

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments
Proposed Servicing Corridor
Township of Wilmot
Regional Municipality of Waterloo
Part of Lot 20, German Block South of Snyders Road and
Part of Lot 20, German Block North of Bleams Road
Geographic Township of Wilmot
Former Waterloo County, Ontario**

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Original Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in June 2021, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of lands required for a servicing corridor in the Township of Wilmot, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario. The project involves the directional drilling and installation of a sanitary line to service the proposed development at 1209 Waterloo Street to the north. The corridor passes through the Township's woodlot and terminates within a separate industrial subdivision development to the south. The assessments were carried out in support of a draft plan of subdivision application and were triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning 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 July 2021 under Project Information Form #P1021-0011-2021. The investigation encompassed the required 6.2 m wide sanitary easement. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owners. At the time of assessment, the study area consisted of parts of two agricultural fields, part of the Goderich-Exeter Railway corridor and part of a woodlot.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further concern. 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 servicing corridor.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
MHSTCI – Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
PIF – Project Information Form
S&Gs – Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
SD – Supplementary Documentation

PERSONNEL

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ENGAGED GROUPS

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Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council
Contact: W. Hill
Field Representative: None

Department of Consultation & Accommodation
Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation
Contacts: A. Blake, M. DeVries, J. Williams
Field Representative: None

Six Nations Lands & Resources Office
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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in June 2021, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of lands required for a servicing corridor in the Township of Wilmot, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario. The project involves the directional drilling and installation of a sanitary line to service the proposed development at 1209 Waterloo Street to the north. The corridor passes through the Township's woodlot and terminates within a separate industrial subdivision development to the south. The assessments were carried out in support of a draft plan of subdivision application and were triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning 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 irregularly-shaped parcel of land with an area of 0.2 ha (Map 1). This parcel is generally bounded by agricultural lands to the northwest and southeast and wooded areas to the northeast and southwest, and it is traversed in the north by the Goderich-Exeter Railway corridor. In legal terms, the study area falls on part of Lot 20, German Block South of Snyders Road and part of Lot 20, German Block North of Bleams Road in the Geographic Township of Wilmot, 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) of 1792.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted in July 2021 under Project Information Form (PIF) #P1021-0011-2021. The investigation encompassed the required 6.2 m wide sanitary easement. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owners. 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 Heritage, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) 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. Several previous archaeological reports containing relevant background information were obtained during the research component of the study. These reports are summarized in Section 1.3.3, and the references (including title, author and PIF number) appear in Section 8.0.

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 projectiles
Late Palaeo	8400–7500 BC	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; Continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted projectiles
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)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
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 appear

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; Coyne 1895; Lajeunesse 1960; Cumming 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; Hilty and Roth 1996; AO 2015; WRM 2017)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Exploration	Early 17 th 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 17 th 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-18 th 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 18 th century	<i>Royal Proclamation</i> 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

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Loyalist Influx	Late 18 th 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; <i>Constitutional Act</i> of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Late 18 th to early 19 th 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
Township Formation	Early 19 th century	Wilmot initially comprised a Crown Reserve for Lincoln County; C. Nafziger from Bavaria pursued land for Mennonite settlement in 1822, and the government subsequently agreed to the terms of settlement; The German Block and three parallel roads were surveyed by J. Goessman in 1824; Between the mid-1820s and the early 1830s, many German Mennonites and other immigrants settled along the three roads; Lands to the north (Block B) and south (Block A) acquired by the Canada Company in 1825; Huron Road opened in 1828; German Block granted to King's College in 1828; S.S. Wilmot inspected the area in 1830 and documented improvements made by the settlers
Township Development	Mid-19 th to early 20 th century	The population of Wilmot reached 2,220 in 1841 (mainly Germans but also Scottish, English and Irish); 20,826 ha taken up by 1846, with 6,196 ha under cultivation; 2 grist mills and 9 saw mills in operation at that time, Population was approximately 4,863 by 1850; Traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway (1856); Principal settlements at Baden, New Hamburg and Petersburg; Smaller communities included Haysville, Josephburg, Mannheim, New Dundee, Pinehill, Philipsburg, Shingletown, St. Agatha and Wilmot Centre

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, and several sources indicate that there was a village on the banks of the Nith River prior to the development of historical New Hamburg (Hamilton 1938:229; Janusas 1988:62–63). During the early 19th century, Mennonite and Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and began to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The study area was located northeast of the historical community of New Hamburg. The land use at the time of assessment can be classified as a mixture of agricultural, transportation and greenspace.

1.2.2.2 New Hamburg

New Hamburg developed along the Nith River (formerly Smith's Creek) and can trace its earliest origins to the efforts of patentee Josiah Cushman. Cushman (or perhaps Gushman/Guschmann) was a Hessian who built a sawmill on the creek and named the place Cassel. The development of the community is also linked to William Scott, who arrived ca. 1832/1833. This settlement was almost completely destroyed by an epidemic of cholera in 1834; when it recovered, the German settlers renamed it Hamburg (later New Hamburg). Cushman's mill was purchased by Absalom Shade in 1837 and continued to operate until 1852. William Scott figured prominently in the community, having erected a flour mill, a woollen mill, a distillery and a block of brick retail

shops. The arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1856 further stimulated growth. By 1858, New Hamburg had a population of over 1,000 and had become an incorporated village. Local industries included two German newspapers, a number of mills and factories, several general stores and eight taverns (Hamilton 1938:229–232; Janusas 1988:62–65; WRM 2017).

1.2.2.3 Mapping and Imagery Analysis

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

- The Wilmot Patent Plan (No Date) (AO 2015);
- *Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West* (1861) (OHCMP 2019);
- *The Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont.* (1881) (MU 2001);
- A topographic map from 1927 (OCUL 2021); and
- Aerial images from 1946, 1955 and 1966 (University of Waterloo 2016).

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 2–Map 8.

The Wilmot Patent Plan was initiated on a copy of an original survey plan and updated with patent information until the records were transferred to the Archives of Ontario. This plan indicates that the subject lands were patented to King's College, which reflects the endowment of German Block lands to the forerunner of the University of Toronto in January 1828 (Map 2). *Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West* (1861) reveals that the study area traversed properties occupied by John Steckley in the northwest and Daniel Cressman in the southeast (Map 3). No structures are indicated near the study area, although the Grand Trunk Railway is clearly shown.

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont.* (1881) identifies Noah Cressman as the occupant of the southern part of the study area, and the Cressman farmhouse is shown along Bleams Road to the south (Map 4). The occupant of the northern part is not indicated, but this publication only included information for its subscribers, so this omission should not be taken as evidence that the lands were vacant or otherwise unimproved. The topographic map from 1927 demonstrates that the study area primarily comprised wooded lands south of the railway corridor, although the northernmost portion appears to have been cleared (Map 5). The railway embankment is also clearly shown, as the platform had to be built up prior to construction. The aerial images from 1946, 1955 and 1966 depict a similar situation, although the southern part of the woodlot had been claimed for agricultural purposes by 1966 (Map 6–Map 8).

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted on July 5, 2021 under PIF #P1021-0011-2021. ARA utilized a Hemisphere S320 GNSS receiver with RTK correction providing a precision of 1 cm 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 georeferenced aerial imagery showing natural formations 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, basswood and yellow birch. Coniferous trees such as white pine, red pine, hemlock and white cedar commonly mix with the aforementioned hardwoods and deciduous broad-leaved species (MNRF 2021).

