



Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Part of Lot 86, Geographic Township of Woolwich, County of Waterloo, now Township of Woolwich, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario Ontario

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Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a combined Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment on behalf of Schlegel Urban Developments Corp. (Schlegel), for the property located on Part of Lot 86, Geographic Township of Woolwich, County of Waterloo, now Township of Woolwich, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario, herein known as the study area (Map 1). The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken in advance of a development application under the Planning Act.

The study area is approximately 6.45 ha (15.95 ac) in size over two parcels, and includes an extant house and farm complex, agricultural fields, and manicured lawn.

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the study area's geography, history, current land conditions as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ▶ Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- ▶ Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MCM's Archaeological Sites Database;
- ▶ Review of all archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area; and
- ▶ Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area

The Stage 1 background assessment concluded that the study area retained archaeological potential and should undergo Stage 2 assessment via test pit and pedestrian survey. The objectives of the Stage 2 assessment are to determine if there are archaeological resources present on the property and to assess whether the identified resources have cultural heritage value or interest.

The study area consists of agricultural fields, manicured lawns and areas of previous disturbance. Agricultural fields were subject to a Stage 2 pedestrian survey at a 5 m interval per section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). Areas of manicured lawn were subject to a Stage 2 test pit survey at a 5 m interval per sections 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). Areas of previous disturbance were photo-documented, but not subject to Stage 2 survey as they exhibit low archaeological potential.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area the following recommendations are provided:

- 1) The Stage 2 survey did not result in the identification of archaeological materials and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for the Study Area.

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Project Personnel

Project Manager/Licensee	Jamie Lemon, MA (P1056)
Field Director	Jamie Lemon
Field Technicians	Chris Lemon, B.Sc., Dip. Heritage, CAHP
Report Preparation	Jamie Lemon
Graphics	Gabriel Dunk-Gifford

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Schlegel Urban Developments Corp.	Vaughn Bender
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Project Context

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological assessment and covers three areas: development context, historical context, and archaeological context.

Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a combined Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment on behalf of Schlegel Urban Developments Corp. (Schlegel), for the property located on Part of Lot 86, Geographic Township of Woolwich, County of Waterloo, now Township of Woolwich, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario, herein known as the study area (Map 1). The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken in advance of a development application under the Planning Act.

The study area is approximately 6.45 ha (15.95 ac) in size over two parcels, and includes an extant house and farm complex, agricultural fields, and manicured lawn.

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the study area's geography, history, current land conditions as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ▶ Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- ▶ Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MCM's Archaeological Sites Database;
- ▶ Review of all archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area; and
- ▶ Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area

The objectives of the Stage 2 property survey are to determine if there are archaeological resources present on the study area and to assess whether the identified resources have cultural heritage value or interest.

Permission to access the study area was provided by Vaughn Bender of Schlegel Urban Developments Corp. and no limits were placed on this access.

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Historical Context

This section describes the past and present land use and settlement history of the property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the background research.

Indigenous History

Most of the archaeological record found in Ontario – the tools, animals, plants, structures, soils, and contexts recovered from the landscape – are the direct heritage of the Indigenous communities that currently live in south-central Ontario and adjacent provinces and states.

Archaeology is the sole non-verbal means of reconstructing this ancient past; thus, understanding the lives and histories of these early peoples is both a challenge and a responsibility. Every new site identified and documented provides a unique opportunity to learn more about the 13,000-year history in Ontario. Table 1 provides an archaeological timeline for the presence of Indigenous people in Ontario, drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990).

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic I	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
Middle Archaic II	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
Middle Archaic III	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
Late Archaic I	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000 – 1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800 – 1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	1,500 – 1,100 BC	Introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC – AD 500	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point	AD 550 – 900	Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario	AD 900 – 1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages

	Middle Ontario	AD 1,300 – 1,400	Large longhouses (100m+)
	Late Ontario (Neutral)	AD 1,400 – 1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties

At the time of first contact with the French, in 1615 AD, the traditional territory of the Huron-Wendat, known as Wendake, roughly stretched between the Canadian Shield, Lake Ontario and the Niagara Escarpment; it has been suggested the Huron-Wendat population at this time was approximately 30,000 individuals (Warrick 2008; Heidenreich 1978).

In the 1640s the Haudenosaunee, whose territory was located south of the lower Great Lakes, invaded Huron-Wendat territory, largely due to the decrease of available beaver pelts. The majority of the Huron-Wendat population sought sanctuary within the communities of the Petun, Neutral and other neighbouring groups, after numerous Huron-Wendat village were destroyed (Stone and Chaput 1978). Commencing in the 1660s, the Haudenosaunee controlled most of southern Ontario (Schmalz 1991; Williamson 2013).

During the mid-17th century, several Algonquin-speaking linguistic and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (or Anishinaabe) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region (Johnston 2004; Gibson 2006). Prior to this, the Anishinaabeg were located primarily inland from the north shore of Lake Huron (MCFN nd-a). From 1653 to 1662, following a series of attacks against the Haudenosaunee by groups within the Anishinaabeg, Haudenosaunee dominance in the region began to fail (Warrick 2008; Schmalz 1991). By the 1690s, Haudenosaunee settlements along the northern shores of Lake Ontario were abandoned (Williamson 2013). Following several battles throughout southern Ontario, the Anishinaabeg replaced the Haudenosaunee in area at the start of the 18th century (Gibson 2006; Schmalz 1991).

Treaties and Grants

As detailed in MCFN (nd-b:2):

From the time of the conquest of New France in 1760, the British Crown recognized the inherent rights of First Nations and their ownership of the lands they occupied. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 confirmed First Nations' sovereignty over their lands and prevented anyone, other than the Crown, from purchasing that land. The Crown, needing First Nations' land for military purposes or for settlement, would first have to purchase it from its Indigenous occupants.

