

**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**

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

Licensed under
P.J. Racher
MHSTCI Licence #P007
PIF #P007-0969-2018
ARA File #2017-0254

18/03/2021

Original Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in July 2018, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of lands to be impacted by subdivision development at 1209 Waterloo Street in the Township of Wilmot, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario. The proposed project consists of a mix of single detached and semi-detached townhomes, a townhouse complex, and an apartment complex along with associated roads, trails, sidewalks, drainage corridors and stormwater management facilities. The assessments were carried out in support of an Official Plan 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 between December 2018 and November 2020 under Project Information Form #P007-0969-2018. The investigation encompassed the entirety of the application boundary as well as adjacent lands to the north and west. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. At the time of assessment, the lands consisted of agricultural fields, hedgerows and an overgrown area along the edge of an unassessed woodlot to the southwest.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the majority of the assessed lands had archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment 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.

It is recommended that Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473) be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 3.2, Section 3.2.2 and Section 3.2.3 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Controlled surface pick-ups were conducted as part of the subject investigation; accordingly, additional surface collections are not required in advance of test unit excavation.

Sites 2 (AiHe-471), 4, 6 and 7 (AiHe-474), the remainder of the application boundary and the adjacent lands to the north and west do not require any additional assessment. The woodlot in the southwest was not assessed, but this falls within additional lands owned by the applicant that have been excluded from the application boundary. If any future development is contemplated in this area, then Stage 1 and 2 assessments must be completed prior to any soil impacts. Given that there are outstanding archaeological concerns within the subject lands, no ground alterations or development of any kind may occur until the required investigations are complete, recommendations that the sites have no further cultural heritage value or interest are made, and the associated report is entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS	IV
PERSONNEL	V
ENGAGED GROUPS	V
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	1
1.1 Development Context	1
1.2 Historical Context	2
1.2.1 Settlement History	2
1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact	2
1.2.1.2 Post-Contact	3
1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use	4
1.2.2.1 Overview	4
1.2.2.2 New Hamburg	4
1.2.2.3 Mapping and Imagery Analysis	5
1.2.2.4 Additional Historical Documentation	6
1.3 Archaeological Context	8
1.3.1 Condition of the Property	8
1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites	9
1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work	9
2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY	11
2.1 Background	11
2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)	11
2.3 Analysis and Conclusions	11
3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT	13
3.1 Field Methods	13
3.2 Site 2 (AiHe-471)	15
3.2.1 Record of Finds	15
3.2.2 Analysis and Conclusions	17
3.3 Site 3 (AiHe-472)	18
3.3.1 Record of Finds	18
3.3.2 Analysis and Conclusions	18
3.4 Site 4	18
3.4.1 Record of Finds	18
3.4.2 Analysis and Conclusions	19
3.5 Site 5 (AiHe-473)	19
3.5.1 Record of Finds	19

3.5.2	Analysis and Conclusions	20
3.6	Site 6	20
3.6.1	Record of Finds	20
3.6.2	Analysis and Conclusions	20
3.7	Site 7 (AiHe-474)	21
3.7.1	Record of Finds	21
3.7.2	Analysis and Conclusions	21
4.0	RECOMMENDATIONS	22
5.0	ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	23
6.0	IMAGES	24
7.0	MAPS	29
8.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	40

LIST OF IMAGES

Image 1: Permanently Wet Lands	24
Image 2: Permanently Wet Lands	24
Image 3: Pedestrian Survey	24
Image 4: Pedestrian Survey	24
Image 5: Pedestrian Survey	25
Image 6: Pedestrian Survey	25
Image 7: Intensification/CSP (Site 2)	25
Image 8: Intensification/CSP (Site 3)	25
Image 9: Intensification/CSP (Site 4)	25
Image 10: Intensification/CSP (Site 5)	25
Image 11: Intensification/CSP (Site 6)	26
Image 12: Intensification/CSP (Site 7)	26
Image 13: Test Pit Survey	26
Image 14: Test Pit Survey	26
Image 15: Test Pit Survey	26
Image 16: Test Pit Survey	26
Image 17: Indigenous Artifacts	27
Image 18: Sample of Euro-Canadian Artifacts	28

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Location of the Study Area	29
Map 2: <i>Wilmot</i> Patent Plan (No Date)	30

Map 3: G.R. and G.M. Tremaine's <i>Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West</i> (1861)	31
Map 4: H. Parsell & Co.'s <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont.</i> (1881)	32
Map 5: Topographic Map (1927)	33
Map 6: Aerial Image (1946)	34
Map 7: Aerial Image (1955)	35
Map 8: Aerial Image (1966)	36
Map 9: Features of Potential	37
Map 10: Field Methods (Aerial Image)	38
Map 11: Field Methods (Development Plan)	39

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History	2
Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History	3
Table 3: Land Transaction Summary	6
Table 4: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites	9
Table 5: Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions	13
Table 6: Field Methods	14
Table 7: Site 2 – Summary of Archaeological Materials	15
Table 8: Analysis of Euro-Canadian Diagnostics	16
Table 9: Summary of Recommendations	22

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Archaeological Materials Catalogue	46
Appendix B: Supplementary Analysis of Formal Lithics	48
Appendix C: Documentary Record	49

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
CSP – Controlled Surface Pickup
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

Project Director: P.J. Racher (#P007)

Operations Manager: C.E. Gohm (#R187)

Project Archaeologist: M. Maika (#P1021)

Field Directors: A. Bissonnette (#R1165), K. Malleau (#R1174), C. Pallett (#R1112)

Field Technicians: B. Barber, T. Besser, J. Caron, E. Chapman, S. Epp, C. Gates, E. Gourlay,
L. Inthof, S. Johnston, A. Moulton (#R1067), L. Murphy (#R1251), J. Nuhn,
A. O'Shaughnessy (#R497), A. Reay, A. Renner, A. Savov, C. Shipley, M. Zibaei,

GPS Technicians: A. O'Shaughnessy, C. Shipley

Cartographers: A. Bailey (#R1069), K. Brightwell (#R341)

Artifact Analysts: A. Carswell, S. Haggerty (#R1278)

Report Writer: D. Worby (#R1190)

Editor: M. Maika

ENGAGED GROUPS

Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council

Haudenosaunee Development Institute

Contact: W. Hill

Field Representatives: O. Green, W. Hill

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

Department of Consultation & Accommodation

Contacts: A. Blake, M. DeVries, J. Williams

Field Representatives: D. Hill, B. Sault, C. Tobicoe

Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council

Six Nations Lands & Resources Office

Contacts: T. Hill-Montour, D. LaForme, R. Miller, J. Thomas

Field Representatives: R. Henry, C. McNaughton, T. Nanticoke

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in July 2018, ARA carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of lands to be impacted by subdivision development at 1209 Waterloo Street in the Township of Wilmot, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario. The proposed project consists of a mix of single detached and semi-detached townhomes, a townhouse complex, and an apartment complex along with associated roads, trails, sidewalks, drainage corridors and stormwater management facilities. The assessments were carried out in support of an Official Plan 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 subject study area consists of an irregularly-shaped parcel of land with a total area of 39.27 ha (Map 1). This parcel is generally bounded by a former rail corridor to the south, the Ivan Gingerich Drain and agricultural fields to the north, Waterloo Street to the northwest, a wooded area to the southwest, a residential subdivision to the west and agricultural fields to the east. In legal terms, the study area falls on part of Lot 20, German Block South of Snyders Road in the Geographic Township of Wilmot, former Waterloo County.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted between December and November 2020 under PIF #P007-0969-2018. The investigation encompassed the entirety of the application boundary as well as additional lands to the north and west. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. In compliance with the objectives set out in Section 1.0 and Section 2.0 of the 2011 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 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 historic 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. One previous archaeological report containing relevant background information was 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; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, encountering a variety of Indigenous groups (including both Iroquoian-speakers and Algonquian-speakers); European goods begin to replace traditional tools
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 of 1791</i> 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. 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 historic community of New Hamburg.

Examinations of early mapping and aerial imagery were carried out to provide a general framework for reconstructing the Euro-Canadian settlement history of the study area. Detailed documentary research of the land use and occupation history specific to the subject property was also conducted, which involved the consultation of land registry records and additional information sources as set out in Section 3.1 of the 2011 S&Gs. The land use at the time of assessment can be classified as agricultural (the fields and hedgerows between fields).

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 historic 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);
- G.R. and G.M. Tremaine's *Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West* (1861) (OHCMP 2019);
- H. Parsell & Co.'s *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont.* (1881) (McGill University 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*, initiated on a copy of an original survey plan and updated with patent information until the records were transferred to the Archives of Ontario, indicates that the subject lands were patented to King's College (Map 2). This reflects the endowment of German Block lands to the forerunner of the University of Toronto in January 1828. *Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West* (1861) reveals that the study area traversed properties occupied by John Steckley in the west and Christian Kesselring in the east (Map 3). No structures are illustrated within these lands, although Waterloo Street and the Grand Trunk Railway appear to abut the parcel to the northwest and southeast, respectively.

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont.* (1881) does not identify any occupants within the study area, and no structures or other features are shown (Map 4). This publication only included information for its subscribers, however, so these omissions should not be taken as evidence that the subject lands were vacant or otherwise unimproved. The topographic map from 1927 demonstrates that the study area consisted of cleared agricultural land located southeast and northwest of woodlots which intersect in the southwest corner of the project lands (Map 5). Relatively few wooden structures (black) are illustrated fronting Waterloo Street and Snyders Road West. Similar situations are shown in the aerial images from 1946–1966 (Map 6–Map 8).

1.2.2.4 Additional Historical Documentation

Detailed documentary research was carried out for the subject part of Lot 20, German Block South of Snyders Road in order to better inform the interpretation and evaluation of any archaeological remains. The principal transactions documented in the land registry records for this area are summarized in Table 3. A full discussion of the results of the additional historical documentation appears below.

**Table 3: Land Transaction Summary
(LRO #58)**

Instrument Number	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
	Patent	22 Jul 1846	Crown	John Steckley	50 acres, north part of lot
1104	Revised Deed	13 Nov 1857	University of Toronto	Grand Trunk Railway Co.	3.85 acres
1926	Deed Poll	8 Mar 1862	University of Toronto	John Steckley	146 15/100 acres, "rear ¾ less 3.85 acres in 1104"
1927	B&S	11 Apr 1862	John Steckley	Christian Kesselring	100 acres, E ½
3050	B&S	6 Apr 1867	John Steckley	Moses Hostetter	W ½ 100 acres, less 1.92 acres reserved for GTR
3051	Mortgage	12 May 1868	John Steckley	Moses Hostetter	W ½ 100 acres, less 1.92 acres reserved for GTR
3361	Discharge	3 Mar 1870	Moses Hostetter	John Steckley	W ½ 100 acres, less 1.92 acres reserved for GTR
3362	B&S	31 Dec 1869	John Steckley	Peter Ramseyer	W ½ 100 acres, less 1.92 acres reserved for GTR
3363	Mortgage	31 Dec 1869	Peter Ramseyer	John Steckley	W ½ 100 acres, less 1.92 acres reserved for GTR; \$2500
5466	Mortgage	7 Jul 1880	Peter Ramseyer	John Schultz	W ½ 100 acres, less 1.92 acres reserved for GTR; \$1000
6826	Discharge	20 Jul 1886	Executors of John Shultz	Peter Ramseyer	#5466
9576	B&S	4 Apr 1899	Peter Ramseyer	Joseph Ramseyer	\$6500
9577	Mortgage	4 Apr 1899	Joseph Ramseyer	Peter Ramseyer	
9743	B&S	29 Jan 1900	Joseph Ramseyer	SS No. 12 Wilmot	¾ acre
10626	Discharge	21 Oct 1903	Peter Ramseyer	Joseph Ramseyer	
16270	Grant	5 Mar 1930	Executors of Joseph Ramseyer	Elmer Schwartzentruber	
17487	Grant	21 Jun 1937	Elmer Schwartzentruber	Trustees of the Reformed Methodist Church, Wilmot Township	½ acre
21218	Grant	10 Jul 1952	Elmer Schwartzentruber	Elroy and Willette Boshart	2.1 acres

In January of 1846, John Steckley Petitioned for the “front fifty acres of lot number twenty, south side of Snyder Street, Wilmot” (LAC 1846). The petition includes support from his neighbours in the Township of Wilmot who vouched for Steckley and his desired parcel, and noted that he had resided on the property for approximately 13 years upon which he had cleared 45 acres and erected a log house and barn (LAC 1846). In July of 1846, John Steckley received the Crown Patent for the north part of Lot 20, South of Snyders Road in the Township of Wilmot, Waterloo County. According to the 1851 census, John Steckley was residing in a two-storey log house with his wife Barbara and their six children (LAC 1851). The Steckleys were a Mennonite farming family that likely attended the Meeting House on Lot 20 on the north side of Snyder Road, opposite the Steckley farm, as indicated on an 1861 map (Map 3).

A revised deed was registered for Steckley’s property in 1857 with the sale of 3.85 acres to the Grand Trunk Railway Company from the University of Toronto (former King’s College) for the rail line that traversed east–west at the southern part of Lot 20. In 1862, the remaining acreage of the lot, 146 15/100 acres, was transferred to John Steckley by the University of Toronto. According to a tax assessment roll from 1855, Steckley had assumed ownership of the additional lands prior to the sale and was assessed as owning 194 acres at the time (GSR 1855). By 1862, Steckley’s son Joseph (age 23) was enumerated as being the freeholder of the farm although the lands were not officially transferred to him (GSR 1862). An 1864 directory enumerates Steckley as being the owner of the property, while Joseph Steckley, presumably his son, was a tenant on the lot (Sutherland 1864:59). The Steckleys were not located in the 1861 census to confirm if there were two separate residences on the property for John and Joseph’s families; however, an increase in the assessed value of real property from \$400 in 1857 to \$1600 in 1858 could indicate the construction of additional structures (GSR 1857; 1858). In 1867, Steckley sold the east half of the lot (100 acres) to Christian Kesselring.

John Steckley sold the west half of the lot, excepting the parcel owned by the Grand Trunk Railway (1.92 acres) to Moses Hostetter in 1867. However, in 1869 the parcel remained under the ownership of John Steckley who then sold the property to Peter Ramseyer. Assessment rolls from 1875 and 1885 reveal an increase of real property value from \$1800 to \$4150 respectively, suggesting that a new residence may have been constructed on the property in addition to barns or outbuildings (GSR 1875; 1885). According to the 1891 census, Peter (50) was a Mennonite farmer residing in a wood/log house with his wife Anna (42) and children Joseph (20), Mary (18), Moses (16), Lea (14), Emma (10) and Lydia (7) (LAC 1891). Ramseyer retained ownership of the parcel until 1899 when he sold it to his son Joseph. In 1900, Joseph Ramseyer sold $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of his land for the use of School Section #12, Wilmot.

In 1901, Joseph Ramseyer (29) is enumerated as residing in a wood/log house on 95 acres with his wife Mattie (30) and children Nancy (7), Jeremiah (6) and Aaron (4) (LAC 1901). In 1930, Joseph Ramseyer’s executors sold his property to Elmer Schwartzentruber. Schwartzentruber sold $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of land to the Trustees of the Reformed Methodist Church in 1937, while retaining ownership of the remainder of the parcel into the 1950s.

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted concurrently between December 5, 2018 and November 10, 2020 under PIF #P007-0969-2018. 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 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 of primarily of Bookton sandy loam (Bo) with smaller areas of Fox soils (Fo) in the north and Huron clay loam (Hc) in the south. Bookton sandy loam occurs primarily on clay plains with a gently rolling topography. This soil is characterized as being relatively unfertile, despite possessing good drainage qualities. Fox soils, on the other hand, develop on areas of medium to coarse sands. These soils often have deep A horizons that are relatively stone free and well-drained. Huron clay loam develops on calcareous material and often occurs in association with Bookton soils. The Ap horizon contains medium to low organic matter content, while the Ae horizon is typically thin and terminates abruptly at the B horizon boundary. Huron clay loam is also characterized as having good drainage qualities (Presant and Wicklund 1971:24, 30, 33).

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 4 m south of a tributary of the Nith River, 373 m southwest of the Nith River and 930 m south of the Phillipsburg Southeast Wetland Complex.

At the time of assessment, the lands consisted of agricultural fields, hedgerows and an overgrown area along the edge of an unassessed woodlot to the southwest. Field conditions were ideal during the investigation, with well-weathered soils in the ploughed lands, dry or relatively dry soils for screening and high ground surface visibility. 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 seven 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). These 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-7	New Hamburg 1	Post-Contact	Neutral	Village	> 1 km
AiHe-15	New Hamburg 2	Archaic	Indigenous	Camp/Campsite	> 1 km
AiHe-20	Boehler Pottery	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unspecified	> 1 km
AiHe-28	Bearinger	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Midden	> 1 km
AiHe-29	Nader	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	House	> 1 km
AiHe-34	Morningside	Archaic, Middle	Indigenous	Camp/Campsite	> 1 km
AiHe-35	Helmuth	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	> 1 km

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. All of the sites represent distant archaeological resources located over 300 m away.

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 is one available report documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance. The relevant results and recommendations are summarized below as required by Section 7.5.8 Standards 4–5 of the 2011 S&Gs.

Between April and November 2018, Stage 1 and 2 assessments were carried out for a proposed industrial subdivision northeast of the community of New Hamburg under PIF #007-0889-2018 (ARA 2019). The assessed area falls within 50 m of the southern part of the subject lands. The Stage 1 assessment determined that the lands not being conveyed to the Township of Wilmot 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 of the identified areas of archaeological potential 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 2019:14). The associated report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on March 6, 2019.

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 historic 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 seven 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 one area 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 Waterloo Street, the Grand Trunk Railway and the community of New Hamburg.

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 historic 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 numerous features of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the study area (Map 9). The closest and most relevant indicators of archaeological potential (i.e., those that would directly affect survey interval requirements) include one primary water source (a tributary of the Nith River), a historic roadway (Waterloo Street), a historic railway (Grand Trunk Railway) and two historic structure localities (i.e., 19th century farmsteads). 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.

Background research did not identify any previously assessed areas of no further concern within the assessed area. ARA's visual inspection, coupled with the analysis of historical sources and digital environmental data, resulted in the identification of one area of no archaeological potential. Since this area of no archaeological potential was identified over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, it is fully discussed in Section 3.1. The remainder of the assessed 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 pedestrian and test pit survey in all identified 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. A breakdown of the specific fieldwork activities, weather and lighting conditions appears in Table 5. Although there were occasional instances of intermittent rain, the soils remained unsaturated and there was no reduction in the ability to observe features of potential or identify archaeological resources. 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.

Table 5: Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions

Date	Activity	Field Director	Lighting	Cloud Cover	Precipitation	Temperature (°C)
05/12/2018	Pedestrian survey; Intensification at Site 2	AB	Bright	Partial	None	-5
06/05/2019	Pedestrian survey; Intensification at Sites 3–7	AB	Bright	None	None	21
07/05/2019	Site documentation	AB	Diffuse	Overcast	Intermittent	8
05/06/2019	Test pit survey	KM	Diffuse	Overcast	Intermittent	20
10/11/2020	Test pit survey	CP	Bright	Partial	None	23

The assessed 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 did not result in the identification of any areas of disturbance within the assessed lands. Permanently wet lands were identified along the eastern corner of the woodlot that was not assessed during the subject investigation (Image 1–Image 2). No other natural features (e.g., sloped lands, overgrown vegetation, heavier soils than expected, etc.) or significant built features (e.g., landscapes, plaques, monuments, cemeteries, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified.

The pedestrian survey method was utilized to complete the assessment within the agricultural fields. Section 2.1.1 of the 2011 S&Gs provides clear requirements for the condition of such lands prior to the commencement of fieldwork: all fields must be recently ploughed; all soils must be well-weathered; and at least 80% of the ploughed ground surface must be visible. These conditions were met during the pedestrian survey. In accordance with the requirements set out in Section 2.1.1

of the 2011 S&Gs, ARA crewmembers traversed the fields along parallel transects established at a maximum interval of 5 m (Image 3–Image 6).

The pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of six locations of archaeological materials: Sites 2–7 (Site 1 was assigned to an isolated find that was subsequently determined to be natural till chert). A combination intensified pedestrian survey and CSP was conducted at each location in accordance with Section 2.1.1, Section 3.2.1 and Section 7.9.1 of the 2011 S&Gs. During the intensified survey, the transects were decreased to an interval of 1 m and a close inspection of the ground was conducted over a minimum of a 20 m radius around the initial find to determine if it comprised part of a larger scatter. When a larger scatter was identified, the interval was continued until the full extent of the site was realized (Image 7–Image 12). All artifact stations were flagged and subsequently recorded with a GPS device, and all spatial relationships and areas of concentration were documented. All of the artifacts were retained in order to fully document the deposits. Site relocation can be achieved using the associated GIS and mapping data.

The test pit survey method was utilized to complete the assessment within the overgrown hedgerows between agricultural fields 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 were located less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential, the test pit survey was conducted at an interval of 5 m (Image 13–Image 16).

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. The test pits comprised dull yellow-brown sandy loam topsoil (Lot 1) over a bright yellow-brown sand subsoil (Lot 2). 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 and SD Map 2. The project limits (‘application boundary’) and the greater property (‘study area’) are depicted as layers in these maps. A breakdown of field methods appears in Table 6.

Table 6: Field Methods

Category	Study Area
Property assessed by pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 m	90.73% (35.63 ha)
Property assessed by test pit survey at an interval of 5 m	3.62% (1.42 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	0.76% (0.30 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	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because survey was not required	4.89% (1.92 ha)
Total	100.00% (39.27 ha)

All of the archaeological resources encountered during the investigation were recorded on field maps, described in field notes and documented with a GPS unit in accordance with Section 5.0 Standard 2 of the 2011 S&Gs. All maps, image locations and data revealing detailed site location information appear in the accompanying SD (SD Map 1–SD Map 9; SD Table 1). As required by Table 7.1, Section 7.8.2 and Section 7.8.3 of the 2011 S&Gs, distinct Record of Finds and Analysis and Conclusions discussions are presented in Section 3.2–Section 3.7.

During laboratory processing of the retained finds, detailed analyses were carried out to provide 1) a record of the materials, 2) a basis for all recommendations and 3) enough information to help future researchers determine relevance to their studies. The finds were classified using ARA’s devised typological system, which follows *Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging* (2018). In this system, chert types are determined as per *Cherts of Southern Ontario* (Eley and von Bitter 1989) and *Ontario Cherts Revisited* (Fox 2009), and lithics are classified using the definitions set out in *Lithic Analysis* (Odell 2004) and *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis* (Andrefsky 2005). Euro-Canadian artifacts are divided into classes, materials, object groups and object names using a variety of reference aids (e.g., MACL 2012; Chenoweth 2016; Lindsey 2021).

The archaeological materials are stored in polyethylene bags within Archive Box A1115. This is a 30.5 x 25.4 x 38.1 cm light duty, double-bottom corrugated cardboard container labelled with its Archive Box designation. Box numbers are assigned in numerical order, and all associated information is entered in a secure digital catalogue for accurate tracking. Archive Boxes are stored on steel storage shelves at 465 Maple Avenue in Kitchener, Ontario.

3.2 Site 2 (AiHe-471)

3.2.1 Record of Finds

Site 2 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the southwestern part of the westernmost agricultural field, east of the edge of a woodlot (SD Map 4). The site consisted of a 34 x 23 m (N-S) scatter of Euro-Canadian archaeological materials (Image 18). The topography of the site can be classified as relatively flat. The ploughzone comprised dull yellow-brown sandy loam (Lot 1).

A total of 83 Euro-Canadian artifacts were observed on the field surface, all of which were collected. A summary of these archaeological materials is provided in Table 7, and the associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix A, Records 10–92.

Table 7: Site 2 – Summary of Archaeological Materials

Class	Object Group	Object Name	Count	%
Foodways	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	24	28.92%
		Hollowware	24	28.92%
		Flatware	2	2.41%
		Plate	1	1.20%
		Mug	1	1.20%
	Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)	4	4.82%
Foodways Total			56	67.47%

Class	Object Group	Object Name	Count	%
Unclassifiable	Miscellaneous	Hollowware	6	7.23%
		Miscellaneous (Unidentifiable)	4	4.82%
		Flatware	1	1.20%
	Storage Container	Bottle (Unidentifiable)	6	7.23%
	Glassware	Hollowware	2	2.41%
	Hardware	Hardware (Unidentifiable)	1	1.20%
Unclassifiable Total			20	24.10%
Architectural	Window Glass	Sheet	3	3.61%
	Construction Material	Tile	1	1.20%
		Brick (Unglazed)	1	1.20%
Architectural Total			5	6.02%
Furnishings	Decoration	Decorative Dish	2	2.41%
Furnishings Total			2	2.41%
Grand Total			83	100.00%

The assemblage (n=83) consisted primarily of foodways tableware fragments (n=52), unclassifiable miscellaneous materials (n=11) and unclassifiable storage container fragments (n=6). Less than half of the artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration (n=29), including tableware (n=27) and two storage container fragments. A total of 39 artifacts were datable, and the chronological significance of the diagnostic artifacts is summarized in Table 8.

Table 8: Analysis of Euro-Canadian Diagnostics

Class	Material	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Count.
Foodways	Ironstone	General	ca. 1840s–20 th century	13
		Johnson Bros.	1883–1968	1
	Whiteware	General	ca. 1820–present	7
	Stoneware (Coarse)		early 1700s–early 20 th century	2
	Glass	Solarized	ca. 1865–early 1930s	1
	Porcelain	Transfer (Line and Stipple)	1803–early 1900s	1
Unclassifiable	Glass	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	4
		Machine Made (Semi-Automatic)	1882–early 1920s	2
		Solarized	ca. 1865–early 1930s	5
	Bone China	Decal Transfer (Over-Glaze)	1890–present	1
Furnishings	Glass	Milk Glass	1870–mid-20 th century	2

The diagnostic assemblage consisted almost entirely of ceramic foodways artifacts (n=24), with ironstone (n=14) and whiteware (n=7) making up the majority. The ironstone and whiteware were primarily undecorated (i.e., generic), though one ironstone fragment possessed a Johnson Bros. maker's mark which provided a more specific date between 1883 and 1968. This small range of styles is representative of the mid-to-late 19th century, with extension into the mid-20th century. The generic stoneware fragments were indicative of a similarly broad production period, though their peak period of production and use was between ca. 1850–early 20th century. One transfer printed (Line and Stipple) porcelain tableware fragment was also recovered that had a peak range of production between ca. 1830–1880s. The discovery of limited quantities of late 19th- and early 20th-century solarized glass, milk glass and machine-made glass confirms that the site does not

date exclusively to the 1800s. Based on the consideration of the assemblage as a whole, the artifacts generally date from the late 1800s to the early 1900s.

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified at Site 2. The primary area of artifact concentration was in the centre of the site extent, although a smaller cluster was observed in the southeast. The northeastern and northwestern portions of the site were characterized by a much more diffuse distribution pattern, and it seems likely that the peripheral finds represent plough-dragged outliers. The inventory of the documentary record for this site is included in the overall inventory presented in Appendix C. This inventory includes a quantitative summary of the field notes, photographs and mapping materials associated with the project.

3.2.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results of the survey indicate that Site 2 comprises a small deposit of Euro-Canadian archaeological materials. The site appears to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials save for ploughing.

The Euro-Canadian assemblage (n=83) consisted primarily of foodways tableware fragments (n=52), unclassifiable miscellaneous materials (n=11) and unclassifiable storage container fragments (n=6). The diagnostic artifacts generally date from the late 1800s to the early 1900s. Background research indicates that John Steckley occupied the property as early as 1833. He established a log home prior to 1851. In 1869 Steckley sold the property to Peter Ramseyer. Assessment rolls from 1875 and 1885 reveal an increase of property value suggesting that a new residence may have been constructed on the property in addition to barns or outbuildings. Ramseyer retained ownership of the parcel until 1899 when he sold it to his son Joseph. In 1901, Joseph Ramseyer is enumerated as residing in a wood/log house on 95 acres with family. Ramseyer's executors sold his property to Elmer Schwartzentruber in 1930. Schwartzentruber retained ownership of the majority of the parcel into the 1950s.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs* and the additional guidance provided in Section 2.0 of the 2014 *RHF*, the available evidence indicates that Site 2 is of no further CHVI. Although background research and the diagnostic artifacts indicate that at least part of the occupation dates to pre-1900, ARA has confirmed that the site predominantly dates to post-1870. Detailed research utilizing historic maps, land registries and census records coupled with the results of the intensified survey and broader artifact analyses confirm that the deposit is of no further significance. The survey resulted in a good understanding of artifact distribution patterns and a representative retained assemblage. The integrity of the site is relatively moderate, and the majority of the artifacts appear to be associated with the later occupation of the property. Site 2 does not warrant further assessment.

3.3 Site 3 (AiHe-472)

3.3.1 Record of Finds

Site 3 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the northern portion of the west-central agricultural field (SD Map 5). The site consisted of a 9 x 1 m (NE-SW) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials. The topography of the site can be classified as relatively flat. The ploughzone comprised dull yellow-brown sandy loam (Lot 1).

A total of two artifacts were observed on the field surface, both of which were collected. The retained assemblage consisted of a flake fragment of indeterminate chert and a corner-notched point of Onondaga chert. The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix A, Records 1–2 (Image 17). Neither of the artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration. The corner-notched point was identified as a Nettling point dating from ca. 8000–7500 BC in the Early Archaic period (Fox 1980:8). A supplementary analysis is provided in Appendix B.

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified at Site 3. No distinct artifact concentrations were discernable. The inventory of the documentary record for this site is included in the overall inventory presented in Appendix C. This inventory includes a quantitative summary of the field notes, photographs and mapping materials associated with the project.

3.3.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results of the survey indicate that Site 3 comprises a small deposit of Indigenous archaeological materials. The site appears to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials save for ploughing.

The assemblage consisted of a flake fragment of indeterminate chert and a corner-notched point of Onondaga chert. The corner-notched point was identified as a Nettling point dating from ca. 8000–7500 BC in the Early Archaic period. The function of the site is unclear, although the presence of a flake fragment suggests that the deposit may be associated with tool preparation and/or tool kit refurbishing.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 S&Gs, the available evidence indicates that Site 3 is of further CHVI. Specifically, a single example of an artifact diagnostic to the Early Archaic period was recovered during the pedestrian survey. Site 3 warrants a Stage 3 site-specific assessment, but it is unclear whether the site will also require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

3.4 Site 4

3.4.1 Record of Finds

Site 4 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the central portion of the west-central agricultural field (SD Map 6). The site consisted of an isolated Indigenous artifact. The topography of the site can be classified as relatively flat. The ploughzone comprised dull yellow-brown sandy loam (Lot 1).

The isolated artifact was observed on the field surface and collected. The retained find consisted of a biface fragment of Onondaga chert. The associated catalogue entry appears in Appendix A, Record 3 (Image 17). The artifact did not exhibit evidence of heat alteration and was not diagnostic. A supplementary analysis is provided in Appendix B.

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified at Site 4. No distinct artifact concentrations were discernable. The inventory of the documentary record for this site is included in the overall inventory presented in Appendix C. This inventory includes a quantitative summary of the field notes, photographs and mapping materials associated with the project.

3.4.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results of the survey indicate that Site 4 comprises an isolated Indigenous artifact. The site appears to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials save for ploughing.

The assemblage consisted of a biface fragment of Onondaga chert. The artifact was not diagnostic, but such finds are usually dated to the Pre-Contact period (ca. 9000 BC–AD 1650). The function of the site is unclear, although the presence of a biface fragment suggests that the deposit may be associated with tool preparation and/or tool kit refurbishing.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 S&Gs, the available evidence indicates that Site 4 is of no further CHVI. Specifically, less than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were found within a 10 x 10 m pedestrian survey area. Site 4 does not warrant further assessment.

3.5 Site 5 (AiHe-473)

3.5.1 Record of Finds

Site 5 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the southern portion of the west central agricultural field (SD Map 7). The site consisted of a 4 x 1 m (NE-SW) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials. The topography of the site can be classified as relatively flat. The ploughzone comprised dull yellow-brown sandy loam (Lot 1).

A total of two artifacts were observed on the field surface, all of which were collected. The retained assemblage consisted of a piece of shatter and a corner-notched point of Onondaga chert. The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix A, Records 4–5 (Image 17). Neither of the artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration. The corner-notched point was identified as a Nettling point dating from ca. 8000–7500 BC in the Early Archaic period (Fox 1980:8). A supplementary analysis is provided in Appendix B.

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified at Site 5. No distinct artifact concentrations were discernable. The inventory of the documentary record for this site is included in the overall inventory presented in Appendix C. This inventory includes a quantitative summary of the field notes, photographs and mapping materials associated with the project.

3.5.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results of the survey indicate that Site 5 comprises a small deposit of Indigenous archaeological materials. The site appears to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials save for ploughing.

The assemblage consisted of a piece of shatter and a corner-notched point of Onondaga chert. The corner-notched point was identified as a Nettling point dating from ca. 8000–7500 BC in the Early Archaic period. The function of the site is unclear, although the presence of a piece of shatter suggests that the deposit may be associated with tool preparation and/or tool kit refurbishing.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 S&Gs, the available evidence indicates that Site 5 is of further CHVI. Specifically, a single example of an artifact diagnostic to the Early Archaic period was recovered during the pedestrian survey. Site 5 warrants a Stage 3 site-specific assessment, but it is unclear whether the site will also require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

3.6 Site 6

3.6.1 Record of Finds

Site 6 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the southern portion of the west-central agricultural field (SD Map 8). The site consisted of an isolated Indigenous artifact. The topography of the site can be classified as relatively flat. The ploughzone comprised dull yellow-brown sandy loam (Lot 1).