In terms of local physiography, the subject lands fall within the Stratford Till Plain. This region consists of a broad clay plain characterized by ground moraines interrupted by terminal moraines extending from London to Listowel. The till, comprising brown calcareous silty clay, is a product of the Huron ice lobe. The area tends to be muddy and prone to abundant rain and snow as a result of its location east of Lake Huron (Chapman and Putnam 1984:133–135).

According to the Ontario Soil Survey, the study area consists primarily of a grouping of Waterloo fine sandy loam, Bookton sandy loam and Berrien sandy loam (Wa=Bo>Be), although a smaller grouping of Huron clay loam, Perth clay loam and Wilmot silty clay loam (Hc>Pc=Wi) occurs in the southeast corner. The characteristics of these soil types are summarized in Table 3 (Presant and Wicklund 1971; Cressman 1996:Sheet 4).

Table 3: Soil Types

Soil Code	Soil Type	Dominant Texture	Topography	Drainage
Be	Berrien sandy loam	Sand over clay	Very gently sloping	Imperfect
Bo	Bookton sandy loam	Sand over clay	Gently sloping	Good
Hc	Huron clay loam	Silty clay	Gently sloping	Good
Pc	Perth clay loam	Silty clay	Very gently sloping	Imperfect
Wa	Waterloo fine sandy loam	Fine sandy loam	Gently sloping	Good
Wi	Wilmot silty clay loam	Silt clay loam	Level	Poor

The subject lands fall within the Nith River drainage basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA 2021). Specifically, the study area is located 257 m northwest of a tributary of Nith River, 904 m northeast of an unnamed waterbody, 1 km northeast of the Nith River and 1.4 km southwest of the Baden Southwest Wetland Complex.

At the time of assessment, the study area consisted of parts of two agricultural fields, part of the Goderich-Exeter Railway corridor and part of a woodlot. 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 returned four registered sites located within at least a 1 km radius (the facility returns sites in a rectangular area, rather than a radius, potentially resulting in results beyond the specified distance). In terms of other known resources (e.g., Isolated Non-Diagnostic Find Spots, Leads or unreported deposits), two unregistered sites were identified within a 1 km radius. The sites are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

Borden No. / ID No.	Site Name / Identifier	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
AiHe-471	Site 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Dump	50 m–300 m
AiHe-472	Site 3	Archaic, Early	Indigenous	Scatter	300 m–1 km
AiHe-473	Site 5	Archaic, Early	Indigenous	Scatter	50 m–300 m
AiHe-474	Site 7	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Site 4	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Site 6	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	50 m–300 m

None of these previously identified sites are located within or immediately adjacent to the subject lands; accordingly, they have no potential to traverse the study area. AiHe-471, AiHe-473 and unregistered Site 6 are located within 300 m of the study area, however, and must be considered as relevant features of archaeological potential. The remaining sites represent more distant archaeological resources.

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 two available reports documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance. One additional report documenting work within the development to the north was also consulted. The relevant results and recommendations are summarized below as required by Section 7.5.8 Standards 4–5 of the 2011 S&Gs.

1.3.3.1 Badenview Industrial Subdivision (Stage 1–2)

Between April and December 2018, Stage 1 and 2 assessments were carried out for the proposed Badenview industrial subdivision under PIF #P007-0889-2018 (ARA 2019a). The assessed area traverses the majority of the study area, although the wooded area in the north was not surveyed and was instead conveyed to the Township of Wilmot. The investigation did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials. It was recommended that no further assessment be required within the lands to be developed (ARA 2019a:14). The associated report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on March 6, 2019. Although the assessment of the wooded area in the north was not completed, the overlapping area of previous assessment within the agricultural field is of no further archaeological concern.

1.3.3.2 Proposed Subdivision Development (Stage 1–3)

Between December 2018 and November 2020, Stage 1 and 2 assessments were carried out for the proposed development to the north under PIF #P007-0969-2018 (ARA 2021a). The assessed area traverses the northern part of the study area, although it should be noted that the southwestern woodlot was not surveyed as it fell outside of the application boundary. The investigation resulted in the discovery of six locations of archaeological materials: Sites 2 (AiHe-471), 3 (AiHe-472), 4, 5 (AiHe-473), 6 and 7 (AiHe-474). Sites 3 and 5 were found to be of further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI), whereas Sites 2, 4, 6 and 7 were found to be of no further CHVI. As noted above, none of these sites are located within 50 m of the study area. Sites 3 and 5 were recommended for Stage 3 site-specific assessment, whereas Sites 2, 4, 6, 7 and the remainder of the assessed area were not recommended for further work (ARA 2021a:22). The associated report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on April 23, 2021. The overlapping area of previous assessment is therefore of no further archaeological concern.

The Stage 3 site-specific assessments of Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473) were conducted in April 2021 under PIF #P1021-0005-2021 and #P1021-0006-2021 (ARA 2021b). Site 3 yielded six fragments of lithic debitage and one informal lithic artifact, whereas Site 5 yielded one piece of lithic debitage and two faunal specimens. No diagnostics were recovered, and no potential cultural features were identified. Site 3 appeared to represent a short-term campsite used for tool kit maintenance and resource procurement during the Early Archaic period. Site 5 appeared to represent a lost or discarded point, although the origin of the lithic debitage and faunal specimens was unclear. Sites 3 and 5 were found to have no further CHVI. It was recommended that the sites did not require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts (ARA 2021b:15). The associated report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on September 27, 2021.

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 Township of Wilmot, and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites dating to pre-1900 and post-1900 contexts are likewise common. The presence of six previously identified sites in the surrounding area demonstrates the desirability of this locality for early settlement (Section 1.3.2). The investigation confirmed that none of these sites extend into the subject lands. Background research identified two 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 a tributary of the Nith River. The areas of well-drained soils would have 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 historical Grand Trunk Railway transportation route.

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 3.1 (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 (Map 9; SD Map 1). The closest and most relevant indicators of archaeological potential (i.e., those that would directly affect survey interval requirements) include three previously identified sites (AiHe-471, AiHc-473 and unregistered Site 6), one primary water source (a tributary of the Nith River) and one historical railway (the Grand Trunk 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 ($> 20^\circ$) can also be considered as having no archaeological potential. Areas previously assessed and not recommended for further work also require no further assessment.

Two previously assessed areas of no further concern were identified within the study area, neither of which warranted additional assessment. 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 3.1. 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 partly cloudy skies with bright lighting and a temperature of 38 °C on July 5, 2021. 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. This component of the investigation was conducted concurrently with the property survey. 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 the extant railway bed and embankments to the north and south (Image 1–Image 2). 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. No natural features (e.g., sloped lands, permanently wet lands, 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 within the previously unassessed woodlot 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, a maximum interval of 5 m was warranted (Image 3–Image 4).

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. Typical test pits contained medium brown clay loam topsoil (Lot 1) over medium yellow clay loam subsoil (Lot 2), the latter of which transitioned to a clay texture in the north. A medium grey clay layer was also noted over topsoil at the foot of the large berm north of the railway (Lot 3). 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.

The utilized field methods are presented in Map 10–Map 11. The servicing corridor is depicted as a layer in these maps (‘study area’). A breakdown of field methods appears in Table 5.

Table 5: Field Methods

Category	Study Area
Property assessed by pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 m	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed by test pit survey at an interval of 5 m	38.85% (0.08 ha)
Property assessed by test pit survey at an interval of 10 m	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed by combination of visual inspection and test pit survey to confirm disturbance	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed with a modified survey interval due to a physical or cultural constraint	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed due to physical constraint	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of permanently wet areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of exposed bedrock	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of sloped areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of disturbed areas	8.11% (0.02 ha)
Property previously assessed and of no further concern	53.04% (0.10 ha)
Total	100.00% (0.20 ha)

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 6.