The study area is located on lands that were part of the Between the Lakes Treaty (Treaty No. 3, 1792); as detailed in MCFN (nd-b:6):

The arrival of Loyalists during and after the American Revolutionary War placed pressure on the British Crown to find lands on which to settle the newcomers. Among the Loyalists were approximately 2000 members of the Six Nations who had lost their homes fighting on behalf of the Crown.

Seeking to reward his First Nation allies for their loyalty during the war, Governor Haldimand offered homes to the Six Nations refugees in the remaining British colonies. One group of the

Six Nations Loyalists settled at the eastern end of Lake Ontario, while another group, under the leadership of Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant, selected the Grand River Valley as an area for settlement.

Recognizing that under the terms of the Royal Proclamation of 1763 the land needed to be purchased from its owners before the resettlement of the Grand River Valley could begin, Col. John Butler was sent to negotiate with the Mississaugas at the western end of Lake Ontario. On May 22, 1784, for the sum of £1180 worth of trade goods, the Mississaugas of the Credit ceded to the Crown approximately 3 000 000 acres of land located between Lakes Huron, Ontario, and Erie. Of those lands, some 550 000 acres were granted to the Six Nations in the Haldimand Proclamation of October 25, 1784, with the remainder to be utilized for the settlement of other Loyalists. The land grant to the Six Nations was to extend six miles on both sides of the Grand River from its mouth to its source. When it was later discovered that the upper limits of the Between the Lakes Treaty were in error due to faulty geographical assumptions, actual boundaries were defined and a confirming document signed by the Mississaugas and the Crown in 1792.

The study area is within the Haldimand Tract and Treaty 4. The British issued the Haldimand Proclamation in 1784. The Proclamation granted a tract of land, often referred to as the Haldimand Tract, to the Six Nations in recognition of their support of the Crown during the American Revolution. Treaty 4 is also known as the Simcoe Patent and was issued in 1793. The Simcoe Patent was issued to clarify a number of matters, including the extent of the land grant made to the Six Nations.

Issued in 1793, the Simcoe Patent confirmed the new boundaries as marked by Jones; it limited the Haldimand Tract to 111,000 ha for the exclusive use of the Six Nations. This left the rest of the land available to be leased, surrendered or sold by the Haudenosaunee to the Crown. The patent also stipulated that all land transactions of the Six Nations had to be approved by the Crown. However, a clause in the document ensured that the Six Nations could sell portions of the territory to the government whenever it became absolutely necessary.

Much to the dismay of the Six Nations, the Simcoe Patent did not address the issue of land title to the territories by the headwaters of the Grand River. This remains a source of dispute between the Haudenosaunee and Ontario government.

To Thayendanegea of the Six Nations, this patent only reinforced the Crown's trusteeship interpretation of the title. He and the Grand River chiefs rejected Simcoe's Patent and claimed that it was not binding on them.

Euro-Canadian Settler History

County of Waterloo and Township of Woolwich

European settlement of the area began almost immediately following the issuing of the Haldimand Tract land grant. The richly forested land provided numerous resources for hunting, fishing, logging, and several water sources conducive to mill construction. The first permanent European settlers in the area arrived in 1800 when Joseph Schoerg (later Sherk) and Samuel Betzner, Jr. settled along the Grand River in what is now a part of Kitchener. The first hamlets in the county were Blair and Doon, and a corduroy road along what is now King Street in Waterloo encouraged further settlement in the region (Region of Waterloo n.d.).

The first settlers to the region were German Mennonites from Pennsylvania, seeking land and religious protection in Upper Canada. Most were farmers, although there were also some members who served the community as millers and tradesmen. The western part of the county

around Berlin (Kitchener), St. Jacobs, and Elmira was settled by predominately German Mennonites, while the southern portion near Cambridge and other areas around the Grand River, such as Fergus and Elora, attracted Scots and other British immigrants (Region of Waterloo n.d.). Early government expenditures to build roads in the area encouraged pioneer settlers with a direct route from Lake Ontario, and the Grand River provided an avenue of transportation to and from Lake Erie. These transportation avenues and the different cultural backgrounds of pioneers led to a diversity of settlements throughout the region.

Despite the early date of settlement, villages in the region remained quite small throughout the 1820s. The village of Preston was a thriving business district by 1830, the same year Berlin (Kitchener) was founded. In 1840, Waterloo County was officially formed from the initial three-block purchase from the Haudenosaunee and territory transferred from other districts. In 1852, the County was reorganized again and divided into three parts, forming the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo, and Grey. Waterloo County consisted of North Dumfries, Waterloo, Wilmot, Woolwich, and Wellesley Townships. Berlin (Kitchener) was named the county seat in 1853, narrowly beating the town of Galt for the designation (Walker & Miles 1877).

By 1861, the population of Waterloo County had reached 38,750 people (Walker & Miles 1877). German influences remained strong; in 1871, 55% of Waterloo County's population could claim German heritage, either from Continental Germany or from the Pennsylvania Mennonite pioneers. The rural population began to decrease around 1871 as cities, villages, and hamlets began to grow and consolidate. By the 1890s, interurban railways allowed for easier navigation not only around Waterloo County, but to surrounding counties as well, although rail services began to disappear in the 1930s as automobiles began to proliferate.

Waterloo County was dissolved in 1973 and renamed the Regional Municipality of Waterloo, which consists of the Cities of Kitchener, Waterloo, and Cambridge, and the townships of Wellesley, Wilmot, Woolwich, and North Dumfries.

