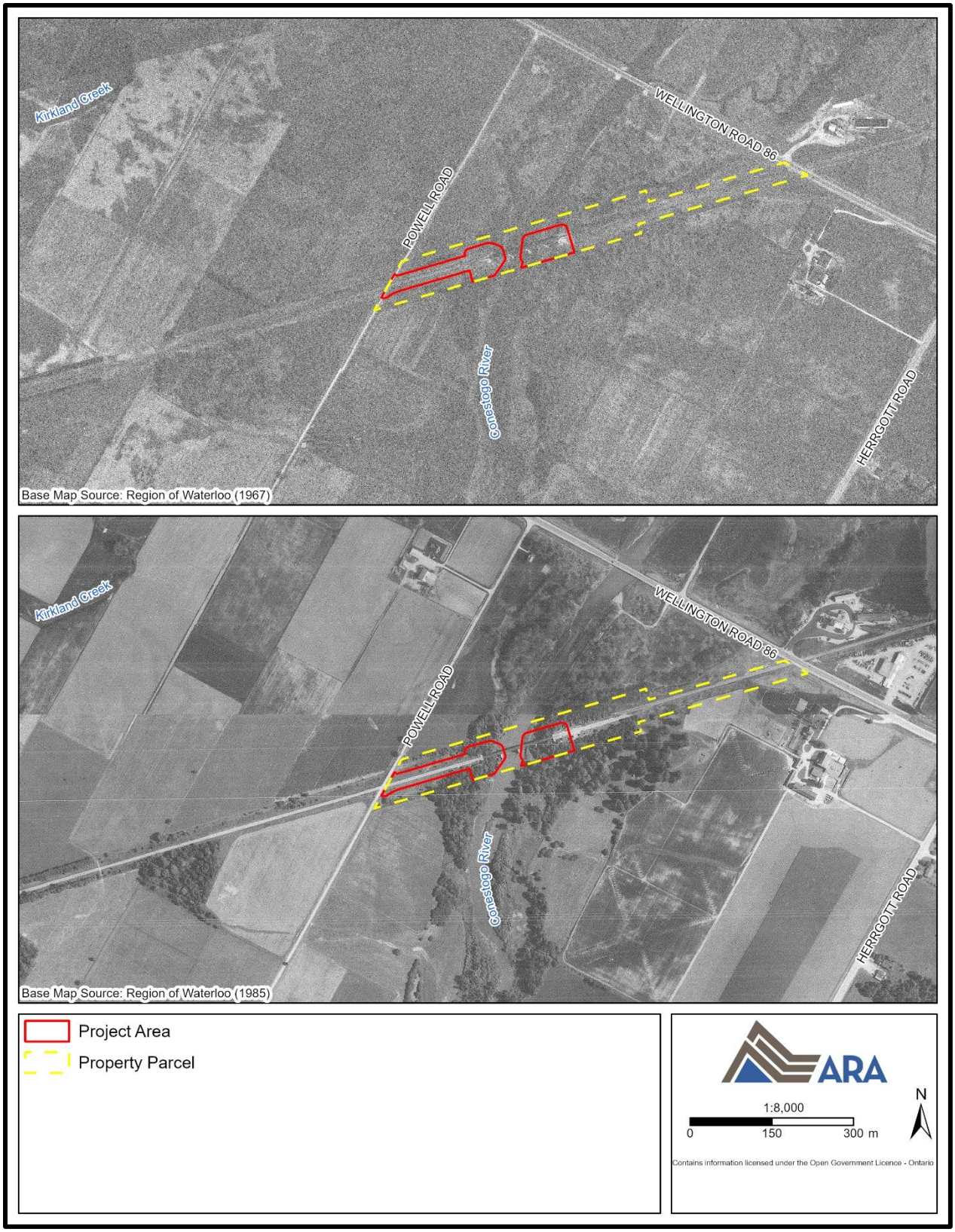
Map 3: *Map of Wellesley Township* (1881)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; LAC 2022)



