Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: Stroh Lands, Wellesley, Ontario

Lot 13, Concession 1 Eastern Division,
Township of Wellesley, former
County of Waterloo, now
Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario

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ORIGINAL REPORT

Executive Summary

Stantec Consulting Ltd. was retained by Strohvest Ontario Inc. to complete Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for a proposed residential development located southwest of Wellesley, Ontario (the Project). The study area for the Project comprises approximately 16.41 hectares, located in part of Lot 13, Concession 1 Eastern Division, Township of Wellesley, former County of Waterloo, now Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario. The study area consists entirely of active agricultural field.

This assessment was undertaken during the pre-construction phase to meet the requirements of the *Provincial Policy Statement, 2020* (PPS) (Government of Ontario 2020) in advance of a subdivision property development. This assessment was triggered by the PPS which has been issued under section 3 of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a). The PPS states that decisions affecting planning matters may be affected by other legislation; for archaeological work that would include the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "*development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted on lands containing *archaeological resources* or *areas of archaeological potential* unless *significant archaeological resources* have been *conserved*" (Government of Ontario 2020).

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was completed under Project Information Form number P083-0361-2020 issued to Arthur Figura, MA of Stantec by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that the study area exhibited potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was required. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted from October 23, 2020 to October 30, 2020. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area identified four new archaeological locations. Location 1 and Location 2 are isolated Indigenous findspots, and Location 3 and Location 4 are sparse and small late 19th to early 20th century Euro-Canadian artifact scatters.

The cultural heritage value or interest of the four identified archaeological sites (Location 1, Location 2, Location 3, and Location 4) is judged to be sufficiently documented. The archaeological sites do not fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist*s (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, **no Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 1, Location 2, Location 3, and Location 4, and no further archaeological assessment of the study area is recommended.**

The MHSTCI is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Report*s.

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

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by Strohvest Ontario Inc. (the Client) to complete Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for a proposed residential development located southwest of Wellesley, Ontario (the Project). The study area for the Project comprises approximately 16.41 hectares, located in part of Lot 13, Concession 1 Eastern Division, Township of Wellesley, former County of Waterloo, now Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario (Figure 1). The study area consists entirely of active agricultural field.

This assessment was undertaken during the pre-construction phase to meet the requirements of the *Provincial Policy Statement, 2020* (PPS) (Government of Ontario 2020) in advance of a subdivision property development. This assessment was triggered by the PPS which has been issued under section 3 of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a). The PPS states that decisions affecting planning matters may be affected by other legislation; for archaeological work that would include the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "*development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted on lands containing *archaeological resources* or *areas of archaeological potential* unless *significant archaeological resources* have been *conserved*" (Government of Ontario 2020).

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are as follows:

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

To meet these objectives, Stantec archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historical, and environmental literature pertaining to the study area.
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historical maps.
- A review of the *Regional Municipality of Waterloo Archaeological Facilities Master Plan*.
- An examination of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* to determine the presence of registered archaeological sites in and around the study area.

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment are as follows:

- To document archaeological resources within the study area.
- To determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment.
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

Permission to enter the study area to conduct the archaeological assessment was provided by the Client.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 Post-contact Indigenous Resources

"Contact" is typically used as a chronological benchmark when discussing Indigenous archaeology in Canada and describes the contact between Indigenous and European cultures. The precise moment of contact is a constant matter of discussion. Contact in what is now the province of Ontario is broadly assigned to the 16th century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016).

The post-contact Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking communities by the New York State Iroquois and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). Broadly, numerous Indigenous groups and communities are associated with the post-contact occupation of southern Ontario and the general area of the Project.

At the turn of the 17th century, the region of the study area was occupied by Iroquoian populations who are historically described as the *Neutre* (by the French) or the *Attiwandaron* (by the Huron-Wendat); their autonym is not conclusively known (Birch 2015). In 1626, French Recollet Father Daillon reportedly travelled the length of the Grand River and counted 28 Neutral villages (Harper 1950:10-11; White 1978:410). This initial survey of the Grand River and the lands adjacent to it demonstrated the significance of the area and its resources to Indigenous peoples and their communities.

To the north was territory occupied by the Wendat-Tionantaté (Huron-Wendat) (Heidenreich 1978). The Five Nations Iroquois, located in present-day upstate New York, failed to convince the Wendat-Tionantaté to join them in an alliance (Warrick 2013). In 1649, the Seneca and the Mohawk led a campaign into southern Ontario and dispersed the Attiwandaron (Neutral) and the Wendat-Tionantaté, and established dominance over the region (Heidenreich 1978; Konrad 1981).

In 1667, surviving Huron-Wendat warriors joined in alliance with the French-allied Ojibwa and Mississaugas to counterattack the Iroquois who had settled along the north shore of Lake Ontario. By 1690, Ojibwa (Anishinaabe) speaking people had begun moving south into the lower Great Lakes basin (Konrad 1981; Rogers 1978). Mississauga oral traditions, as told by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1905, indicate that after the Mississauga defeat of the Mohawk, the Mohawk retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario and a peace treaty was negotiated between those groups around 1695 (Paudash 1905). Upon the Mississaugas' return they decided to settle permanently in southern Ontario. In southwestern Ontario, however, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa and

Potawatomi) were immigrating from Ohio and Michigan in the late 1700s (Feest and Feest 1978). Thus, numerous Indigenous groups are associated with the post-contact occupation of southern Ontario.