Table 6: Documentary Record

Field Documents	Total	Nature	Location
Photographs	27	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Notes	5	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Maps	3	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, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further concern. 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 servicing corridor.

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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 MHSTCI, 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 Government and Consumer Services.

6.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Disturbed Lands
(July 5, 2021; Facing Northwest)



Image 2: Disturbed Lands
(July 5, 2021; Facing Northwest)

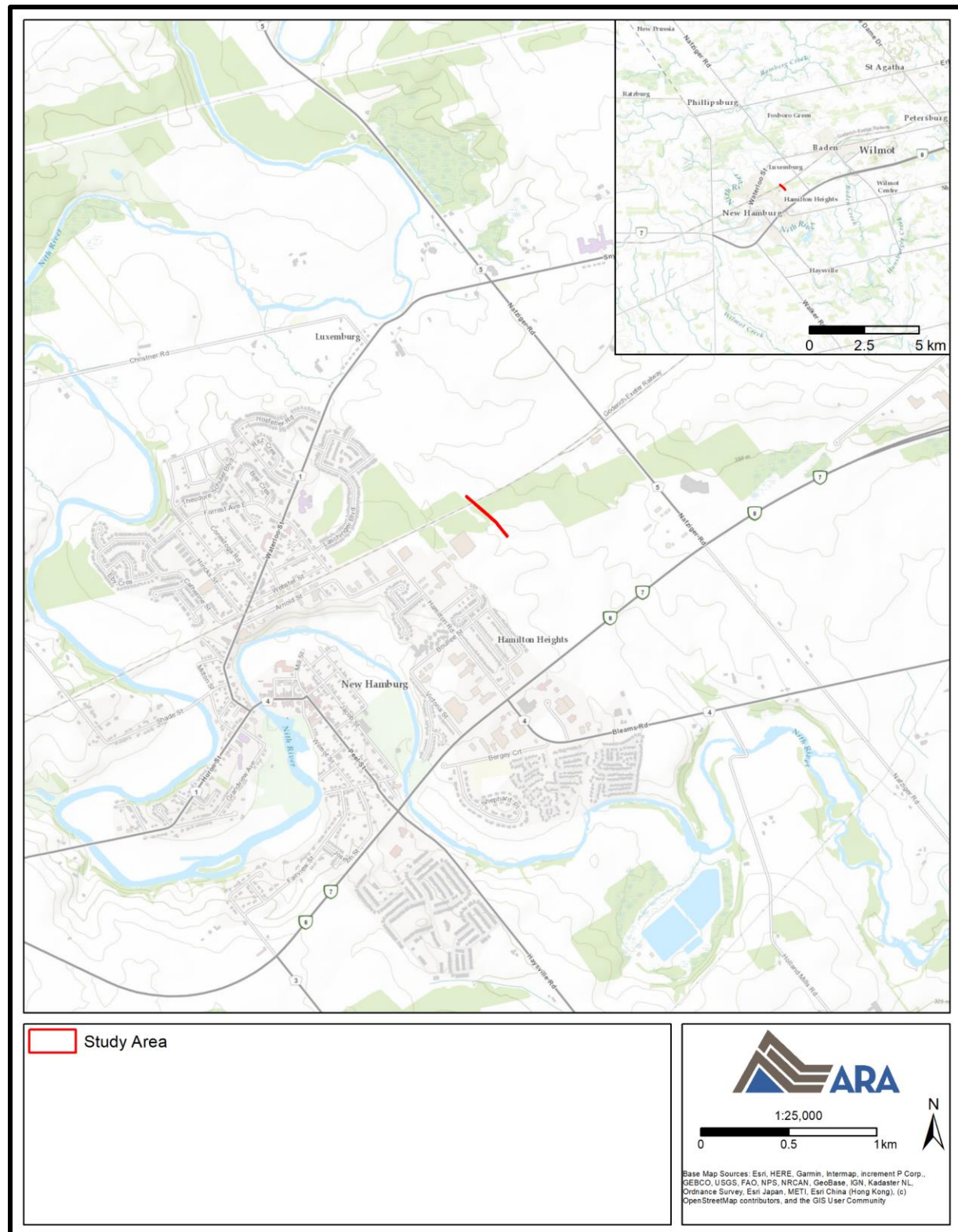


Image 3: Test Pit Survey
(July 5, 2021; Facing West)

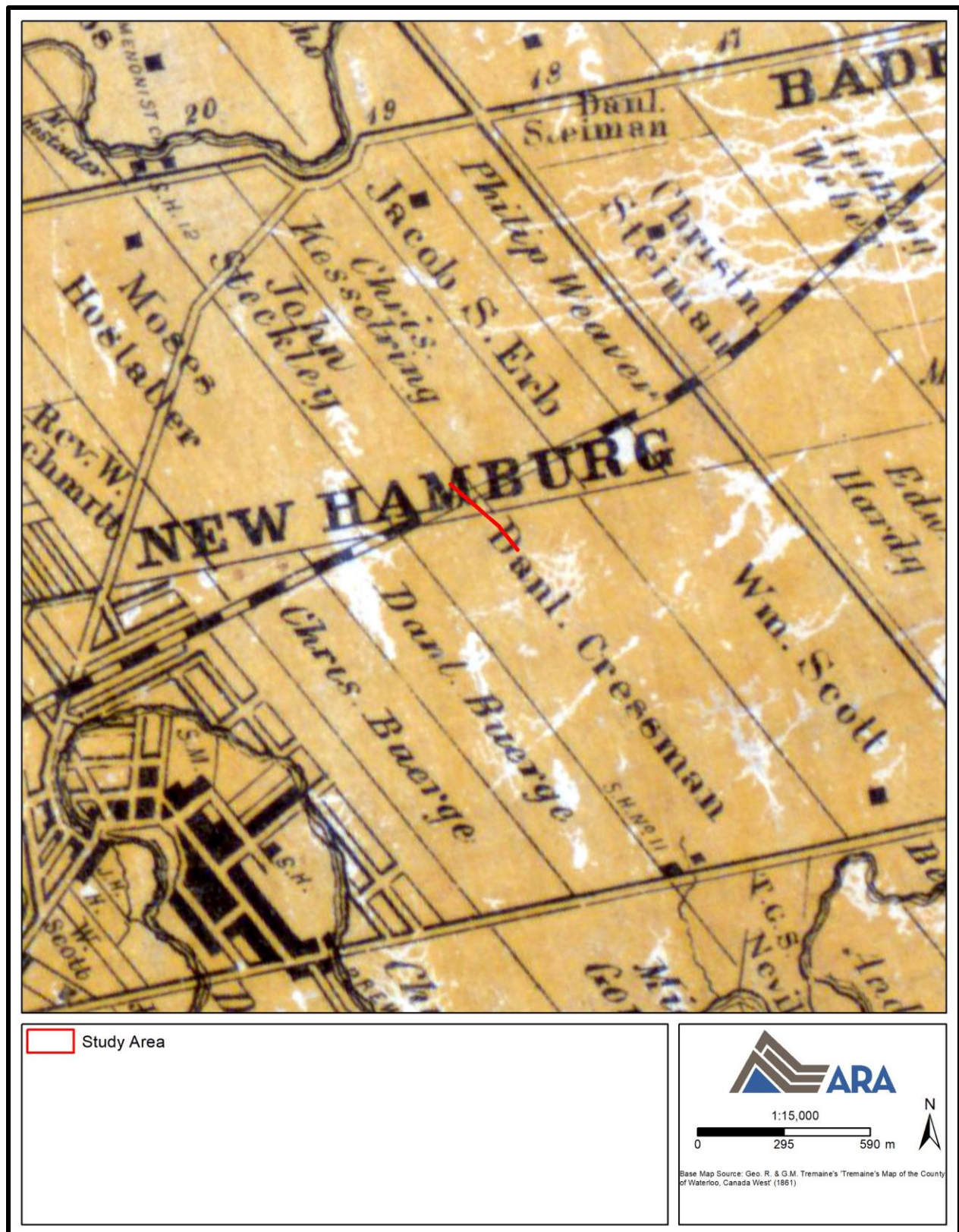


Image 4: Test Pit Survey
(July 5, 2021; Facing Southeast)