The isolated artifact was observed on the field surface and collected. The retained find consisted of a knife blade fragment of Selkirk chert. The associated catalogue entry appears in Appendix A, Record 6 (Image 17). The artifact exhibited evidence of heat alteration but was not diagnostic. A supplementary analysis is provided in Appendix B.

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified at Site 6. No distinct artifact concentrations were discernable. The inventory of the documentary record for this site is included in the overall inventory presented in Appendix C. This inventory includes a quantitative summary of the field notes, photographs and mapping materials associated with the project.

3.6.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results of the survey indicate that Site 6 comprises an isolated Indigenous artifact. The site appears to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials save for ploughing.

The assemblage consisted of a knife blade fragment of Selkirk chert. The artifact was not diagnostic, but such finds are usually dated to the Pre-Contact period (ca. 9000 BC–AD 1650). The function of the site is unclear, although the presence of a reworked knife fragment suggests that the deposit may be associated with tool preparation and/or tool kit refurbishing.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 S&Gs, the available evidence indicates that Site 6 is of no further CHVI. Specifically, less than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were found within a 10 x 10 m pedestrian survey area. Site 6 does not warrant further assessment.

3.7 Site 7 (AiHe-474)

3.7.1 Record of Finds

Site 7 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the northern portion of the east-central agricultural field (SD Map 9). The site consisted of a 12 x 3 m (NE-SW) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials. The topography of the site can be classified as relatively flat. The ploughzone comprised dull yellow-brown sandy clay (Lot 1).

A total of three artifacts were observed on the field surface, all of which were collected. The retained assemblage consisted of a biface thinning flake and a platform preparation flake of Onondaga chert as well as a flake fragment of indeterminate chert. The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix A, Records 7–9 (Image 17). None of the artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration, and there were no diagnostics.

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified at Site 7. The scatter was diffuse, although one potential artifact concentration was noted in the west. The inventory of the documentary record for this site is included in the overall inventory presented in Appendix C. This inventory includes a quantitative summary of the field notes, photographs and mapping materials associated with the project.

3.7.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results of the survey indicate that Site 7 comprises a small deposit of Indigenous archaeological materials. The site appears to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials save for ploughing.

The assemblage consisted of a biface thinning flake and a platform preparation flake of Onondaga chert as well as a flake fragment of indeterminate chert. The artifacts were not diagnostic, but such finds are usually dated to the Pre-Contact period (ca. 9000 BC–AD 1650). The function of the site is unclear, although the presence of a biface thinning flake and a platform preparation flake suggests that the deposit may be associated with tool preparation and/or tool kit refurbishing.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 S&Gs, the available evidence indicates that Site 7 is of no further CHVI. Specifically, less than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were found within a 10 x 10 m pedestrian survey area. Site 7 does not warrant further assessment.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the majority of the assessed lands had archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment 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 CHVI, whereas Sites 2, 4, 6 and 7 were found to be of no further CHVI. The recommendations are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9: Summary of Recommendations

Site Identifier	Description	Further CHVI	Recommendation
Site 2 (AiHe-471)	Euro-Canadian scatter (34 x 23 m)	No	No further assessment required
Site 3 (AiHe-472)	Indigenous scatter (9 x 1 m)	Yes	Stage 3 assessment (Table 3.1, Nos. 1 and 2)
Site 4	Indigenous findspot	No	No further assessment required
Site 5 (AiHe-473)	Indigenous scatter (4 x 1 m)	Yes	Stage 3 assessment (Table 3.1, Nos. 1 and 2)
Site 6	Indigenous findspot	No	No further assessment required
Site 7 (AiHe-474)	Indigenous scatter (12 x 3 m)	No	No further assessment required

It is recommended that Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473) be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 3.2, Section 3.2.2 and Section 3.2.3 of the 2011 S&Gs. CSPs were conducted as part of the subject investigation; accordingly, additional surface collections are not required in advance of test unit excavation.

An appropriate assessment method for these sites would comprise test unit excavation using the strategy set out Table 3.1, Numbers 1 and 2 of the 2011 S&Gs. This would involve the excavation of grid test units at a 5 m interval across each site extent and additional test units amounting to at least 20% of the grid unit total in areas of interest. All test units must be excavated stratigraphically into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil, and all soils must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm. Given the Early Archaic components and sandy soils, the entire contents of at least 20% of the total number of units must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 3 mm. If a potential cultural feature is uncovered, the exposed plan of the feature must be recorded, and geotextile fabric must be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling. Section 3.2.2 Guideline 3 of the 2011 S&Gs states that exposed cultural features may be excavated during a Stage 3 assessment if the information is required to inform a recommendation for or against Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

Sites 2 (AiHe-471), 4, 6 and 7 (AiHe-474), the remainder of the application boundary and the adjacent lands to the north and west do not require any additional assessment. The woodlot in the southwest was not assessed, but this falls within additional lands owned by the applicant that have been excluded from the application boundary. If any future development is contemplated in this area, then Stage 1 and 2 assessments must be completed prior to any soil impacts. Given that there are outstanding archaeological concerns within the subject lands, no ground alterations or development of any kind may occur until the required investigations are complete, recommendations that the sites have no further CHVI are made, and the associated report is entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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*.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.
- 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: Permanently Wet Lands
(November 10, 2020; Facing South)



Image 2: Permanently Wet Lands
(November 10, 2020; Facing Southeast)



Image 3: Pedestrian Survey
(December 5, 2018; Facing Southeast)



Image 4: Pedestrian Survey
(December 5, 2018; Facing South)



Image 5: Pedestrian Survey
(May 6, 2019; Facing Southwest)



Image 6: Pedestrian Survey
(May 6, 2019; Facing North)



Image 7: Intensification/CSP (Site 2)
(December 5, 2018; Facing Southeast)



Image 8: Intensification/CSP (Site 3)
(May 6, 2019; Facing East)



Image 9: Intensification/CSP (Site 4)
(May 6, 2019; Facing Southeast)



Image 10: Intensification/CSP
(Site 5)
(May 6, 2019; Facing Northeast)



**Image 11: Intensification/CSP
(Site 6)**
(May 6, 2019; Facing Southeast)



**Image 12: Intensification/CSP
(Site 7)**
(May 6, 2020; Facing Northeast) 59441



Image 13: Test Pit Survey
(June 5, 2019; Facing Southeast)



Image 14: Test Pit Survey
(November 10, 2020; Facing West)



Image 15: Test Pit Survey
(November 10, 2020; Facing West)



Image 16: Test Pit Survey
(November 10, 2020; Facing South)

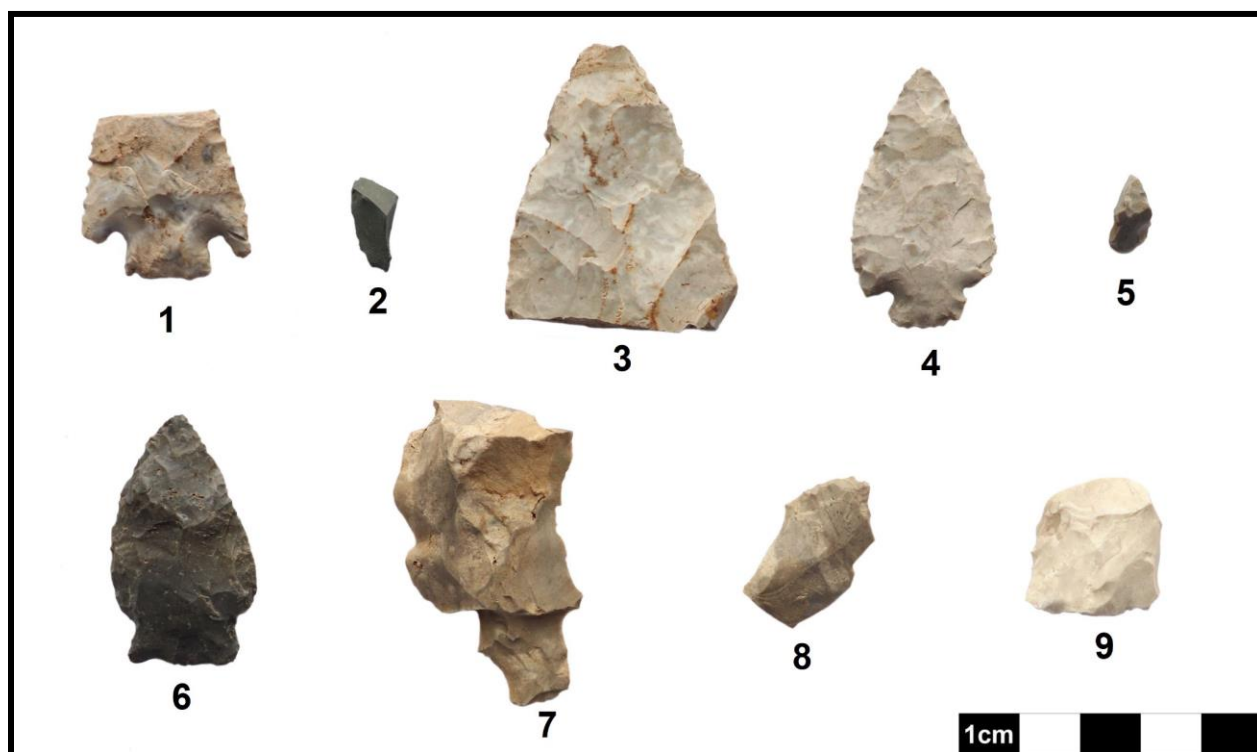


Image 17: Indigenous Artifacts

(1: Onondaga Chert Nettling Point, Record 1, Site 3; 2: Indeterminate Material Flake Fragment, Record 2, Site 3; 3: Onondaga Chert Biface Fragment, Record 3, Site 4; 4: Onondaga Chert Nettling Point, Record 4, Site 5; 5: Onondaga Chert Shatter, Record 5, Site 5; 6: Heat Altered Selkirk Chert Knife, Record 6, Site 6; 7: Onondaga Chert Platform Preparation Flake, Record 9, Site 7; 8: Onondaga Chert Biface Thinning Flake, Record 8, Site 7; 9: Indeterminate Chert Flake Fragment, Record 7, Site 7)

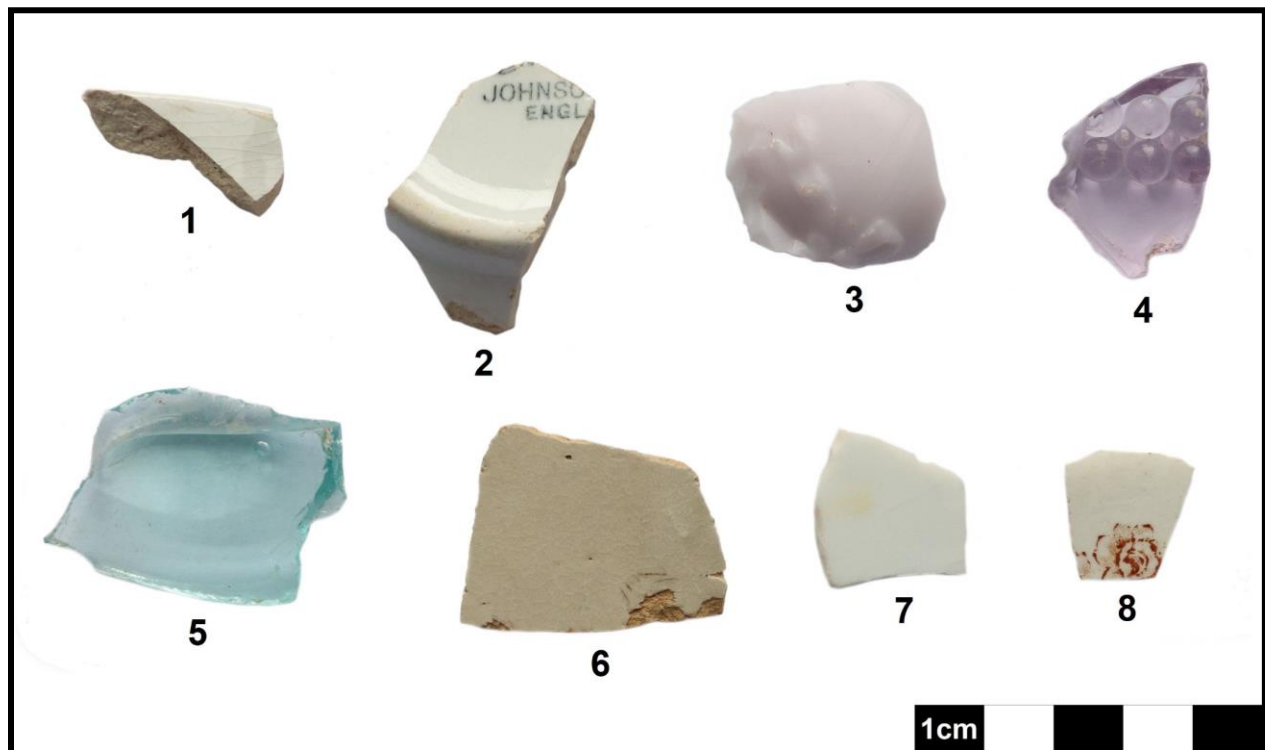
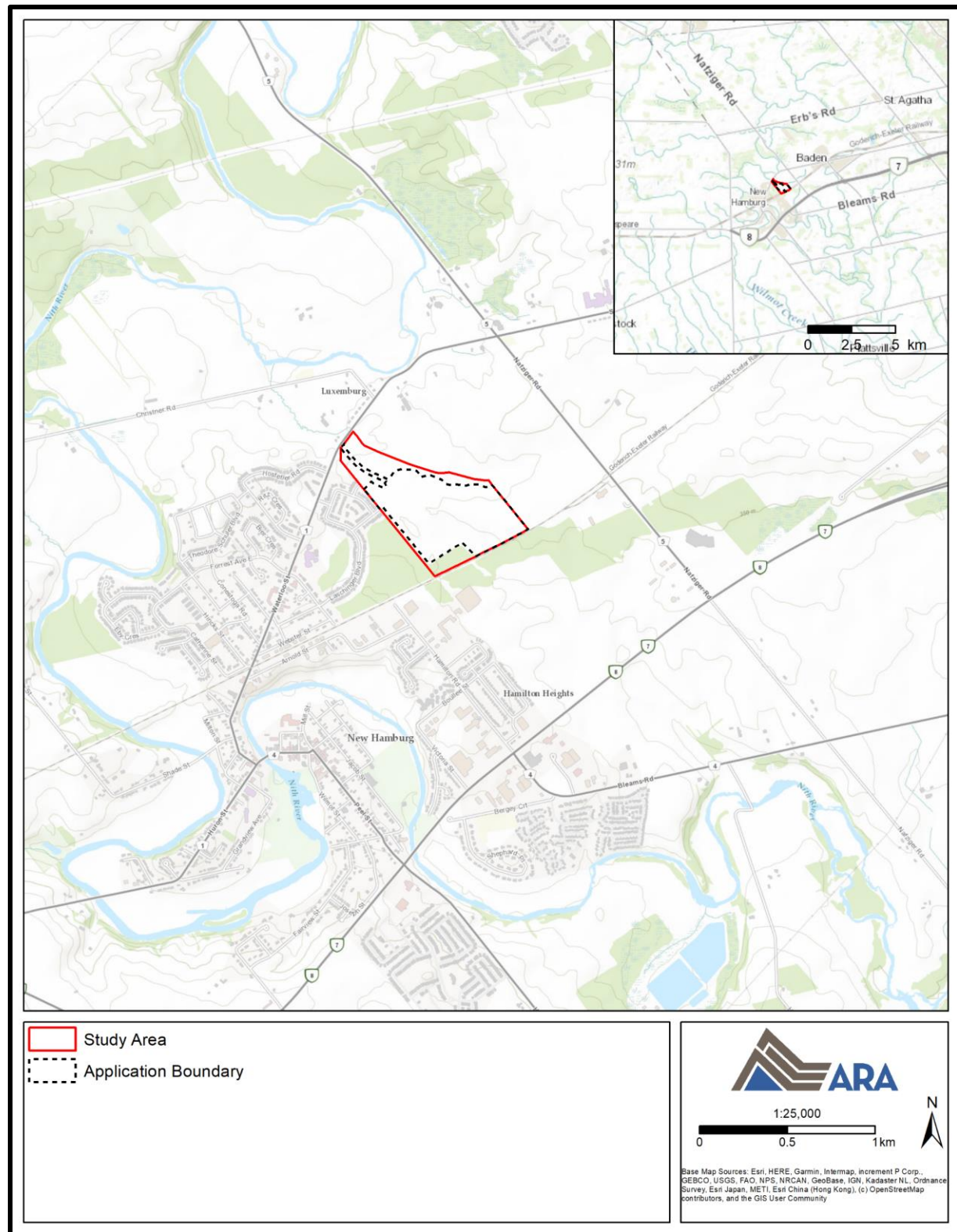
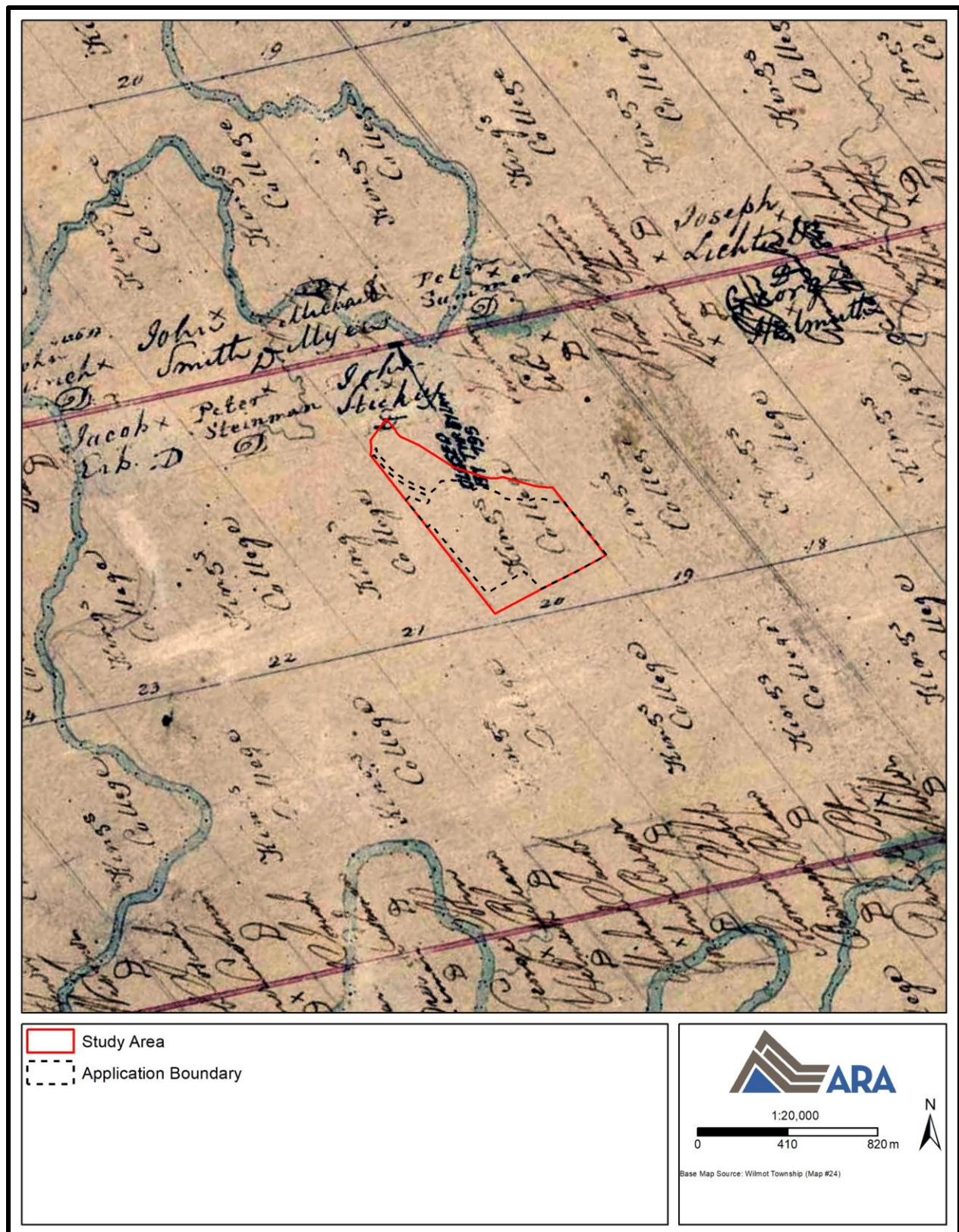


Image 18: Sample of Euro-Canadian Artifacts

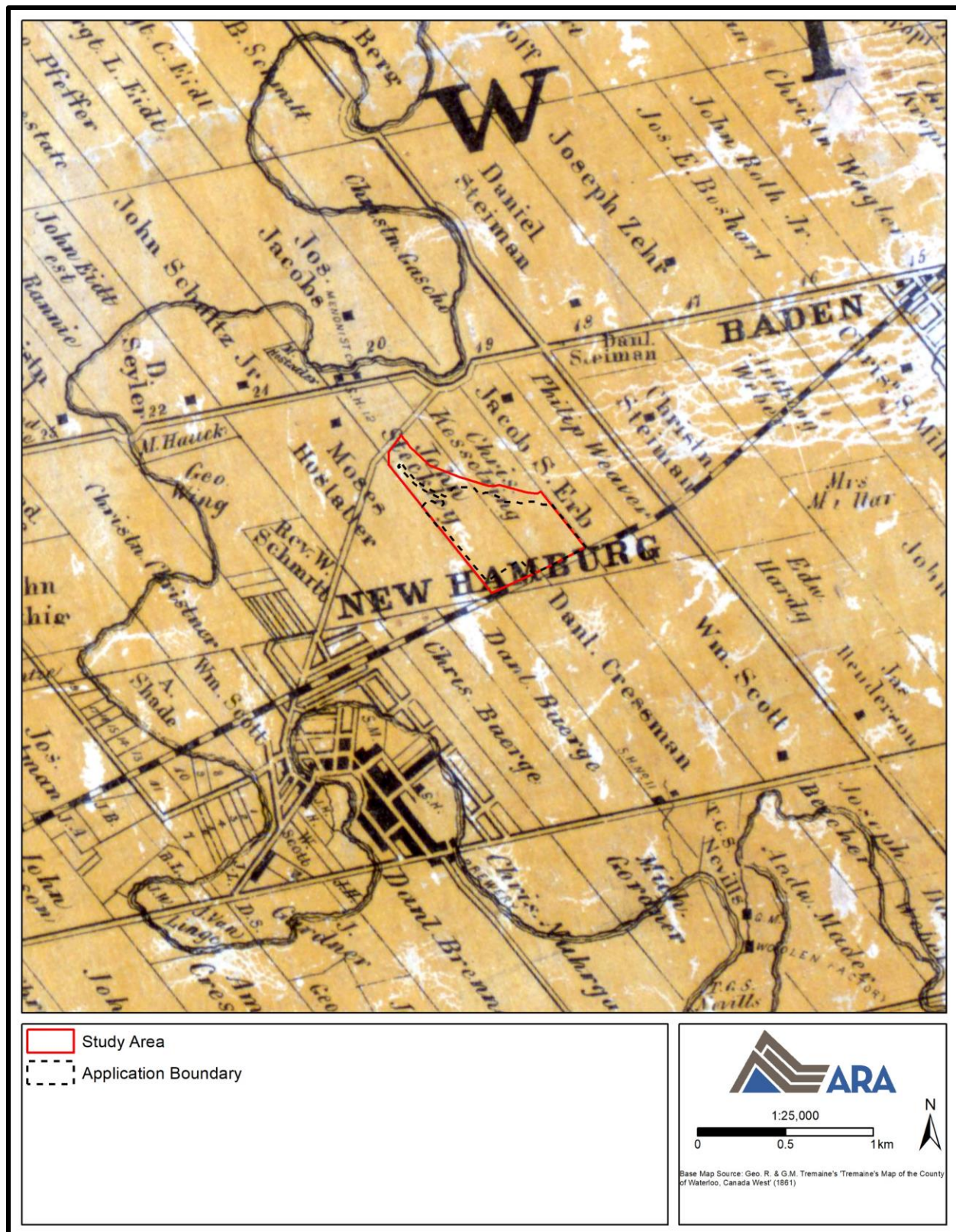
(1: Ironstone, Record 21; 2: Johnson Bros. Ironstone, Record 27; 3: Milk Glass, Record 44; 4: Solarized Glass, Record 47; 5: Machine Made Semi-Automatic Bottle Base, Record 63; 6: Clay Slip Coarse Stoneware, Record 66; 7: Decal-Over Glaze Bone China, Record 91; 8: Brown Line and Stipple Transfer Print Porcelain, Record 92)

7.0 MAPS



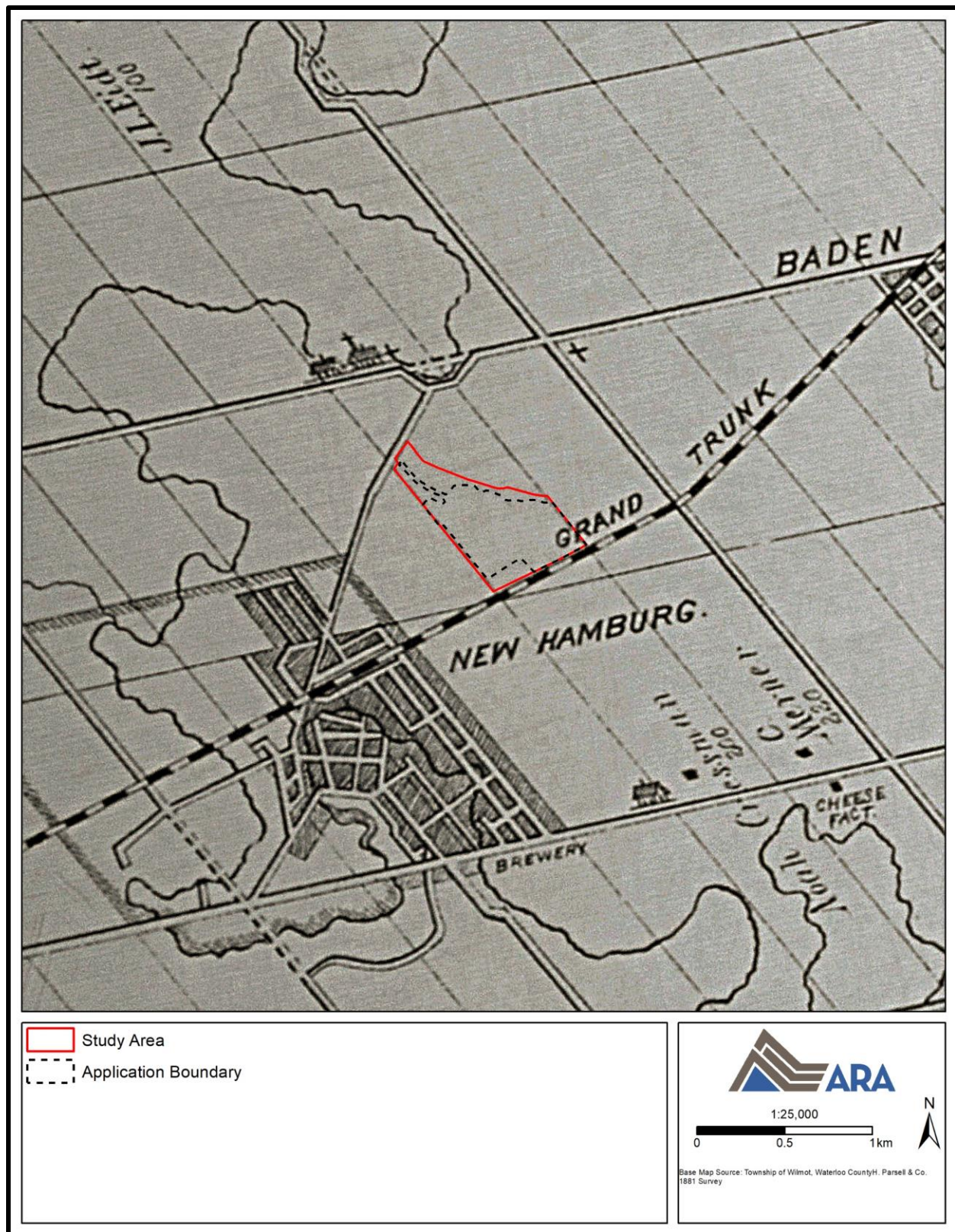


Map 2: Wilmot Patent Plan (No Date)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; AO 2015)



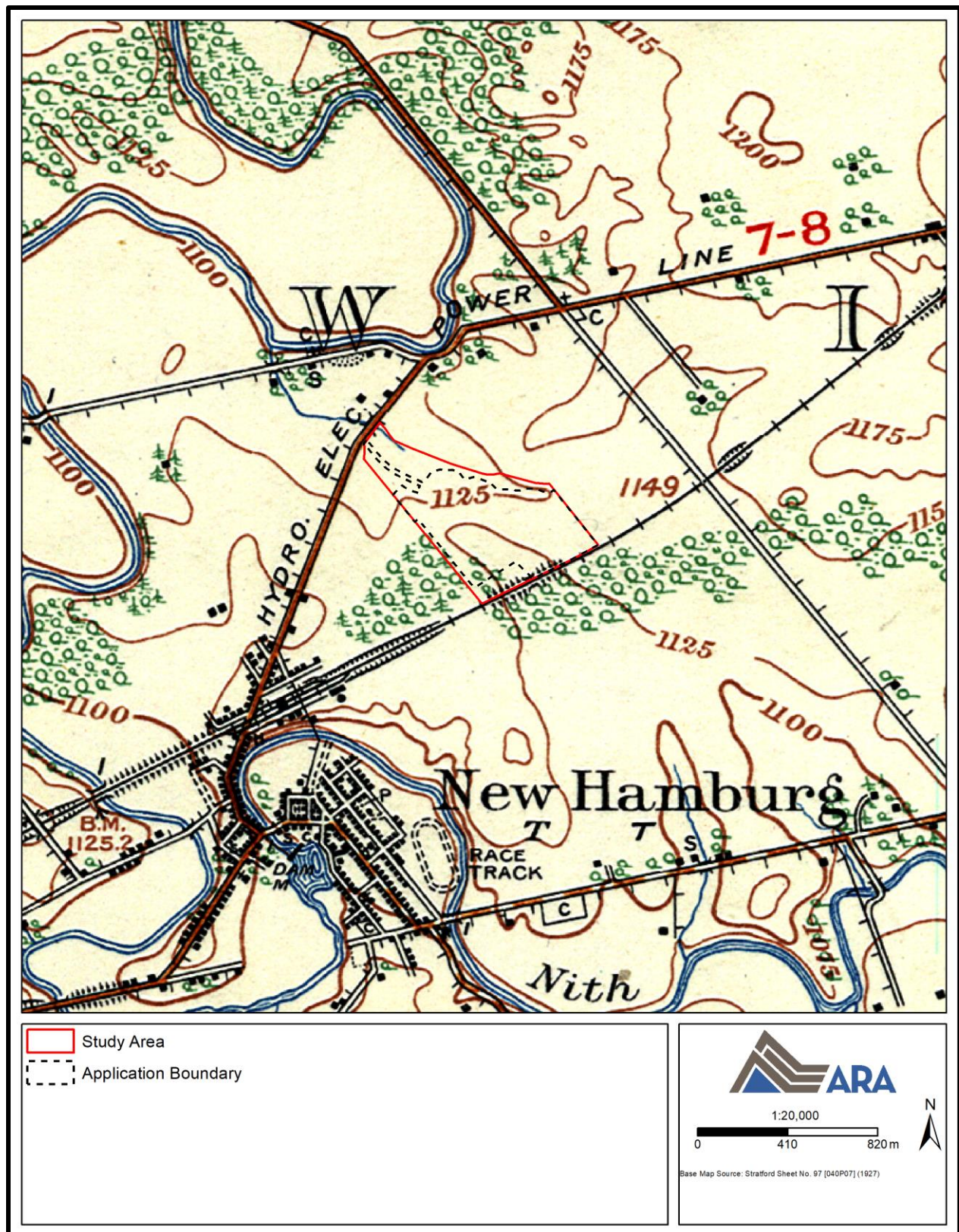
Map 3: G.R. and G.M. Tremain's *Tremain's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West* (1861)