Following the American Revolutionary War, Britain focused on the settlement of European immigrants into what became the province of Upper Canada in 1791. To enable widespread settlement, the British government negotiated a series of treaties with Indigenous peoples. While not an exhaustive list, Morris (1943) provides a general outline of some of the treaties within the Province of Ontario from 1783 to 1923. The chiefs of the Chippewa and representatives of the British Crown negotiated the treaty for a vast tract of land south and east of Lake Huron, referred to as The Huron Tract. Figure 2 provides an approximate outline of The Huron Tract, also known as Treat Number 27½ and later Treaty Number 29, illustrated by the letter "T", based on a series of compilations by Morris (1943). The lands of The Huron Tract are described as:

> *…being an agreement made at Amherstburg in the Western District of the Province of Upper Canada on the 26th of April, 1825, between James Givens, Esquire, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on behalf of His Majesty King George the Fourth and the Chiefs and Principal Men of the part of the Chippewa Nation of Indians, inhabiting and claiming the tract of land …. Wawanosh Township in the County of Huron was named after Way-way-nosh the principal Chief of the Band making this Treaty.*
>
> (Morris 1943:26)

The nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon their territory. However, despite this shift, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to…systems of ideology and thought" (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, Indigenous peoples have left behind archaeological resources throughout southern Ontario which show continuity with past peoples, even if they have not been recorded in Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The study area is situated within the Township of Wellesley, former County of Waterloo, now Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario. The County of Waterloo was recognized in 1863 after separation from what is now known as Brant County (Irwin and Burnham 1867). The county contained ten municipalities: Galt, Berlin, Hespeler, New Hamburg, Preston, Waterloo, North Dumfries, Wellesley, Wilmot, and Woolwich.

1.2.2.1 Township of Wellesley

The Township of Wellesley was settled later than many other parts of Waterloo County. This was in part because it was part of a large tract of land set aside for Clergy Reserves, known as "The Queen's Bush". Normally, every seventh lot of a township survey was set aside as a Clergy Reserve, but the entire Township of Wellesley was designated for the Clergy (Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical

Society n.d.). In addition, settlement was held back because the government wanted other townships of Waterloo County settled first (Waterloo Regional Museum n.d.). The township was not officially surveyed until 1843, by William Walker (Figure 3). However, numerous families had already obtained leases from the Commissioner of Crown Lands and settled or "squatted" in parts of the township near the eastern and southern borders, and around what would later become the communities of St. Clements, Heidelberg, and Wellesley. This early group of settlers included freed or escaped African American slaves from the United States, who settled primarily in northern Wellesley Township and neighbouring Peel Township within the Queen's Bush (Brown-Kubisch 2004). As with other parts of southern Ontario, these early squatters or settlers were permitted to remain on their homesteads if they demonstrated that they had made substantial progress in clearing the land and made formal purchase of the property.

Wellesley Township was named for the eldest brother of the Duke of Wellington, Richard Wellesley (Rayburn 1997:366). During survey, Wellesley Township was divided into Western and Eastern sections, or divisions, along Hutchinson Road, to accommodate the existing settlers (Hayes 1997:19). After completion of the survey and the posting of land for sale, settlement of the township occurred rapidly, particularly along the east and south borders from the already established parts of Waterloo County such as The German Company Tract (later Waterloo Township) and Wilmot Township. By 1861, most of the township was settled, with a population of 5,880, primarily by settlers of German descent, but also Irish, Scottish, and English (Census of Canada 1861). After 1861, however, the population of the township started a slow decline for the remainder of the 19th century, with only 5,051 people in 1901 (Census of Canada 1901). The township had several small villages, such as Wellesley, Heidleberg, St. Clements, Linwood, and Hawkesville, but it remained primarily agricultural, without large urban centres like Berlin (Kitchener) in neighbouring Waterloo Township. This was due in part to the lack of significant water sources in the township that could be harnessed for power, and due in part to the late opening of Wellesley Township for settlement compared with surrounding regions who had more time and opportunity to develop their industrial base and transportation networks to service these industries (Waterloo Region Museum n.d.). The first railway in the township, a branch of the Canadian Pacific line, was not built until 1907 (Andreae 1997).

1.2.2.2 Village of Wellesley

The village of Wellesley is located in the southern part of the Eastern Division of Wellesley Township, on a tributary of the Nith River (originally labeled Smith River on Walker's survey). The earliest settlers here were Christian Burgher and John Schmidt, who arrived prior to the official survey and land sale of the township in 1843. On the survey plan of the township, Christian Burgher is depicted as having cleared an L-shaped patch of land where the village of Wellesley would later be built (Figure 3).

John Schmidt (or Smith) became a major figure in the growth of Wellesley, developing the dam and mill site first established by James Ferris in 1845 in the northeast part of Lot 13, Concession 1 (Stewart et al. 1983:67). The dam would provide power for several mills, including a sawmill for the lumber to construct the town. Schmidt was later involved in numerous other business ventures. The village site was originally named Schmidtsville (or Smithsville) after him, but the name was later changed to Wellesley in 1851 with the opening of a post office. The town plan of Wellesley was laid out in 1855-56 by the Doering Brothers, who sold lots to incoming settlers. John George Reiner, an immigrant from Germany who settled in

Wellesley village in 1866, built many of the original buildings including a woolen mill, a sawmill, a flour mill, and part of a general store (Reiner 1917:62-63). The majority of the settlers in Wellesley were of German descent.

By 1869, Wellesley had a population of around 400 (Anderson and Co. 1869), and was a prosperous village, with several hotels, churches, a school, blacksmiths, various mills and other industries, stores and shops, and a brewery (Stewart et al. 1983:67). However, the village was not close to any rail lines, which handicapped its commercial and industrial development. Goods and supplies had to be transported by wagon or sleigh, often over poor roads (Waterloo Region Museum n.d.). The village continued to grow slowly over the second half of the 19th century, reaching a population of 800 in 1890 (Waterloo Region Museum n.d.). After this, population remained fairly static into the early 20th century.