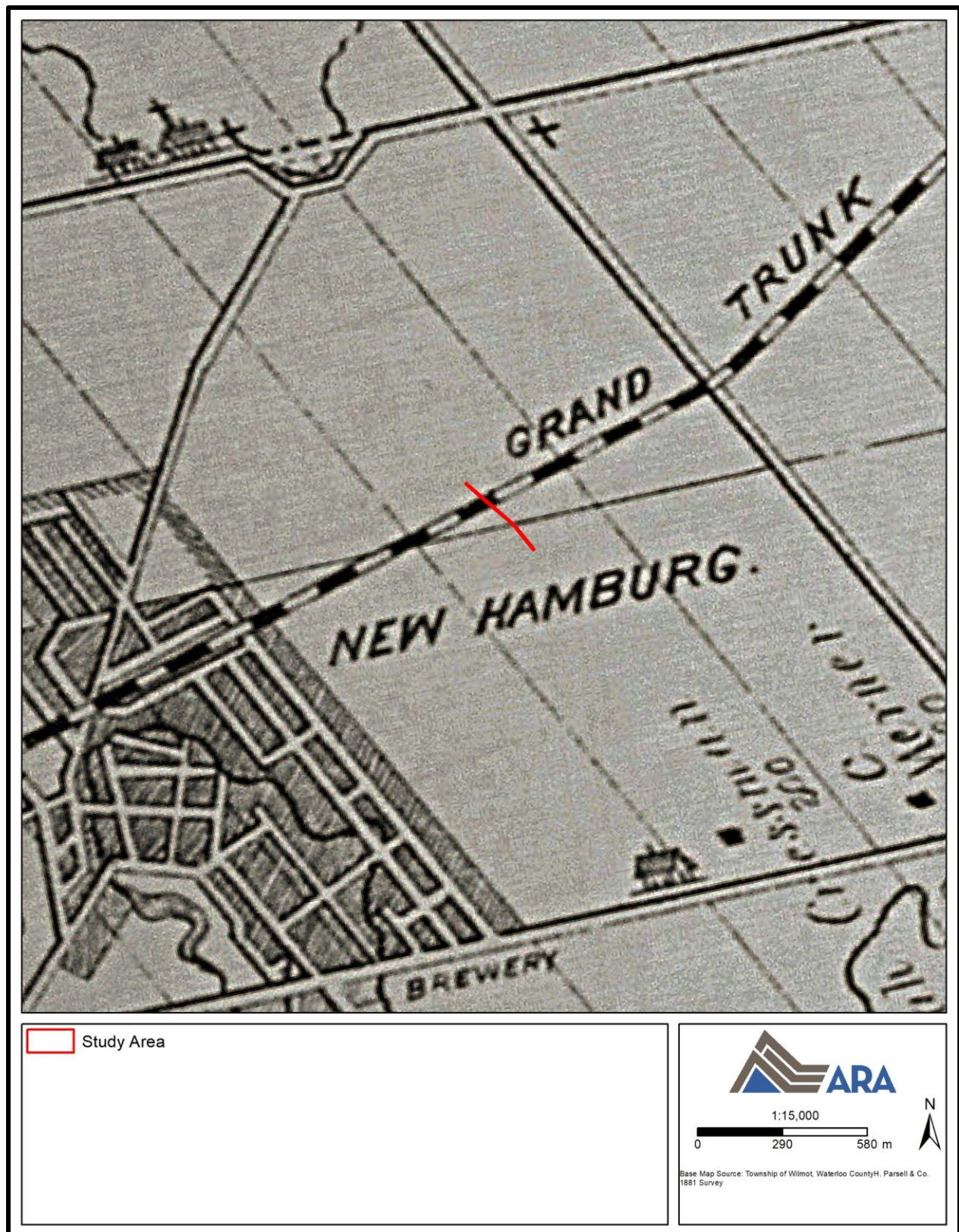
7.0 MAPS



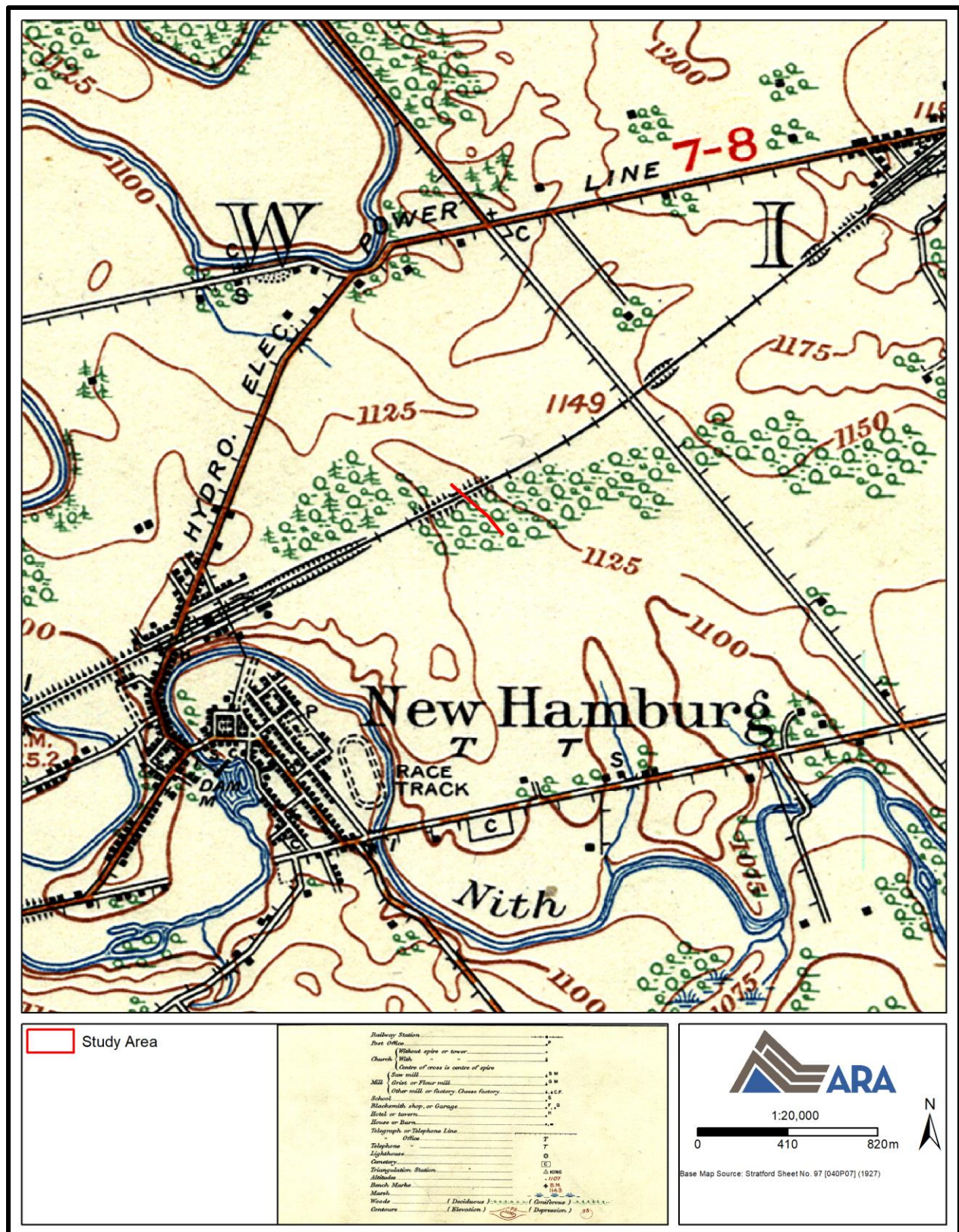


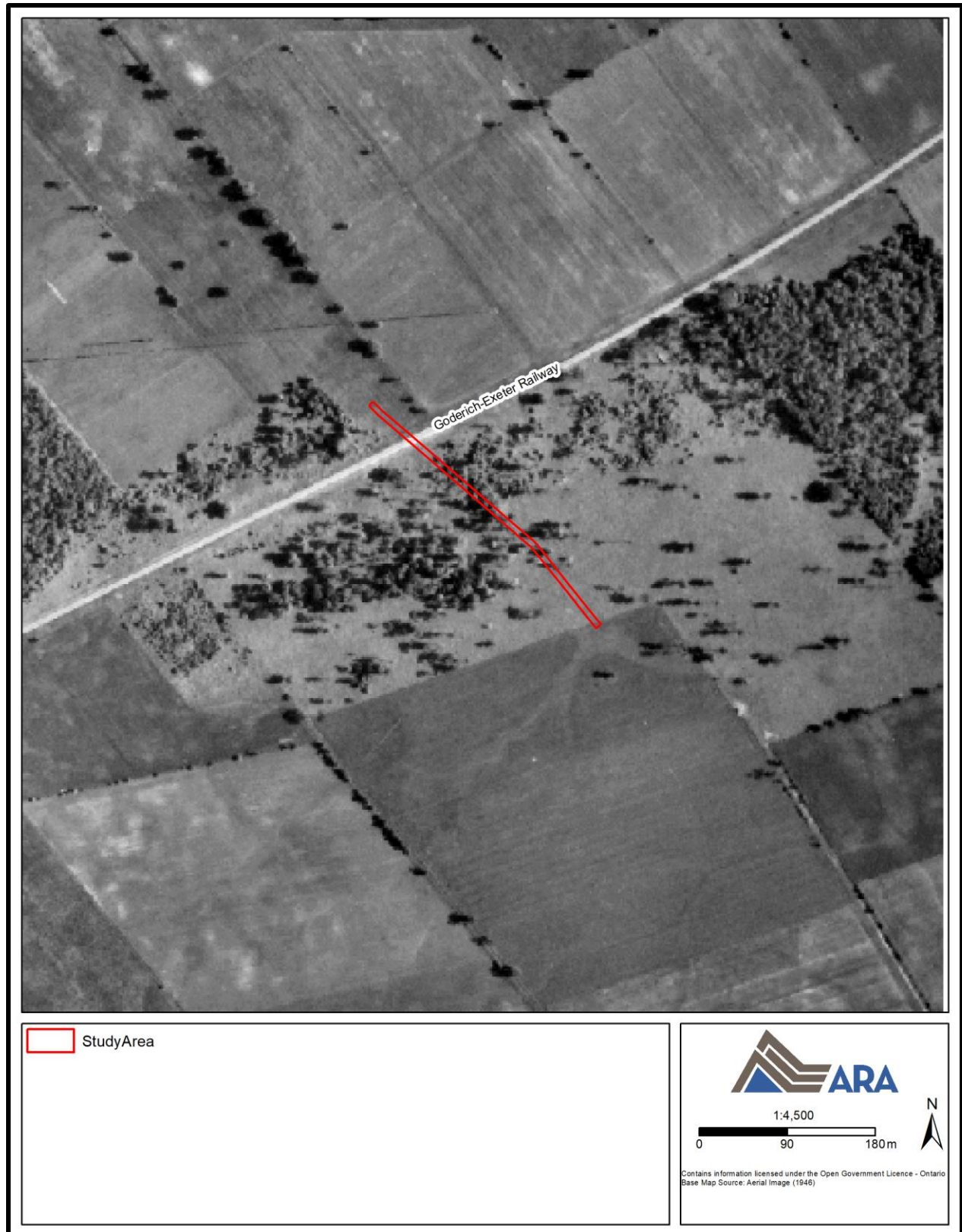


Map 3: Tremain's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West (1861)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2019)



Map 4: Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont. (1881)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; MU 2001)