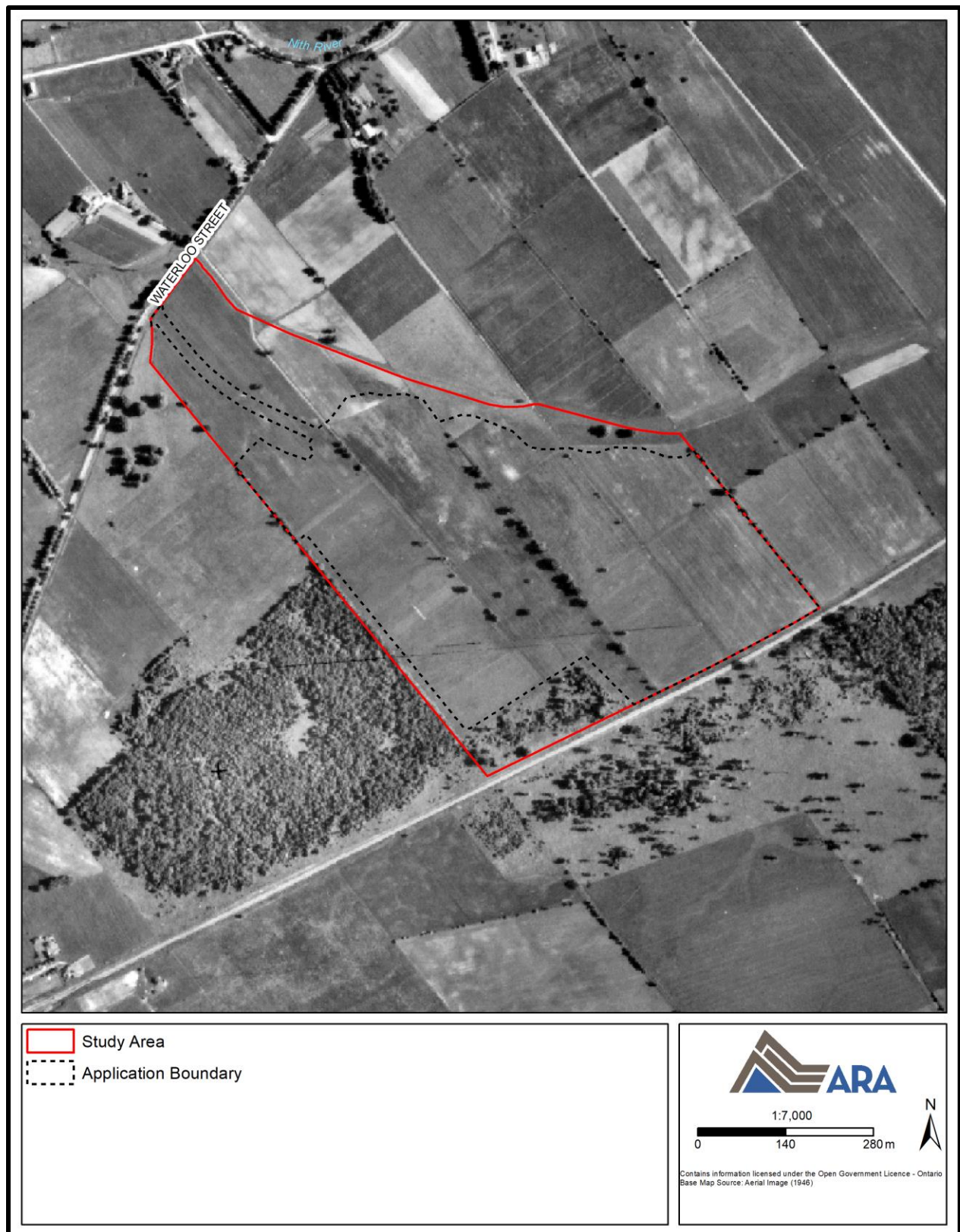
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2019)



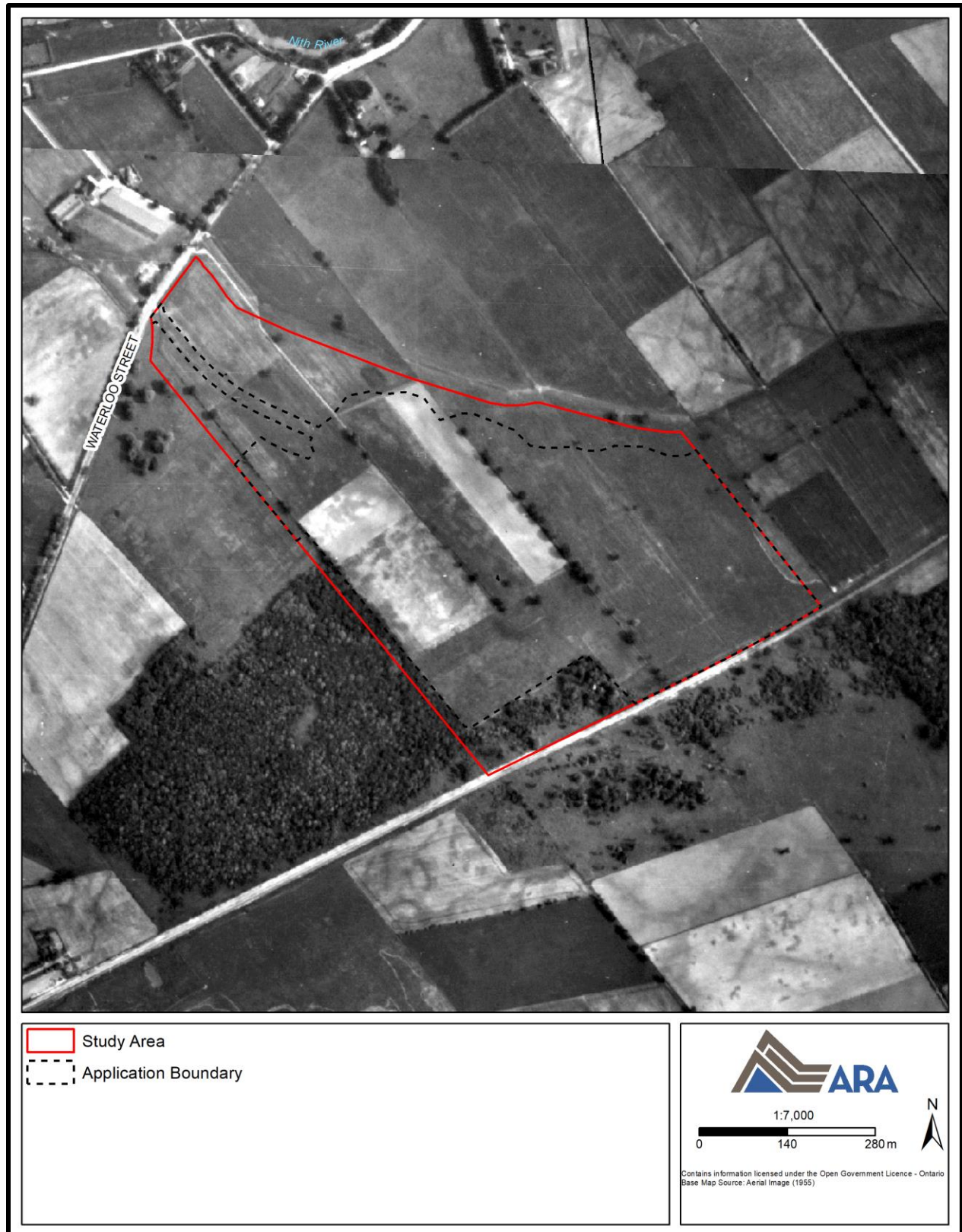
**Map 4: H. Parsell & Co.'s *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont.*
(1881)**

(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; McGill University 2001)

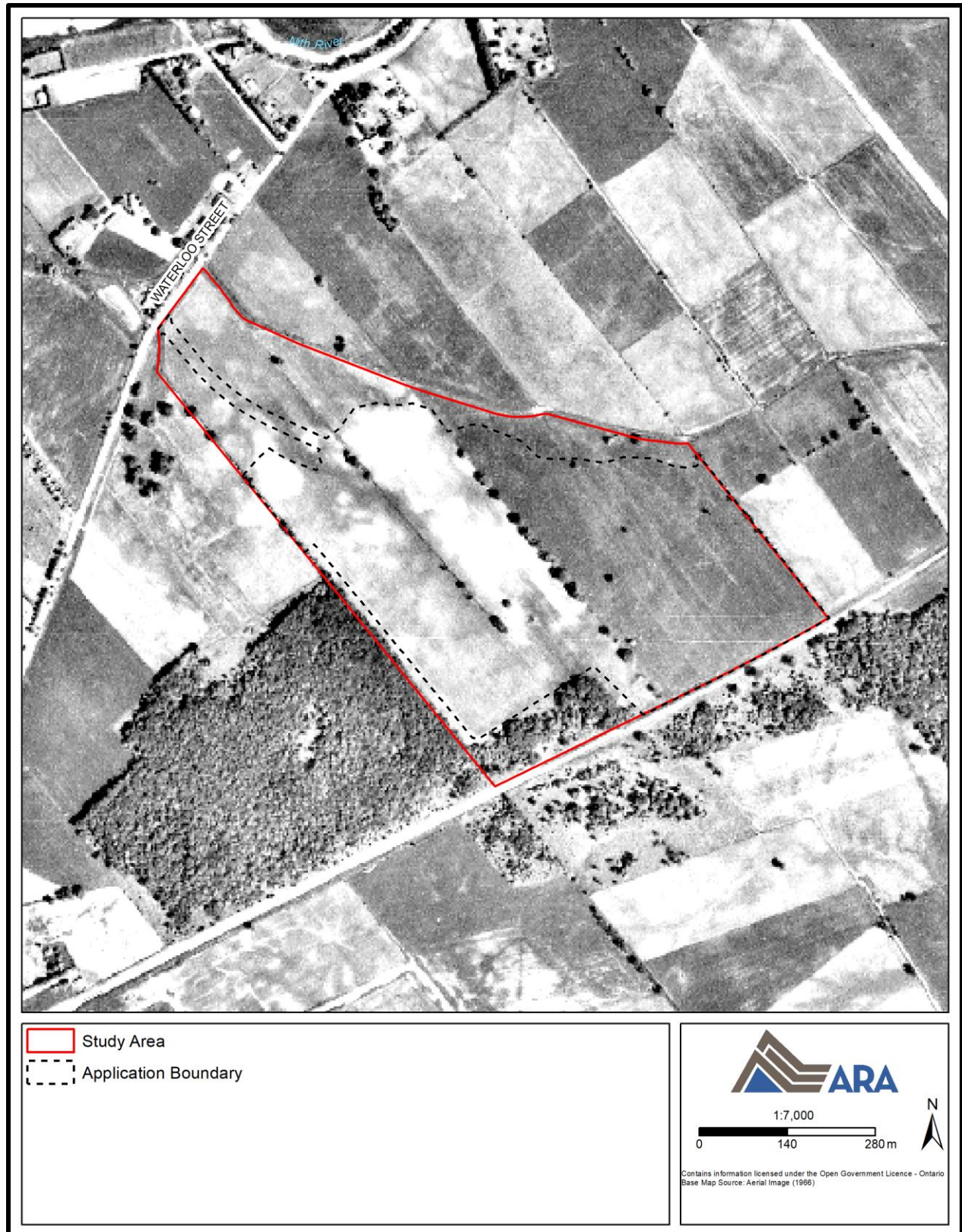




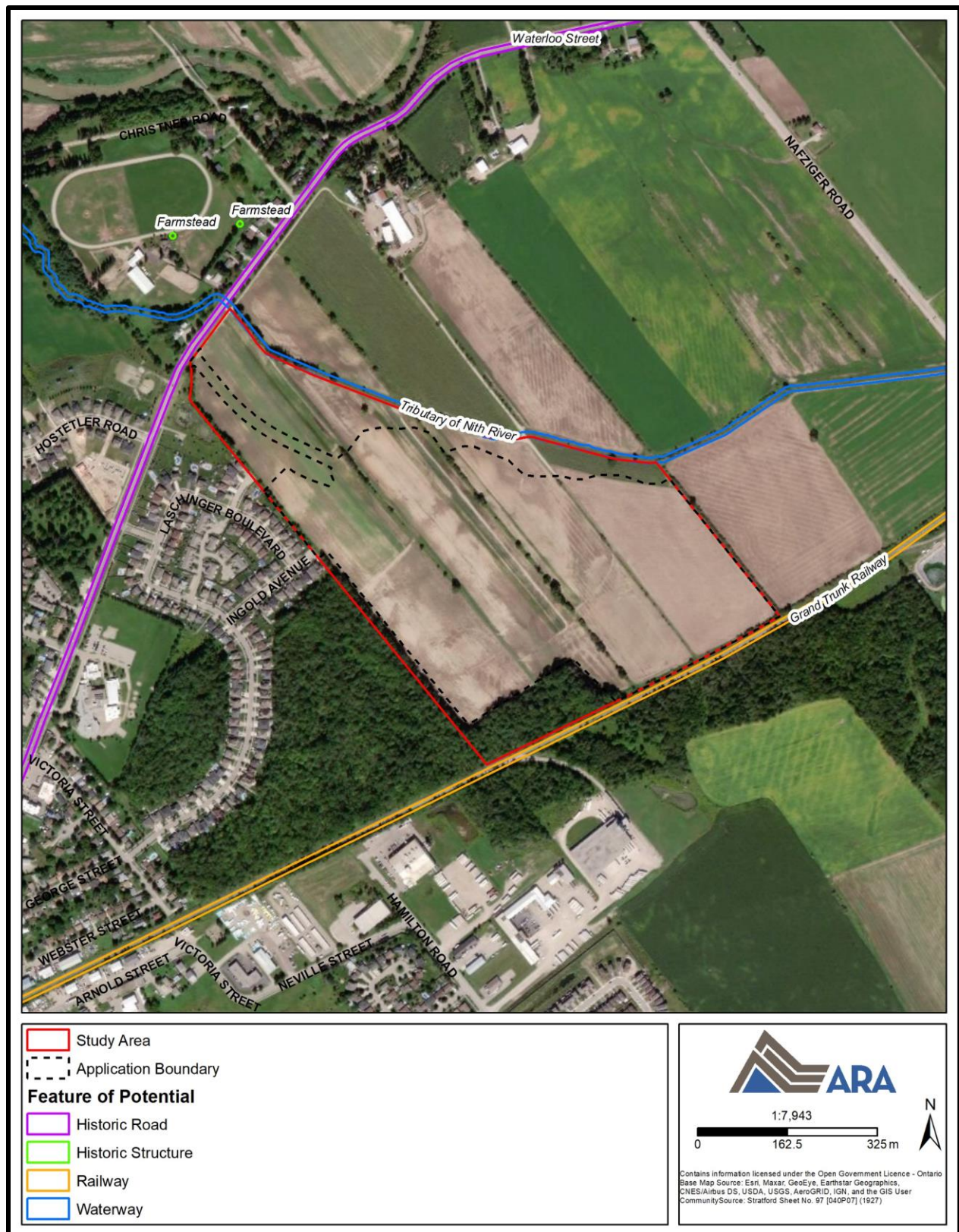
Map 6: Aerial Image (1946)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Waterloo 2016)



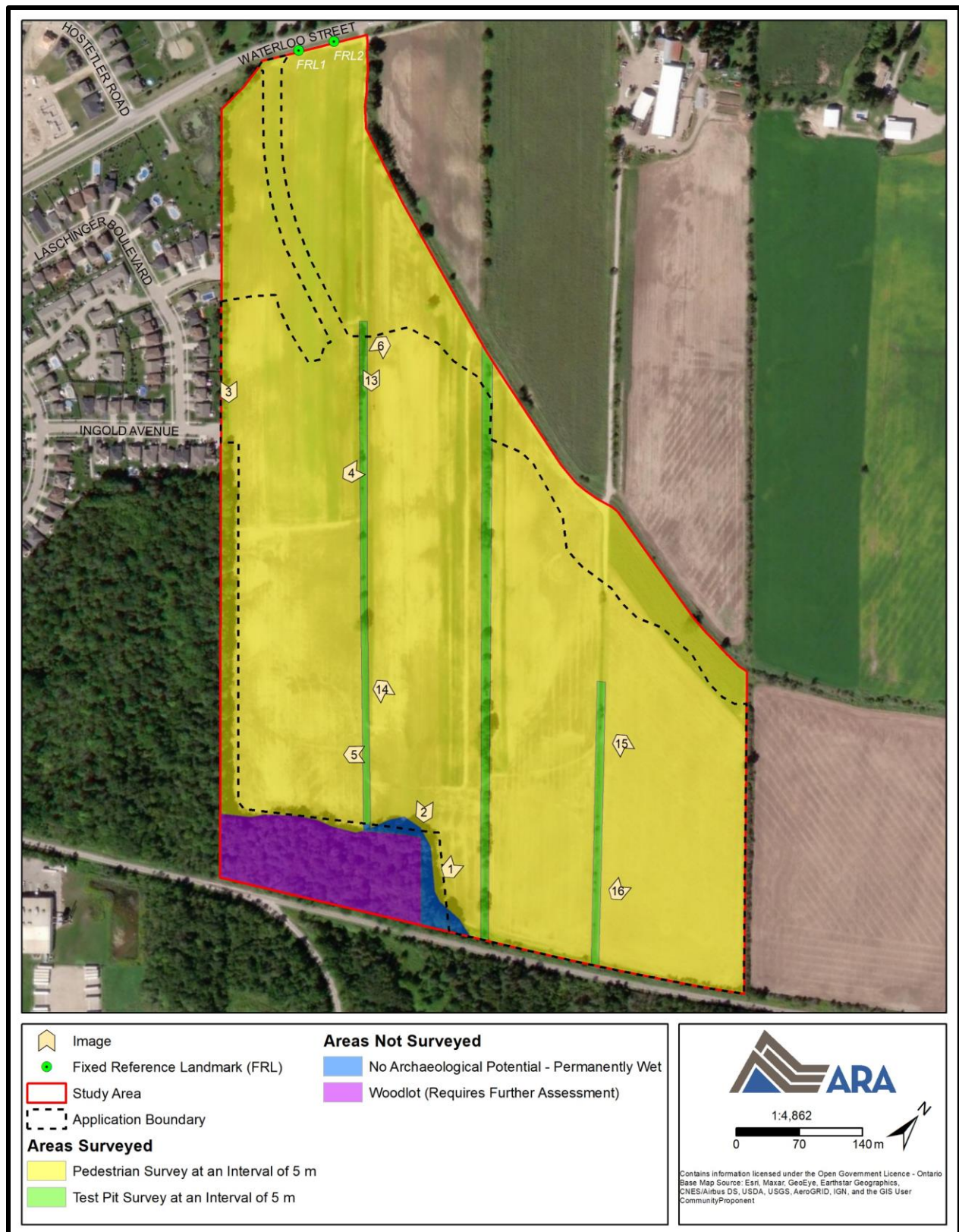
Map 7: Aerial Image (1955)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Waterloo 2016)



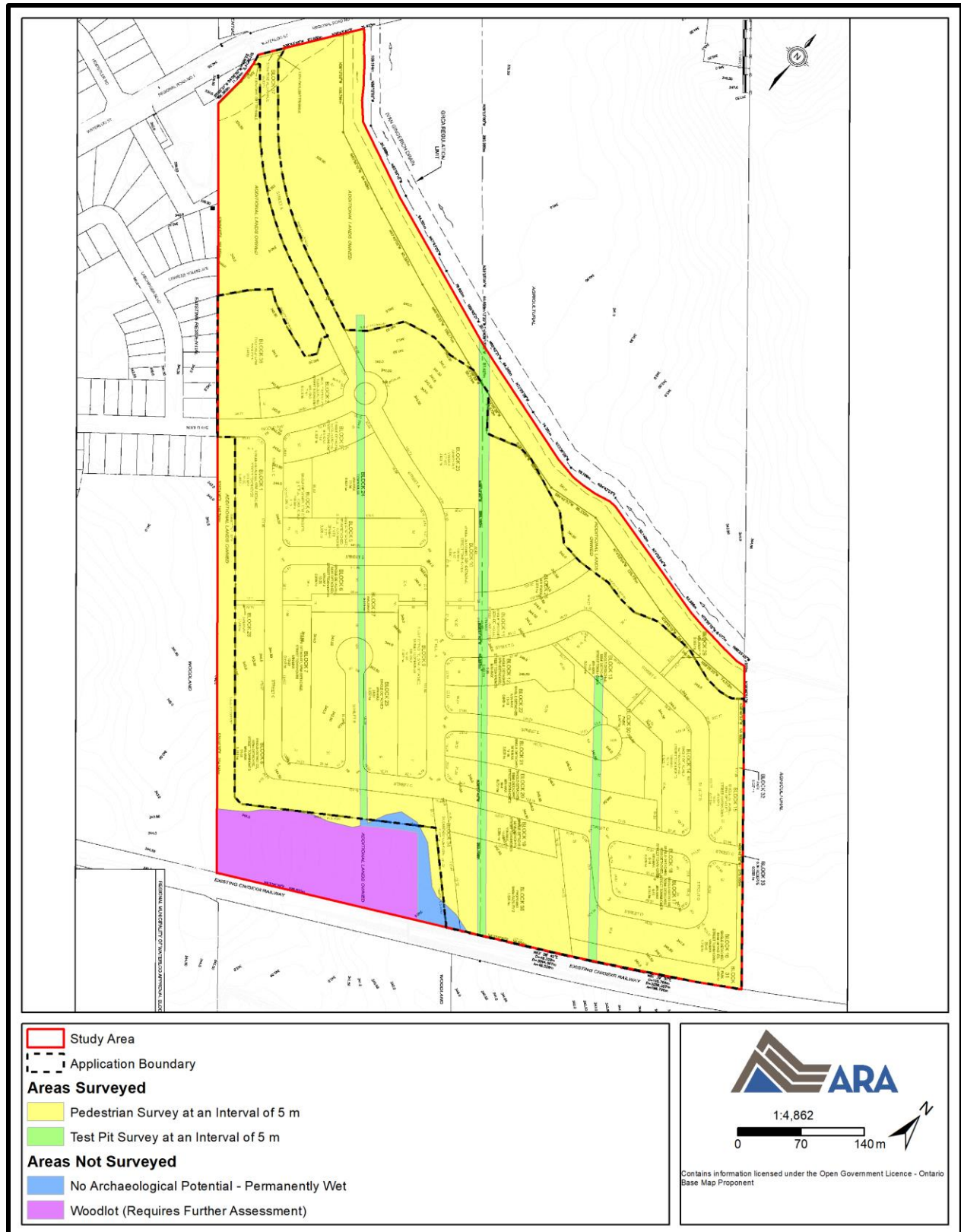
Map 8: Aerial Image (1966)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Waterloo 2016)



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)



8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Andrefsky, W., Jr.

2005 *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis*. 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA)

2019 *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments, Badenview Industrial Subdivision, Township of Wilmot, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Lot 20, German Block South of Snyder's Road, Lot 20, German Block North of Bleams Road, Geographic Township of Wilmot, Waterloo County, Ontario*. PIF #P007-0889-2018. ARA.

Archives of Ontario (AO)

2015 *Archives of Ontario: Accessing our Collections*. Accessed online at: http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/access/our_collection.aspx.

Birks, S.

2021 *Stoke-on-Trent: Resources on the North Staffordshire Pottery Industry*. Accessed online at: <http://www.thepotteries.org/>.

Chenoweth, J.M. (ed.)

2016 *The Historical Archaeology Laboratory Handbook*. 3 vols. Maryland: Society for Historical Archaeology.

Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario, 3rd Edition*. Toronto: Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 2.

Coyne, J. H.

1895 *The Country of the Neutrals (As Far as Comprised in the County of Elgin): From Champlain to Talbot*. St. Thomas: Times Print.

Cumming, R. (ed.)

1972 *Illustrated Atlas of the County of Waterloo (H. Parsell & Co. Toronto, 1881); County of Waterloo Directory (Armstrong & Co. Toronto, 1878); Illustrated Atlas of the County of Wellington (Walker & Miles Toronto, 1877)*. Reprint Edition. Port Elgin: Ross Cumming.

Eley, B.E. and P.H. von Bitter

1989 *Cherts of Southern Ontario*. Toronto: Royal Ontario Museum.

Ellis, C.J. and N. Ferris (eds.)

1990 *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS Number 5. London: Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Fox, W.A.

1980 Nettling Points. *KEWA* 80(2):8.

2009 Ontario Cherts Revisited. In *Painting the Past with a Broad Brush: Papers in Honour of James Valliere Wright*, edited by D.L. Keenlyside and J.-L. Pilon, pp. 353–369. Mercury Series Archaeology Paper 170. Gatineau: Canadian Museum of Civilization.

Grace Schmidt Room (GSR)

1854 ‘John Steckley’, *Assessment Roll for the Township of Wilmot, Waterloo County*. Accessed at the Grace Schmidt Room, Kitchener Public Library.

1855 ‘John Steckley’, *Assessment Roll for the Township of Wilmot, Waterloo County*. Accessed at the Grace Schmidt Room, Kitchener Public Library.

1857 ‘John Steckley’, *Assessment Roll for the Township of Wilmot, Waterloo County*. Accessed at the Grace Schmidt Room, Kitchener Public Library.

1858 ‘John Steckley’, *Assessment Roll for the Township of Wilmot, Waterloo County*. Accessed at the Grace Schmidt Room, Kitchener Public Library.

1859 ‘John Steckley’, *Assessment Roll for the Township of Wilmot, Waterloo County*. Accessed at the Grace Schmidt Room, Kitchener Public Library.

1860 ‘John Steckley’, *Assessment Roll for the Township of Wilmot, Waterloo County*. Accessed at the Grace Schmidt Room, Kitchener Public Library.

1861 ‘John Steckley’, *Assessment Roll for the Township of Wilmot, Waterloo County*. Accessed at the Grace Schmidt Room, Kitchener Public Library.

1862 ‘John Steckley’, *Assessment Roll for the Township of Wilmot, Waterloo County*. Accessed at the Grace Schmidt Room, Kitchener Public Library.

1863 ‘John Steckley’, *Assessment Roll for the Township of Wilmot, Waterloo County*. Accessed at the Grace Schmidt Room, Kitchener Public Library.

1864 ‘John Steckley’, *Assessment Roll for the Township of Wilmot, Waterloo County*. Accessed at the Grace Schmidt Room, Kitchener Public Library.

1875 ‘Peter Ramseyer’, *Assessment Roll for the Township of Wilmot, Waterloo County*. Accessed at the Grace Schmidt Room, Kitchener Public Library.

1885 ‘Peter Ramseyer’, *Assessment Roll for the Township of Wilmot, Waterloo County*. Accessed at the Grace Schmidt Room, Kitchener Public Library.

Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA)

2021 *Grand River Information Network (GRIN)*. Accessed online at: <http://maps.grandriver.ca/>.

Hamilton, O.A.F.

1938 New Hamburg History. In *Twenty Fourth Annual Report of the Waterloo Historical Society, 1936*, pp. 229–234. Kitchener: Waterloo Historical Society.

Hilty, A. and L. Roth

1996 The Settlement of the German Block in Wilmot Township, Upper Canada. *Ontario Mennonite History* 14(2):17–23.

Janusas, S.

- 1988 *Archaeological Perspective of a Historic Overview of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo*. Waterloo: Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Planning and Development Department, Archaeology Division.

Lajeunesse, E.J.

- 1960 *The Windsor Border Region: Canada's Southernmost Frontier*. Toronto: The Champlain Society.

Library and Archives Canada (LAC)

- 1846 John Steckley Record #128. *Upper Canada Land Petitions 1844–1846*. RG 1, L 3, Bundle S 3, Volume 480.
- 1851 '[John Steckley] (appears as John Stoeckle' in the *Census of Canada East, Canada West, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick*. Schedule A. Township of Wilmot, Waterloo County, Ontario. Enumeration District #3. Roll C-11754, Page 91, Lines 28–35.
- 1891 'Peter Ramseyer' in the *Census of Canada. Wilmot, Waterloo South, Waterloo County, Ontario*. Roll T-6375, Page 51–52, Family 229 Lines 20–25, 1–2.
- 1901 'Joseph Ramseyer' in the *Census of Canada. Wilmot Subdistrict, Waterloo County, Ontario*. Reels T-6248–T-6556. Page 23; 5, Family 235, Lines 36–41; 35.

Lindsey, B.

- 2021 *Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website*. Accessed online at: <https://sha.org/bottle/>.

Lockhart, B.

- 2016 The Color Purple: Dating Solarized Amethyst Container Glass. In *The Historical Archaeology Laboratory Handbook 3 Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Materials*, edited by J. M. Chenoweth, pp. 203–214. Maryland: Society for Historical Archaeology.

McGill University

- 2001 *The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project*. Accessed online at: <http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/default.htm>.

Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab (MACL)

- 2002 *Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland*. Accessed online at: <http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/Index.htm>.

Miller, G.L.

- 2016 Telling Time for Archaeologists. In *The Historical Archaeology Laboratory Handbook 1: Patterns and Analysis*, edited by J.M. Chenoweth, pp. 29–50. Maryland: Society for Historical Archaeology.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)

- 2021 *Forest Regions*. Accessed online at: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/forest-regions>.

Munson, M.K. and S.M. Jamieson (eds.)

2013 *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*. Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.

Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging

2018 *Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging*. Rowman & Littlefield and Canadian Heritage Information Network. Accessed online at: <https://www.nomenclature.info/index.app>.

Odell, G.H.

2004 *Lithic Analysis*. New York: Springer.

Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL)

2021 *Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project*. Access online at: <https://ocul.on.ca/topomaps/>.

Ontario Historical County Maps Project (OHCMP)

2019 *Ontario Historical County Maps Project*. Accessed online at: <http://maps.library.utoronto.ca/hgis/countymaps/maps.html>.

Presant, E.W. and R.E. Wicklund

1971 *The Soils of Waterloo County*. Report No. 44 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Ottawa: Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Samford, P.

2016 Response to a Market: Dating English Underglaze Transfer-Printed Wares. In *The Historical Archaeology Laboratory Handbook 3: Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Materials*, edited by J. M. Chenoweth, pp. 13–42. Maryland: Society for Historical Archaeology.

Samford P. and G.L. Miller

2015 *Post-Colonial Ceramics*. Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab. Accessed online at: <https://apps.jefpat.maryland.gov/diagnostic/Post-Colonial%20Ceramics/index-PostColonialCeramics.htm>.

Smith, W.H.

1846 *Smith's Canadian Gazetteer: Comprising Statistical and General Information Respecting all Parts of the Upper Province, or Canada West*. Toronto: H. & W. Rowsell.

Stelle, L.J.

2011 *An Archaeological Guide to Historic Artifacts of the Upper Sangamon Basin, Central Illinois, U.S.A.* Parkland College: Center for Social Research.

Surtees, R.J.

1994 Land Cessions, 1763–1830. In *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations*, edited by E.S. Rogers and D.B. Smith, pp. 92–121. Toronto: Dundurn Press.

Sutherland, J.

1864 *County of Waterloo Gazetteer and General Business Directory for 1864*. Toronto: Mitchell & Co. Accessed online at:
<https://www.kpl.org/sites/default/files/directories/Directory-Waterloo-1864.pdf>.

University of Waterloo

2016 *Digital Historical Air Photos of KW and Surrounding Area*. Accessed online at:
<http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/locations/umd/project/>.

Warrick, G.

2000 The Precontact Iroquoian Occupation of Southern Ontario. *Journal of World Prehistory* 14(4):415–456.

Waterloo Region Museum (WRM)

2017 *Wilmot Township*. Accessed online at:
<https://www.waterlooregionmuseum.ca/en/collections-and-research/wilmot-township.aspx>.

Wright, J.V.