1.2.2.3 Historical Mapping and Landowner Information

The original survey plan from 1843 depicts the grid plan of lots and concessions and demarcated the cleared lands of the squatters who had settled in the area prior to survey (Figure 3). The survey plan shows Christian Burgher as having cleared an L-shaped patch of land on Lot 13, Concession 1, where the village of Wellesley would later be built. The survey plan also labels Lot 13, Concession 1, as a “Mill Seat”.

The 1861 map of the *County of Waterloo* (Tremaine 1861) depicts Wellesley Township as an agricultural landscape with numerous farmsteads; homesteads; a local road system; and several villages and hamlets, including the village of Wellesley (Figure 4). It identifies the landowner for Lot 13, Concession 1 as John Smith (likely John Schmidt, who built the Wellesley dam on Lot 13). The 1881 map of Wellesley Township from the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Waterloo and Wellington Counties, Ont.* (Parsell & Co. 1877) provides no landowner information for the lot (Figure 4). Table 1 provides a summary of the applicable landowners of Lot 13, Concession 1 Eastern Division, from historical mapping of Wellesley Township.

Table 1: Summary of Applicable Landowner Information from Historical Maps of Wellesley Township

Map Year	Landowner	Euro-Canadian Features
1843	Christian Burgher	L-shaped cleared area in northeast corner of lot. A tributary of Smith River (now Nith River) crosses the lot. The lot is labeled as “Mill Seat”.
1861	John Smith	Mill pond depicted in north part of lot, and village streets depicted in north and eastern part of lot. A sawmill is located in the northeast part of the lot.
1877	None depicted	Mill pond depicted in north part of lot, and Wellesley village streets depicted in north and eastern part of lot.

Although landowner information is available on some of the historical maps, it should be recognized that historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences, and landholdings of subscribers and were funded by subscriptions fees. Therefore, landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). As historical atlases were funded by

subscription fees, landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on maps. In addition, structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984). This may explain why landowner information is not illustrated for Lot 13, Concession 1 Eastern Division.

Review of historical mapping also has inherent accuracy difficulties due to potential error in geo-referencing. Geo-referencing is conducted by assigning spatial coordinates to fixed locations and using these points to spatially reference the remainder of the map. Due to changes in "fixed" locations over time (e.g., road intersections, road alignments, watercourses, etc.), errors/difficulties of scale and the relative idealism of the historical cartography, historical maps may not translate accurately into real space points. This may provide obvious inconsistencies during the historical map review.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the Stratford Till Plain physiographic region, as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984). This region is defined as:

> *…broad clay plain of 1,370 square miles, extending from London in the south to Blyth and Listowel in the north with a projection toward Arthur and Grand Valley. It is an area of ground moraine interrupted by several terminal moraines. The moraines are more closely spaced in the southwestern portion of the region; consequently that part resembles the Mount Elgin Ridges….Throughout this area the till is fairly uniform, being a brown calcareous silty clay whether on the ridges or the more level ground moraine. It is a product of the Huron ice lobe. Some of the silt and clay is calcareous rock flour, probably a good deal of it coming from previously deposited varved clays of the Lake Huron Basin.*
>
> (Chapman and Putnam 1984:133)

Soils in the study area are classified as Huron-Wellesley silty clay loam and Bennigton-Brookton loam over clay (Presant and Wicklund 1971). Huron-Wellesley soils are fine textured soils formed on clay till or lacustrine deposits, with good drainage. They are generally suitable for cultivation. Bennington-Brookton soils are coarse or medium textured soils which are approximately 30 centimetres to 50 centimetres deep in the Wellesley area, overlying fine textured till or lacustrine deposits. Their coarse texture can lead to problems with fertility or dryness, but they are generally suitable for cultivation (Presant and Wicklund 1971).

The study area is located approximately 290 metres southwest of the Wellesley Pond. The Wellesley Pond was created in 1840s when early German settlers constructed a dam across Firella Creek to service various mills downstream. Firella Creek flows into the Nith River, which is located approximately 450 metres south of the study area.

1.3.2 Pre-contact Indigenous Resources

It has been demonstrated that Indigenous people began occupying southern Ontario as the Laurentide glacier receded, as early as 11,000 years ago (Ellis and Ferris 1990:13). Much of what is understood about the lifeways of these Indigenous peoples is derived from archaeological evidence and ethnographic analogy. In Ontario, Indigenous culture prior to the period of contact with European peoples has been distinguished into cultural periods based on observed changes in material culture. These cultural periods are largely based on observed changes to formal lithic tools, and separated into the Early Paleo-Indian, Late Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Terminal Archaic periods. Following the advent of ceramic technology in the Indigenous archaeological record, cultural periods are separated into the Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, based primarily on observed changes in formal ceramic decoration. It should be noted that these cultural periods do not necessarily represent specific cultural identities but are a useful paradigm for understanding changes in Indigenous culture through time. The current understanding of Indigenous archaeological culture is summarized in Table 2, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990). The provided time periods are based on the "Common Era" calendar notation system, i.e., Before Common Era (BCE) and Common Era (CE).