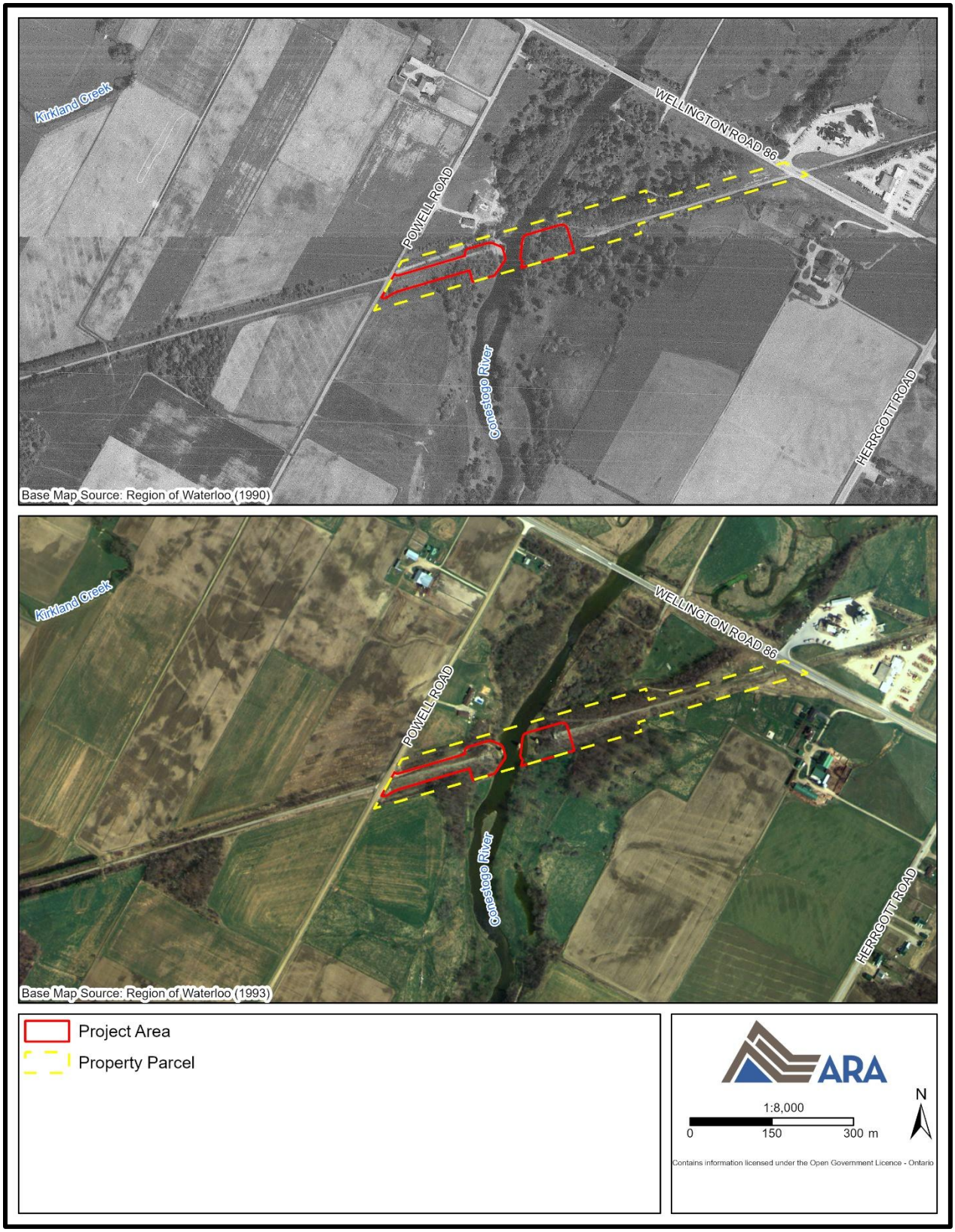
Map 4: Topographic Map (1936)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; MU 2001)