The following excerpt from Region of Waterloo Museums summarizes the early history of the Township of Woolwich (Region of Waterloo Museums 2021):

Woolwich Township was one of the earliest townships secured for settlement in Waterloo County. However, compared to that of other townships, the process of settlement was slow to begin. The earliest settler may have arrived in the Township as early as 1807, but the majority of settlement did not begin until the 1830s. Although Woolwich Township settlers came from a variety of origins, in the early years the majority were of German-Mennonite heritage, most of whom came from Pennsylvania and Waterloo Township. In general, they tended to settle west of the Grand River, while English (many of them Methodists) and Scots-Presbyterians settled to the east. A large number of Woolwich Township settlers were farmers and small trades workers. The village of Elmira eventually grew around the farmlands, with settlement by immigrants of a variety of professions, trades, and businesses.

In the early settlement period, the bulk of immigrants into Waterloo County chose to settle in previously settled areas like Waterloo Township where settlement had begun as early as 1800. For this reason, settlement in Woolwich Township was all but neglected for several decades. Moreover, when a noticeable amount of settlement did begin in the area, immigrants generally preferred to settle near the Woolwich-Waterloo township line where they would remain in close proximity to communities of Waterloo Township including Berlin. As Woolwich Township was increasingly settled along the southern township line, however, it became less dependent upon its southern neighbour. Consequently, new

communities in the Township sprang up in its northern areas. Although the person who named Woolwich Township is not known, the Township was officially named in 1816 when it became part of the District of Gore. It is commonly believed that it was named after Woolwich, in Kent, England...The German Company, originally formed for the purchase of the land in Waterloo Township, also bought a large area of forfeited land. They purchased 45,195 acres in the Township's western portion in 1807. This German Company purchase was led by Augustus Jones (a senior government surveyor), and John and Jacob Erb of Waterloo Township. German Company land was surveyed by Jones into 130 lots of about 350 acres each. In 1821, William Crooks purchased the 7,000 acre area of land which Wallace had forfeited after the War of 1812. This area of land became known as Crooks Tract. Crooks divided the land and resold it in small parcels to incoming settlers, many of them from Scotland. In 1807, two German Company men, Henry Brubacher and Benjamin Eby, returned to Lancaster County Pennsylvania with Jones's survey. They wished to promote the sale of the company's land among their fellow Mennonite compatriots, as had been done with Waterloo Township. The success of settlement in Waterloo Township consequently encouraged Mennonite buyers to purchase lots in Woolwich Township. Subsequently, in 1808, lots totalling 26,600 acres were purchased by Mennonite buyers alone, and within a short period, all were sold. These buyers purchased between one and four lots each, or 350 to 1,400 acres. However, they did not settle on their lands as quickly as had done the previous settlers of Waterloo Township. Instead, many Woolwich Township land owners chose to settle in Waterloo Township where settlement had already taken place.

For this reason, early settlement in Woolwich Township was initially marginal and sparse. For example, by 1825, including the settlers of Pilkington's Tract, the population of Woolwich Township was only 84. Moreover, the majority of early settlement hardly ventured beyond the border of Waterloo Township. These settlers were mainly Mennonite farmers from Waterloo Township who wished to remain near the communities from where they came. Settlement in or near Waterloo Township meant that settlers gained easier access to items like supplies, goods, and social support otherwise unavailable in the isolated areas of Woolwich Township.

From the early 1830s, settlers began to spill into Woolwich Township. Communities were formed first nearest the Waterloo-Woolwich border and later in northern areas. The population of the township increased steadily. In 1841, its population was 1009; and by 1850, it had reached 3501. By 1891, including the population of Elmira, the Township reached a population of 5907. By the early twentieth century, a wide variety of communities existed throughout the whole of the Township.

Several factors encouraged immigrants to settle in Woolwich Township. For example, it offered ideal farm conditions to settlers who wished to continue an agricultural existence. For this reason, it is not surprising that Mennonite farmers were the primary settlers in the Township. Secondly, Woolwich Township was an attractive source of water-power for industry and milling, with a number of rivers and creeks flowing through the Township, including the Grand River, the Conestoga River, Canagagigue Creek, and Cox's Creek. The rise of early industries in such communities as Elmira and St. Jacobs is an example of water-power forming the nucleus of many early communities.

Part Lot 86

The 1861 Tremaine's Map of Waterloo County illustrates the study area at this time was owned by Peter Martin and Edmond Thomas (Map 3); no structures are illustrated within the study area

at this time. The 1881 Map of the Township of Woolwich illustrates the study area as owned by Aaron Ziegler. The symbol of a cemetery is located close to the study area; this likely represents the Bristow Pioneer Cemetery, located adjacent to Arthur Street South, approximately 65 m southeast of the study area (Map 4). A review of the 1954 aerial photograph of the area available through the University of Toronto indicates the study area was exclusively agricultural at this time.

Archaeological Context

Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments

For an inventory of archaeological resources to be compiled, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCM.

In accordance with Section 7.5.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, all registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum 1 km distance from the study area are to be listed. A search concluded that there are two archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area, both in excess of 500 m from the study area.

TABLE 2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN 1 KM OF STUDY AREA

Borden No.	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjHd-32	Reist	Pre-contact	Indigenous	Findspot
AjHd-35	Peter M. Martin	Pre-contact	Indigenous	Scatter

As per Section 7.5.8 Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, a search of the OASD database was undertaken to determine if any previous archaeological studies had been carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (50 m) to the study area.

One previously completed archaeological assessment was identified adjacent to the study area. A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was previously completed for part of Lot 86, in the portion of the lot located between the two parcels that make up the study area. The Stage 2 pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of one pre-contact Indigenous findspot (an isolated piece of chipping detritus). The Stage 1 and 2 recommended no further archaeological assessment (Alder Heritage Assessments 2009).