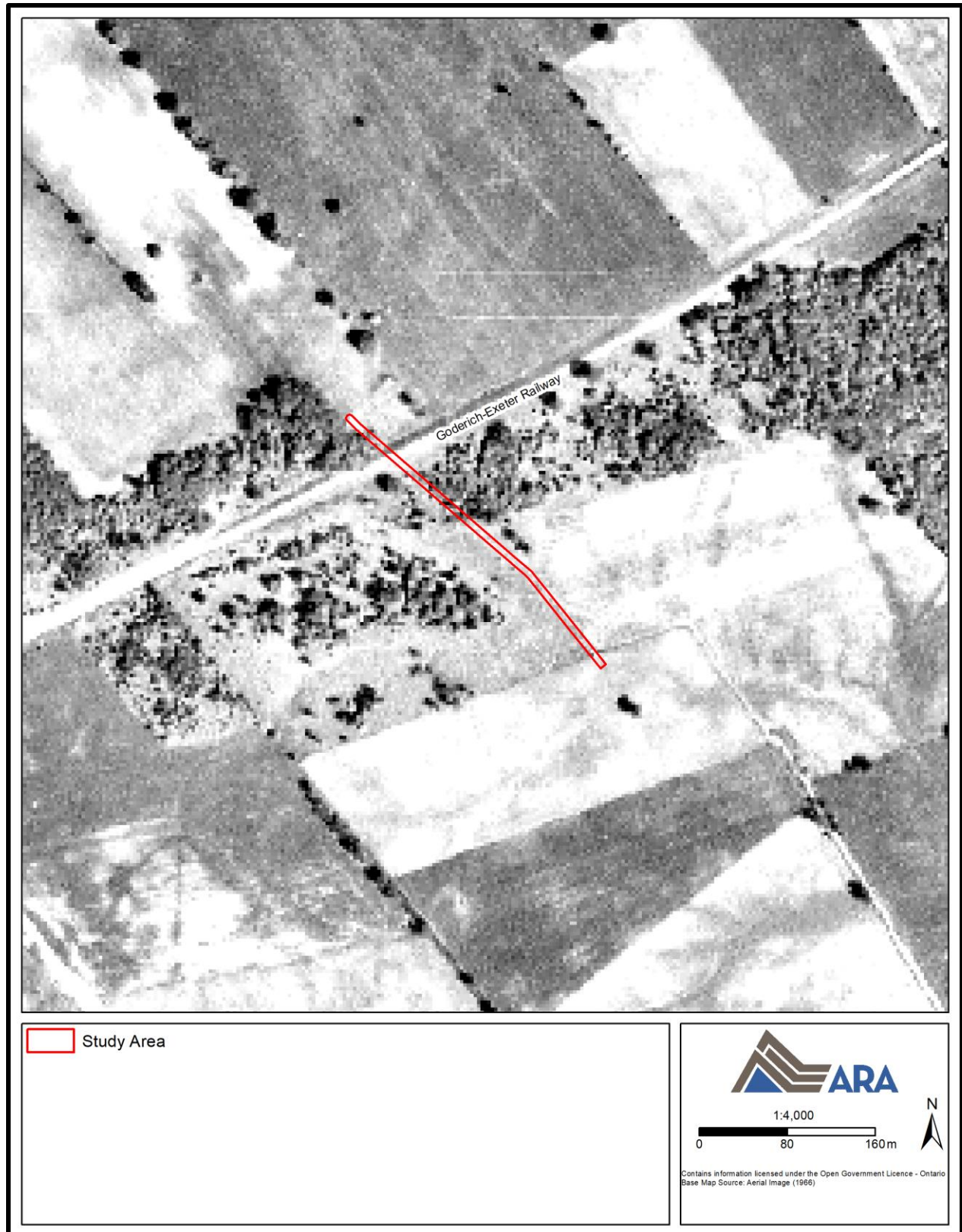




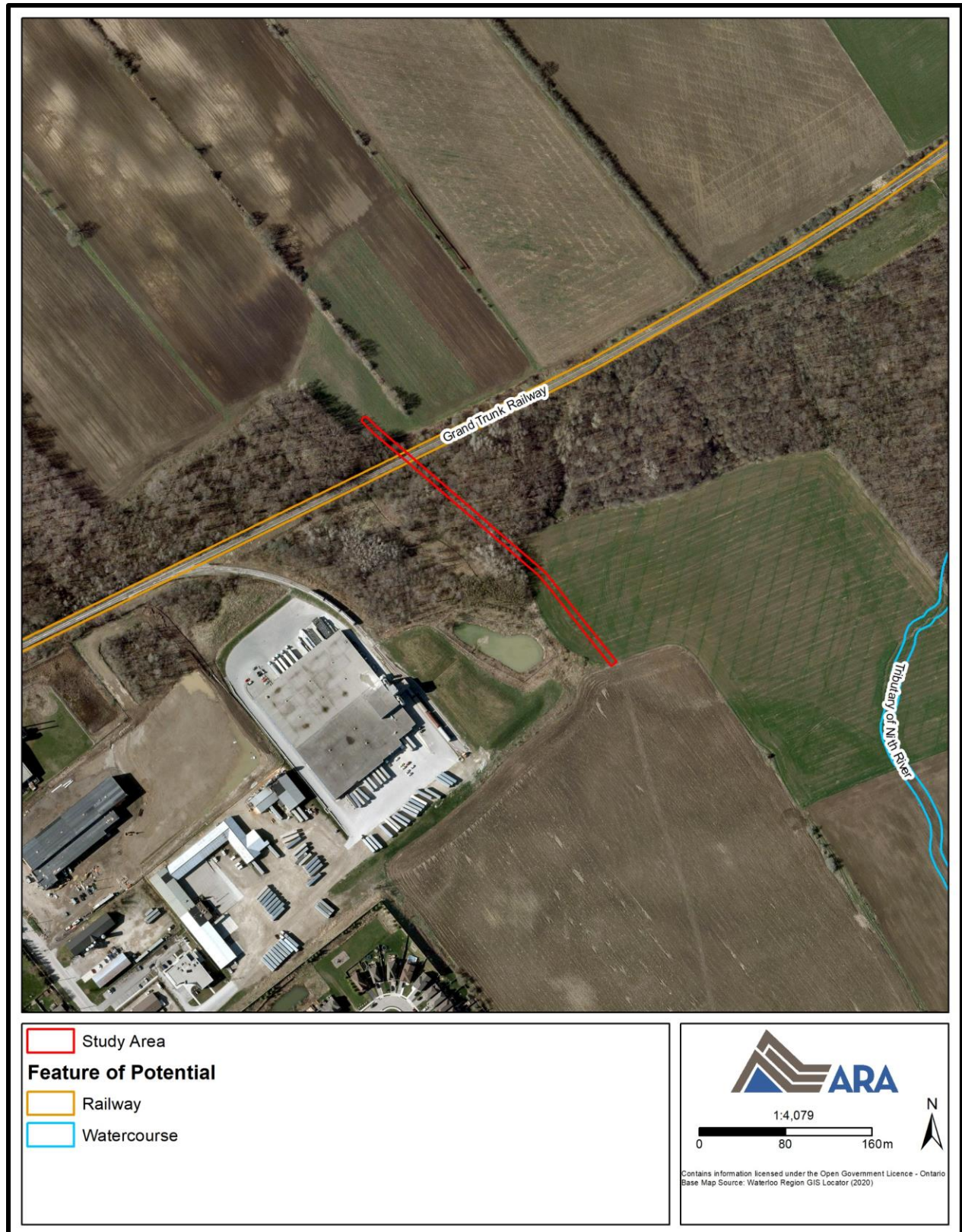
Map 6: Aerial Image (1946)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Waterloo 2016)