1972 *Ontario Prehistory: An Eleven-Thousand-Year Archaeological Outline*. Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man. Ottawa: National Museums of Canada.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Archaeological Materials Catalogue															
Record	Site	Provenience	Location	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Phase	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
1	3	Surface	1154	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Formal Lithic	Point (Corner-Notched)	Nettling Point	ca. 8000–7500 BC	Fox 1980:8	Early Archaic	Alternately Beveled Serrated Edge	No	A1115
2	3	Surface	1157	1	Indigenous	Ind.	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Fine Grained Siliceous / Dark Grey	No	A1115
3	4	Surface	1172	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Formal Lithic	Biface (Fragment)					Unrefined	No	A1115
4	5	Surface	1189	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Formal Lithic	Point (Corner-Notched)	Nettling Point	ca. 8000–7500 BC	Fox 1980:8	Early Archaic	Resharpener Blade / Mildly Serrated Blade / Alternately Beveled	No	A1115
5	5	Surface	1190	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter						No	A1115
6	6	Surface	1212	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Formal Lithic	Knife					Point Modified into a Knife	Yes	A1115
7	7	Surface	1232	1	Indigenous	Chert (Ind.)	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Characteristics similar to Bois Blanc formation cherts / High lustre / Mottled light grey and white	No	A1115
8	7	Surface	1233	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)						No	A1115
9	7	Surface	1234	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Platform Preparation)						No	A1115
10	2	Surface	1069	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Hollowware	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015		Ferrous Staining	Yes	A1115
11	2	Surface	1070	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)						No	A1115
12	2	Surface	1071	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)						No	A1115
13	2	Surface	1073	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Hollowware					Small Patch of Blue Decoration / Possible Sponge	Yes	A1115
14	2	Surface	1074	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Hollowware					Brown Band Around Rim / Possible Sponge	No	A1115
15	2	Surface	1075	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Hollowware						Yes	A1115
16	2	Surface	1076	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	General	ca. 1820–present	Miller 2016a:41			Yes	A1115
17	2	Surface	1077	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015			Yes	A1115
18	2	Surface	1078	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)						No	A1115
19	2	Surface	1079	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Hollowware	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015			Yes	A1115
20	2	Surface	1080	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Hollowware						Yes	A1115
21	2	Surface	1081	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015			Yes	A1115
22	2	Surface	1082	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Miscellaneous	Hollowware	Solarized	ca. 1865–early 1930s	Lockhart 2016:203, 212		Fluted Sides	No	A1115
23	2	Surface	1083	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Hollowware						No	A1115
24	2	Surface	1084	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Hollowware					Gentle Scalloping on Rim with Groove Along Edge	No	A1115
25	2	Surface	1085	1	Architectural	Coarse Red Earthenware	Construction Material	Tile					Pale Yellow Glaze	No	A1115
26	2	Surface	1086	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Unidentifiable)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021		Aqua	No	A1115
27	2	Surface	1087	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Hollowware	Johnson Bros.	1883–1968	Birks 2021		Ring Base with No Footing / Partial Printed Makers Mark "JOHNSO; ENGL...."	No	A1115
28	2	Surface	1088	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015			No	A1115
29	2	Surface	1089	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Unidentifiable)	Solarized	ca. 1865–early 1930s	Lockhart 2016:203, 212			No	A1115
30	2	Surface	1090	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Hollowware						No	A1115
31	2	Surface	1091	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)						Yes	A1115
32	2	Surface	1092	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Flatware						Yes	A1115
33	2	Surface	1093	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Hollowware	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015			Yes	A1115
34	2	Surface	1094	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Hardware (Unidentifiable)					Plate with Striations	No	A1115
35	2	Surface	1095	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Flatware	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015			No	A1115
36	2	Surface	1096	1	Foodways	Stoneware (Coarse)	Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)	General	early 1700s–early 20th century	Miller 2016a:38; Samford and Miller 2015		Buff Fabric / Pale Grey Glaze	Yes	A1115
37	2	Surface	1097	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)						No	A1115
38	2	Surface	1098	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)						No	A1115
39	2	Surface	1099	1	Architectural	Glass	Window Glass	Sheet						No	A1115
40	2	Surface	1100	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	General	ca. 1820–present	Miller 2016a:41			Yes	A1115
41	2	Surface	1101	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)					Orange-Brown Glaze	No	A1115
42	2	Surface	1102	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)						No	A1115
43	2	Surface	1103	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)						No	A1115
44	2	Surface	1104	1	Furnishings	Glass	Decoration	Decorative Dish	Milk Glass	1870–mid-20th century	Lindsey 2021; Jones 2016a:85		Decorative Moulded Bow on Exterior	No	A1115
45	2	Surface	1105	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Plate						Yes	A1115
46	2	Surface	1106	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Hollowware	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015			Yes	A1115
47	2	Surface	1107	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Glassware	Hollowware	Solarized	ca. 1865–early 1930s	Lockhart 2016:203, 212		Pressed / Row of Beaded Protrusions	No	A1115
48	2	Surface	1108	1	Architectural	Glass	Window Glass	Sheet						No	A1115
49	2	Surface	1109	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)						Yes	A1115

Record	Site	Provenience	Location	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Phase	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
50	2	Surface	1110	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Unidentifiable)					Aqua	No	A1115
51	2	Surface	1111	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	General	ca. 1820–present	Miller 2016a:41			Yes	A1115
52	2	Surface	1113	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)						No	A1115
53	2	Surface	1114	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Hollowware					Brown Band Around Rim / Possible Sponge	No	A1115
54	2	Surface	1115	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015			Yes	A1115
55	2	Surface	1116	1	Furnishings	Glass	Decoration	Decorative Dish	Milk Glass	1870–mid-20th century	Lindsey 2021; Jones 2016a:85		Associated with Fragment Location 1104	No	A1115
56	2	Surface	1117	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)					Orange-Brown Glaze	No	A1115
57	2	Surface	1118	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Hollowware						No	A1115
58	2	Surface	1119	1	Unclassifiable	Bone China	Miscellaneous	Hollowware					Scalloped Rim with Moulded Scroll Design	No	A1115
59	2	Surface	1120	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Unidentifiable)	Machine Made (Semi-Automatic)	1882–early 1920s	Lindsey 2021		Aqua Partial Base Fragment	No	A1115
60	2	Surface	1121	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	General	ca. 1820–present	Miller 2016a:41			Yes	A1115
61	2	Surface	1122	1	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick (Unglazed)						No	A1115
62	2	Surface	1123	1	Architectural	Glass	Window Glass	Sheet						No	A1115
63	2	Surface	1124	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Unidentifiable)	Machine Made (Semi-Automatic)	1882–early 1920s	Lindsey 2021		Aqua / Cup Bottom Mould / Associated with Location 1120	No	A1115
64	2	Surface	1125	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Unidentifiable)					Very Faint Pink Cast / Possible Solarized	No	A1115
65	2	Surface	1126	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	General	ca. 1820–present	Miller 2016a:41			Yes	A1115
66	2	Surface	1127	1	Foodways	Stoneware (Coarse)	Storage Container	Storage (Unidentifiable)	General	early 1700s–early 20th century	Miller 2016a:38; Samford and Miller 2015		Buff Fabric / Pale Grey Slip	Yes	A1115
67	2	Surface	1128	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Unidentifiable)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021		Aqua	No	A1115
68	2	Surface	1129	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Unidentifiable)					Very Faint Pink Cast / Possible Solarized	No	A1115
69	2	Surface	1130	1	Unclassifiable	Bone China	Miscellaneous	Hollowware					Base / Associated with Location 1119, 1139 and 1148	No	A1115
70	2	Surface	1131	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015			Yes	A1115
71	2	Surface	1132	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Unidentifiable)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021		Aqua	No	A1115
72	2	Surface	1133	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)						Yes	A1115
73	2	Surface	1134	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Hollowware						Yes	A1115
74	2	Surface	1135	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Hollowware	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015			Yes	A1115
75	2	Surface	1136	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Hollowware	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015			No	A1115
76	2	Surface	1137	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Miscellaneous	Hollowware	Solarized	ca. 1865–early 1930s	Lockhart 2016:203, 212		Associated with Location 1082 and 1145	No	A1115
77	2	Surface	1138	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Hollowware						Yes	A1115
78	2	Surface	1139	1	Unclassifiable	Bone China	Miscellaneous	Hollowware					Base / Associated with Location 1119, 1130 and 1148	No	A1115
79	2	Surface	1140	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Hollowware	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015			No	A1115
80	2	Surface	1141	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	General	ca. 1820–present	Miller 2016a:41			Yes	A1115
81	2	Surface	1142	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Hollowware						Yes	A1115
82	2	Surface	1143	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)	General	ca. 1820–present	Miller 2016a:41			Yes	A1115
83	2	Surface	1144	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware (Unidentifiable)						No	A1115
84	2	Surface	1145	1	Foodways	Glass	Tableware	Mug	Solarized	ca. 1865–early 1930s	Lockhart 2016:203, 212		Associated with Location 1082 and 1137 / Body Fragment with Handle Attachment	No	A1115
85	2	Surface	1146	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Hollowware						No	A1115
86	2	Surface	1147	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Hollowware						No	A1115
87	2	Surface	1148	1	Unclassifiable	Bone China	Miscellaneous	Hollowware					Associated with Location 1119, 1130 and 1139	No	A1115
88	2	Surface	1149	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Hollowware						No	A1115
89	2	Surface	1150	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Unidentifiable)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021		Aqua	No	A1115
90	2	Surface	1151	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Glassware	Hollowware	Solarized	ca. 1865–early 1930s	Lockhart 2016:203, 212		Pressed / Row of Beaded Protrusions and Leaves / Associated with Location 1107	No	A1115
91	2	Surface	1152	1	Unclassifiable	Bone China	Miscellaneous	Flatware	Decal Transfer (Over-Glaze)	1890–present	Miller 2016a:41; Stelle 2011		Decal Heavily Worn	No	A1115
92	2	Surface	1153	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Hollowware	Transfer (Line and Stipple)	1803–early 1900s	Samford 2016:35–36; Samford and Miller 2015		Brown Transfer Floral	No	A1115

Appendix B: Supplementary Analysis of Formal Lithics

Site	Object Name	Record	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Completeness	Cross-Section	Lateral Edge Shape	Weight (g)	Blade Length (mm)	Stem Length (mm)	Base Width (mm)	Haft Width (mm)	Notch Width (mm)	Basal Edge Shape
3	Point (Corner-Notched)	1	27.3	28.4	5.8	Missing Tip / One Tang Fragmented	Biconvex	Straight	4.7		6.7	15.0	140.	5.3	Straight
4	Biface (Fragment)	3	46.3	37.5	9.2	Missing Base	Biconvex		15.3						
5	Point (Corner-Notched)	4	42.4	23.5	5.2	Complete / Missing One Barb	Biconvex	Excurvate	5.3	38.5	6.0	12.9	11.1	3.8	Convex
6	Knife	6	41.0	23.1	6.9	Complete	Biconvex	Excurvate / Straight	6.3	33.9	7.6	17.9	16.7		Straight to Slightly Concave

Appendix C: Documentary Record

Field Documents	Total	Nature	Location
Photographs	209	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Notes	19	Digital and hard copy	Filed and on server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Maps	8	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener

**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**

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

Licensed under
P.J. Racher
MHSTCI Licence #P007
PIF #P007-0969-2018
ARA File #2017-0254

18/03/2021

Record of Indigenous Engagement

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	RECORD OF INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT	1
1.1	Summary of Events	1

LIST OF ROIE TABLES

RoIE Table 1: Summary of Engagement Events	1
RoIE Table 2: Summary of Participating Representatives	3

LIST OF ROIE APPENDICES

RoIE Appendix A: Invitation to Participate	5
--	---

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. Subsequent to approval from the proponent, the following Indigenous groups were contacted to determine whether they had an interest in participating in the project:

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

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 consisted mainly of conversations with the coordinators and representatives from each group regarding the scheduling of fieldwork and daily activities. A summary of engagement events appears in RoIE Table 1, and a breakdown of representative participation is provided in RoIE Table 2. It is ARA's understanding that the representatives concurred with the strategies, methods and results of the investigation. A sample invitation letter is provided in RoIE Appendix A.

RoIE Table 1: Summary of Engagement Events

Group	Date	Engagement Event	Nature
HDI on behalf of the HCCC Contact: Wayne Hill	23-Oct-18	V. Cafik provided a letter of introduction for the project and invited the community to participate. Provided client contact info if standard agreements were required in advance of fieldwork.	Email
	24-Oct-18	W. Hill emailed to ask who to contact in order to get an agreement executed. V. Cafik responded to provide the proponent's contact information. T. Williams then forwarded a standard agreement to the proponent for execution.	Email
	30-Oct-18	The proponent provided HDI with a signed copy of the agreement.	Email
	25-Apr-19	ARA reached out to notify the community that fieldwork is tentatively scheduled for the following week and determined whether a monitor would be available.	Email
	03-May-19	V. Cafik provided deployment details for the following week.	Email
	15-May-19	V. Cafik notified the community that the fieldwork has been put on hold pending the outcome of discussions regarding conveyance of land with the Township.	Email
	24-May-19	V. Cafik provided deployment details for the following week.	Email
	29-May-19	V. Cafik notified the community that the fieldwork was rescheduled, and the crew would be dispersed to other sites.	Email
	31-May-19	V. Cafik provided deployment details for the following week.	Email

Group	Date	Engagement Event	Nature
	26-Oct-20	V. Cafik notified the community that ARA would be redeploying to conduct some final test pitting on the property and wanted confirmation that ARA could move forward with existing signed agreements. W. Hill responded to ask if the billing information remained the same and noted that he would need to look into whether the old agreements could be used for the work.	Email
	04-Nov-20	V. Cafik followed up to confirm whether ARA could move forward using the old agreements and noted that we would like to add the project to the schedule for the following week.	Email
	09-Feb-21	Circulated draft report for review and comment.	Email
	11-Feb-21	W. Hill responded to state that the HDI had no comments or concerns with the report.	
DOCA on behalf of the MCFN Contacts: Megan DeVries, A. Blake and J. Williams	23-Oct-18	V. Cafik provided a letter of introduction for the project and invited the community to participate. Provided client contact info if standard agreements were required in advance of fieldwork. M. DeVries responded to thank ARA for the information and noted that she reached out to the proponent to make arrangements for the agreement.	Email
	02-Nov-18	ARA followed up to check on the status of the agreement.	Email
	25-Apr-19	ARA reached out to notify the community that fieldwork is tentatively scheduled for the following week and determine whether an FLR would be available. M. DeVries responded to note that she had reached out to the proponent to update the existing contract for the 2019 field season and that we should not deploy until the new agreement was in place. She also requested any anticipated start dates, anticipated methodology and project related mapping. V. Cafik responded with the requested information.	Email
	30-Apr-19	J. Williams of MCFN confirmed that the MCFN executed an agreement with the proponent and requested specifics regarding deployment details. V. Cafik responded to supply the requested details.	Email
	3-May-19	V. Cafik provided deployment details for the following week.	Email
	15-May-19	V. Cafik notified the community that the fieldwork has been put on hold pending the outcome of discussions regarding conveyance with the Township.	Email
	24-May-19	V. Cafik provided deployment details for the following week.	Email
	29-May-10	V. Cafik notified the community that the fieldwork was rescheduled, and the crew would be dispersed to other sites.	Email
	31-May-19	V. Cafik provided deployment details for the following week.	Email
	26-Oct-20	V. Cafik notified the community that ARA would be redeploying to conduct some final test pitting on the property and wanted confirmation that ARA could move forward with existing signed agreements	Email
	27-Oct-20	M. DeVries responded to note that the agreements that were in place had expired and requested the name of the proponent contact with whom she should update the agreements with. V. Cafik provided the contact info.	Email
	09-Feb-21	Circulated draft report for review and comment.	Email
	10-Mar-21	A. Blake responded to state the MCFN had no comments or concerns with the report.	Email
SNLR on behalf of the SNGREC Contacts: Joanne Thomas, Rose Miller, Dawn LaForme	23-Oct-18	V. Cafik provided a letter of introduction for the project and invited the community to participate. Provided client contact info if standard agreements were required in advance of fieldwork. D. LaForme provided a standard agreement for signature.	Email
	02-Nov-18	D. LaForme provided the proponent with a signed copy of their agreement.	Email

Group	Date	Engagement Event	Nature
& Tanya Hill-Montour	25-Apr-19	ARA reached out to notify the community that fieldwork is tentatively scheduled for the following week and determine whether a monitor would be available. J. Thomas confirmed that she would have representatives ready for deployment. V. Cafik thanked her for her speedy response and noted that further scheduling details would follow.	Email
	03-May-19	V. Cafik provided deployment details for the following week.	Email
	15-May-19	V. Cafik notified the community that the fieldwork has been put on hold pending the outcome of discussions regarding conveyance with the Township.	Email
	24-May-19	V. Cafik provided deployment details for the following week.	Email
	29-May-19	V. Cafik notified the community that the fieldwork was rescheduled, and the crew would be dispersed to other sites.	Email
	31-May-19	V. Cafik provided deployment details for the following week.	Email
	04-Jun-19	J. Thomas requested confirmation that the project was still on schedule for the following day. V. Cafik confirmed that it was.	Email
	26-Oct-20	V. Cafik notified the community that ARA would be redeploying to conduct some final test pitting on the property and wanted confirmation that we could move forward with existing signed agreements	Email
	27-Oct-20	T. Hill Montour notified ARA that the previous agreements had expired but that they were comfortable with ARA moving forward with the single day a Stage 2 to complete the test pitting and if Stage 3 is required new agreements could be signed then. V. Cafik responded to confirm that SNGREC was comfortable with ARA moving forward without the presence of a SNGREC monitor and Ms. Hill Montour confirmed.	Email
	09-Nov-20	T. Hill Montour emailed to check in on an update for the work. M. Maika responded to say that ARA had not yet deployed and that we would be in the field to complete the stage 2 test pitting the following day.	Email
	09-Feb-21	Circulated draft report for review and comment.	Email
	15-Mar-21	V. Cafik followed up to determine if T. Hill Montour had a chance to review the report and whether ARA should anticipate comments in advance of submission. T. Hill Montour responded to confirm that she had reviewed and would send her comments later that day. In the evening T. Hill Montour confirmed that the SNLR had no comments or concerns with the report and looked forward to working on the upcoming Stage 3 assessments. She followed up with a phone call to confirm that ARA had received the comments which was confirmed.	Email/Telephone

RoIE Table 2: Summary of Participating Representatives

Group	Representative	Participation
HDI on behalf of HCCC	O. Green	May 6, 2019
	W. Hill	December 5, 2018
DOCA on behalf of MCFN	D. Hill	June 5, 2019
	B. Sault	December 5, 2018
	C. Tobicoe	May 6, 2019
SNLR on behalf of SNGREC	R. Henry	June 5, 2019
	C. McNaughton	October 6, 2020
	T. Nanticoke	December 5, 2019

ROIE APPENDICES

RoIE Appendix A: Invitation to Participate



October 23, 2018

{ADDRESS}

RE: Request for Participation in the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments of Proposed Residential Development at 1209 Waterloo Street in the Township of Wilmot.

Dear {ADDRESSEE}

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) has been contracted by IBI Group to undertake the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments for their client (the Proponent) NH Properties, in advance of proposed residential development at 1209 Waterloo Street in the Township of Wilmot (Map 1). On behalf of the proponent, ARA would like to invite the {INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY} to participate in the upcoming fieldwork. ARA is currently awaiting confirmation that the crops have come off and anticipate deployment towards the end of October. A portion of this work will be held over until Spring of 2019. Please confirm your interest as soon as possible and we can arrange for standard agreements to be signed with the proponent. If you prefer to correspond directly with the proponent their contact information is as follows:

Greg Schnarr
519-662-6621 x 227 (land)
greg@schoutgroup.ca
12 Amberdale Way,
New Hamburg, Ontario, N3A 0C1

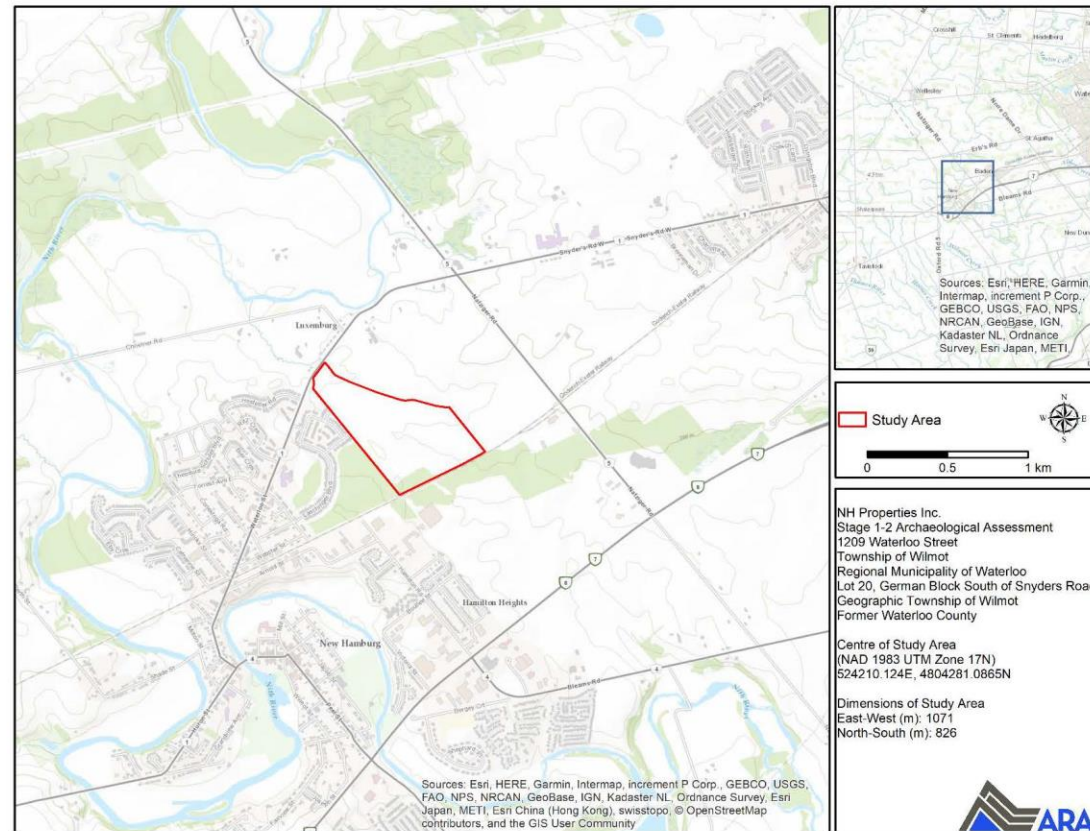
Once agreements are in place we will prepare and provide the required deployment information.

We welcome your contribution to the project and are always happy to address any concerns that may arise.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'P. Racher', is positioned above the printed name and contact information.

Paul Racher, MA, CAHP, RPA
Principal - Management and Senior Review (MSR) Team
219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener, ON, N2H 5Z6
P 519.804.2291 x100 | M 519.835.4427 | F 519.286.0493
E pracher@arch-research.com www.arch-research.com

Map 1: Location of Stage 1 and 2 Study Area



**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**

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

Licensed under
P.J. Racher
MHSTCI Licence #P007
PIF #P007-0969-2018
ARA File #2017-0254

18/03/2021

Supplementary Documentation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION	1
1.1	Detailed Site Location Information	1
2.0	SD MAPS	2

LIST OF SD MAPS

SD Map 1: Locations of Identified Sites	2
SD Map 2: Field Methods with Site Information	3
SD Map 3: Development Plan with Site Information	4
SD Map 4: Site 2	5
SD Map 5: Site 3	6
SD Map 6: Site 4	7
SD Map 7: Site 5	8
SD Map 8: Site 6	9
SD Map 9: Site 7	10

LIST OF SD TABLES

SD Table 1: GPS Co-ordinates	1
------------------------------	---

1.0 SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

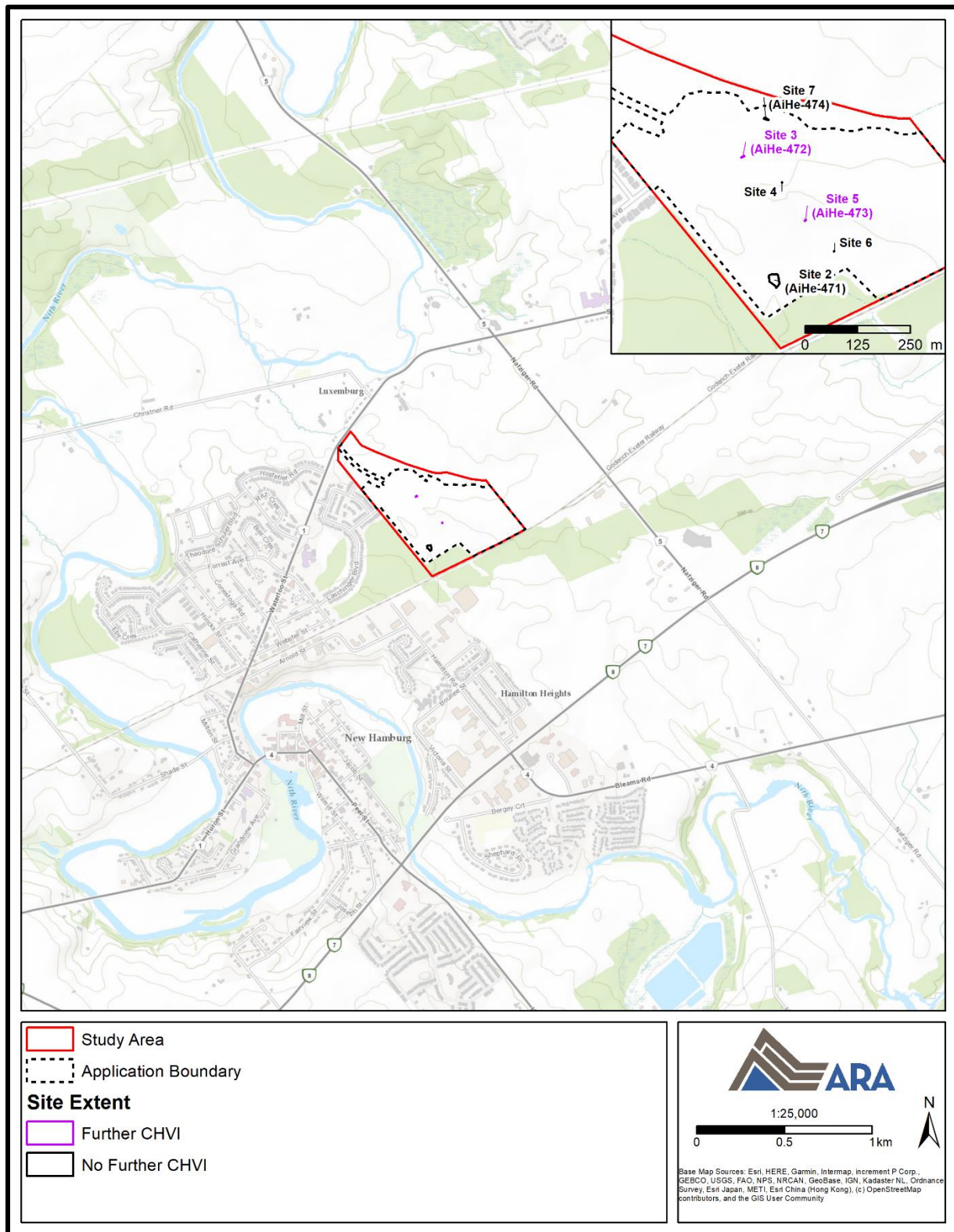
1.1 Detailed Site Location Information

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 locations of the sites identified during the subject investigation appear in SD Map 1–SD Map 3, and detailed views of the assessment results are presented in SD Map 4–SD Map 9. The GPS co-ordinates for the sites appear in SD Table 1. These data should be excluded from the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

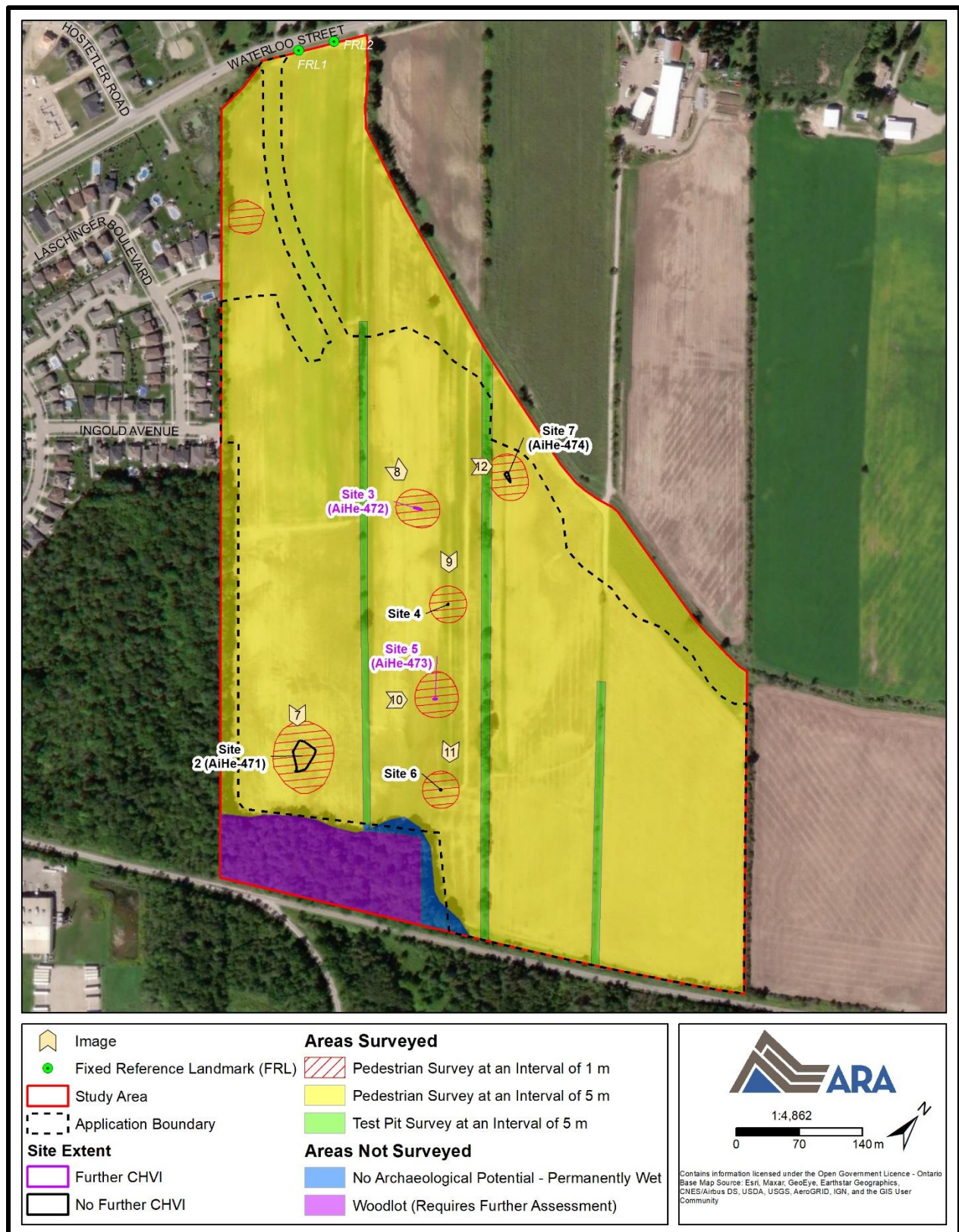
SD Table 1: GPS Co-ordinates

Site Identifier	Point Location	UTM Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
2 (AiHe-471)	Centre	17	524,200	4,804,030
	North	17	524,206	4,804,045
	East	17	524,211	4,804,022
	South	17	524,204	4,804,012
	West	17	524,185	4,804,040
3 (AiHe-472)	Centre	17	524,125	4,804,323
	North	17	524,128	4,804,325
	East	17	524,129	4,804,325
	Southwest	17	524,120	4,804,322
4	Centre	17	524,218	4,804,263
5 (AiHe-473)	Centre	17	524,273	4,804,172
	North	17	524,275	4,804,174
	East	17	524,275	4,804,174
	Southwest	17	524,271	4,804,171
6	Centre	17	524,342	4,804,099
7 (AiHe-474)	Centre	17	524,179	4,804,414
	North	17	524,175	4,804,417
	Southeast	17	524,186	4,804,411
	West	17	524,174	4,804,414