The Natural and Physical Environment

The study area is situated within the “Oxford Till Plain” physiographic region. The Oxford Till Plain consists of a 600 square mile area drumlinized area. According to Chapman & Putnam (1984:143-144):

...good drumlins appear south of Woodstock, where the glacier apparently overrode an older moraine...The valleys that cut across this till plain area at present are occupied by headwaters of the Thames River. These are obviously misfit streams, too small for the

valleys they occupy... In much of the area, the dominant soil type is Guelph Loam, a typical Grey Brown Luvisol, developed under a maple-beech forest.

The soil types within the study area include various deposits associated with the Freeport-Woolwich series and Guelph series (Presant and Wicklund 1971). These deposits range from loam to sand and silt over loam and have good to imperfect natural drainage. Canagagigue Creek is located approximately 1.7 km northeast of the study area, though a tributary of the creek would have been located approximately 280 m south of the study area. The Conestogo River is located approximately 2.6 km southwest of the study area.

Existing Conditions

The study area consists of two parcels northwest of Arthur Street South and County Road 85. The larger parcel is predominately agricultural. The smaller parcel is partly agricultural, with a residential house in the south part of the parcel, north of County Road 85. The study area is approximately 6.45 ha (15.95 ac) in size.

Field Methods

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting license P1056 issued to Jamie Lemon by the MCM (P1056-0220-2023).

The Stage 2 property survey was conducted on June 14 and September 27, 2023. The weather during the assessment was sunny with warm temperatures. Table 3 illustrates the daily weather conditions and activities conducted.

TABLE 3: WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING STAGE 2 SURVEY

Date	Field Director	Weather	Activity	Visibility
June 14, 2023	Jamie Lemon (P1056)	Sunny and warm	Pedestrian survey, photo documentation	80-100%
September 27, 2023	Jamie Lemon (P1056)	Sunny and warm	Pedestrian Survey, test pit survey, photo documentation	100%

In accordance with Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, the survey took place when conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to this survey. At all times conditions were appropriate for proper identification and recovery of archaeological materials.

The study area consists of agricultural fields and was subject to Stage 2 pedestrian survey at a 5 m interval per sections 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). The pedestrian survey was conducted to a 5 m interval. Where archaeological resources were encountered, survey intervals were reduced to 1 m for a 20 m radius around recovered artifacts, to investigate the surface scatter. Surface visibility during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey was 90-100%, and the ploughed fields were well-weathered. The agricultural field associated with the larger parcel was initially surveyed on June 14, 2023; at the time of survey the field was planted with potatoes with new plants sprouted, though conditions still met the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The agricultural field associated with the smaller parcel was surveyed on September 27, 2023. The agricultural field associated with the larger parcel had been harvested and cultivated by this time; as such, PHC took the opportunity to survey the larger field again.

The study area also included areas of manicured lawn that were subject to Stage 2 test pit survey at a 5 m interval per the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.1.2, with test pits excavated to within 1 m of built structures. All test pits were approximately 30 cm in diameter and excavated, where possible, to within the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of cultural material. All test pits were backfilled once complete.

The soils of the study area were found to consist of medium brown sandy loam topsoil over yellow sand subsoil. Topsoil depth in excavated test pits ranged from 25 – 30 cm in depth.

Areas of previous disturbance within the study area included the extant house, outbuilding, septic bed and associated laneways associated with the smaller parcel. Areas of previous disturbance within the larger parcel include the east side of the study area; aerial imagery from 2000 available through the Region of Waterloo illustrate several large buildings were present on this part of the study area, which have since been demolished (Image 17). These areas were photo-documented, but not subject to Stage 2 survey as they exhibit low archaeological potential.

A field log was maintained for the duration of the investigations detailing pertinent information and digital photographs were taken of the surveyed areas and topography. Map 6 illustrates the Stage 2 archaeological assessment results. Images 1 to 16 photo-document the site conditions, as well as lighting and weather conditions.

Record of Finds

No archaeological materials were identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey or test pit survey. Table 4 provides an inventory of documentation generated during the archaeological assessment.

TABLE 4: RECORD OF DOCUMENTATION

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	2 pages
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	1 map
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	63 photographs

Analysis and Conclusion

Archaeological Potential

Archaeological Potential for the Study Area

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

1. Previously identified archaeological sites;
2. Water sources:
 - ▶ Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 - ▶ Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
 - ▶ Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches);
 - ▶ Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
3. Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
4. Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases (there may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings);
5. Resource areas including:
 - ▶ Food or medicinal plants;
 - ▶ Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
 - ▶ Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
6. Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
7. Early historical transportation routes.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, MCM stipulates the following:

1. No areas within 300 m of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;
2. No areas within 100 m of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,

3. No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have eradicated or relocated any cultural material to such a degree that the information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Section 1.3.2 of the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists states that:

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources (MCM 2011:18)

The types of disturbance referred to above include, but are not restricted to, quarrying, sewage and infrastructure development, building footprints, and major landscaping involving grading below topsoil.

Archaeological Potential for the Study Area

Based on the features or characteristics of archaeological potential listed in the previous section, the following statements can be made regarding archaeological potential of the study area:

1. The study area is within 300 m of a water source (tributary of Canagagigue Creek)
2. The study area is within 100 m of a historic transportation route
3. The soils of the study area would have been conducive to pre-contact agricultural practices

When the above noted criteria are considered, the study area exhibits potential for the identification of archaeological resources.

Conclusion

Stage 1 background research identified the study area to exhibit archaeological potential for the identification of archaeological materials. Stage 2 pedestrian and test pit survey did not result in the identification of archaeological materials.

Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area the following recommendations are provided:

- 1) The Stage 2 survey did not result in the identification of archaeological materials and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for the Study Area.