Table 2: Generalized Cultural Chronology of the Study Area

Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000 – 8400 BCE	Spruce parkland, caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400 – 8000 BCE	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 – 6000 BCE	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000 – 2500 BCE	Environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Narrow Points	2500 – 1800 BCE	Increasing site size
	Broad Points	1800 – 1500 BCE	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 – 1100 BCE	Introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 - 950 BCE	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 - 400 BCE	Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BCE – 500 CE	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point	550 – 900 CE	Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	900 – 1300 CE	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	1300 – 1400 CE	Long longhouses (100+ metres)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	1400 – 1650 CE	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Indigenous	Various Algonkian Groups	1650 – 1875 CE	Early written records and treaties
Late Historic	Euro-Canadian	1796 CE – present	European settlement

Between 9000 and 8000 BCE, Indigenous populations were sustained by hunting, fishing, and foraging and lived a relatively mobile existence across an extensive geographic territory. Despite these wide territories, social ties were maintained between groups. One method of maintaining social ties was through gift exchange, evident through exotic lithic material documented on many sites (Ellis 2013:35-40).

By approximately 8000 BCE, evidence exists and becomes more common for the production of ground-stone tools such as axes, chisels, and adzes. These tools themselves are believed to be indicative specifically of woodworking. This evidence can be extended to indicate an increase in craft production and arguably craft specialization. This latter statement is also supported by evidence, dating to approximately 7000 BCE of ornately carved stone objects which would be laborious to produce and have explicit aesthetic qualities (Ellis 2013:41). This is indirectly indicative of changes in social organization which permitted individuals to devote time and effort to craft specialization. Since 8000 BCE, the Great Lakes basin experienced a low-water phase, with shorelines significantly below modern lake levels (Stewart 2013: Figure 1.1.C). It is presumed that the majority of human settlements would have been focused along these former shorelines. At approximately 6500 BCE the climate had warmed considerably since the recession of the glaciers and the environment had grown more similar to the present day. By approximately 4500 BCE, evidence exists from southern Ontario for the utilization of native copper (naturally occurring pure copper metal) (Ellis 2013:42). The known origin of this material along the north shore of Lake Superior indicates the existence of extensive exchange networks across the Great Lakes basin.

At approximately 3500 BCE, the isostatic rebound of the North American plate following the melt of the Laurentide glacier had reached a point which significantly affected the watershed of the Great Lakes basin. Prior to this, the Upper Great Lakes had drained down the Ottawa Valley via the French-Mattawa river valleys. Following this shift in the watershed, the drainage course of the Great Lakes basin had changed to its present course. This also prompted a significant increase in water-level to approximately modern levels (with a brief high-water period); this change in water levels is believed to have occurred catastrophically (Stewart 2013:28-30). This change in geography coincides with the earliest evidence for cemeteries (Ellis 2013:46). By 2500 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for the construction of fishing weirs (Ellis et al*.* 1990: Figure 4.1). Construction of these weirs would have required a large amount of communal labour and are indicative of the continued development of social organization and communal identity. The large-scale procurement of food at a single location also has significant implications for permanence of settlement within the landscape. This period is also marked by further population increase and by 1500 BCE evidence exists for substantial permanent structures (Ellis 2013:45-46).

By approximately 950 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for populations using ceramics. Populations are understood to have continued to seasonally exploit natural resources. This advent of ceramic technology correlated, however, with the intensive exploitation of seed foods such as goosefoot and knotweed as well as mast such as nuts (Williamson 2013:48). The use of ceramics implies changes in the social organization of food storage as well as in the cooking of food and changes in diet. Fish also continued to be an important facet of the economy at this time. Evidence continues to exist for the expansion of social organization (including hierarchy), group identity, ceremonialism (particularly in burial), interregional exchange throughout the Great Lakes basin and beyond, and craft production (Williamson 2013:48-54).

By approximately 550 CE, evidence emergences for the introduction of maize into southern Ontario. This crop would have initially only supplemented Indigenous people's diet and economy (Birch and Williamson 2013:13-14). Maize-based agriculture gradually became more important to societies and by approximately 900 CE permanent communities emerge which are primarily focused on agriculture and the storage of crops, with satellite locations oriented toward the procurement of other resources such as

hunting, fishing, and foraging. By approximately 1250 CE, evidence exists for the common cultivation of historic Indigenous cultigens, including maize, beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco. The extant archaeological record demonstrates many cultural traits similar to historical Indigenous nations (Williamson 2013:55).

1.3.3 Registered Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In Canada, archaeological sites are registered within the Borden system, a national grid system designed by Charles Borden in 1952 (Borden 1952). The grid covers the entire surface area of Canada and is divided into major units containing an area that is two degrees in latitude by four degrees in longitude. Major units are designated by upper case letters. Each major unit is subdivided into 288 basic unit areas, each containing an area of 10 minutes in latitude by 10 minutes in longitude. The width of basic units reduces as one moves north due to the curvature of the earth. In southern Ontario, each basic unit measures approximately 13.5 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. In northern Ontario, adjacent to Hudson Bay, each basic unit measures approximately 10.2 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. Basic units are designated by lower case letters. Individual sites are assigned a unique, sequential number as they are registered. These sequential numbers are issued by the MHSTCI who maintain the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*. The study area is located within Borden block AiHe.

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

An examination of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* has shown that there are seven registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area; however, none of the registered archaeological sites are within 50 metres of the study area (Government of Ontario 2021a). Table 3 provides a summary of the registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study areas.

Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre

Borden Number	Site Name	Affinity / Time Period	Site Type
AiHe-16	Jantzi 1	Indigenous	Findspot
AiHe-32	JANTIZI 1	Indigenous	Findspot
AiHe-39	Not applicable (n/a)	Indigenous	Findspot
AiHe-40	(n/a)	Indigenous: Early Paleo-Indian	Findspot
AiHe-41	(n/a)	Indigenous	Scatter
AiHe-42	(n/a)	Indigenous: Late Archaic	Findspot
AiHe-43	Lichti	Euro-Canadian: Early to Mid-19th Century	Homestead

An examination of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* found no previous archaeological assessments within 50 metres of the study area (Government of Ontario 2021b). However, a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was previously conducted by Detritus Consulting Ltd. (Detritus) in the eastern part of Lot 13, Concession 1 Eastern Division, approximately 525 metres east of Stantec's study area (Detritus 2019). No archaeological resources were identified by Detritus (2019).