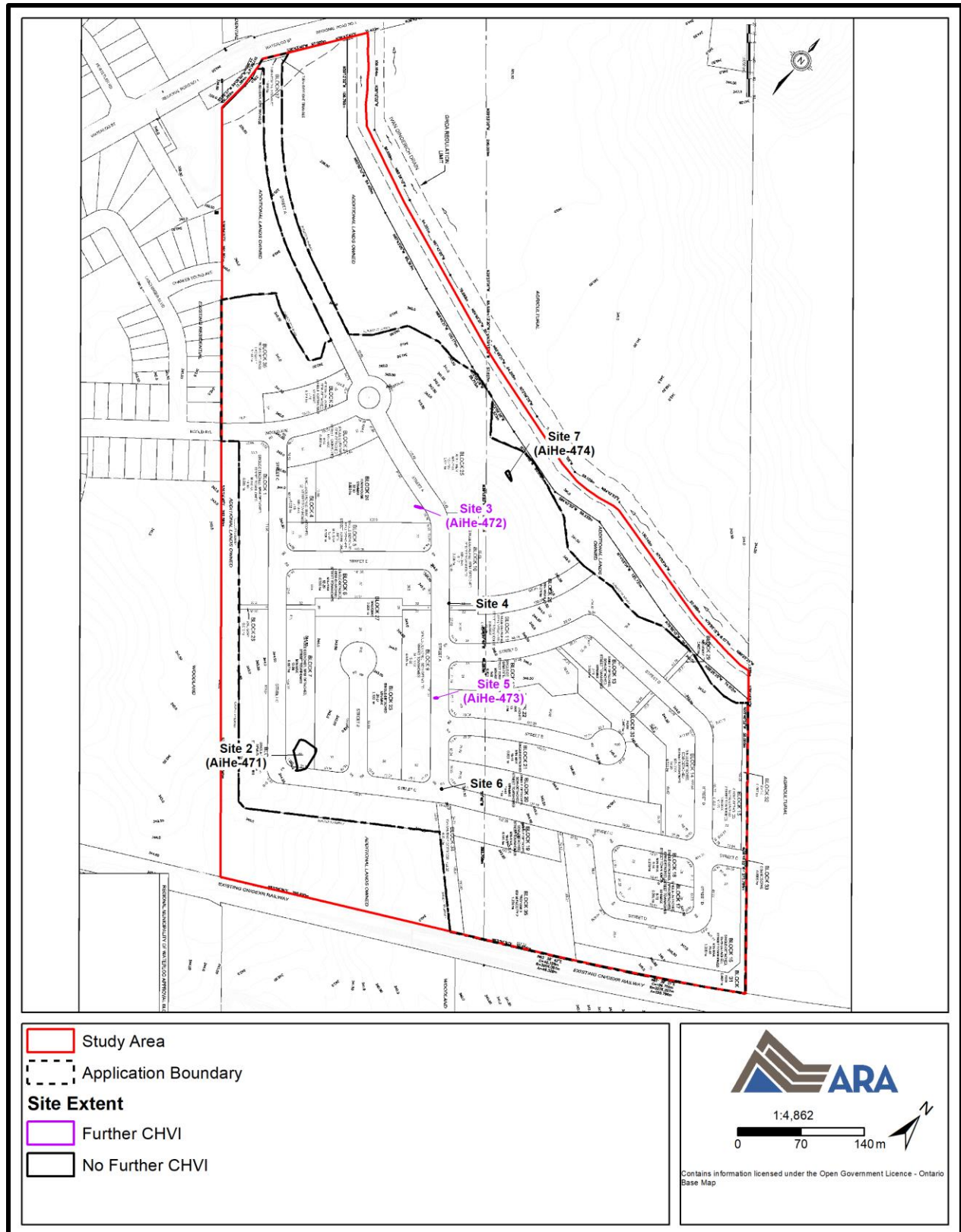
2.0 SD MAPS



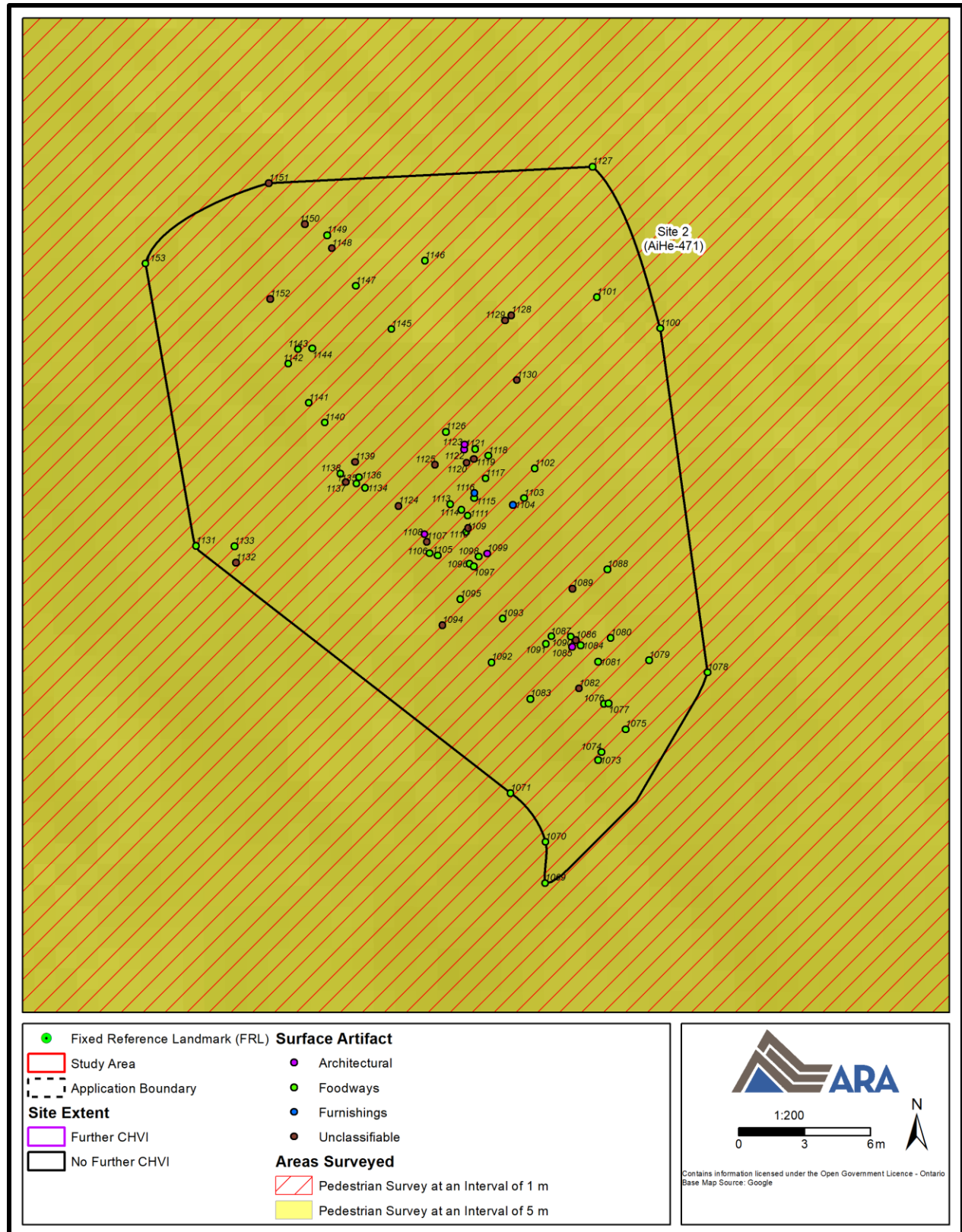
SD Map 1: Locations of Identified Sites
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



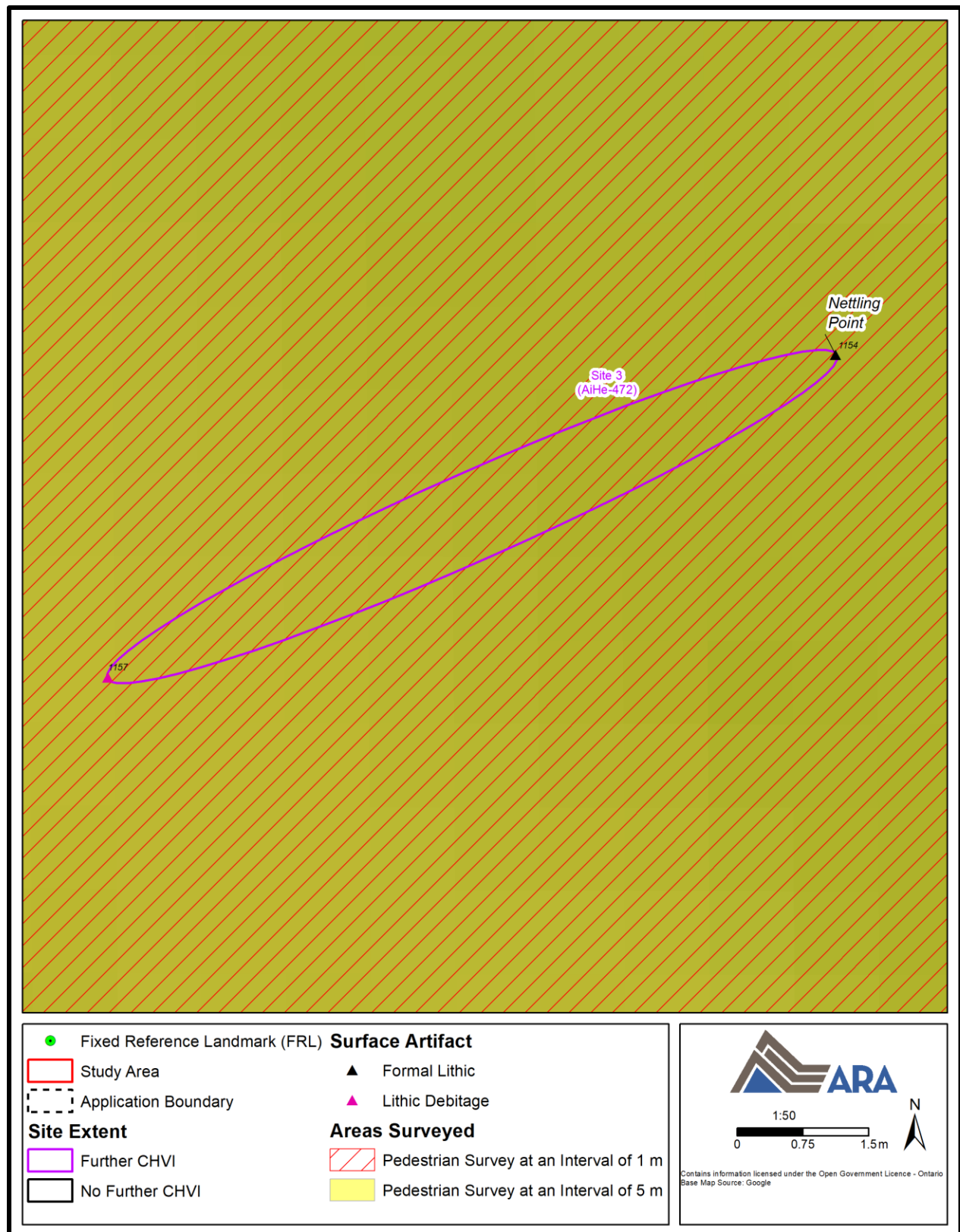
SD Map 2: Field Methods with Site Information
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



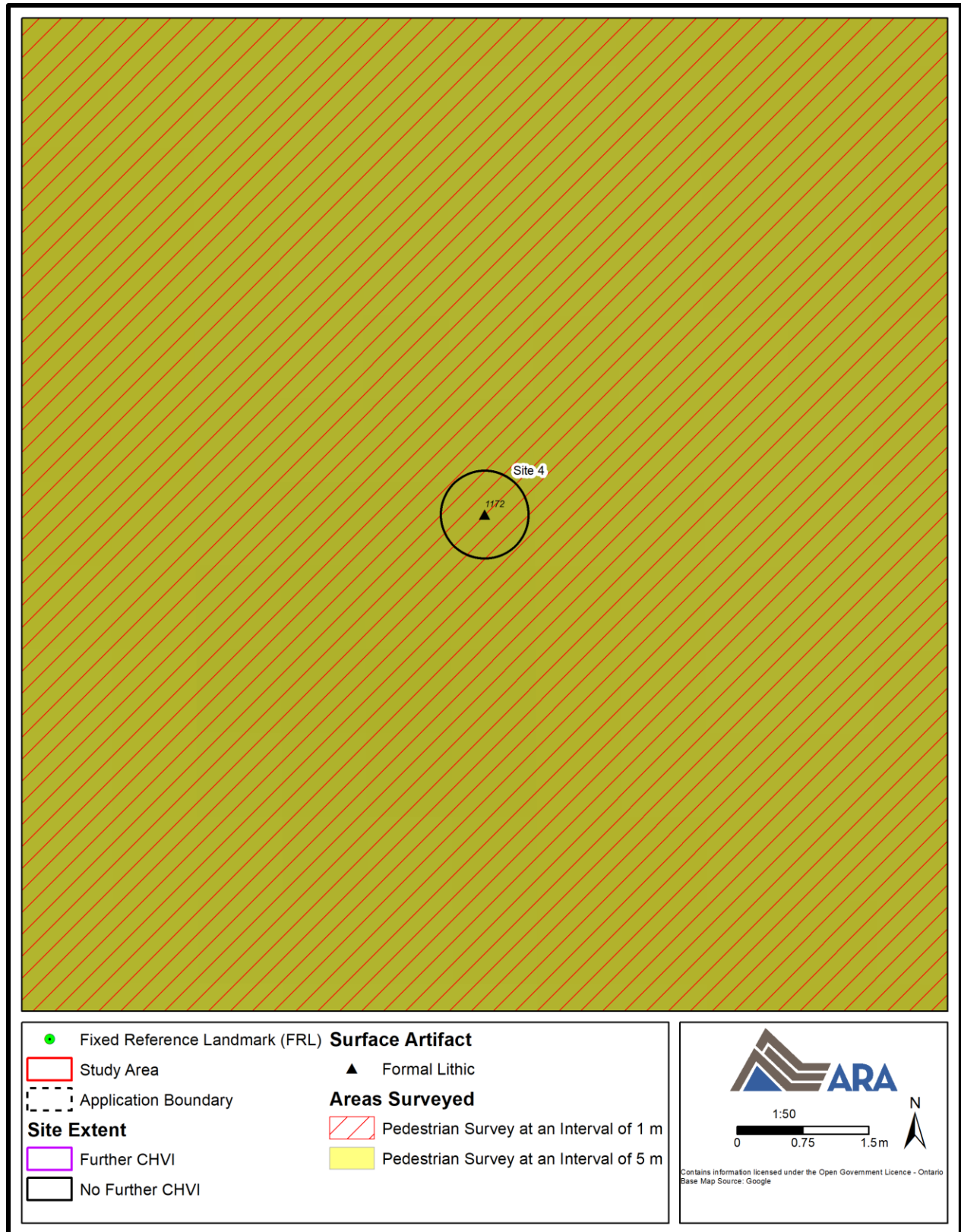
SD Map 3: Development Plan with Site Information
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



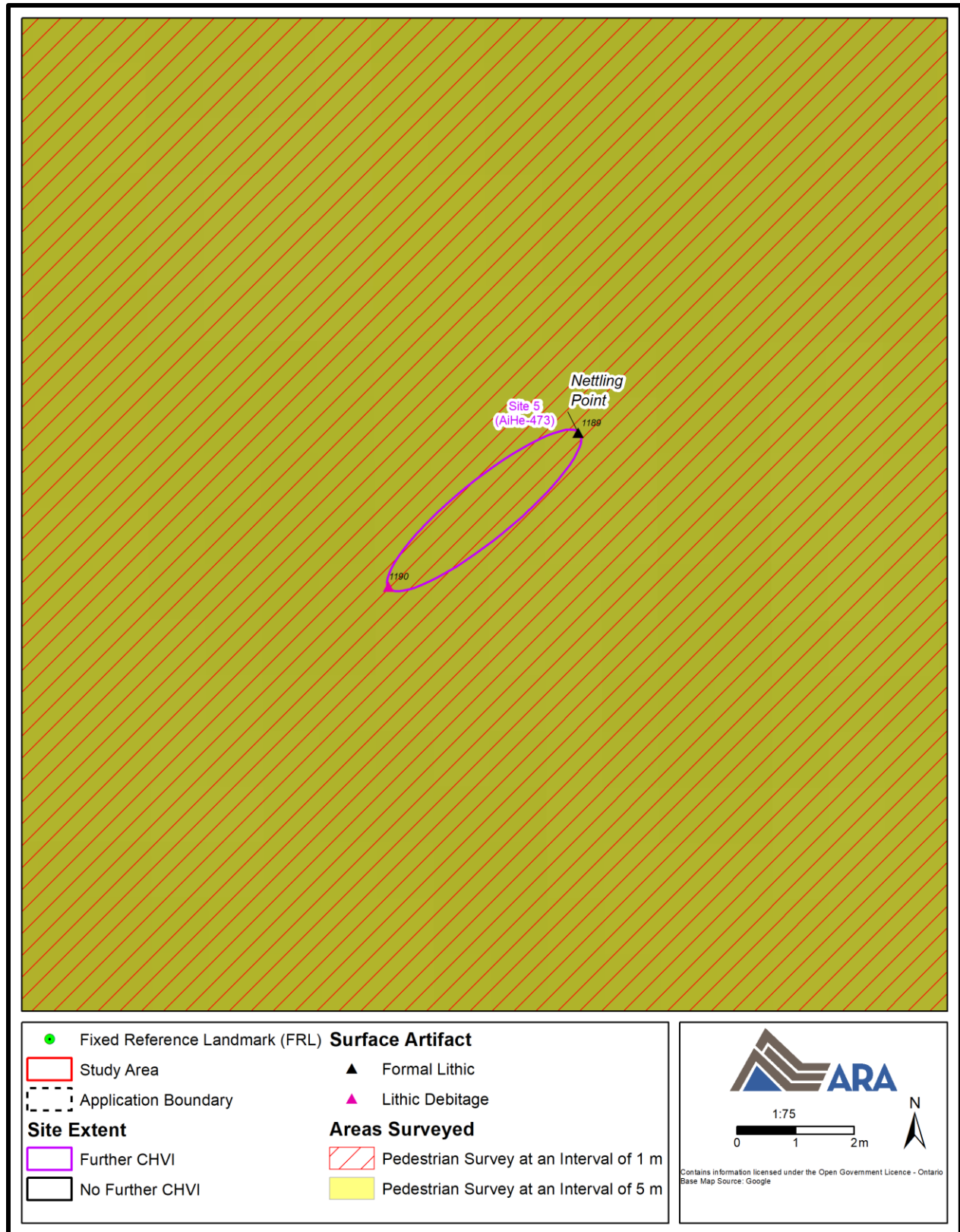
SD Map 4: Site 2
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



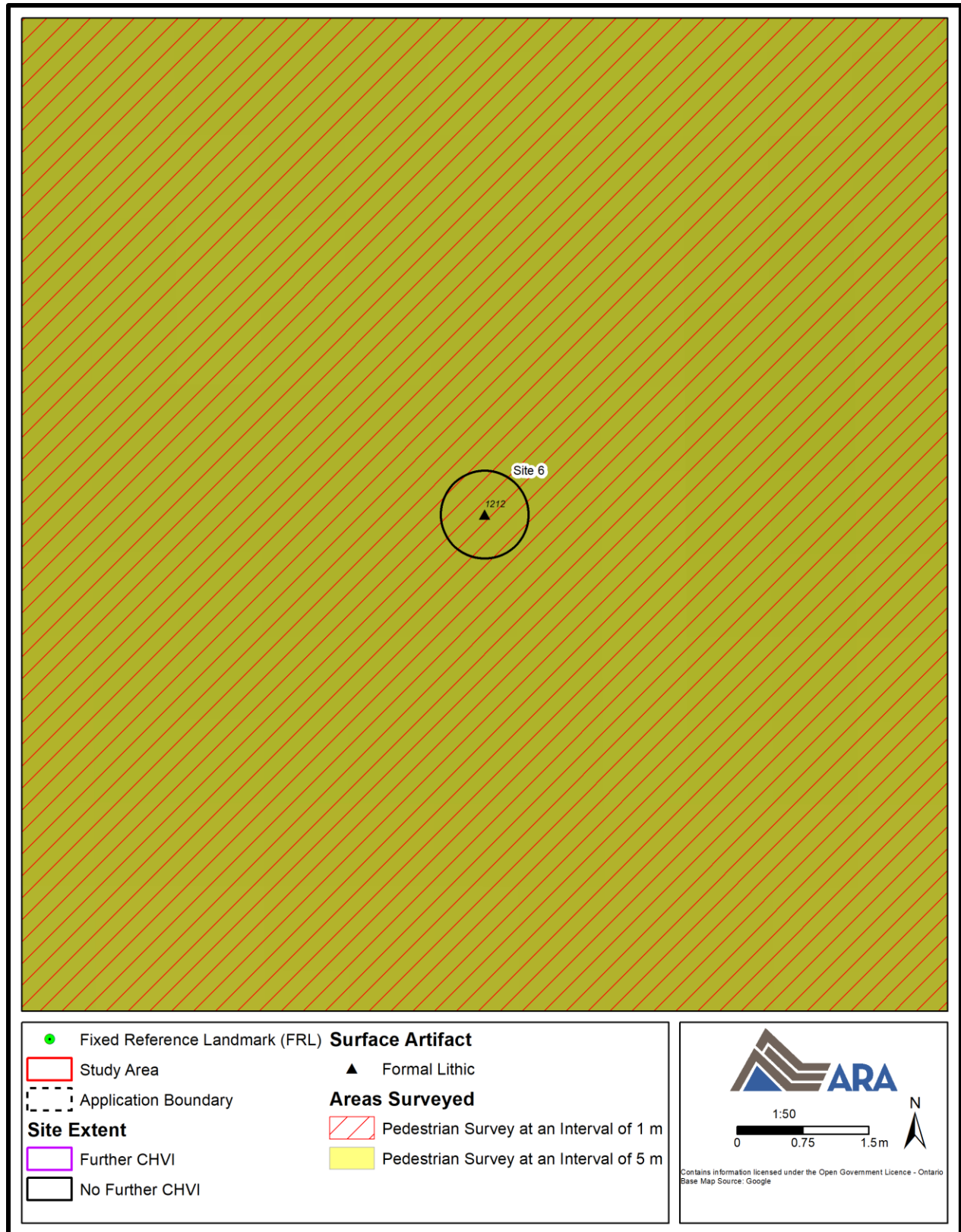
SD Map 5: Site 3
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



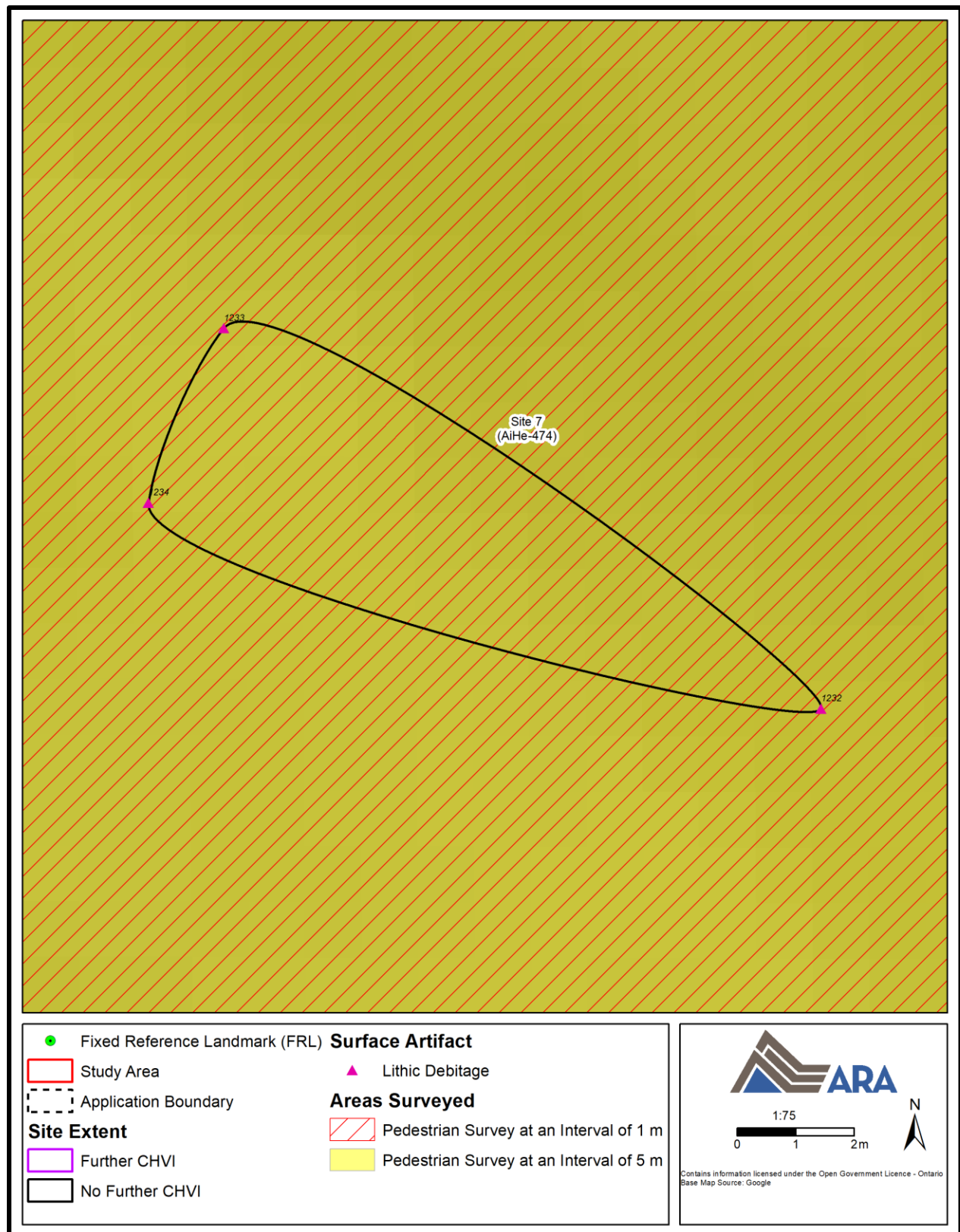
SD Map 6: Site 4
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



SD Map 7: Site 5
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



SD Map 8: Site 6
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



SD Map 9: Site 7
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

**Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and
Culture Industries**

Archaeology Program Unit
Programs and Services Branch
Heritage, Tourism and Culture Division
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7
Tel.: (416) 219-6078
Email: Michelle.Davies@ontario.ca

**Ministère des Industries du patrimoine, du sport, du
tourisme et de la culture**

Unité des programme d'archéologie
Direction des programmes et des services
Division du patrimoine, du tourisme et de la culture
401, rue Bay, bureau 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7
Tél. : (416) 219-6078
Email: Michelle.Davies@ontario.ca



Apr 23, 2021

Paul Racher (P007)
Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
219 - 900 Guelph Kitchener ON N2H 5Z6

**RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports:
Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "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", Dated Mar 18, 2021, Filed with MHSTCI Toronto Office on Mar 25,
2021, MHSTCI Project Information Form Number P007-0969-2018, MHSTCI File
Number 0009880**

Dear Mr. Racher:

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 Map 10 and Map 11 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the majority of the assessed lands had archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment 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 CHVI, whereas Sites 2, 4, 6 and 7 were found to be of no further CHVI. The recommendations are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9: Summary of Recommendations

Site Identifier Description Further CHVI Recommendation

Site 2 (AiHe-471) Euro-Canadian scatter (34 x 23 m) No No further assessment required

Site 3 (AiHe-472) Indigenous scatter (9 x 1 m) Yes Stage 3 assessment (Table 3.1, Nos. 1 and 2)

Site 4 Indigenous findspot No No further assessment required
 Site 5 (AiHe-473) Indigenous scatter (4 x 1 m) Yes Stage 3 assessment (Table 3.1, Nos. 1 and 2)
 Site 6 Indigenous findspot No No further assessment required
 Site 7 (AiHe-474) Indigenous scatter (12 x 3 m) No No further assessment required

It is recommended that Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473) be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 3.2, Section 3.2.2 and Section 3.2.3 of the 2011 S&Gs. CSPs were conducted as part of the subject investigation; accordingly, additional surface collections are not required in advance of test unit excavation.

An appropriate assessment method for these sites would comprise test unit excavation using the strategy set out Table 3.1, Numbers 1 and 2 of the 2011 S&Gs. This would involve the excavation of grid test units at a 5 m interval across each site extent and additional test units amounting to at least 20% of the grid unit total in areas of interest. All test units must be excavated stratigraphically into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil, and all soils must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm. Given the Early Archaic components and sandy soils, the entire contents of at least 20% of the total number of units must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 3 mm. If a potential cultural feature is uncovered, the exposed plan of the feature must be recorded, and geotextile fabric must be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling. Section 3.2.2 Guideline 3 of the 2011 S&Gs states that exposed cultural features may be excavated during a Stage 3 assessment if the information is required to inform a recommendation for or against Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

Sites 2 (AiHe-471), 4, 6 and 7 (AiHe-474), the remainder of the application boundary and the adjacent lands to the north and west do not require any additional assessment. The woodlot in the southwest was not assessed, but this falls within additional lands owned by the applicant that have been excluded from the application boundary. If any future development is contemplated in this area, then Stage 1 and 2 assessments must be completed prior to any soil impacts. Given that there are outstanding archaeological concerns within the subject lands, no ground alterations or development of any kind may occur until the required investigations are complete, recommendations that the sites have no further CHVI are made, and the associated report is entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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, NH Properties Inc.
 Harold O'Krafka, Township of Wilmot

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.

**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**

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

Licensed under
M. Maika
MHSTCI Licence #P1021
PIF #P1021-0005/0006-2021
ARA File #2020-0308/309

23/08/2021

Original Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in October 2020, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out Stage 3 site-specific assessments of Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473) in the Township of Wilmot, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario. These sites are located on lands to be impacted by a subdivision development at 1209 Waterloo Street in the Township of Wilmot, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario. The proposed project consists of a mix of single detached and semi-detached townhomes, a townhouse complex, and an apartment complex along with associated roads, trails, sidewalks, drainage corridors and stormwater management facilities. The assessments were carried out in support of an Official Plan 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.

Previous fieldwork determined that Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473) comprised small scatters of Indigenous archaeological materials located within the central portion of the study area (ARA 2021). Site 3 and Site 5 both dated from the Early Archaic period (ca. 8000–7500 BC), though the exact function of the sites were unclear. Each site was found to be of further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and required a Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

The Stage 3 site-specific assessments of Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473) were conducted in April 2021 under Project Information Form #P1021-0005-2021 and #P1021-0006-2021, respectively. 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 additional diagnostics were recovered, and no potential cultural features were identified. Site 3 appears to represent a short-term campsite used for minor tool kit maintenance and resource procurement during the Early Archaic period. Site 5 appears to represent a lost or discarded point, although the origin of the accompanying lithic debitage and faunal specimens remains unclear. It could conceivably represent another short-term campsite dating to the Early Archaic period. Site 3 and Site 5 were found to have no further CHVI.

It is recommended that Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473) do not require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. The engaged Indigenous groups were provided with the report for their consideration and comment, and no concerns were raised.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	IV
PERSONNEL	IV
ENGAGED GROUPS	V
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	1
1.1 Development Context	1
1.2 Historical Context	2
1.2.1 Settlement History	2
1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact	2
1.2.1.2 Post-Contact	3
1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use	4
1.2.2.1 Overview	4
1.2.2.2 Mapping and Imagery Analysis	4
1.3 Archaeological Context	5
1.3.1 Condition of the Property	5
1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites	6
1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work	7
1.3.3.1 Badenvue Industrial Subdivision (Stage 1–2)	7
1.3.3.2 Proposed Subdivision Development (Stage 1–2)	7
2.0 STAGE 3 SITE-SPECIFIC ASSESSMENTS	9
2.1 Field Methods	9
2.1.1 Overview	9
2.1.2 Test Unit Excavation	9
2.1.3 Artifact Documentation	10
2.2 Site 3 (AiHe-472)	11
2.2.1 Record of Finds	11
2.2.1.1 Site Stratigraphy	11
2.2.1.2 Archaeological Materials	11
2.2.1.3 Potential Features	11
2.2.1.4 Artifact Distributions and Frequencies	12
2.2.1.5 Documentary Record	12
2.2.2 Analysis and Conclusions	12
2.3 Site 5 (AiHe-473)	13
2.3.1 Record of Finds	13
2.3.1.1 Site Stratigraphy	13
2.3.1.2 Archaeological Materials	13

2.3.1.3	Potential Features	13
2.3.1.4	Artifact Distributions and Frequencies	14
2.3.1.5	Documentary Record	14
2.3.2	Analysis and Conclusions	14
3.0	RECOMMENDATIONS	15
4.0	ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	16
5.0	IMAGES	17
6.0	MAPS	21
7.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	24

LIST OF IMAGES

Image 1: Site 3 – Test Unit Excavation	17
Image 2: Site 3 – Test Unit Excavation	17
Image 3: Site 3 – Unit 105E:205N	17
Image 4: Site 3 – Unit 108E:207N	17
Image 5: Site 5 – Test Unit Excavation	18
Image 6: Site 5 – Test Unit Excavation	18
Image 7: Site 5 – Unit 108E:208N	18
Image 8: Site 5 – Unit 110E:210N	18
Image 9: Site 3 – Sample of Indigenous Lithic Artifacts	19
Image 10: Site 5 – Indigenous Lithic Artifact	20

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Location of the Study Area	21
Map 2: Site 3 – Yield Breakdown	22
Map 3: Site 5 – Yield Breakdown	23

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History	2
Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History	3
Table 3: Soil Types	6
Table 4: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites	7
Table 5: Site 3 – Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions	9
Table 6: Site 5 – Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions	9
Table 7: Test Unit Summary	10

Table 8: Site 3 – Stratigraphic Summary	11
Table 9: Site 3 – Documentary Record	12
Table 10: Site 5 – Stratigraphic Summary	13
Table 11: Site 5 – Documentary Record	14

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Site 3 – Archaeological Materials Catalogue	28
Appendix B: Site 5 – Archaeological Materials Catalogue	28

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
CSP – Controlled Surface Pick-up
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

Project Director: P.J. Racher (#P007)
Operations Manager: C.E. Gohm (#R187)
Project Manager: M. Maika (#P1021)
Field Directors: A. Macdonald (#R1187), L. Murphy (#R1251)
Assistant Field Director: J. Gardener (#P1020)
Field Technicians: D. Bianchi, I. Clemett, R. Douglas, E. Gourlay, M. Maika, C. Pallett (#R1112),
A. Reay, A. Renner, C. Shipley, K. Shirton
GPS Technician: C. Shipley
Cartographers: A. Bailey (#R1069), K. Brightwell (#R341)
Artifact Analyst: S. Haggerty (#R1278)
Report Writer: D. Worby (#R1190)
Editor: C.J. Gohm

ENGAGED GROUPS

Department of Consultation & Accommodation
Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation
Contacts: M. DeVries, E. Johannsen
Field Representatives: D. Sault, J. Sault, S. Sault

Haudenosaunee Development Institute
Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council
Contacts: W. Hill, T. Williams
Field Representatives: M. Doxtater, O. Green, C. Hill

Six Nations Lands & Resources Office
Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council
Contacts: T. Hill-Montour, D. LaForme
Field Representatives: M. General, P. Martin

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in October 2020, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out Stage 3 site-specific assessments of Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473) in the Township of Wilmot, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario. These sites are located on lands to be impacted by a subdivision development at 1209 Waterloo Street in the Township of Wilmot, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario. The proposed project consists of a mix of single detached and semi-detached townhomes, a townhouse complex, and an apartment complex along with associated roads, trails, sidewalks, drainage corridors and stormwater management facilities. The assessments were carried out in support of an Official Plan 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 comprises an irregularly-shaped parcel of land with a total area of 39.27 ha (Map 1). This parcel, encompassing both the application boundary and additional lands to the north and west, is generally bounded by a former rail corridor to the south, the Ivan Gingerich Drain and agricultural fields to the north, Waterloo Street to the northwest, a wooded area to the southwest, a residential subdivision to the west and agricultural fields to the east. Sites 3 and 5 are located within the central part of the application boundary (SD Map 1). In legal terms, the study area falls on part of Lot 20, German Block South of Snyders Road in the Geographic Township of Wilmot, former Waterloo County. The Crown obtained these lands from the Mississaugas as part of a larger purchase in 1784, but there were uncertainties relating to the description of the area involved in the surrender. The extent of the ceded territory was clarified during the Between the Lakes Purchase (Treaty 3) of 1792.