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Advice on the compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

- ▶ 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 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issue by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards 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 licenced 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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating 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 representative of a new archaeological site or sites 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 or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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Images

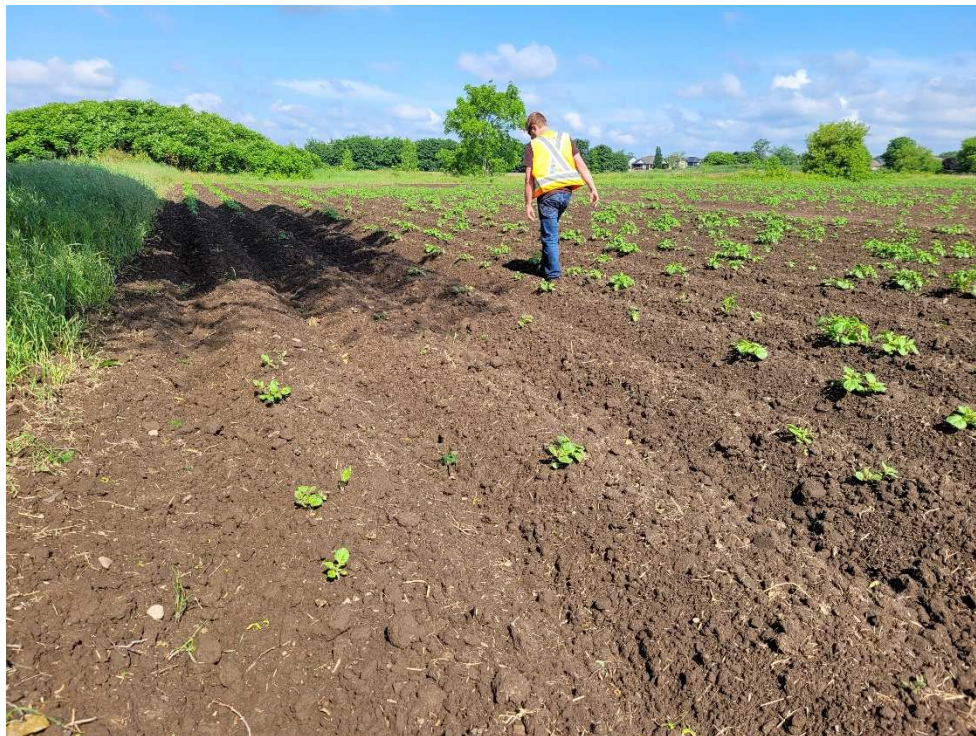


IMAGE 1: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M (OR LESS) INTERVAL, FACING WEST (JUNE 14, 2023)



IMAGE 2: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M (OR LESS) INTERVAL, FACING SOUTHEAST (JUNE 14, 2023)



IMAGE 3: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M (OR LESS) INTERVAL, FACING NORTH (JUNE 14, 2023)



IMAGE 4: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING SOUTH (SEPTEMBER 27, 2023)



IMAGE 5: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING NORTH (SEPTEMBER 27, 2023)



IMAGE 6: AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 7: AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, FACING WEST



IMAGE 8: AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 9: AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 10: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING NORTHEAST (SEPTEMBER 27, 2023)



IMAGE 11: AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 12: AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE (SEPTIC BED), FACING NORTH