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Stantec applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MHSTCI (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the study area. These variables include proximity to registered archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area. However, it is worth noting that extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Government of Ontario 2011).

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site locations. Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential.

As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect site location and type to varying degrees. The MHSTCI categorizes water sources in the following manner:

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

The study area is located approximately 290 metres southwest of Wellesley Pond, which is part of Firella Creek. Firella Creek flows into the Nith River, which is located approximately 450 metres south of the study area. In addition, other ancient or relic watercourses may have been present in the past but are no longer visible today. Further examination of the study area's natural environment identified soil conditions suitable for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian agriculture.

An examination of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* identified seven registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area: six Indigenous sites and one 19th Euro-Canadian site.

Although Euro-Canadian settlement was delayed somewhat in Wellesley Township compared to other parts of Waterloo County, there is historical documentation of squatters in the early 19th century near the study area. The nearby town of Wellesley was one of the earliest communities in the township.

When the above listed criteria are applied, the study area is considered to retain potential for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), further archaeological assessment is required for any portion of the study area retaining archaeological potential. The Regional Municipality of Waterloo's (1989) archaeological management plan also supports this determination, although the current assessment has more up-to-date information on the archaeological resources of the study area.

1.5 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The study area for the Project comprises approximately 16.41 hectares and is located in part of Lot 13, Concession 1 Eastern Division, Township of Wellesley, former Waterloo County, now Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario. The study area consists entirely of ploughed agricultural field in gently rolling terrain, on the southwestern edge of the town of Wellesley.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted from October 23, 2020 to October 30, 2020 under Project Information Form number P083-0361-2020 issued to Arthur Figura, MA of Stantec by the MHSTCI. The study area comprises approximately 16.41 hectares of ploughed agricultural field in gently rolling terrain.

During the Stage 2 survey, field, weather, and lighting conditions ranged from sunny and warm to overcast and cool (Table 4). At no time was the archaeological assessment conducted when field, weather, or lighting conditions were detrimental to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. Photographic documentation in Section 8.1 of this report confirms that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a; Government of Ontario 2011). An overview of the Stage 2 assessment methodology, as well as photograph locations and directions, is depicted on Figure 6.

Table 4: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Field Director	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
October 23, 2020	Bobbi Sheppard (R1152)	Pedestrian survey, photo-documentation	Sunny, warm	Ground surface visibility greater than 80%

Record of Finds

October 27, 2020	Bobbi Sheppard (R1152)	Pedestrian survey, photo-documentation	Overcast, cool	Ground surface visibility greater than 80%
October 29, 2020	Bobbi Sheppard (R1152)	Pedestrian survey, photo-documentation	Overcast, cool	Ground surface visibility greater than 80%
October 30, 2020	Bobbi Sheppard (R1152)	Pedestrian survey, photo-documentation	Overcast, cool	Ground surface visibility greater than 80%

The entire study area (100%) consisted of ploughed and weathered agricultural field, which was subject to pedestrian survey at a five metre interval in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Ground surface visibility was greater than 80% during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey and provided for adequate conditions for the identification of archaeological resources (Photos 1 to 6).

During the pedestrian survey, when archaeological resources were identified, the survey transect was decreased to a one metre interval and spanned a minimal 20 metre radius around the identified artifacts (Photos 5 and 6). This approach was established to determine if the artifact was an isolated find or part of a larger surface scatter. If the artifact was part of a larger scatter, the one metre interval was continued until the full extent of the scatter was defined, as per Section 2.1.1 Standard 7 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The identified artifacts were collected, and a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate was taken for each artifact. All artifacts identified during the pedestrian survey were collected according to Stage 3 controlled surface pickup (CSP) standards as per Section 3.2.1 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and as allowed by the *Fieldwork: Stage 2 – Frequently Asked Questions* document issued by the MHSTCI (Government of Ontario 2016). UTM coordinates were taken using a high precision R1 Receiver paired with a mobile device (iPhone) with a sub-metre accuracy. The UTM coordinates were taken using ArcGIS Collector powered by ESRI, customized for archaeological survey and assessment, on a handheld mobile device. The UTM coordinates are located in zone 17T and are based upon the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83).

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0 of this report. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 5. Four new archaeological locations were identified during the Stage 2 survey of the study area: two Indigenous isolated findspots and two Euro-Canadian artifact scatters. The new archaeological locations are described below. Borden number were not assigned to the new archaeological locations as they did not meet criteria for registration as per Section 7.12 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Record of Finds

Table 5: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
4 pages of field notes	Stantec office, London, Ontario	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 digital map and data files	Stantec GIS server in London, Ontario	Stored digitally on central GIS server
1 map provided by the Client	Stantec office, London, Ontario	Hard and digital copies in project file
75 digital photographs	Stantec office, London, Ontario	Stored digitally in project file and on central GIS server

The material culture collected during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area is contained in one Bankers box, labeled by location number. It will be temporarily housed at the Stantec London office until formal arrangements can be made for a transfer to an MHSTCI collections facility.

3.1 INDIGENOUS ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS

3.1.1 Raw Material

For Indigenous lithic artifacts recovered, chert type identifications were accomplished visually using reference materials located in the Stantec London office. One chipped lithic material was identified within the Stage 2 artifact assemblage: Onondaga chert.