The Stage 3 site-specific assessments of Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473) were conducted in April 2021 under Project Information Form (PIF) #P1021-0005-2021 and #P1021-0006-2021, respectively. The investigation encompassed the full extent of each site. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities was granted by the property owner. In compliance with the objectives set out in Section 3.0 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&Gs)*, this investigation was carried out in order to:

- Determine the extent of the archaeological sites and the characteristics of the artifacts;
- Collect a representative sample of artifacts;
- Assess the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of the archaeological sites; and
- Determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation.

The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, 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 historic 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. Two 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 7.0.

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 comprises 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; 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 of 1791</i> 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. 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 agricultural (the field).

1.2.2.2 Mapping and Imagery Analysis

In order to gain a general understanding of the study area's past land uses, two historical settlement maps, one topographic map and two 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) (McGill University 2001);
- A topographic map from 1927 (OCUL 2021); and
- Aerial images from 1946, 1955 and 1966 (University of Waterloo 2016).

The locations of the sites are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in SD Map 2–SD Map 8.

The *Wilmot Patent Plan*, initiated on a copy of an original survey plan and updated with patent information until the records were transferred to the Archives of Ontario, indicates that the subject lands were patented to King’s College (SD Map 2). This reflects the endowment of German Block lands to the forerunner of the University of Toronto in January 1828. *Tremaine’s Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West* (1861) reveals that the study area traversed properties occupied by John Steckley in the west and Christian Kesselring in the east (SD Map 3). No structures are illustrated within these lands, although Waterloo Street and the Grand Trunk Railway appear to abut the parcel to the northwest and southeast, respectively.

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont.* (1881) does not identify any occupants within the study area, and no structures or other features are shown (SD Map 4). This publication only included information for its subscribers, however, so these omissions should not be taken as evidence that the subject lands were vacant or otherwise unimproved. The topographic map from 1927 demonstrates that the study area consisted of cleared agricultural land located southeast and northwest of woodlots which intersect in the southwest corner of the project lands (SD Map 5). Relatively few wooden structures (black) are illustrated fronting Waterloo Street and Snyders Road West. Similar situations are shown in the aerial images from 1946–1966 (SD Map 6–SD Map 8).

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 3 site-specific assessments of Site 3 and Site 5 were conducted on April 19 and 20, 2021 under PIF #P1021-0005-2021 and #P1021-0006-2021, respectively (Table 5–Table 6). ARA utilized a Topcon HiPer SR 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 extant structures and features in relation to the subject lands.

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

1.3.1 Condition of the Property

The study area lies within the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest region, which is a transitional zone between the southern deciduous forest and the northern boreal forest. This forest extends along the St. Lawrence River across central Ontario to Lake Huron and west of Lake Superior along the border with Minnesota, and its southern portion extends into the more populated areas of Ontario. This forest is dominated by hardwoods, featuring species such as maple, oak, yellow birch, white and red pine. Coniferous trees such as white pine, red pine, hemlock and white cedar commonly mix with deciduous broad-leaved species, such as yellow birch, sugar and red maples, basswood and red oak (MNR 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 sites are located within a grouping of Waterloo fine sandy loam, Bookton sandy loam and Berrien sandy loam ($Wa=Bo>Be$). 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	Parent Materials	Drainage
Bo	Bookton sandy loam	Sandy loam sediments overlying silty clay and silty clay loam till	Good
Be	Berrien sandy loam	Sandy loam sediments overlying silty clay and silty clay loam till	Imperfect
Wa	Waterloo fine sandy loam	Lacustrine fine sandy loam	Good

The subject lands fall entirely within the Nith River drainage basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA 2021). Specifically, Site 3 is located 159 m south of a tributary of the Nith River, 715 m south of the Nith River and 1.1 km southwest of the Phillipsburg Southeast Wetland Complex. Site 5, on the other hand, is situated 287 m south of a tributary of the Nith River, 903 m southeast of the Nith River and 1.2 km southwest of the Phillipsburg Southeast Wetland Complex.

At the time of assessment, the sites fell within a ploughed agricultural field. 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 subject sites. The available search facility returned a total of two 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 Site 3	Distance from Site 5
AiHe-471	Site 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Dump	50 m–300 m	50 m–300 m
AiHe-474	Site 7	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	50 m–300 m	50 m–300 m
Unregistered	Site 4	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	50 m–300 m	50 m–300 m
Unregistered	Site 6	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km	50 m–300 m

Site 2 (AiHe-471), Site 7 (AiHe-474) and unregistered Sites 4 and 6 are all located within the application boundary, but none of these sites fall within 50 m of the subject sites.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

Reports documenting the discovery of the subject sites, any subsequent stages of fieldwork 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. 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 November 2018, Stage 1 and 2 assessments were carried out for a proposed industrial subdivision northeast of the community of New Hamburg under PIF #007-0889-2018 (ARA 2019). The assessed area falls within 50 m of the southern part of the study area. The Stage 1 assessment determined that the lands not being conveyed to the Township of Wilmot 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 of the identified areas of archaeological potential 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 2019:14). The associated report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on March 6, 2019.

1.3.3.2 Proposed Subdivision Development (Stage 1–2)

Between December 2018 and November 2020, Stage 1 and 2 assessments were carried out for the subject project under PIF #P007-0969-2018 (ARA 2021). The investigation encompassed the entirety of the application boundary as well as adjacent lands to the north and west, and 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 CHVI, whereas Sites 2, 4, 6 and 7 were found to be of no further CHVI.

Site 3 (AiHe-472) was identified as a 9 x 1 m (NE-SW) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials within central portion of the application boundary. A total of two lithic artifacts were observed on the field surface, both of which were collected. The retained assemblage comprised a flake fragment and a corner-notched point fragment, the latter of which was identified as a Nettling

point dating from ca. 8000–7500 BC in the Early Archaic period. The function of the site was unclear, although the presence of a flake fragment suggested that the deposit may be associated with tool preparation and/or tool kit refurbishment.

Site 5 (AiHe-473) comprised a 4 x 1 m (NE-SW) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials within the southcentral portion of the application boundary. A total of two lithic artifacts were observed on the field surface, both of which were collected. The retained assemblage comprised a piece of shatter and a corner-notched point also identified as a Nettling type. The function of the site was similarly unclear, although the presence of a piece of shatter suggested that the deposit may be associated with tool kit refurbishment.

Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473) were recommended for Stage 3 site-specific assessment, whereas Sites 2 (AiHe-471), 4, 6, 7 (AiHe-474) and the remainder of the study area were not recommended for additional assessment. The following recommendations were made:

It is recommended that Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473) be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 3.2, Section 3.2.2 and Section 3.2.3 of the 2011 S&Gs. CSPs were conducted as part of the subject investigation; accordingly, additional surface collections are not required in advance of test unit excavation.

An appropriate assessment method for these sites would comprise test unit excavation using the strategy set out Table 3.1, Numbers 1 and 2 of the 2011 S&Gs. This would involve the excavation of grid test units at a 5 m interval across each site extent and additional test units amounting to at least 20% of the grid unit total in areas of interest. All test units must be excavated stratigraphically into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil, and all soils must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm. Given the Early Archaic components and sandy soils, the entire contents of at least 20% of the total number of units must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 3 mm. If a potential cultural feature is uncovered, the exposed plan of the feature must be recorded, and geotextile fabric must be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling. Section 3.2.2 Guideline 3 of the 2011 S&Gs states that exposed cultural features may be excavated during a Stage 3 assessment if the information is required to inform a recommendation for or against a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

The associated report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on April 23, 2021. These recommendations were followed during the subject Stage 3 assessments (Section 2.1).

2.0 STAGE 3 SITE-SPECIFIC ASSESSMENTS

2.1 Field Methods

2.1.1 Overview

The Stage 3 site-specific assessments of Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473) involved test unit excavation. Environmental conditions were ideal during the investigation, permitting the identification of subsurface cultural features, the safe recovery of artifacts and the opportunity to document all excavated parts of the archaeological sites. Breakdowns of the specific fieldwork activities, weather and lighting conditions at each site appear in Table 5–Table 6. Although there were occasional instances of intermittent rain, the soils remained unsaturated and there was no reduction in the ability to document the sites. ARA therefore confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met or exceeded the requirements set out in Section 3.2 Standard 2 and Section 7.9.1 Standard 1 of the 2011 S&Gs.

Table 5: Site 3 – Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions

Date	Activity(s)	Field Director	Lighting	Cloud Cover	Precipitation	Temperature (°C)
19/04/2021	Grid establishment; Test unit excavation	LM	Bright	Partial	Intermittent	13
20/04/2021	Test unit excavation	LM	Bright	Overcast	None	4

Table 6: Site 5 – Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions

Date	Activity(s)	Field Director	Lighting	Cloud Cover	Precipitation	Temperature (°C)
19/04/2021	Grid establishment; Test unit excavation	AM	Bright	Partial	Intermittent	13
20/04/2021	Test unit excavation	AM	Bright	Overcast	None	4

The Stage 3 assessment strategies were designed to meet the requirements set out in Section 3.2, Section 3.2.2 and Section 3.2.3 of the 2011 S&Gs. Excavation grids were laid out at each site to facilitate recording, and datum and backsight points were established in the southern part of the study area (SD Table 1). The findings from the Stage 2 assessment and the results of the Stage 3 assessments are presented in Map 2 (Site 3) and Map 3 (Site 5). Detailed site location information with aerial imagery appears in SD Map 9–SD Map 10. A representative sample of photographs documenting field conditions, test unit excavation and stratigraphy are provided in Image 1–Image 4 (Site 3) and Image 5–Image 8 (Site 5).

2.1.2 Test Unit Excavation

Test unit excavation was conducted in order to document the presence and extent of buried artifacts, structures, stratigraphy and/or cultural features, and to collect a representative sample of artifacts. In accordance with the requirements set out in Section 3.2.2 of the 2011 S&Gs, all of the test units were excavated by hand. The test unit excavation methods met the standards and guidelines for archaeological fieldwork.

The placement of test units was determined using the strategy set out in Table 3.1, Numbers 1 and 2 of the 2011 S&Gs. Following this strategy, grid test units at an interval of 5 m were established across each site and additional test units amounting to at least 20% of the initial grid unit total were excavated in areas of interest. The limits of the sites were determined based on the results of the surface surveys and diminishing unit yields/sterile units around the periphery of the scatter. Revised site extents were generated to better reflect the distribution of the finds. The test unit placement strategy accomplished all of the objectives set out in Section 3.2.3 of the 2011 S&Gs.

Arrays of one-metre test units were stratigraphically excavated during the assessments, and the resultant profiles were examined for potential features and/or evidence of fill. Test unit excavation did not result in the identification of any potential features. A summary of test units appears in Table 7.

Table 7: Test Unit Summary

Site Identifier	Units				Depths		
	Total	Grid	Additional	Peripheral	Minimum (Unit)	Maximum (Unit)	Average
Site 3	8	6	2	0	29 cm (110E:210N)	39 cm (105E:210N)	36 cm
Site 5	5	4	1	0	26 cm (110E:210N)	45 cm (105E:205N)	36 cm

All soils were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological materials. As Early Archaic sites in sandy soils, the entire contents of at least 20% of the total number of units at each site were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 3 mm. Specifically, the additional units established over the previous Early Archaic finds at Site 3 (Unit 113E:209N) and Site 5 (Unit 108E:208N) and one other additional unit at Site 3 (Unit 108E:207N) were selected for fine mesh screening. All artifacts from test unit excavation were retained for review in the lab. All test units were backfilled upon completion.

2.1.3 Artifact Documentation

All of the archaeological resources encountered during the investigation were recorded on field maps, described in field notes and documented with a GPS unit in accordance with Section 5.0 Standard 2 of the 2011 S&Gs. As required by Table 7.1, Section 7.9.2 and Section 7.9.3 of the 2011 S&Gs, distinct Record of Finds and Analysis and Conclusions discussions are presented in Section 2.2–Section 2.3.

During laboratory processing of the retained finds, detailed analyses were carried out to provide 1) a record of the materials, 2) a basis for all recommendations and 3) enough information to help future researchers determine relevance to their studies. The finds were classified using ARA's devised typological system, which follows *Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging* (2018). In this system, chert types are determined as per *Cherts of Southern Ontario* (Eley and von Bitter 1989) and *Ontario Cherts Revisited* (Fox 2009), and lithics are classified using the definitions set out in *Lithic Analysis* (Odell 2004) and *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis* (Andrefsky 2005). Euro-Canadian artifacts are divided into classes, materials, object groups and object names using a variety of reference aids (e.g., MACL 2012; Chenoweth 2016; Lindsey 2021).

The archaeological materials are stored in polyethylene bags within Archive Box C1. This is a 30.5 x 25.4 x 38.1 cm light duty, double-bottom corrugated cardboard container labelled with its Archive Box designation. Box numbers are assigned in numerical order, and all associated information is entered in a secure digital catalogue for accurate tracking. Archive Boxes are stored on steel storage shelves at 465 Maple Avenue in Kitchener, Ontario.

2.2 Site 3 (AiHe-472)

2.2.1 Record of Finds

Site 3 (AiHe-472) was found to comprise a 12 x 6 m (NE-SW) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials. The site occupies the central part of an agricultural field within the application boundary. The assessment encompassed the full extent of the site. The topography of the site can be classified as gently sloping.

2.2.1.1 Site Stratigraphy

The stratigraphic sequence comprised a medium brown sandy loam ploughzone (Lot 1) that transitioned to more of a clay loam towards the surface of subsoil (Lot 2). Subsoil varied across the site, as the northeast portion consisted of a light yellow-grey clay with red mottles, the northwest comprised a yellow orange sand with light yellow-grey inclusions and the southwest was more of a light yellow-orange sandy clay. The thickness of Lot 1 varied slightly, being thicker in the northwest portion of the site. A summary of the identified lots (including counts of the retained finds) appears in Table 8.

Table 8: Site 3 – Stratigraphic Summary

Lot	Colour	Texture	Compaction	Average Thickness (cm)	Distribution	Interpretation	Count of Retained Finds
1	Medium brown	Sandy loam	Light	30.0	All units	Ploughzone	7
2	Light yellow	Clay	Heavy	5.0 (portion)	All units	Subsoil	0
Total Retained Finds							7

2.2.1.2 Archaeological Materials

A total of seven artifacts were observed during test unit excavation, all of which were collected. The retained assemblage consisted of six edge trimming flakes and one utilized primary flake of Onondaga chert. The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix A, Records 1–3 (Image 9). None of the artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration, and there were no diagnostics.

2.2.1.3 Potential Features

The investigation did not result in the identification of any potential cultural features.

2.2.1.4 Artifact Distributions and Frequencies

The assessment determined that the site consisted of a single Indigenous component represented by a minimal variety of lithic artifacts. Artifacts were recovered from three of the eight excavated units, and the highest artifact yields occurred in Units 115E:205N (n=3) and 155E:210N (n=3). These findings indicate that the core of the site is located along the eastern edge of the scatter, and that the remaining finds represent the periphery.

2.2.1.5 Documentary Record

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 9.

Table 9: Site 3 – Documentary Record

Field Documents	Total	Nature	Location
Photographs	22	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Field Notes	4	Digital and Hard Copy	Filed and on server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Field Maps	2	Digital and Hard Copy	Filed and on server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener

2.2.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that Site 3 (AiHe-472) consists of a small deposit of Indigenous archaeological materials. Stratigraphy suggests that the site has a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no evidence of significant disturbance since the deposition of the materials, save for ploughing.

The assemblage consisted of six edge trimming flakes and one utilized primary flake of Onondaga chert. No diagnostics were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment; accordingly, the Early Archaic Netling point (ca. 8000–7500 BC) recovered during the previous assessment remains the only indicator of the site's date. The core of the site appears to be located along the eastern edge of the scatter. The site appears to represent a short-term campsite associated with minor tool kit maintenance and resource procurement during the Early Archaic period.

The findings are in line with current archaeological knowledge pertaining to short-term campsites, as such sites are often characterized by limited assemblages of lithic tools and debitage. Site 5 (AiHe-473) to the southeast represents a potential local parallel as it also dates to the Early Archaic period. When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 3.4 of the 2011 S&Gs, it is clear that Site 3 (AiHe-472) has no further CHVI and does not require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. Specifically, the site had low-yielding units with no diagnostics, artifacts of interest or cultural features.

2.3 Site 5 (AiHe-473)

2.3.1 Record of Finds

Site 5 (AiHe-473) was found to comprise an 8 x 2 m (NW-SE) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials. The site occupies the south-central part of an agricultural field within the application boundary. The assessment encompassed the full extent of the site. The topography of the site can be classified as gently sloping.

2.3.1.1 Site Stratigraphy

The stratigraphic sequence generally comprised a medium brown sandy loam ploughzone (Lot 1) that became more compact towards the surface of subsoil (Lot 2). Subsoil consisted of a medium yellow fine sand which in many instances had become stained due to runoff from upslope. Patches of black loam were encountered in Units 105E:205N, 110E:205N and 110E:210N, which were associated with recent root burns (Lot 3). Unit 105E:205N even contained fresh wood inclusions. The thickness of Lot 1 varied slightly, being thicker in the southwest portion of the site. A summary of the identified lots (including counts of the retained finds) appears in Table 10.

Table 10: Site 5 – Stratigraphic Summary

Lot	Colour	Texture	Compaction	Average Thickness (cm)	Distribution	Interpretation	Count of Retained Finds
1	Medium brown	Sandy loam	Light	30.8	All units	Ploughzone	3
2	Medium yellow	Fine sand	Light	5.0 (portion)	All units	Subsoil	0
3	Black	Loam	Light	Variable	105E:205N, 110E:205N, 110E:210N	Root burn	0
Total Retained Finds							3

2.3.1.2 Archaeological Materials

A total of three artifacts and other remains were observed during test unit excavation, all of which were collected. The retained assemblage consisted of a biface thinning flake fragment of indeterminate chert, a mammal bone and a mammal tooth fragment. The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix B, Records 1–3 (Image 10). The biface thinning flake and mammal tooth fragment exhibited evidence of heat alteration, but the patination pattern on the biface thinning flake indicated that this was post-depositional. The lithic artifact was not diagnostic.

2.3.1.3 Potential Features

The investigation did not result in the identification of any potential cultural features.

2.3.1.4 Artifact Distributions and Frequencies

The assessment determined that the site consisted of a single Indigenous component represented by a formal lithic artifact and a limited range of lithic debitage and faunal specimens. Overall, the scatter was extremely low yielding and there were no observable concentrations.

2.3.1.5 Documentary Record

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 11.

Table 11: Site 5 – Documentary Record

Field Documents	Total	Nature	Location
Photographs	23	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Field Notes	5	Digital and Hard Copy	Filed and on server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Field Maps	2	Digital and Hard Copy	Filed and on server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener

2.3.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that Site 5 (AiHe-473) consists of a small deposit of Indigenous archaeological materials. Stratigraphy suggests that the site has a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no evidence of significant disturbance since the deposition of the materials, save for ploughing.

The assemblage consisted of one biface thinning flake of indeterminate chert and two faunal specimens. The lithic artifact was not diagnostic; accordingly, the Early Archaic Nettling point (ca. 8000–7500 BC) recovered during the previous assessment remains the only indicator of the site's date. Given the small size of the site and the paucity of finds, no artifact distribution patterns were observable. The site appears to represent a lost or discarded point, although the origin of the accompanying lithic debitage and faunal specimens remains unclear. It could conceivably represent another short-term campsite dating to the Early Archaic period.

The findings are in line with current archaeological knowledge pertaining to loss/discard localities, as such sites are often characterized by extremely limited assemblages of lithic artifacts. Site 3 (AiHe-472) to the northwest represents a potential local parallel as it also dates to the Early Archaic period, and Site 7 (AiHe-474) to the northeast could also be a parallel. When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 3.4 of the 2011 S&Gs, it is clear that Site 5 (AiGe-473) has no further CHVI and does not require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. Specifically, the site had low-yielding units with no diagnostics, artifacts of interest or cultural features.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 3 site-specific assessments determined that Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473) have no further CHVI. It is recommended that these sites do not require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. The engaged Indigenous groups were provided with the report for their consideration and comment, and no concerns were raised.

4.0 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.

5.0 IMAGES



**Image 1: Site 3 – Test Unit
Excavation**
(April 19, 2021; Facing Southeast)



**Image 2: Site 3 – Test Unit
Excavation**
(April 20, 2021; Facing North)



Image 3: Site 3 – Unit 105E:205N
(April 19, 2021, Facing North)



Image 4: Site 3 – Unit 108E:207N
(April 20, 2021; Facing North)



**Image 5: Site 5 – Test Unit
Excavation**
(April 19, 2021; Facing Southwest)



**Image 6: Site 5 – Test Unit
Excavation**
(April 20, 2021; Facing West)



Image 7: Site 5 – Unit 108E:208N
(April 20, 2021; Facing North)



Image 8: Site 5 – Unit 110E:210N
(April 20, 2021; Facing North)

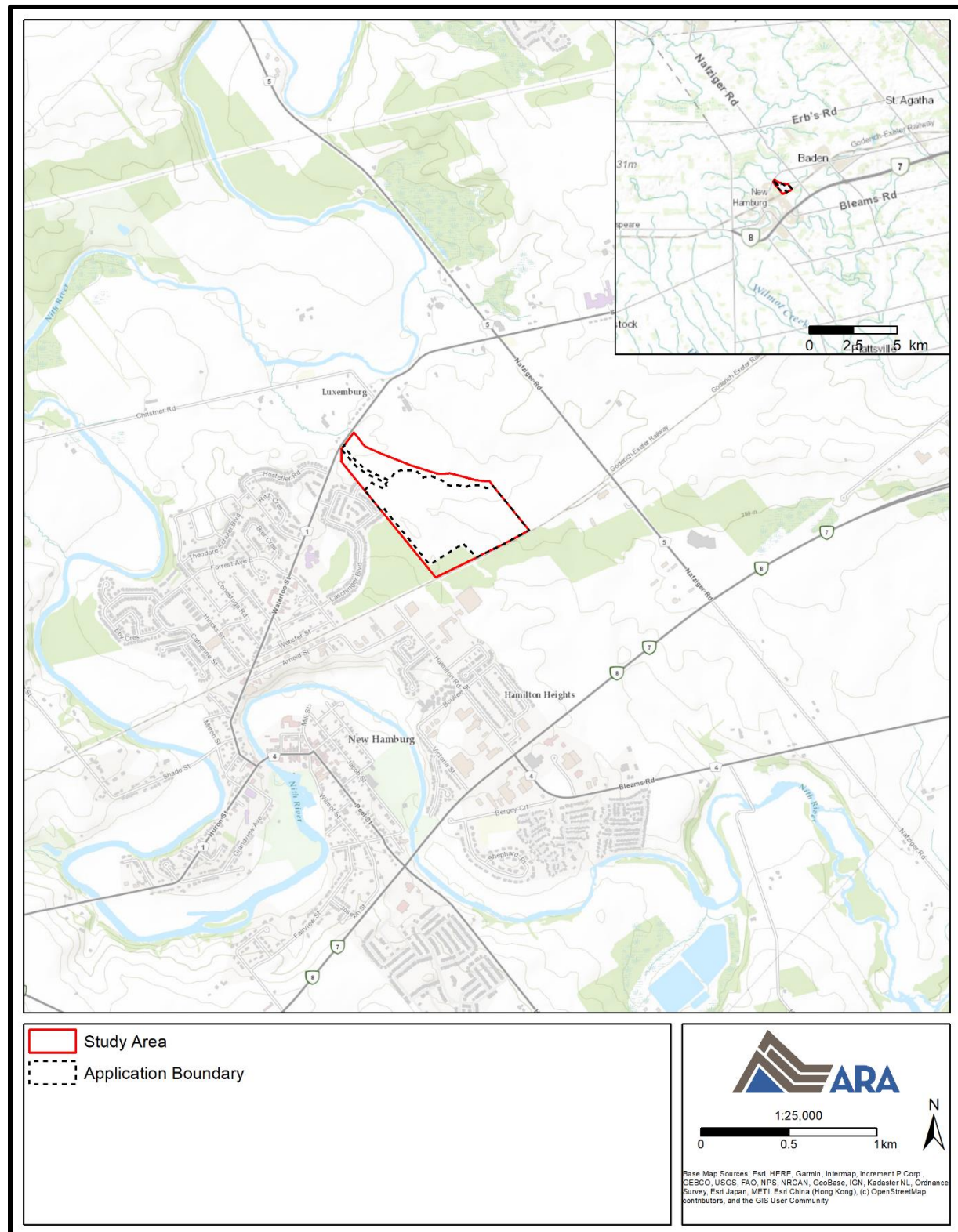


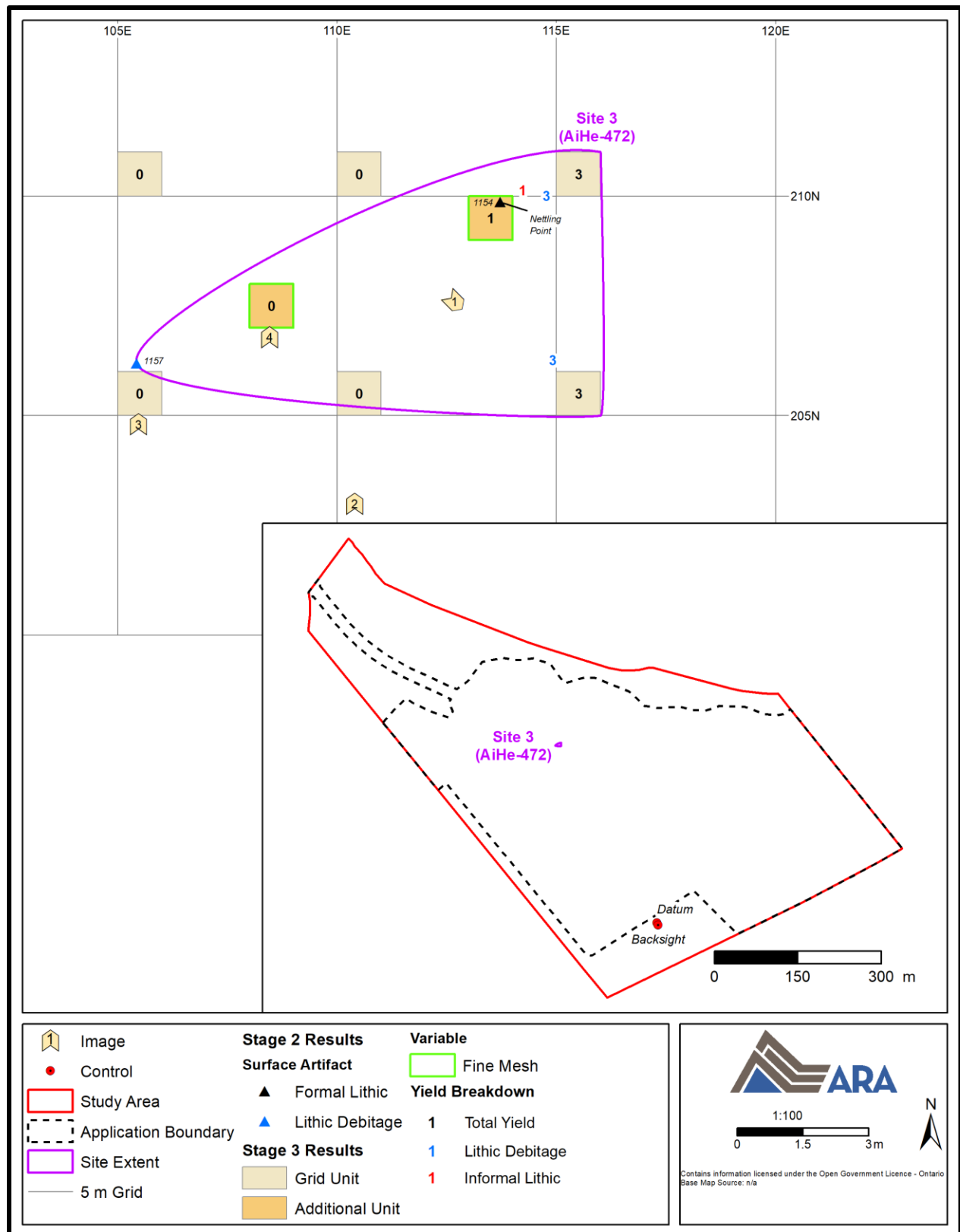
Image 9: Site 3 – Sample of Indigenous Lithic Artifacts
(1: Onondaga Chert Edge Trimming Flake, Record 2; 2: Onondaga Chert Utilized Primary Flake)

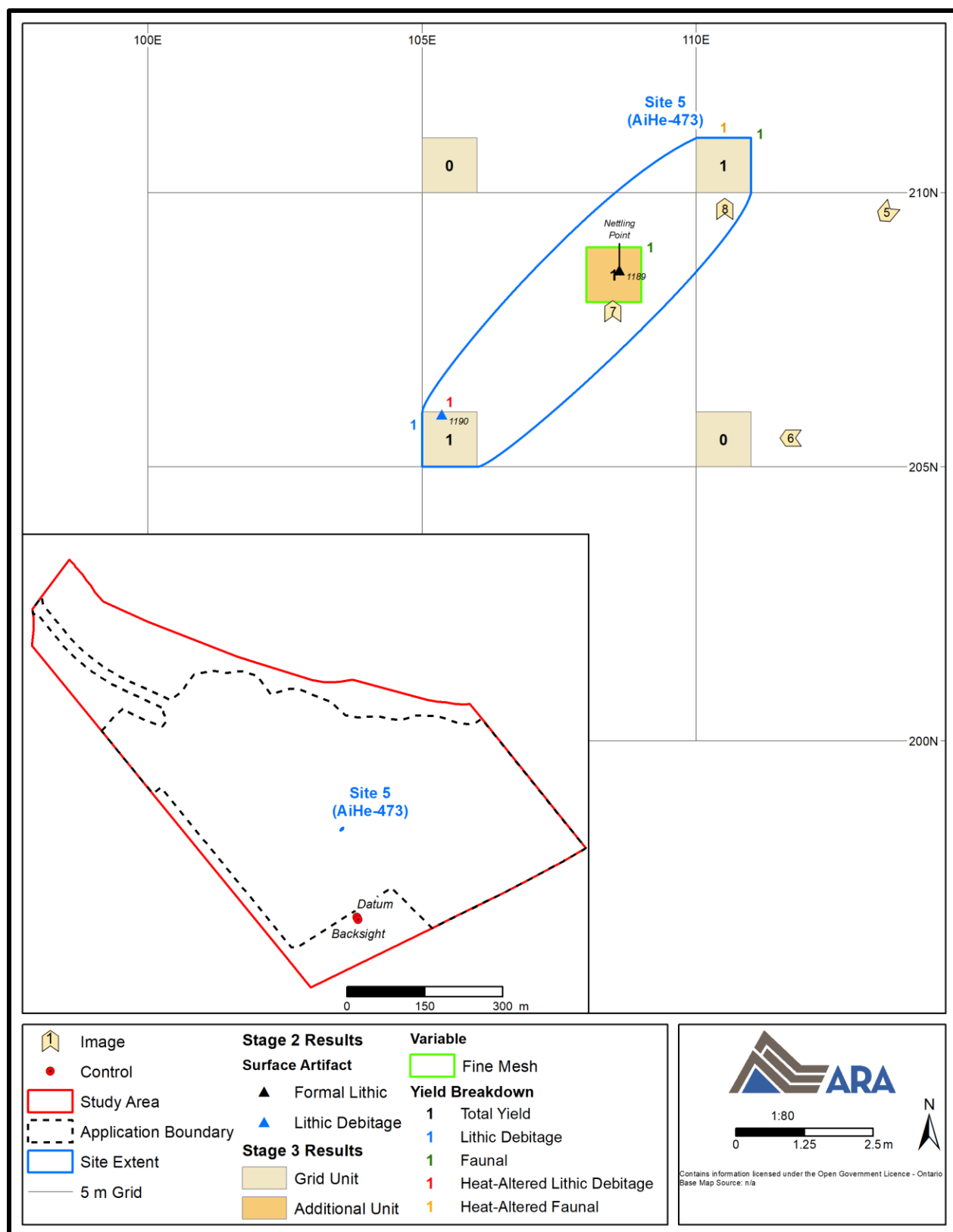


Image 10: Site 5 – Indigenous Lithic Artifact
(Indeterminate Burnt Chert Biface Thinning Flake, Record 3)

6.0 MAPS







7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Andrefsky, W., Jr.

2005 *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis*. 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA)

2019 *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments, Badenview Industrial Subdivision, Township of Wilmot, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Lot 20, German Block South of Snyder's Road, Lot 20, German Block North of Bleams Road, Geographic Township of Wilmot, Waterloo County, Ontario*. PIF #P007-0889-2018. ARA.

2021 *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

Archives of Ontario (AO)

2015 *Archives of Ontario: Accessing our Collections*. Accessed online at: http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/access/our_collection.aspx.

Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario, 3rd Edition*. Toronto: Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 2.

Chenoweth, J.M. (ed.)

2016 *The Historical Archaeology Laboratory Handbook*. 3 vols. Maryland: Society for Historical Archaeology.

Coyne, J. H.

1895 *The Country of the Neutrals (As Far as Comprised in the County of Elgin): From Champlain to Talbot*. St. Thomas: Times Print.

Cressman, D.

1996 *Research Sub-Program, State of the Resources: Improving the Land Resource Data Base – The Regional Municipality of Waterloo Soil Information Upgrade*. London: Research Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

Cumming, R. (ed.)

1972 *Illustrated Atlas of the County of Waterloo (H. Parsell & Co., Toronto, 1881); County of Waterloo Directory (Armstrong & Co., Toronto, 1878); Illustrated Atlas of the County of Wellington (Walker & Miles, Toronto, 1877)*. Reprint Edition. Port Elgin: Ross Cumming.

Eley, B.E. and P.H. von Bitter

1989 *Cherts of Southern Ontario*. Toronto: Royal Ontario Museum.

Ellis, C.J. and N. Ferris (eds.)

1990 *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS Number 5. London: Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Fox, W.A.

2009 Ontario Cherts Revisited. In *Painting the Past with a Broad Brush: Papers in Honour of James Valliere Wright*, edited by D.L. Keenlyside and J.-L. Pilon, pp. 353–369. Mercury Series Archaeology Paper 170. Gatineau: Canadian Museum of Civilization.

Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA)

2021 *Grand River Information Network (GRIN)*. Accessed online at: <http://maps.grandriver.ca/>.

Hilty, A. and L. Roth

1996 The Settlement of the German Block in Wilmot Township, Upper Canada. *Ontario Mennonite History* 14(2):17–23.

Lajeunesse, E.J.

1960 *The Windsor Border Region: Canada's Southernmost Frontier*. Toronto: The Champlain Society.

Lindsey, B.

2021 *Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website*. Accessed online at: <http://www.sha.org/bottle/index.htm>.

McGill University

2001 *The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project*. Accessed online at: <http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/default.htm>.

Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab (MACL)

2012 *Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland*. Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab. Accessed online at: <https://apps.jefpat.maryland.gov/diagnostic/>.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)

2021 *Forest Regions*. Accessed online at: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/forest-regions>.

Munson, M.K. and S.M. Jamieson (eds.)

2013 *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*. Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.

Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging

2018 *Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging*. Rowman & Littlefield and Canadian Heritage Information Network. Accessed online at: <https://www.nomenclature.info/index.app>.

Odell, G.H.

2004 *Lithic Analysis*. New York: Springer.

Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL)

2021 *Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project*. Access online at: <https://ocul.on.ca/topomaps/>.

Ontario Historical County Maps Project (OHCMP)

2019 *Ontario Historical County Maps Project*. Accessed online at: <http://maps.library.utoronto.ca/hgis/countymaps/maps.html>.

Presant, E.W. and R.E. Wicklund

1971 *The Soils of Waterloo County*. Report No. 44 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Ottawa: Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Smith, W.H.

1846 *Smith's Canadian Gazetteer: Comprising Statistical and General Information Respecting all Parts of the Upper Province, or Canada West*. Toronto: H. & W. Rowsell.

Surtees, R.J.

1994 Land Cessions, 1763–1830. In *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations*, edited by E.S. Rogers and D.B. Smith, pp. 92–121. Toronto: Dundurn Press.

University of Waterloo

2016 *Digital Historical Air Photos of KW and Surrounding Area*. Accessed online at: <http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/locations/umd/project/>.

Warrick, G.

2000 The Precontact Iroquoian Occupation of Southern Ontario. *Journal of World Prehistory* 14(4):415–456.

Waterloo Region Museum (WRM)

2017 *Wilmot Township*. Accessed online at: <https://www.waterlooregionmuseum.ca/en/collections-and-research/wilmot-township.aspx#>.

Wright, J.V.

1972 *Ontario Prehistory: An Eleven-Thousand-Year Archaeological Outline*. In *Archaeological Survey of Canada*, National Museum of Man. Ottawa: National Museums of Canada.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Site 3 – Archaeological Materials Catalogue

Record	Provenience	Lot	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
1	115E:210N	1	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	C1
2	115E:205N	1	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	C1
3	113E:209N	1	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Flake (Utilized Primary)				Wear along convex lateral to distal margin / Bi-polar reduction	No	C1

Appendix B: Site 5 – Archaeological Materials Catalogue

Record	Provenience	Lot	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
1	108E:208N	1	1	Organics	Bone	Faunal	Mammalia					No	C1
2	110E:210N	1	1	Organics	Dentition	Faunal	Mammalia					Yes	C1
3	105E:205N	1	1	Indigenous	Chert (Ind.)	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)				Heat alteration and patination occurred after deposition / Waxy, orange-brown patina with lighter grey interior	Yes	C1

**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**

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

Licensed under
M. Maika
MHSTCI Licence #P1021
PIF #P1021-0005/0006-2021
ARA File #2020-0308/309

23/08/2021

Record of Indigenous Engagement

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	RECORD OF INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT	1
1.1	Summary of Events	1

LIST OF ROIE TABLES

RoIE Table 1: Summary of Engagement Events – Site 3 (AiHe-472)	1
RoIE Table 2: Summary of Engagement Events – Site 5 (AiHe-473)	2
RoIE Table 3: Summary of Participating Representatives – Site 3 (AiHe-472)	3
RoIE Table 4: Summary of Participating Representatives – Site 5 (AiHe-473)	3

LIST OF ROIE APPENDICES

RoIE Appendix A: Invitation to Participate	5
--	---

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. Subsequent to approval 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 invitation to participate (RoIE Appendix A). Subsequent engagement events consisted mainly of conversations with the coordinators regarding the scheduling of fieldwork, on-site discussions with the field representatives, providing an artifact summary from the lab and the distribution of the draft report for review and comment. Summaries of engagement events for Sites 3 and 5 appear in RoIE Table 1–RoIE Table 2, and breakdowns of representative participation are presented in RoIE Table 3–RoIE Table 4. It is ARA's understanding that each representative concurred with the strategies, methods and results of the investigation.

RoIE Table 1: Summary of Engagement Events – Site 3 (AiHe-472)

Group	Date	Engagement Event	Nature
DOCA on behalf of MCFN Contacts: M. DeVries, E. Johannsen	24-Mar-21	Project introduction and invitation to participate circulated.	Email
	08-Apr-21	M. DeVries provided a signed copy of the agreements for our files.	Email
	09-Apr-21	V. Cafik followed up to note that we would be putting the project in the schedule for the following week and would send out deployment details in short order.	Email
	16-Apr-21	Deployment details circulated for the following week.	Email
	20-Apr-21	M. Maika provided an update that the fieldwork for the Stage 3 assessment was completed.	Email
	24-Jun-21	Circulation of the draft report for review and comment.	Email
	03-Aug-21	ARA followed up to determine the status of the report review.	Email
	16-Aug-21	E. Johannsen notified ARA that the report had been reviewed and MCFN had no comments or concerns at this time.	Email

Group	Date	Engagement Event	Nature
HDI on behalf of the HCCC Contacts: W. Hill, T. Williams	24-Mar-21	Project introduction and invitation to participate circulated.	Email
	09-Apr-21	V. Cafik followed up to determine the status of the standard agreement. T. Williams followed via telephone to state that he believed that the agreement used for the property's Stage 2 assessment should be valid. V. Cafik informed T. Williams that the agreement was signed with someone that was no longer affiliated with the project and a new agreement was necessary. T. Williams forwarded an agreement to the proponent for signature.	Email/Telephone
	16-Apr-21	Deployment details circulated for the following week	Email
	20-Apr-21	M. Maika provided an update that the fieldwork for the Stage 3 assessment was completed.	Email
	24-Jun-21	Circulation of the draft report for review and comment.	Email
	29-Jun-21	W. Hill contacted ARA to confirm that HDI had reviewed the report and that he had no comments or concerns at this time.	Email
SNLR on behalf of the SNGREC Contacts: T. Hill-Montour, D. LaForme,	24-Mar-21	Project introduction and invitation to participate circulated. D. LaForme responded to provide a copy of the standard agreement.	Email
	25-Mar-21	V. Cafik provided a signed copy of the agreement for execution	Email
	16-Apr-21	Deployment details circulated for the following week	Email
	20-Apr-21	M. Maika provided an update that the fieldwork for the Stage 3 assessment was completed.	Email
	24-Jun-21	Circulation of the draft report for review and comment. T. Hill-Montour confirmed receipt and that the requested review date was feasible.	Email
	7-Jul-21	T. Hill-Montour completed the report review and noted no feedback or comments.	Email

RoIE Table 2: Summary of Engagement Events – Site 5 (AiHe-473)

Group	Date	Engagement Event	Nature
DOCA on behalf of MCFN Contact: M. DeVries, E. Johannsen	24-Mar-21	Project introduction and invitation to participate circulated.	Email
	08-Apr-21	M. DeVries provided a signed copy of the agreements for our files.	Email
	09-Apr-21	V. Cafik followed up to note that we would be putting the project in the schedule for the following week and would send out deployment details in short order.	Email
	16-Apr-21	Deployment details circulated for the following week.	Email
	20-Apr-21	M. Maika provided an update that the fieldwork for the Stage 3 assessment was completed.	Email
	21-Apr-21	Due to the request made by a monitor from another community, a summary of the lab results was provided.	Email
	24-Jun-21	Circulation of the draft report for review and comment.	Email
	03-Aug-21	ARA followed up to determine the status of the report review.	Email
	16-Aug-21	E. Johannsen notified ARA that the report had been reviewed and MCFN had no comments or concerns at this time.	Email
HDI on behalf of the HCCC Contacts: W. Hill, T. Williams	24-Mar-21	Project introduction and invitation to participate circulated.	Email
	09-Apr-21	V. Cafik followed up to determine the status of the standard agreement. T. Williams followed via telephone to state that he believed that the agreement used for the property's Stage 2 assessment should be valid. V. Cafik informed T. Williams that the agreement was signed with someone that was no longer affiliated with the project and a new agreement was necessary. T. Williams forwarded an agreement to the proponent for signature.	Email/Telephone
	16-Apr-21	Deployment details circulated for the following week	Email
	20-Apr-21	M. Maika provided an update that the fieldwork for the Stage 3 assessment was completed.	Email
	21-Apr-21	A summary of the lab results was provided as requested by HDI's field representative.	Email

Group	Date	Engagement Event	Nature
	24-Jun-21	Circulation of the draft report for review and comment.	Email
	29-Jun-21	W. Hill contacted ARA to confirm that HDI had reviewed the report and that he had no comments or concerns at this time.	Email
SNLR on behalf of the SNGREC Contacts: T. Hill-Montour, D. LaForme,	24-Mar-21	Project introduction and invitation to participate circulated. D. LaForme responded to provide a copy of the standard agreement.	Email
	25-Mar-21	V. Cafik provided a signed copy of the agreement for execution	Email
	16-Apr-21	Deployment details circulated for the following week	Email
	20-Apr-21	M. Maika provided an update that the fieldwork for the Stage 3 assessment was completed.	Email
	21-Apr-21	Due to the request made by a monitor from another community, a summary of the lab results was provided.	Email
	24-Jun-21	Circulation of the draft report for review and comment. T. Hill-Montour confirmed receipt and that the requested review date was feasible.	Email
	7-Jul-21	T. Hill-Montour completed the report review and noted no feedback or comments.	Email

RoIE Table 3: Summary of Participating Representatives – Site 3 (AiHe-472)

Group	Representative	Participation
DOCA on behalf of MCFN	D. Sault	April 20, 2021
	J. Sault	April 20, 2021
	S. Sault	April 19, 2021
HDI on behalf of HCCC	M. Doxtater	April 20, 2021
	O. Green	April 19, 2021
	C. Hill	April 20, 2021
SNLR on behalf of SNGREC	M. General	April 19, 2021

RoIE Table 4: Summary of Participating Representatives – Site 5 (AiHe-473)

Group	Representative	Participation
DOCA on behalf of MCFN	D. Sault	April 19–20, 2021
	S. Sault	April 19, 2021
HDI on behalf of HCCC	O. Green	April 19, 2021
	C. Hill	April 19–20, 2021
SNLR on behalf of SNGREC	M. General	April 19, 2021
	P. Martin	April 19–20, 2021

ROIE APPENDICES

RoIE Appendix A: Invitation to Participate

March 19, 2021

RE: Request for Participation in the Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessments of Site 3 (AiHe-472), and Site 5 (AiHe-473) for the Proposed Subdivision at 1209 Waterloo Street, New Hamburg, Plan of Subdivision Application, Wilmot Township, Former Waterloo County.

Dear,

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) has been contracted by NH Properties Inc. to undertake Stage 3 archaeological assessments for Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473) in the town of New Hamburg, Wilmot Township as part of a proposed development. NH Properties has asked ARA to invite your community to participate in the upcoming Stage 3 assessments for the above noted sites. The Stage 3 site-specific assessments will be conducted in order to 1) determine the extent of the archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts, 2) collect a representative sample of artifacts, 3) assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the archaeological sites and 4) determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation. The sites, summarized below, were identified by ARA in 2019 through pedestrian survey:

Site 3 (AiHe-472) – a total of two Pre-Contact artifacts were collected, including a Netling corner-notched projectile point (ca. 8,000-7,500 BCE) and a piece of lithic debitage (flake fragment) within 1 m (See Map 1). As Early Archaic diagnostic artifacts, such as Netling corner notched projectile points, are considered artifacts of special interest by the MHSTCI, the site is recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any ground disturbance in the vicinity.

Site 5 (AiHe-473) – a total of two Pre-Contact artifacts were collected, including a Netling corner notched projectile point (ca. 8,000–7,500 BCE) and a sample of chipping detritus (shatter) within 5 m (see Map 2). As Early Archaic diagnostic artifacts, such as a Netling corner notched projectile points, are considered artifacts of special interest by the MHSTCI, the site was also recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to and ground disturbance in the vicinity.

Since all of the archaeological materials associated with the two Pre-Contact sites were collected during the Stage 2 assessment, a controlled surface pickup (CSP) is not required, and the Stage 3 site-specific assessments can begin with site relocation and proceed directly to test unit excavation.

219 - 900 Guelph Street, Kitchener, ON N2H 5Z6
P - 519.804.2291 F - 519.286.0493

arch-research.com



March 19, 2021

RE: Request for Participation in the Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessments of Site 3 (AiHe-472), and Site 5 (AiHe-473) for the Proposed Subdivision at 1209 Waterloo Street, New Hamburg, Plan of Subdivision Application, Wilmot Township, Former Waterloo County.

Dear,

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) has been contracted by NH Properties Inc. to undertake Stage 3 archaeological assessments for Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473) in the town of New Hamburg, Wilmot Township as part of a proposed development. NH Properties has asked ARA to invite your community to participate in the upcoming Stage 3 assessments for the above noted sites. The Stage 3 site-specific assessments will be conducted in order to 1) determine the extent of the archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts, 2) collect a representative sample of artifacts, 3) assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the archaeological sites and 4) determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation. The sites, summarized below, were identified by ARA in 2019 through pedestrian survey:

Site 3 (AiHe-472) – a total of two Pre-Contact artifacts were collected, including a Netling corner-notched projectile point (ca. 8,000-7,500 BCE) and a piece of lithic debitage (flake fragment) within 1 m (See Map 1). As Early Archaic diagnostic artifacts, such as Netling corner notched projectile points, are considered artifacts of special interest by the MHSTCI, the site is recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any ground disturbance in the vicinity.

Site 5 (AiHe-473) – a total of two Pre-Contact artifacts were collected, including a Netling corner notched projectile point (ca. 8,000–7,500 BCE) and a sample of chipping detritus (shatter) within 5 m (see Map 2). As Early Archaic diagnostic artifacts, such as a Netling corner notched projectile points, are considered artifacts of special interest by the MHSTCI, the site was also recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to and ground disturbance in the vicinity.

Since all of the archaeological materials associated with the two Pre-Contact sites were collected during the Stage 2 assessment, a controlled surface pickup (CSP) is not required, and the Stage 3 site-specific assessments can begin with site relocation and proceed directly to test unit excavation.

Both Site 3 and Site 5 will be assessed using the MHSTCI's strategy for small Pre-Contact and Post-Contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of CHVI will result in a recommendation

219 - 900 Guelph Street, Kitchener, ON N2H 5Z6
P • 519.804.2291 F • 519.286.0493

arch-research.com

to proceed to Stage 4. Following this strategy, grid test units at a 5 m interval will be established across the full extent of the sites. Additional test units amounting to at least 20% of the grid unit total will be excavated in areas of interest within the site extents (i.e., areas of higher artifact concentration or adjacent to high yielding units or identified potential cultural features).

Each test unit will be excavated stratigraphically into the first 5 cm of subsoil, and all profiles will be examined for cultural features and/or evidence of fill. The majority of soils from these units will be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological materials. As required by the MHSTCI for Early Archaic sites, 20% of the total number of units will be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 3 mm. It is estimated that 11 test units (9 grid units and 2 in areas of interest) will be required to complete the Stage 3 assessment at each site, a total of 22 test units.

Specifically, ARA has assumed that the following work will be required for Sites 3 and 5:

Site 3 (AiHe-472) – ARA has assumed that 11 one metre test units will be excavated over 2 days with a crew of 7 people (1 Field Director and 6 Field Technicians).

Site 5 (AiHe-473) – ARA has assumed that 11 one metre test units will be excavated over 2 days with a crew of 10 people (1 Field Director and 6 Field Technicians).

Once agreements are in place we will prepare and provide the required deployment information. We welcome your contribution to the project and are always happy to address any concerns that may arise.



Paul Racher, MA, CAHP, RPA

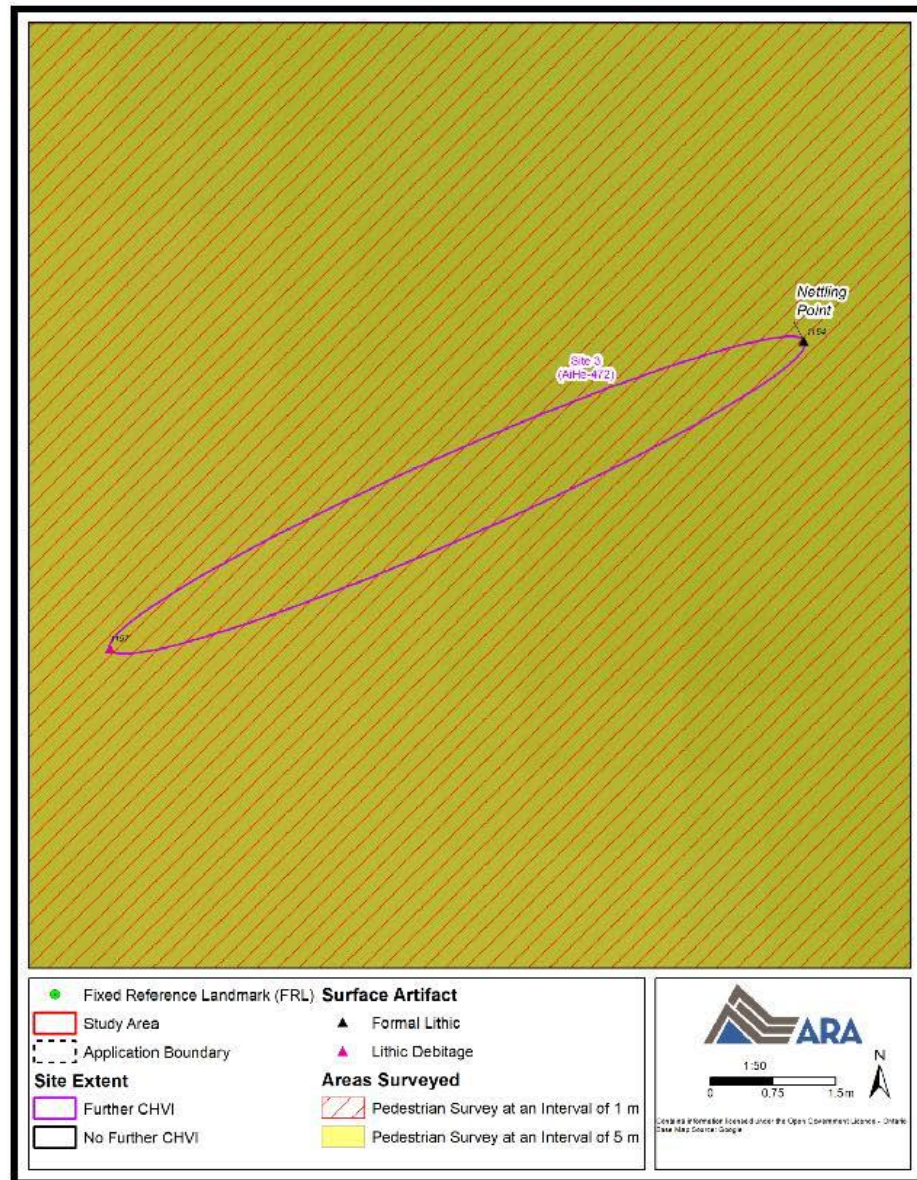
Principal - Management and Senior Review (MSR)

219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener, ON, N2H 5Z6

P 519.804.2291 x100 | M 519.835.4427 | F 519.286.0493 E paul.racher@aracheritage.ca

219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener, ON, N2H 5Z6
P - 519.804.2291 F - 519.286.0493

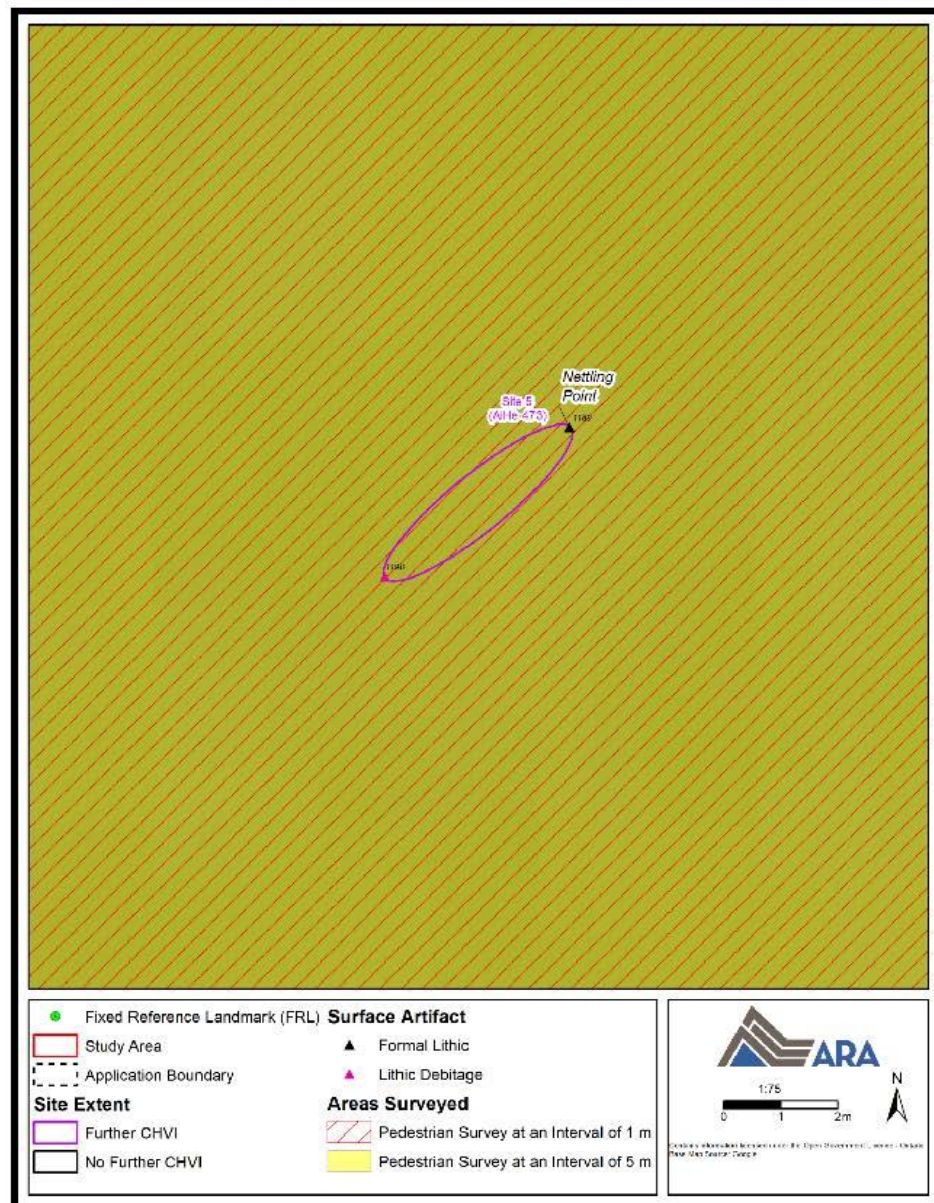
arch-research.com



Map 1: Site 3 (AiHe-472)

219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener, ON N2H 5Z6
P • 519.804.2291 F • 519.286.0493

arch-research.com



219 - 900 Guelph Street, Kitchener, ON N2H 5Z6
P - 519.804.2291 F - 519.286.0493

arch-research.com

**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**

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

Licensed under
M. Maika
MHSTCI Licence #P1021
PIF #P1021-0005/0006-2021
ARA File #2020-0308/309

23/08/2021

Supplementary Documentation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION	1
1.1	Detailed Site Location Information	1
2.0	SD MAPS	2
3.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	12

LIST OF SD MAPS

SD Map 1: Locations of the Sites	2
SD Map 2: <i>Wilmot Township</i> Patent Plan (No Date)	3
SD Map 3: <i>Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West</i> (1861)	4
SD Map 4: <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont.</i> (1881)	5
SD Map 5: Topographic Map (1927)	6
SD Map 6: Aerial Image (1946)	7
SD Map 7: Aerial Image (1955)	8
SD Map 8: Aerial Image (1966)	9
SD Map 9: Site 3 – Yield Breakdown	10
SD Map 10: Site 5 – Yield Breakdown	11

LIST OF SD TABLES

SD Table 1: GPS Co-ordinates	1
------------------------------	---

1.0 SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

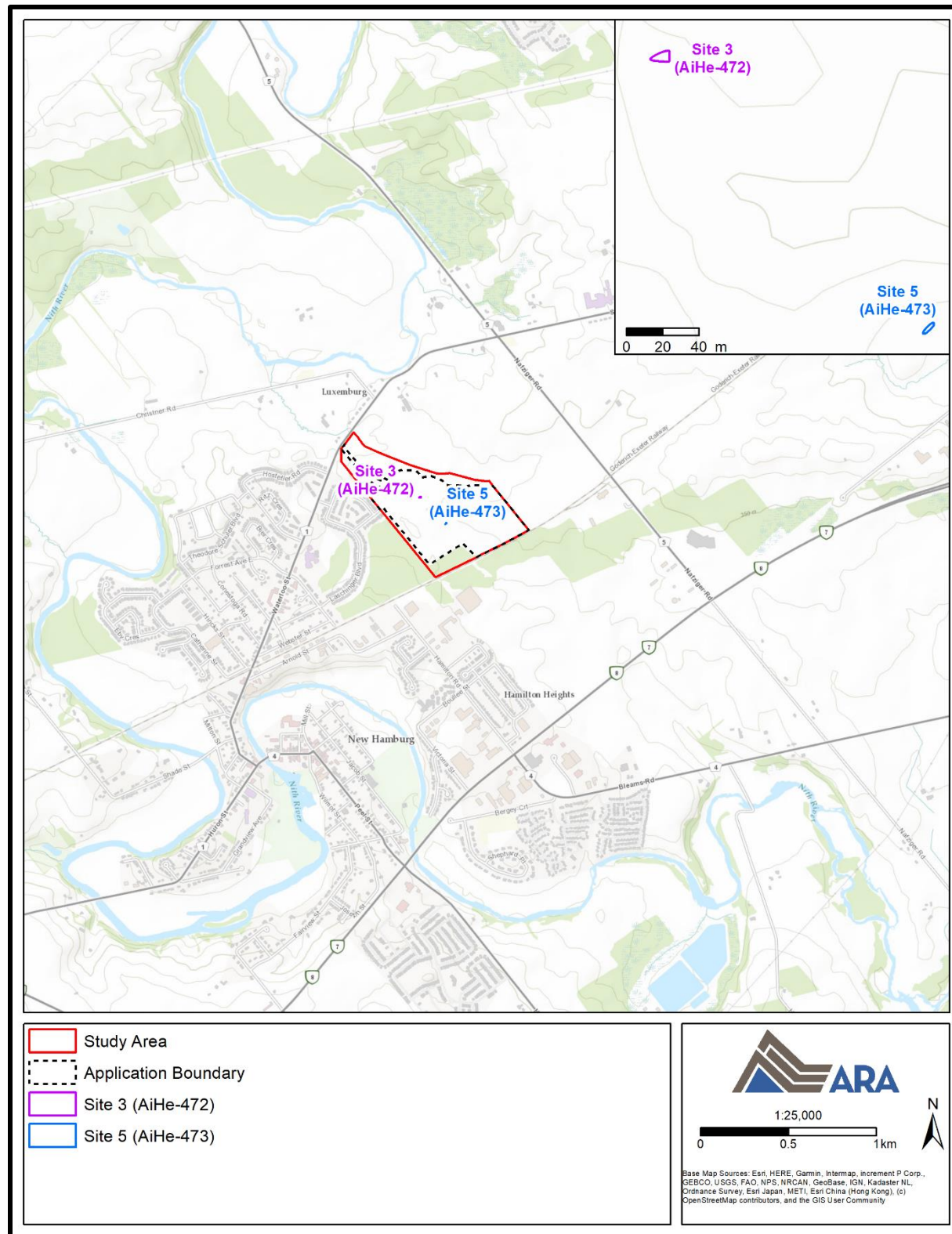
1.1 Detailed Site Location Information

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 locations of the sites appear in SD Map 1, and the site extents have been added to the consulted historical resources in SD Map 2–SD Map 8. The results of the Stage 3 assessments are presented in SD Map 9–SD Map 10. The GPS co-ordinates for the datum points, backsight points and site extents appear in SD Table 1. These data should be excluded from the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

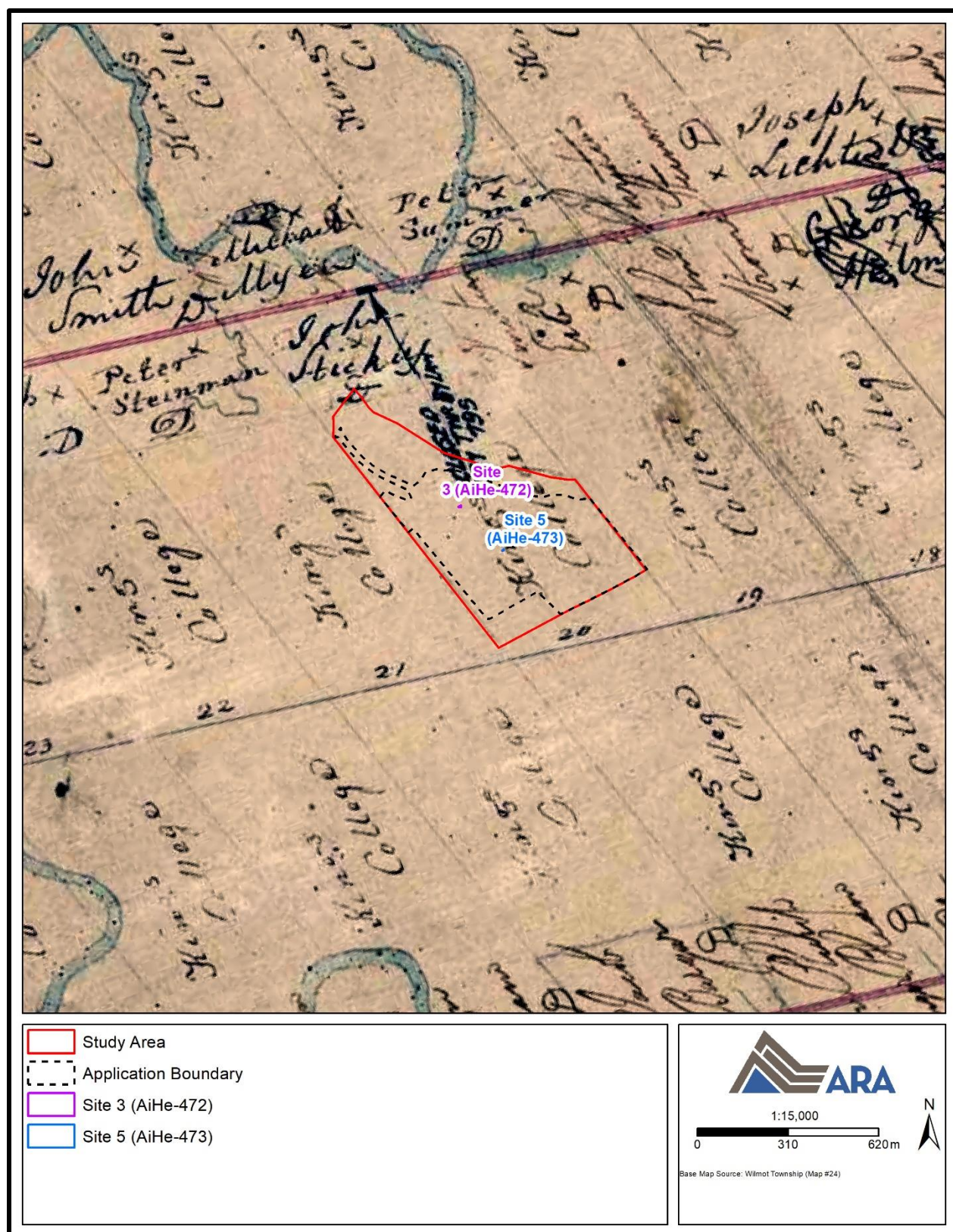
SD Table 1: GPS Co-ordinates

Site Identifier	Point Location	UTM Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
Site 3 (AiHe-472)	Datum	17	524,303	4,804,003
	Backsight	17	524,306	4,803,999
	Centre	17	524,126	4,804,323
	North	17	524,131	4,804,326
	East	17	524,131	4,804,320
	South	17	524,131	4,804,320
	West	17	524,120	4,804,322
Site 5 (AiHe-473)	Datum	17	524,303	4,804,003
	Backsight	17	524,306	4,803,999
	Centre	17	524,274	4,804,173
	North	17	524,276	4,804,176
	East	17	524,277	4,804,176
	South	17	524,272	4,804,170
	West	17	524,271	4,804,170