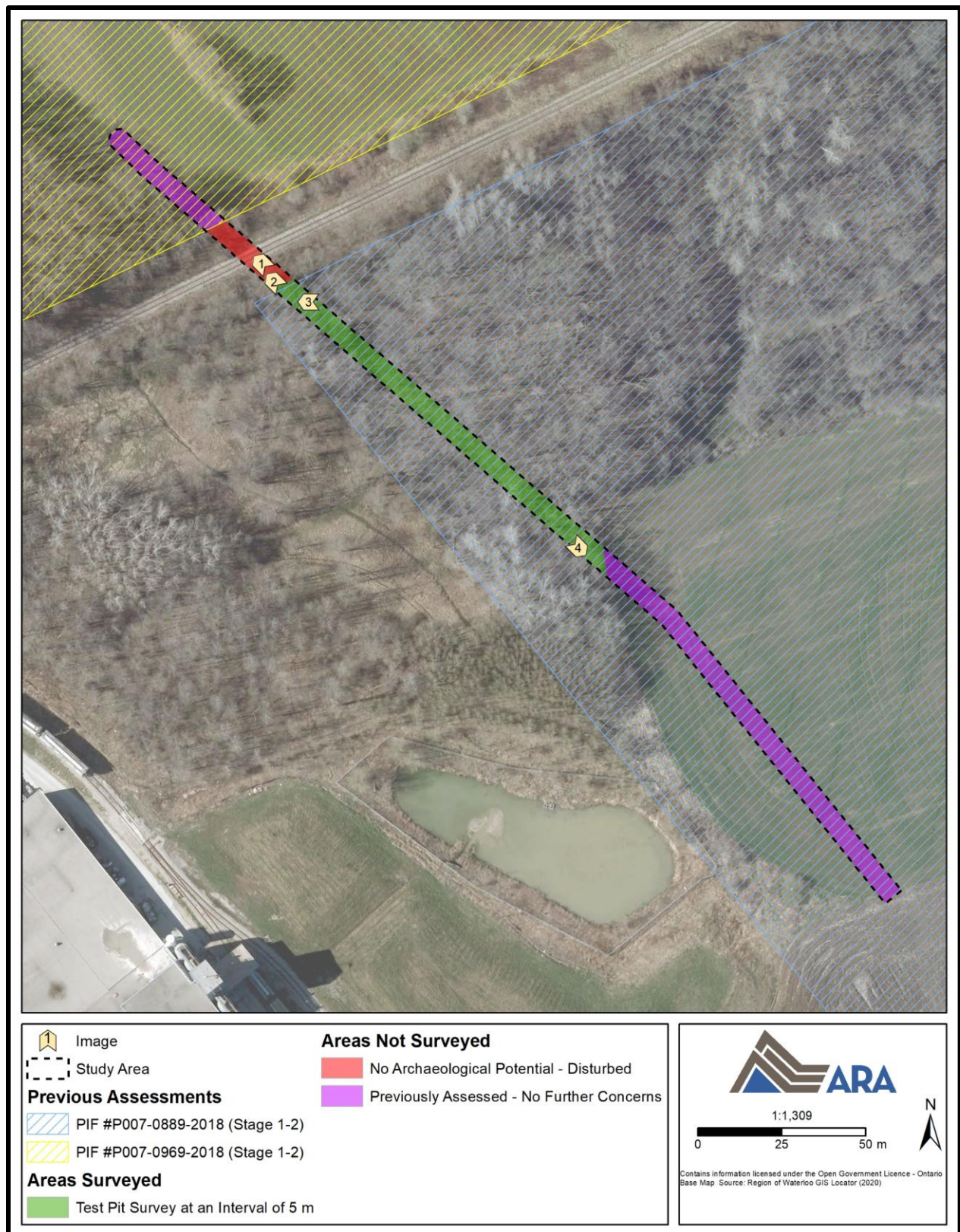
Map 7: Aerial Image (1955)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Waterloo 2016)