Onondaga formation chert is from the Middle Devonian age, with outcrops occurring along the north shore of Lake Erie between Long Point and the Niagara River (Eley and von Bitter 1989). It is a high-quality raw material frequently utilized by pre-contact people and often found at archaeological sites in southern Ontario. Onondaga chert occurs in nodules or irregular thin beds, it is a dense non-porous rock that may be light to dark grey, bluish grey, brown or black and can be mottled with a dull to vitreous or waxy lustre (Eley and von Bitter 1989).

3.1.2 Chipping Detritus

The recovered pieces of chipping detritus were subject to morphological analysis following the classification scheme described by Lennox et al. (1986) and expanded upon by Fisher (1997). Primary flakes feature dorsal surfaces that are either entirely covered with cortex or have substantial visible cortex present. Secondary flakes can also have a trace of cortex on the dorsal surface. Both varieties, along with shatter, are associated with early stages of lithic reduction as chert cores or flint nodules are converted into blanks or preforms. Tertiary flakes and micro flakes are produced during the further reduction of blanks and preforms into formal tool shapes. They are the result of precise flake removal through pressure flaking, where the maker applies direct pressure onto a specific part of the tool in order to facilitate flake removal. Pressure flaking generally produces smaller, thinner flakes than does percussion flaking. Broadly, primary, secondary, and shatter flakes indicate early stages of lithic reduction, while tertiary and micro flakes indicate later stages of the reduction sequence.

3.2 EURO-CANADIAN ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS

3.2.1 Ceramic Artifacts

3.2.1.1 Whiteware

Whiteware is a variety of refined earthenware with a near-colourless glaze. By the 1830s it had replaced earlier, near-white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware. Early whiteware paste tends to be porous but becomes more vitrified later in the 19th century (Adams 1994).

Transfer printing on whiteware was popular throughout the 19th century. Early transfer printed whiteware often has thicker lines because of the paper used during the transfer of pattern from paper to ceramic. Later transfer printed whiteware was manufactured either using tissue paper which allowed for shading and finer line details or using oil and a sheet of glue to create a design with little dots (Stelle 2001). Before the 1830s, blue was the most common colour used. During the 1830s and 1840s other colours, such as brown, black, red, green, and purple became popular. Then, between 1850 and 1890, only blue, black, and brown were popular, with a variety of colours becoming popular again in the late 19th century (Adams 1994).

3.2.1.2 Ironstone

Ironstone, also known as white granite, stone china, and graniteware, is a variety of white earthenware introduced to Canada in the 1820s. It was widely available in the 1840s and became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s (Collard 1967; Kenyon 1985). Decorated ironstone, including hand painted, transfer printed, sponged, and stamped, generally dates to between 1805 and 1840; undecorated ironstone was most common after 1840 (Miller 1991). By 1897, ironstone was the cheapest dinnerware available and prices charged for moulded patterns were the same as those charged for plain, undecorated types (Sussman 1997).

Ironstone was often decorated with raised moulded designs. The wheat pattern, which resembled the heads of wheat moulded on the rim, was developed in 1858 and remained popular into the 20th century (Adams 1994).

3.2.1.3 Utilitarian Wares

Earthenware vessels, or utilitarian wares, are red or buff coloured and were often lead glazed. In Ontario, earthenwares were manufactured in the early 19th century with a decline by the end of the 19th century as other material, such as glass, became more popular (Adams 1994).

3.2.1.4 Ceramic Form and Function

For Euro-Canadian sites, all ceramic sherds were examined to describe the function of the item from which the ceramic sherd originated. However, for those sherds that were too fragmentary for a functional assignment, an attempt was made to at least provide a formal description, such as to which portion of an item the sherd belonged. For example, what used to be a porcelain teacup but now found in an

archaeological context could be classified archaeologically in the artifact catalogue in a descending order of specificity depending on preservation and artifact size: a teacup (function), a cup (function), a hollowware (form), or a rim fragment (form). Hollowwares and flatwares were differentiated based on the presence or absence, respectively, of curvature in the ceramic cross-section of each sherd. The classification system used here is based upon Beaudoin (2013), but teas were differentiated as teacups and tea saucers, as necessary. If Beaudoin's classifications could not be applied, then the broader definitions of Voss (2008) were used. Ultimately, if sherds were small enough that even a general functional or formal ware type could not be determined, the sherd was simply classified as either a rim fragment, a non-rim fragment, a base fragment, or indeterminate. Ceramic functions, as many as were able to be determined, are provided in the artifact catalogue for each location.

3.2.2 Non-ceramic Artifacts

3.2.2.1 Bottle Glass

Some bottle glass colours can provide a tentative temporal range for Euro-Canadian domestic sites, although most are temporally non-diagnostic (Lindsey 2021). Colourless, or clear, glass is relatively uncommon prior to the 1870s but becomes quite widespread in the 1910s after the development of automatic bottle manufacturing (Kendrick 1971, Lindsey 2021).

3.2.2.2 Window Glass

Window glass can be temporally diagnostic. In the 1840s window glass thickness changed dramatically. This shift occurred as a result of the lifting of the English import tax on window glass in 1850, which taxed glass by weight and encouraged manufacturers to produce thin panes. Thus, most window glass manufactured before 1850 tends to be less than 1.6 millimetre (mm) thick, while later glass is thicker (Adams 1994; Kenyon 1980).

3.3 LOCATION 1

Location 1 was identified during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field. Location 1 is a single, isolated Indigenous artifact – a tertiary flake of Onondaga chert. The artifact is illustrated in Plate 1.