IMAGE 13: AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE (EXPOSED SAND FILL OF SEPTIC BED), FACING NORTHWEST



IMAGE 14: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING SOUTH

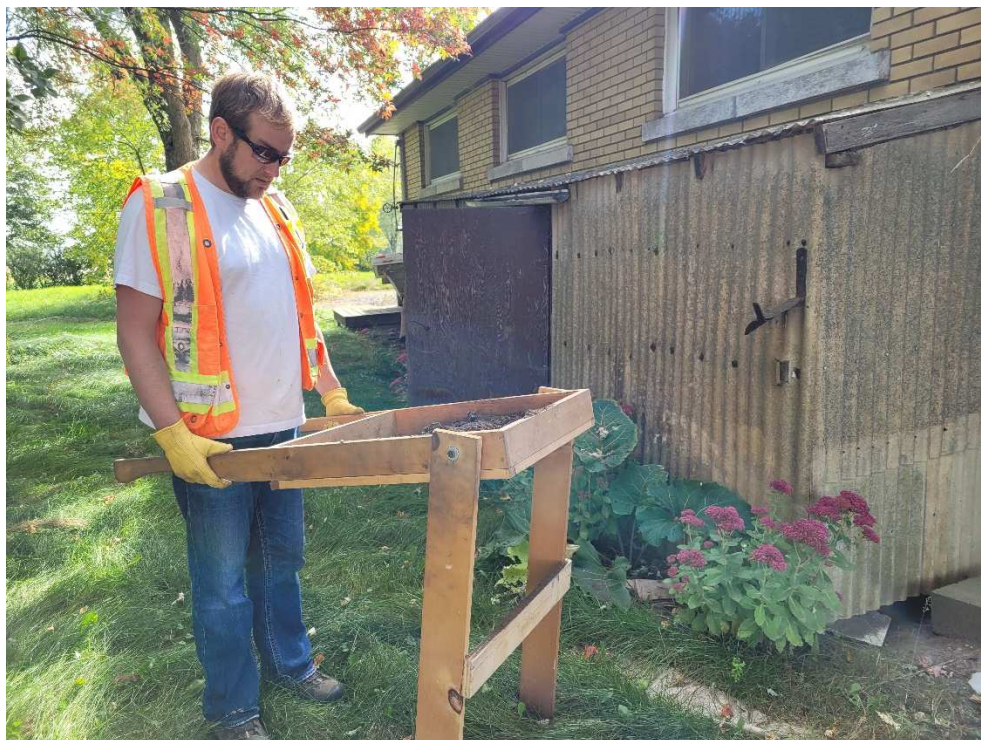


IMAGE 15: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING WEST



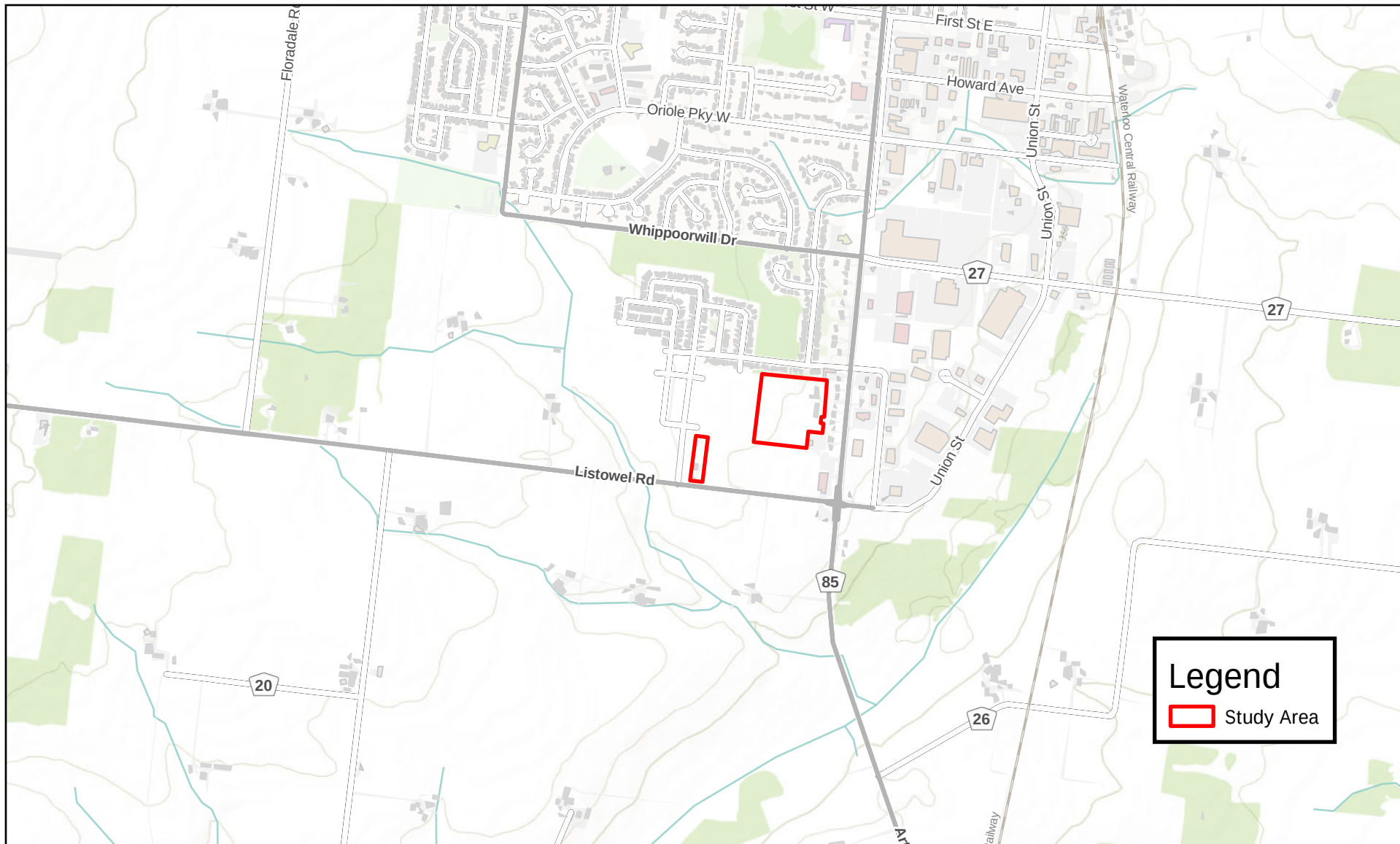
IMAGE 16: AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE AROUND HOUSE, FACING EAST



IMAGE 17: 2000 AERIAL IMAGE OF STRUCTURES ON EAST SIDE OF STUDY AREA

Maps

All maps follow on subsequent pages.

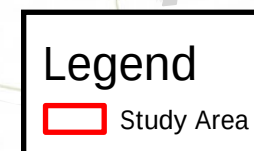


Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Schlegel Property, Elmira

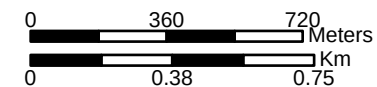
Map 1: Topographic Map of the Study Area

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

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GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS,
US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada



Scale 1:20,000





Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Schlegel Property, Elmira

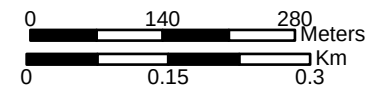
Map 2: Modern Aerial of the Study Area

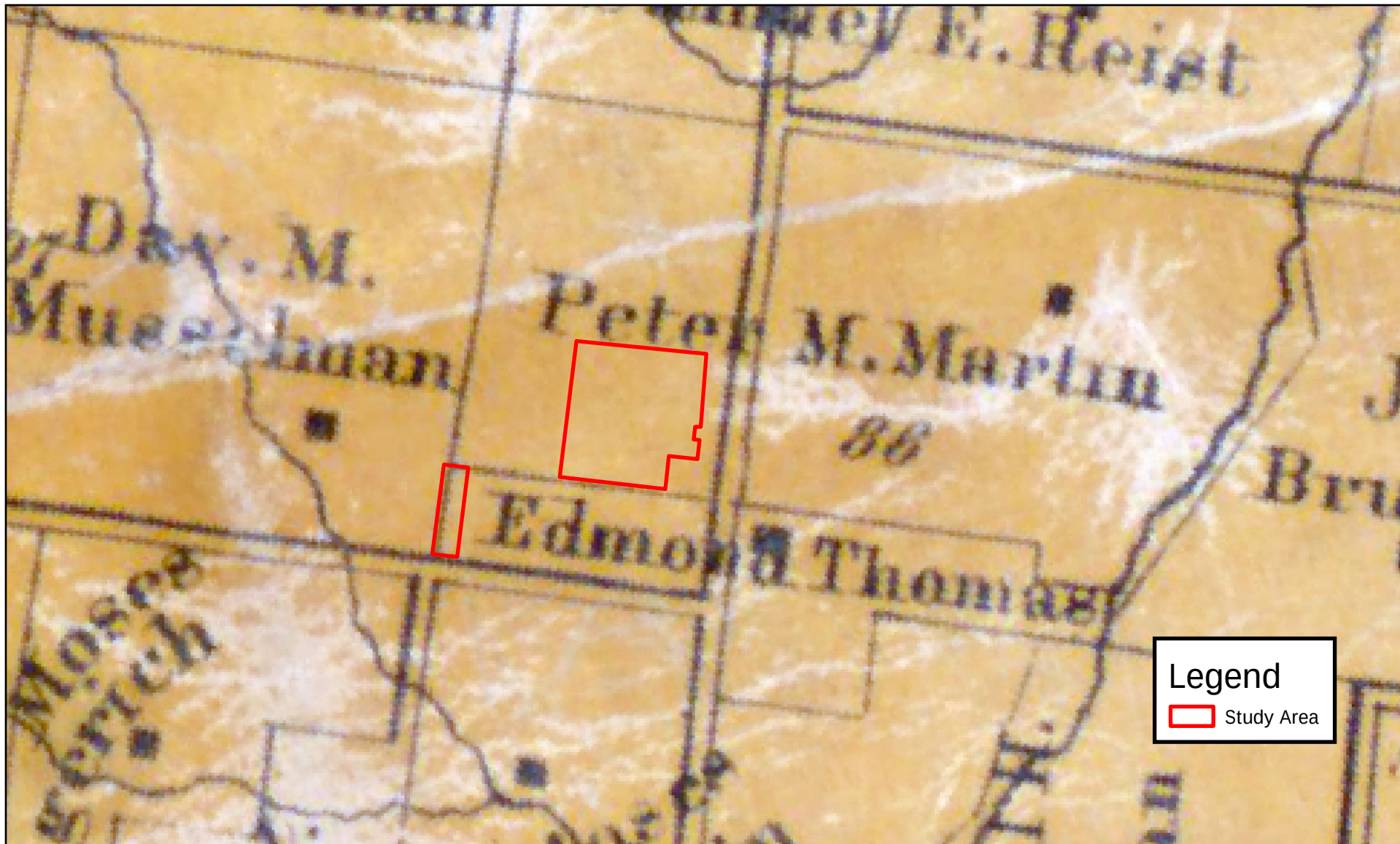
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Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



Scale 1:8,000





Legend

Study Area



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Schlegel Property, Elmira

Map 3: Study Area on 1861 Map

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

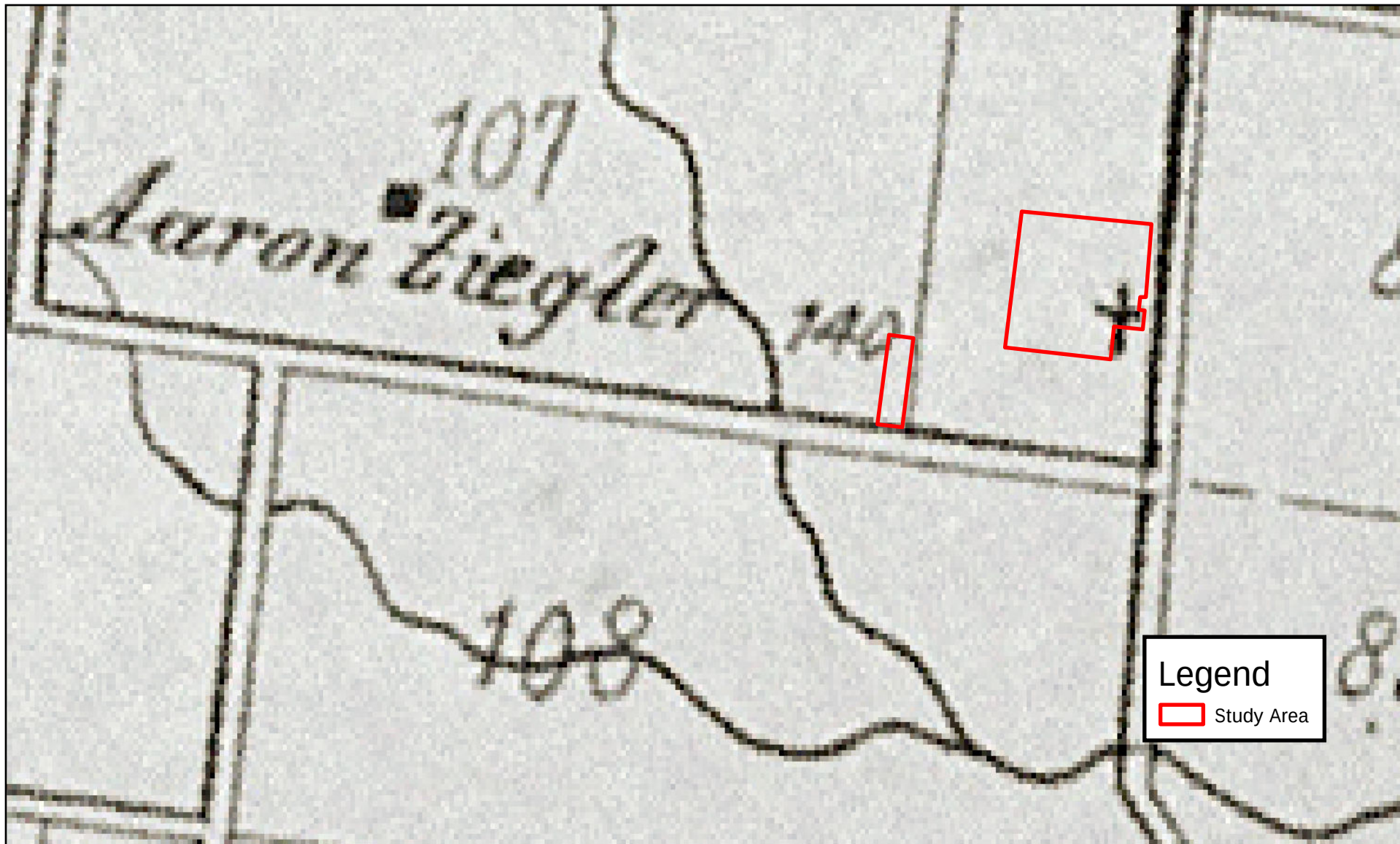
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Scale 1:10,000