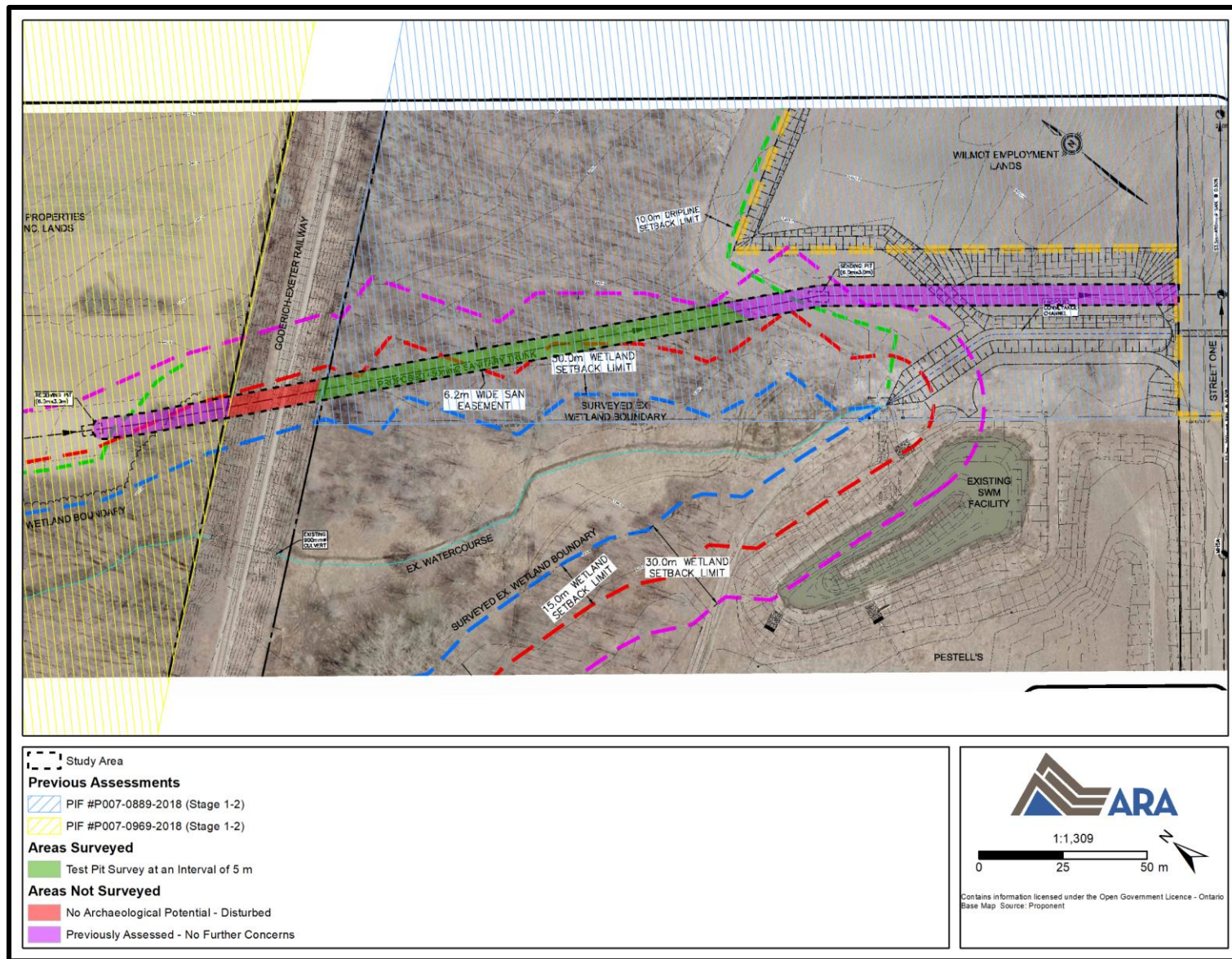
Map 8: Aerial Image (1966)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Waterloo 2016)



Map 9: Features of Potential
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 10: Field Methods (Aerial Image)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



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- 2021a *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments, Proposed Subdivision Development, 1209 Waterloo Street, Township of Wilmot, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Part of Lot 20, German Block South of Snyders Road, Geographic Township of Wilmot, Former Waterloo County, Ontario. PIF #P007-0969-2018. ARA*
- 2021b *Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessments, Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473), Proposed Subdivision Development, 1209 Waterloo Street, Township of Wilmot, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Part of Lot 20, German Block South of Snyders Road, Geographic Township of North Wilmot, Former Waterloo County, Ontario. PIF #P1021-0005/0006-2021. ARA.*

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**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments
Proposed Servicing Corridor
Township of Wilmot
Regional Municipality of Waterloo
Part of Lot 20, German Block South of Snyders Road and
Part of Lot 20, German Block North of Bleams Road
Geographic Township of Wilmot
Former Waterloo County, Ontario**

Prepared for
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310 Fairway Road South, P.O. Box 45016
Kitchener, ON N2C 2R6
Tel: (519) 570-2137

Licensed under
M. Maika
MHSTCI Licence #P1021
PIF #P1021-0011-2021
ARA File #2021-0286

29/09/2021

Record of Indigenous Engagement

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1.0 RECORD OF INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT

1.1 Summary of Events

The identification of Indigenous engagement contacts was based on knowledge about treaty areas and traditional territories as well as direction from the proponent. The following groups were contacted to determine whether they had an interest in participating in the project:

- The Department of Consultation & Accommodation (DOCA) on behalf of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN);
- The Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI) on behalf of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council (HCCC); and
- The Six Nations Lands & Resources Office (SNLR) on behalf of the Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council (SNGREC).

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) engaged with each of these groups over the course of the investigation. In keeping with the requirements set out in Section 7.6.2 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, a description of ARA's involvement in the process is summarized below. The 2011 *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology* draft technical bulletin was also consulted for guidance.