3.3.1 Location 1 Artifact Catalogue

Table 6 provides the catalogue of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage recovered from Location 1.

Table 6: Location 1 Artifact Catalogue

Catalogue (Cat.) #	Context	Artifact	Quantity	Chert	Morphology
1	CSP 101	Chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Tertiary

3.4 LOCATION 2

Location 2 was identified during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field. Location 2 is an isolated Indigenous end scraper manufactured from Onondaga chert. The end scraper measures 28.2 mm long, 17.4 mm wide, and 4.9 mm thick. The end scraper has areas of retouch and use wear on both lateral edges, as well as high-angle retouch on the distal end. End scrapers typically have a rounded edge at one end with high-angle unifacial retouch, and were used for scraping hide, bone, or other materials. They were usually hafted. Scrapers cannot be used to determine or specify the cultural affiliation or time period of the occupation of a site. The artifact is illustrated in Plate 2.

3.4.1 Location 2 Artifact Catalogue

Table 7 provides the catalogue of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage recovered from Location 2.

Table 7: Location 1 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Context	Artifact	Quantity	Chert	Comments
1	CSP 102	Scraper	1	Onondaga	End scraper on distal end of tertiary flake with areas of retouch and use wear on dorsal and ventral sides of both lateral edges. Length=28.2mm, Width=17.4mm, Thickness=4.9mm

3.5 LOCATION 3

Location 3 was identified during a pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field. The Stage 2 assemblage comprises five Euro-Canadian artifacts from a surface scatter measuring approximately 12 metres east-west by 19 metres north-south. All identified artifacts from Location 3 were collected and retained for analysis. Table 8 provides an artifact summary for the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Location 3. A sample of artifacts is illustrated in Plate 3.

Table 8: Location 3 Artifact Summary

Artifact	Frequency	%
Earthenware, red	2	40.00
Glass, bottle	2	40.00
Whiteware, transfer printed	1	20.00
Total	**5**	**100.00**

3.5.1 Ceramic Artifacts

Three ceramic artifacts were recovered from Location 3: two fragments of red earthenware and one fragment of transfer printed whiteware. The pieces of red earthenware had a brown interior glaze and were from hollowware. The piece of whiteware had an indeterminate black transfer printed design and was from an unknown type of flatware.

3.5.2 Non-ceramic Artifacts

Two fragments of bottle glass were recovered from Location 3. Both fragments were cobalt blue. One was a body fragment, and one was a machine-made rim fragment with a wide mouth external thread finish. This type of finish dates to after 1900 (Lindsey 2021).

3.5.3 Location 3 Artifact Catalogue

Table 9 provides the complete catalogue of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage recovered from Location 3.

Table 9: Location 3 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Context	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
1	CSP 103	Glass, bottle	1	n/a	Cobalt blue, wide mouth external thread finish fragment, seam to lip (machine made)
2	CSP 104	Glass, bottle	1	n/a	Medium cobalt blue, body fragment
3	CSP 105	Earthenware, red	1	Hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	Unglazed exterior with brown interior glaze
4	CSP 106	Earthenware, red	1	Hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	Unglazed exterior with brown interior glaze
5	CSP 107	Whiteware, transfer printed	1	Flatware / unknown (rim)	Black, small fragment, indeterminate design

3.6 LOCATION 4

Location 4 was identified during a pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field. The Stage 2 assemblage comprises seven Euro-Canadian artifacts from a surface scatter measuring approximately seven metres east-west by 20 metres north-south. All identified artifacts from Location 4 were collected and retained for analysis. Table 10 provides an artifact summary for the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Location 4. A sample of artifacts is illustrated in Plate 4.

Table 10: Location 4 Artifact Summary

Artifact	Frequency	%
Ironstone, undecorated	2	28.57
Earthenware, red	2	28.57
Ironstone, moulded	1	14.29
Glass, lid	1	14.29
Glass, window	1	14.29
Total	**7**	**100.00**

3.6.1 Ceramic Artifacts

Five ceramic artifacts were recovered from Location 4: two fragments of red earthenware, two fragments of undecorated ironstone, and one fragment of moulded ironstone. One piece of red earthenware had a brown glaze on the exterior surface, and the other had brown glaze on both interior and exterior surfaces. Both pieces were determined to be hollowware. The pieces of undecorated ironstone were of unknown form or function. The piece of moulded ironstone was from an unknown type of flatware with an indeterminate moulded pattern.

3.6.2 Non-ceramic Artifacts

One fragment of window glass, with a thickness greater than 1.6 mm, and one fragment of a glass lid were recovered from Location 4. The glass lid fragment was aqua and colour and was part of a canning jar lid.

3.6.3 Location 4 Artifact Catalogue

Table 11 provides the complete catalogue of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage recovered from Location 4.

Table 11: Location 4 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Context	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
1	CSP 108	Ironstone, undecorated	1	Unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	n/a
2	CSP 109	Ironstone, moulded	1	Flatware / unknown (rim)	Small fragment, indeterminate moulded design below rim
3	CSP 110	Earthenware, red	1	Hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	Brown glaze on intact exterior surface
4	CSP 111	Ironstone, undecorated	1	Unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	n/a
5	CSP 112	Earthenware, red	1	Hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	Brown interior and exterior glaze
6	CSP 113	Glass, window	1	n/a	Greater than 1.6mm
7	CSP 114	Glass, lid	1	n/a	aqua, canning lid fragment

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area identified four new archaeological locations. Maps identifying exact site locations do not form part of this public report; they may be found in the Supplementary Documentation.