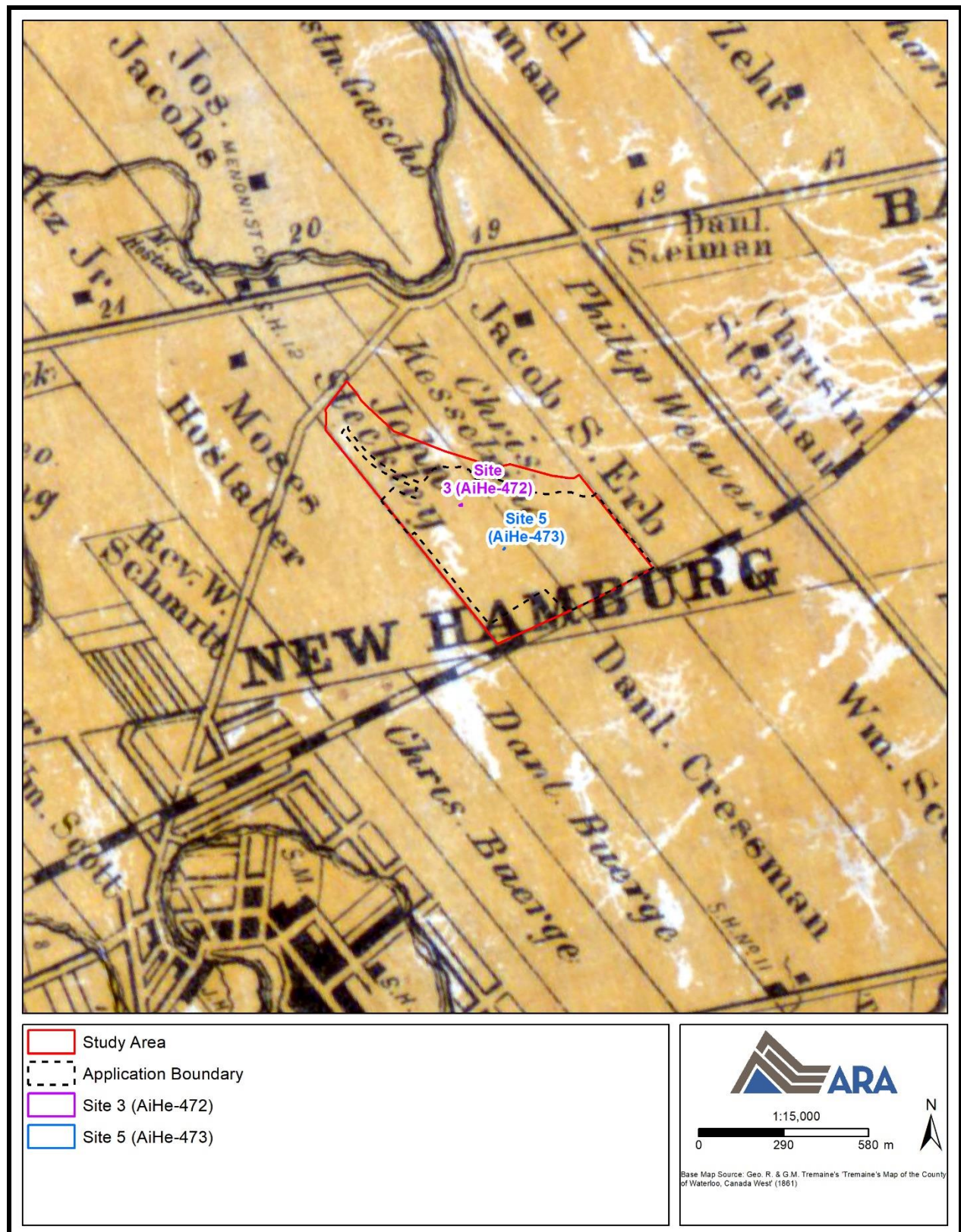
2.0 SD MAPS



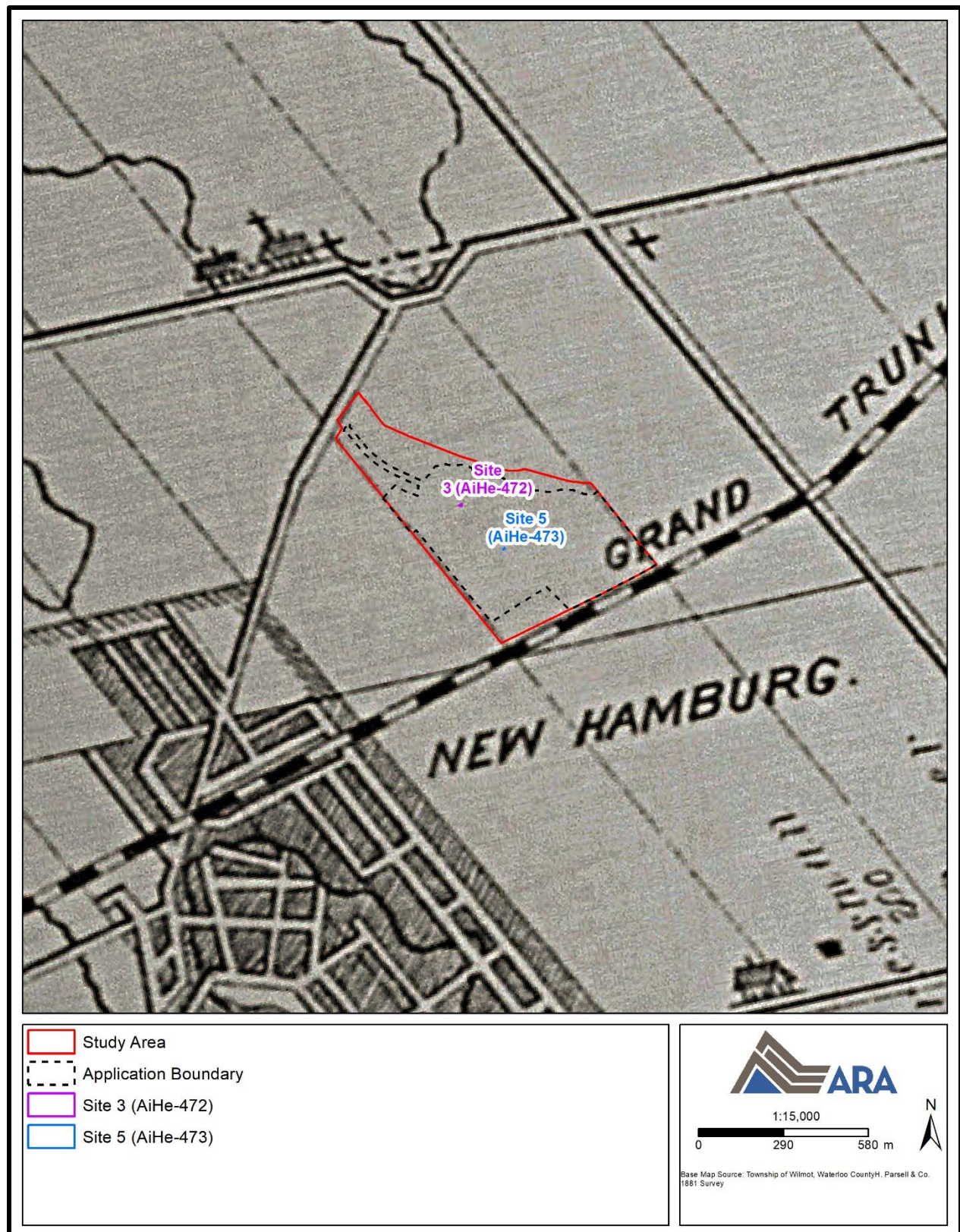
SD Map 1: Locations of the Sites
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



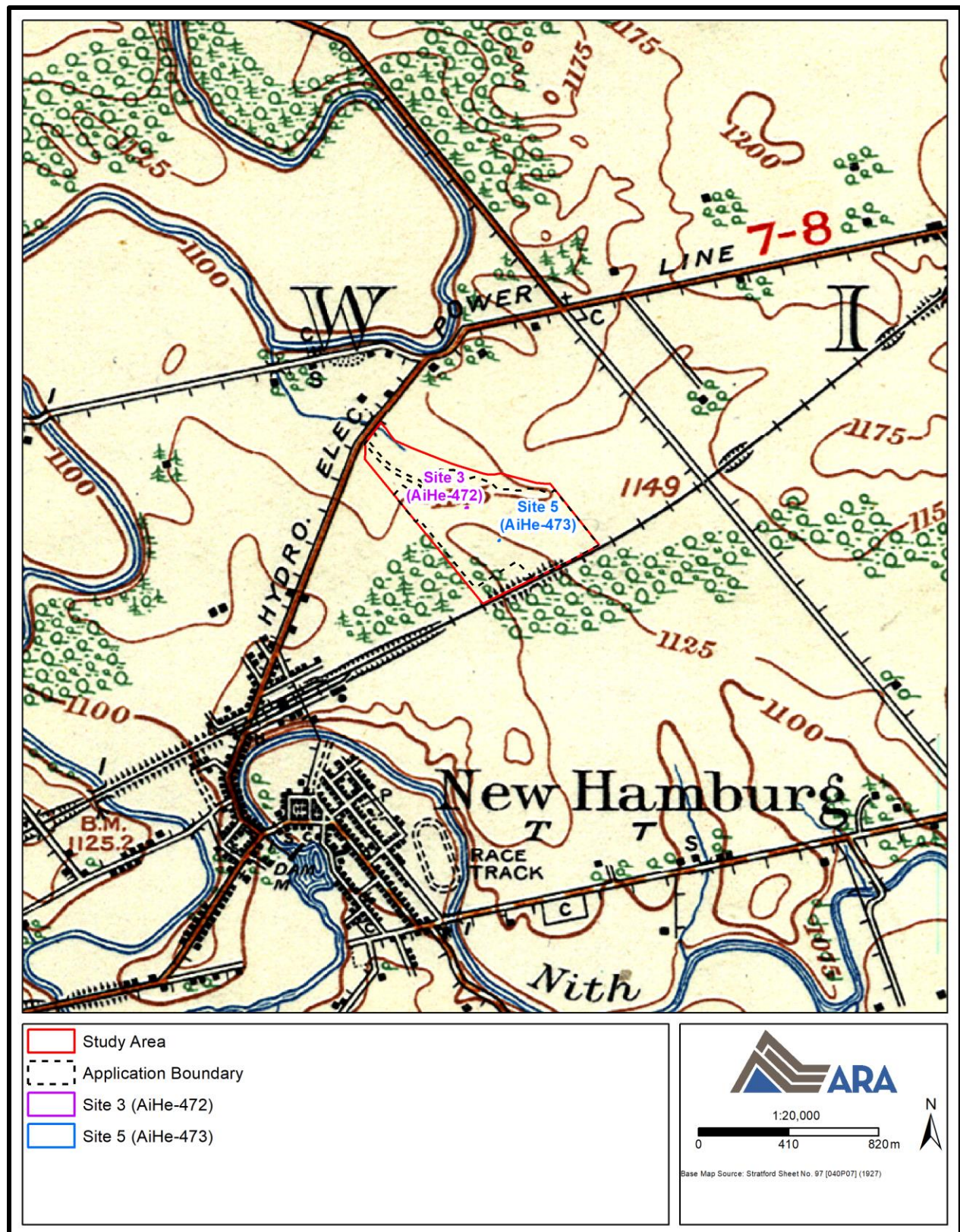
SD Map 2: Wilmot Township Patent Plan (No Date)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; AO 2015)



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

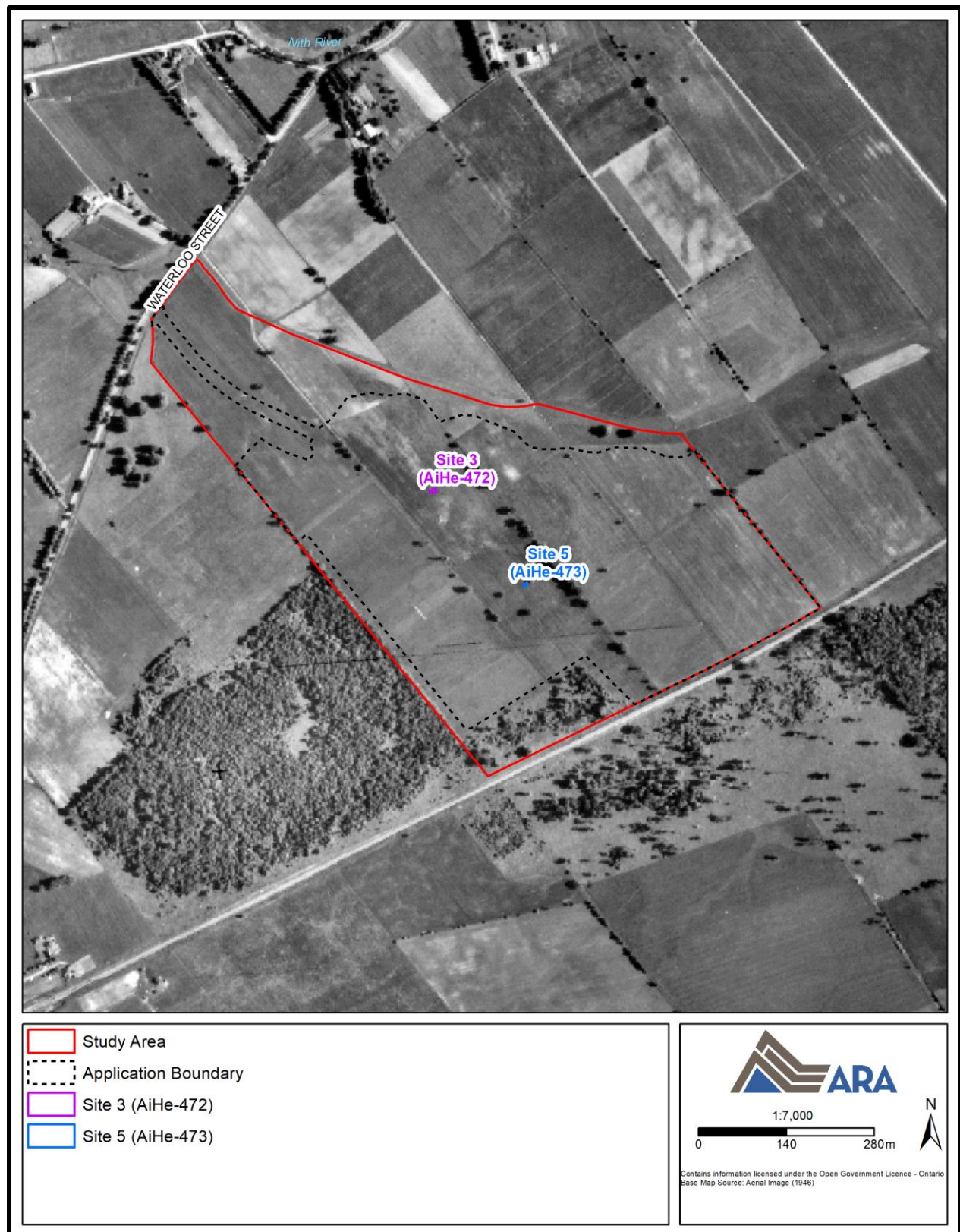


SD Map 4: Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont. (1881)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; McGill University 2001)

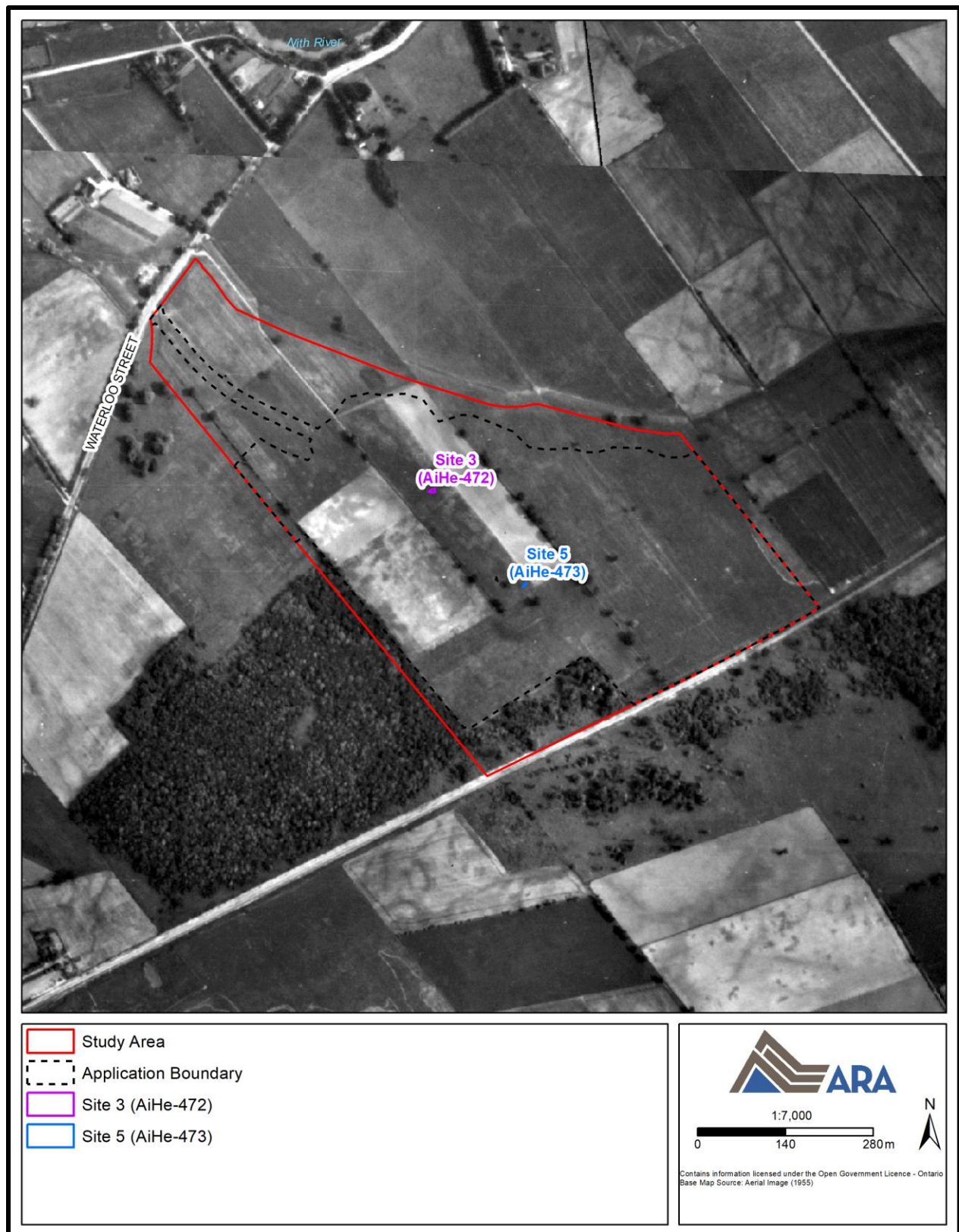


SD Map 5: Topographic Map (1927)

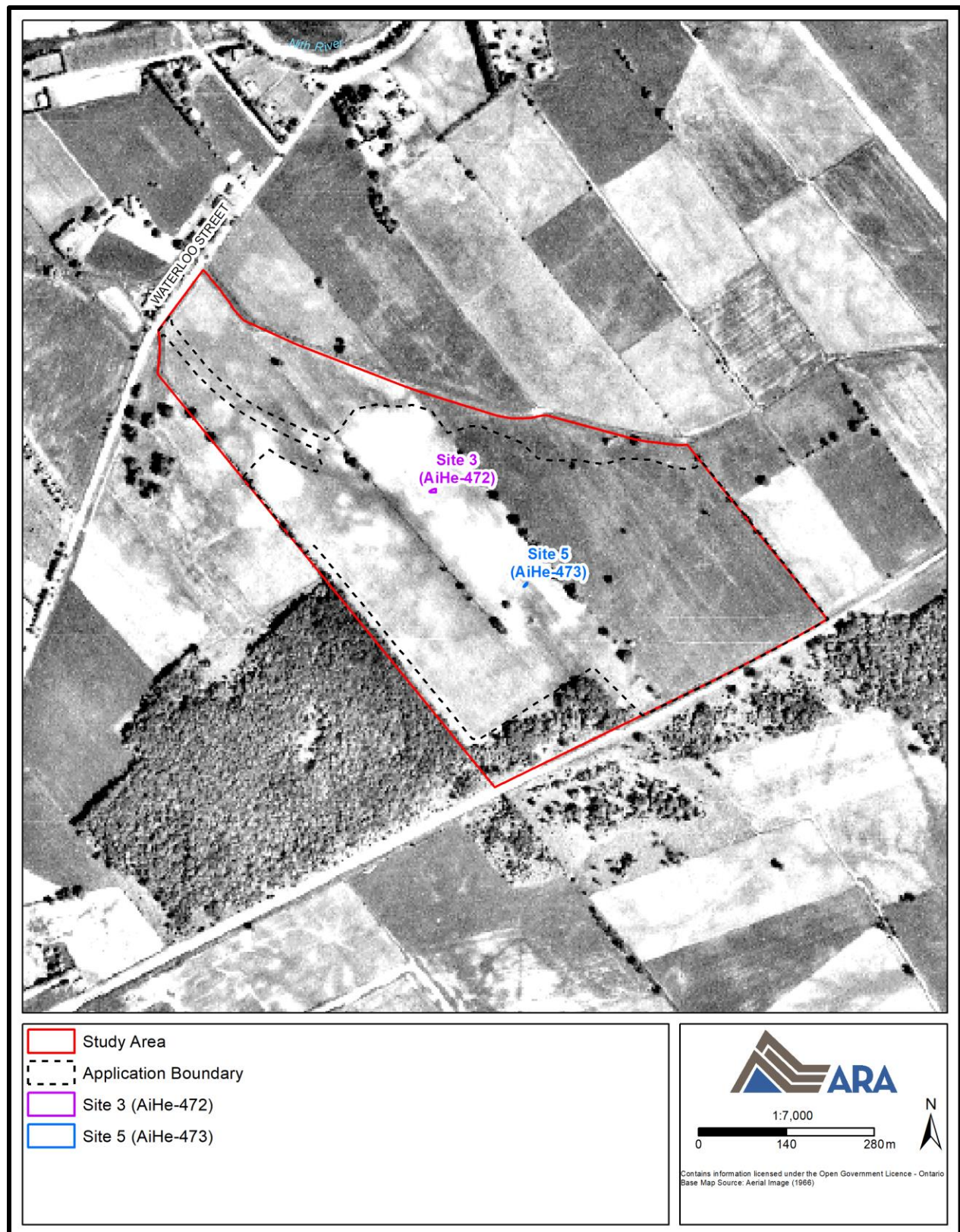
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2021)



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

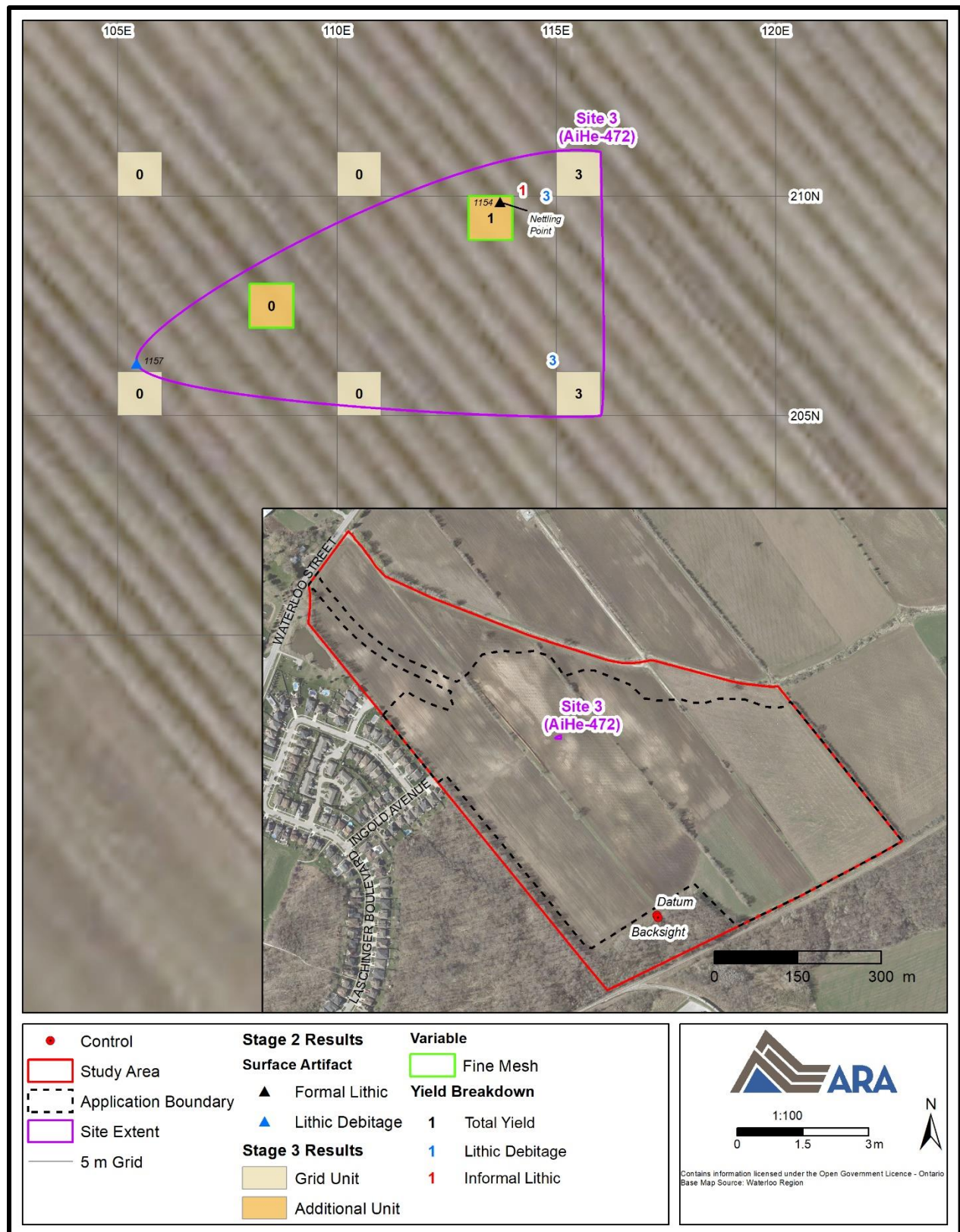


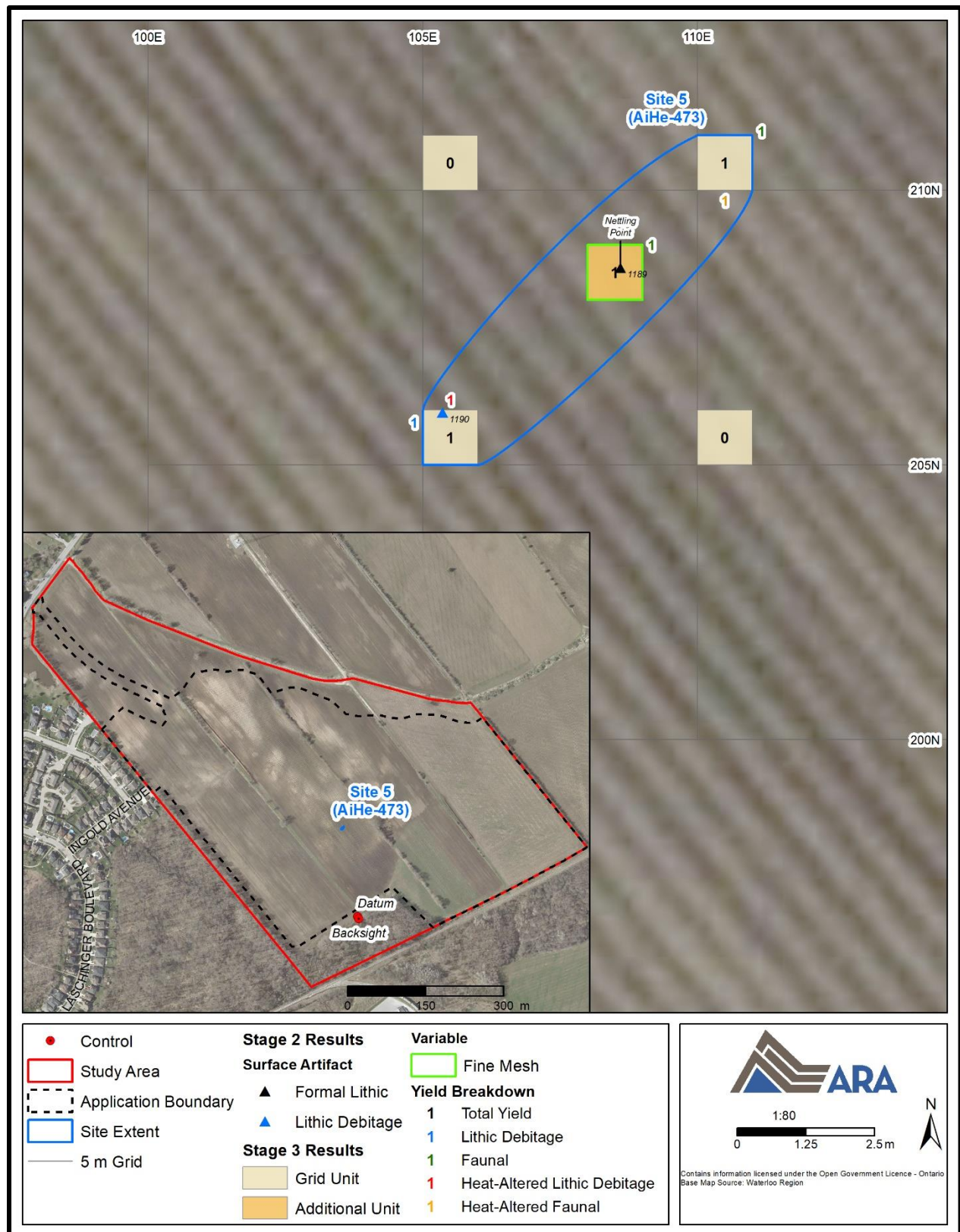
SD Map 7: Aerial Image (1955)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Waterloo 2016)



SD Map 8: Aerial Image (1966)

(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Waterloo 2016)





3.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

McGill University

2001 *The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project*. Accessed online at:
<http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/default.htm>.

Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL)

2021 *Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project*. Access online at:
<https://ocul.on.ca/topomaps/>.

Ontario Historical County Maps Project (OHCMP)

2019 *Ontario Historical County Maps Project*. Accessed online at:
<http://maps.library.utoronto.ca/hgis/countymaps/maps.html>.

University of Waterloo

2016 *Digital Historical Air Photos of KW and Surrounding Area*. Accessed online at:
<http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/locations/umd/project/>.

**Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and
Culture Industries**

Archaeology Program Unit
Programs and Services Branch
Heritage, Tourism and Culture Division
5th Floor, 400 University Ave.
Toronto ON M7A 2R9
Tel.: (416) 219-6078
Email: Michelle.Davies@ontario.ca

**Ministère des Industries du patrimoine, du sport, du
tourisme et de la culture**

Unité des programme d'archéologie
Direction des programmes et des services
Division du patrimoine, du tourisme et de la culture
5e étage, 400 ave. University
Toronto ON M7A 2R9
Tél. : (416) 219-6078
Email: Michelle.Davies@ontario.ca



Sep 27, 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 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", Dated Aug 23, 2021, Filed with MHSTCI Toronto
Office on Aug 25, 2021, MHSTCI Project Information Form Number P1021-0005-
2021, P1021-0006-2021, MHSTCI File Number 0009880**

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 2 and 3 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

The Stage 3 site-specific assessments determined that Site 3 (AiHe-472) and Site 5 (AiHe-473) have no further CHVI. It is recommended that these sites do not require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. The engaged Indigenous groups were provided with the report for their consideration and comment, and no concerns were raised.

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, NH Properties 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.*