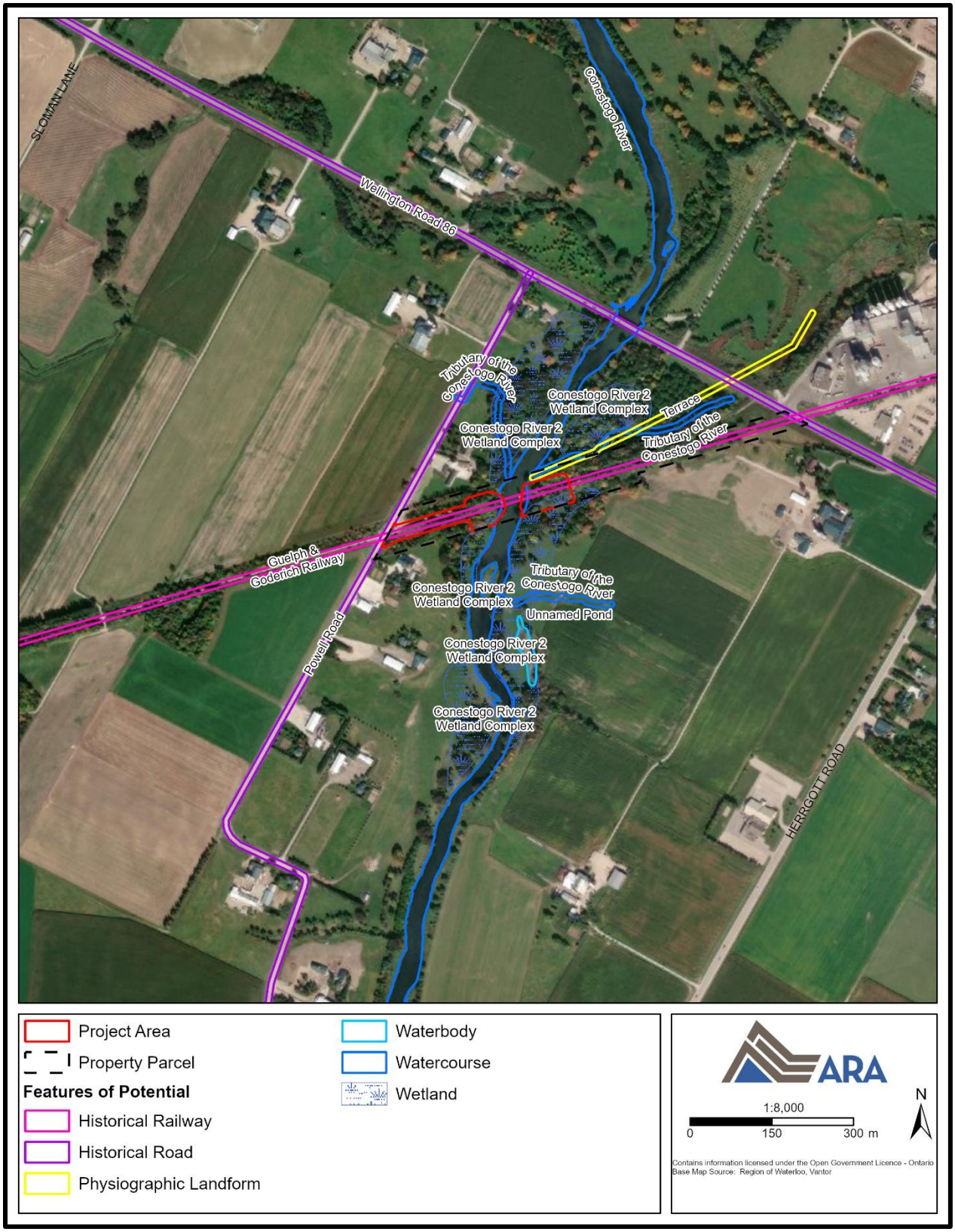
Map 5: Aerial Photography (1954)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; WRG 2022)



Map 6: Aerial Photography (1967, 1985)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri, OCUL 2022)



Map 7: Aerial Photography (1990, 1993)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; Kitchener Public Library)



Map 8: Features of Potential
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; UW 2016)

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