ARA's involvement in the engagement process began with the circulation of an introduction and invitation to participate. Subsequent engagement events consisted mainly of conversations with the coordinators regarding the scheduling of fieldwork, on-site discussions with the field representative, the completion of MCFN's daily summary form and the distribution of the draft report for review and comment. A summary of engagement events appears in RoIE Table 1, and a breakdown of representative participation is presented in RoIE Table 2. It is ARA's understanding that the representative concurred with the strategies, methods and results of the investigation.

RoIE Table 1: Summary of Engagement Events

Group	Date	Engagement Event	Nature
DOCA on behalf of MCFN Contacts: A. Blake, M. DeVries, J. Williams	22-Jun-21	Project introduction and invitation to participate circulated.	Email
	25-Jun-21	Provided deployment details for the following week	Email
	04-Aug-21	V. Cafik circulated the report for review and comment.	Email
	24-Aug-21	ARA followed up to determine the status of the report and when ARA might anticipate comments.	Email
	15-Sep-21	ARA followed up to determine if ARA should anticipate comments on the report in advance of submission.	Email
	27-Sep-21	A. Blake reviewed the report and indicated that the MCFN had no concerns at this time. He also thanked ARA for completing the MCFN daily summary in absence of their FLR.	Email
HDI on behalf of HCCC Contact: W. Hill	22-Jun-21	Project introduction and invitation to participate circulated.	Email
	25-Jun-21	Provided deployment details for the following week	Email
	04-Aug-21	V. Cafik circulated the report for review and comment.	Email
	10-Aug-21	W. Hill responded to state that he had reviewed the report with no comment or concern.	Email

Group	Date	Engagement Event	Nature
SNLR on behalf of SNGREC Contacts: D LaForme, T. Hill-Montour	22-Jun-21	Project introduction and invitation to participate circulated.	Email
	25-Jun-21	Provided deployment details for the following week	Email
	04-Aug-21	V. Cafik circulated the report for review and comment.	Email
	24-Aug-21	ARA followed up to determine the status of the report and when ARA might anticipate comments. T. Hill-Montour responded to indicate that she had reviewed the report and had no comments or concerns at this time.	Email

RoIE Table 2: Summary of Participating Representatives

Group	Representative	Participation
DOCA on behalf of MCFN	N/A	Unavailable (daily summary form completed online)
SNLR on behalf of SNGREC	T. Nanticoke	July 5, 2021
HDI on behalf of HCCC	N/A	Unavailable

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments
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29/09/2021

Supplementary Documentation

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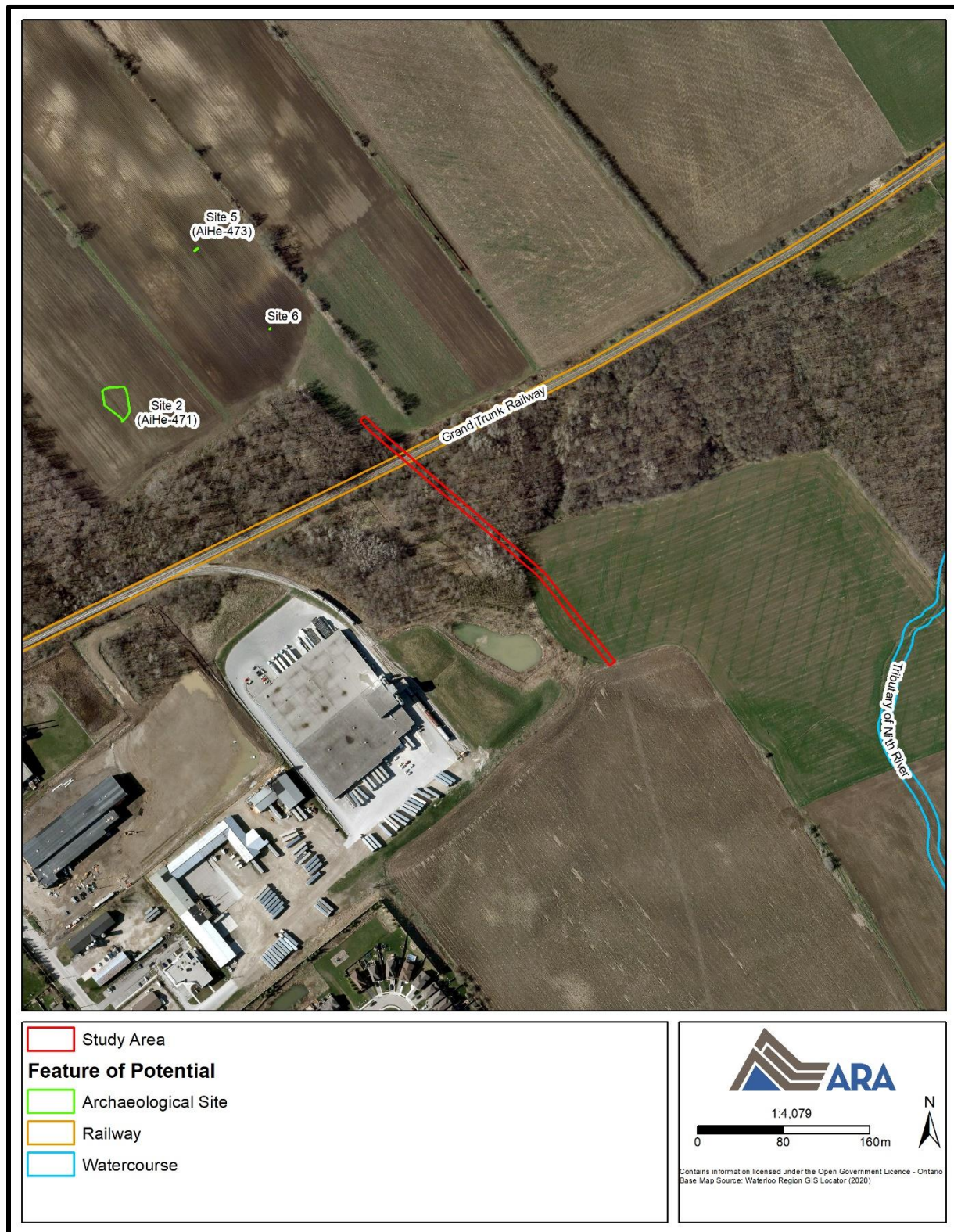
SD Map 1: Features of Potential with Site Information	2
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1.0 SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

1.1 Detailed Site Location Information

In keeping with Section 7.6.1 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, detailed site location information was not included within the project report. The previously identified archaeological sites falling within 300 m of the study area are shown in SD Map 1.

2.0 SD MAPS



SD Map 1: Features of Potential with Site Information
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

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Nov 5, 2021

Monica Maika (P1021)
Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
632 Waterloo Cambridge ON N3H 1P5

**RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports:
Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological
Assessments, Proposed Servicing Corridor, Township of Wilmot, Regional
Municipality of Waterloo, Part of Lot 20, German Block South of Snyders Road and
Part of Lot 20, German Block North of Bleams Road, Geographic Township of
Wilmot, Former Waterloo County, Ontario", Dated Sep 29, 2021, Filed with MHSTCI
Toronto Office on Oct 4, 2021, MHSTCI Project Information Form Number P1021-
0011-2021, MHSTCI File Number 0014679**

Dear Ms. Maika:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.¹ This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the assessment/mitigation of the study area as depicted in Maps 10 and 11 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further concern. 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 servicing corridor.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Michelle Davies
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Adam Belsky, Wilmot Woods Developments Inc.
Michelle Sergi, Region of Waterloo

¹ *In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.*