0 175 350 Meters

0 0.17 0.35 Km



Legend

Study Area



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Schlegel Property, Elmira

Map 4: Study Area on 1881 Map

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

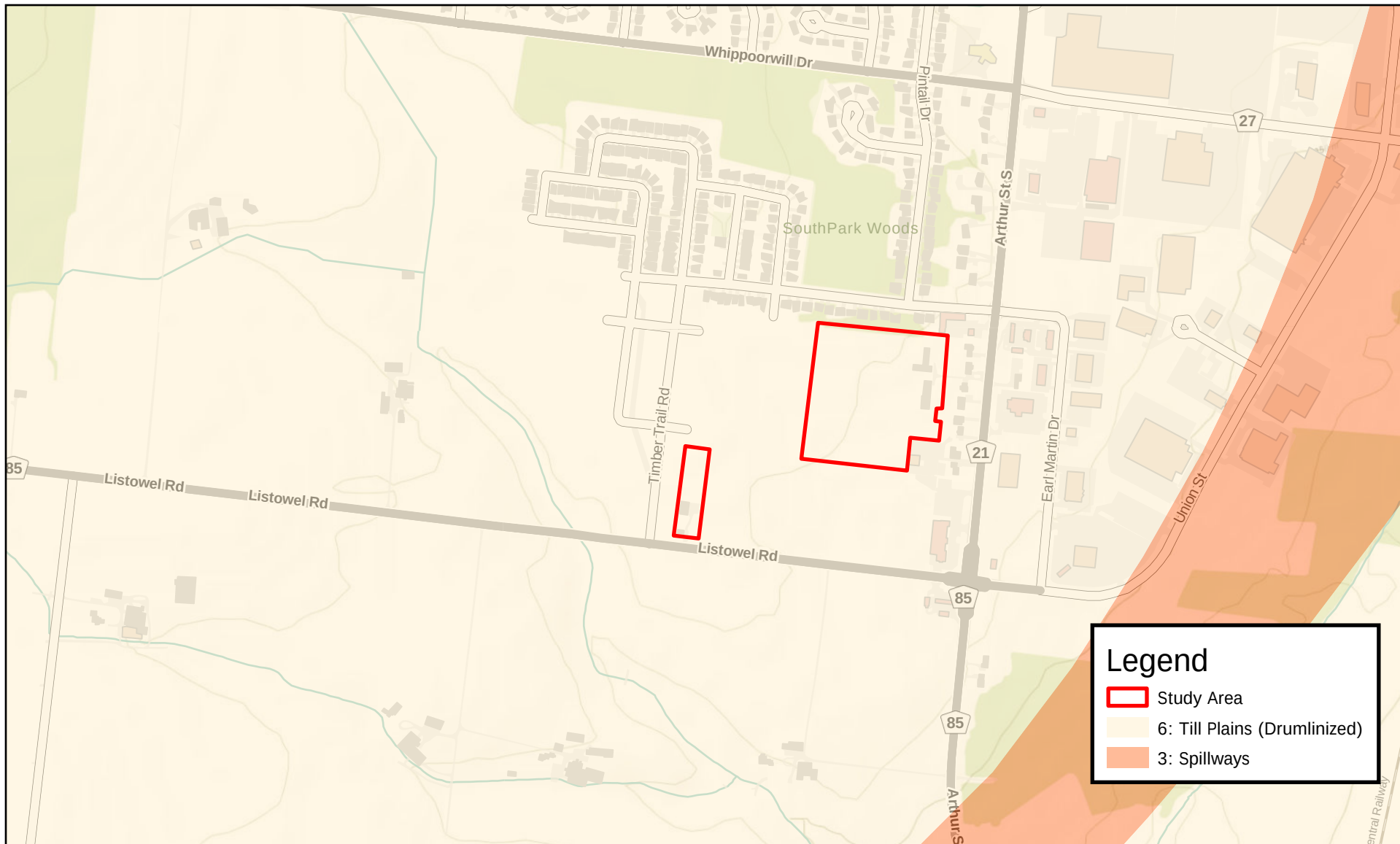
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Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Schlegel Property, Elmira

Map 5: Study Area on Soil Map

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

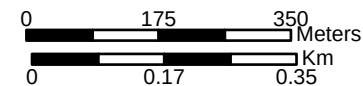
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Legend

- Study Area
- 6: Till Plains (Drumlinized)
- 3: Spillways



Scale 1:10,000





	Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Schlegel Property, Elmira		Scale 1:5,000 0 87.5 175 Meters 0 0.07 0.15 Km	
	Map 6: Stage 1-2 Assessment Results			Maxar
	Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N			

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