4.1 LOCATION 1

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 1 resulted in the recovery of one piece of chipping detritus of Onondaga chert. Chipping detritus is the waste product from the production of lithic tools and is the most often recovered artifact on Indigenous archaeological sites in southern Ontario. Chipping detritus is generally considered to be temporally non-diagnostic other than being produced by Indigenous peoples and cannot help place an archaeological site within a specific time period or cultural group. Given the isolated nature of the non-diagnostic artifact, the cultural heritage value or interest of Location 1 is judged to be sufficiently documented in accordance with Section 2.2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.2 LOCATION 2

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 2 resulted in the identification of one lithic scraper of Onondaga chert. Scrapers cannot be used to determine or specify the cultural affiliation or time period of the occupation of a site. Given the isolated nature of the artifact, the cultural heritage value or interest of Location 2 is judged to be sufficiently documented in accordance with Section 2.2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.3 LOCATION 3

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 3 resulted in the identification of a sparse surface scatter of five Euro-Canadian artifacts over an area of 12 metres by 19 metres. The Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage consists of two fragments of red earthenware, two fragments of cobalt blue bottle glass, and one fragment of transfer printed whiteware. Red earthenware and transfer printed whiteware can only be broadly assigned to the 19th century. One fragment of machine-made bottle glass with an external threaded wide-mouth finish dates to the 20th century. With the identification of less than 20 artifacts dating to a period of use prior to 1900, it is determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of Location 3 is judged to be sufficiently documented in accordance with Section 2.2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.4 LOCATION 4

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 4 resulted in the identification of a sparse surface scatter of seven Euro-Canadian artifacts over an area of 7 metres by 20 metres. The Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage consists of two fragments of red earthenware, two fragments of undecorated ironstone, one fragment of moulded ironstone, one fragment of window glass, and one fragment of an aqua glass canning jar lid. Red earthenware is broadly assigned to the 19th century, and ironstone can be assigned to the late 19th century. Canning jars became commonly available after 1858 with the invention of the Mason jar (Lindsey 2021). The age of the window glass is indeterminate, but based on thickness, it likely dates after 1850. With the identification of less than 20 artifacts dating to a period of use prior to 1900, it is determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of Location 4 is judged to be sufficiently documented in accordance

with Section 2.2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.5 PRELIMINARY INDICATION OF SITES POSSIBLY REQUIRING STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

This preliminary indication of whether any site could be eventually recommended for Stage 4 archaeological mitigation is required under the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 7.8.3 Standard 2c (Government of Ontario 2011). No sites documented during Stage 2 retain further cultural heritage value or interest, therefore no sites will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment and no sites require Stage 4 archaeological investigation.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area identified four new archaeological locations. Maps identifying exact site locations do not form part of this public report; they may be found in the Supplementary Documentation.

5.1 LOCATION 1

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 1 resulted in the recovery of an isolated tertiary flake of Onondaga chert. The cultural heritage value or interest of Location 1 is judged to be sufficiently documented. Location 1 does not fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 1.**

5.2 LOCATION 2

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 2 resulted in the recovery of an isolated lithic scraper of Onondaga chert. The cultural heritage value or interest of Location 2 is judged to be sufficiently documented. Location 2 does not fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 2.**

5.3 LOCATION 3

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 3 resulted in the identification of a sparse surface scatter of five Euro-Canadian artifacts. The Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage consists of two fragments of red earthenware, two fragments of cobalt blue bottle glass, and one fragment of transfer printed whiteware. The cultural heritage value or interest of Location 3 is judged to be sufficiently documented. With the identification of less than 20 artifacts dating to a period of use prior to 1900, Location 3 does not fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 3.**

5.4 LOCATION 4

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 4 resulted in the identification of a small surface scatter of seven Euro-Canadian artifacts. The Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage consists of two fragments of red earthenware, two fragments of undecorated ironstone, one fragment of moulded ironstone, one fragment of window glass, and one fragment of an aqua glass canning jar lid. The cultural heritage value or interest of Location 4 is judged to be sufficiently documented. With the identification of less than 20 artifacts dating to a period of use prior to 1900, Location 4 does not fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant*

Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 4.**

5.5 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

To summarize, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for the four locations identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area. Aside from the four locations already discussed, no other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 survey of the study area. Thus, in accordance with Section 2.2 and Section 7.8.4 Standard 3 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **no further archaeological assessment of the of the study area is required.**

The MHSTCI is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.*

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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. O.18 (Government of Ontario 1990b). The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection, and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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* (Government of Ontario 1990b) 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 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

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* (Government of Ontario 1990b). 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* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c. 33 (Government of Ontario 2002) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

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8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Ground surface visibility during the pedestrian survey, facing northwest

Photo 2: Pedestrian survey of the study area, facing west

Photo 3: Pedestrian survey of the study area, facing southwest

Photo 4: Pedestrian survey of the study area, facing west

Images

Photo 5: Pedestrian survey at a one metre interval, facing northwest

Photo 6: Pedestrian survey at a one metre interval, facing west

Images

8.2 PLATES

Plate 1: Artifact from Location 1

Plate 2: Artifact from Location 2

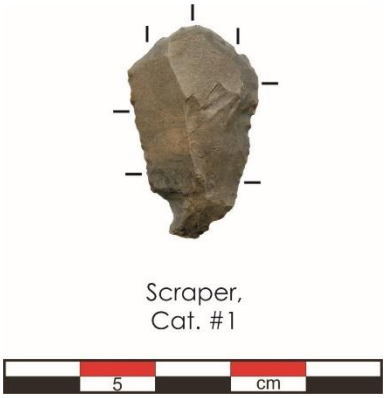
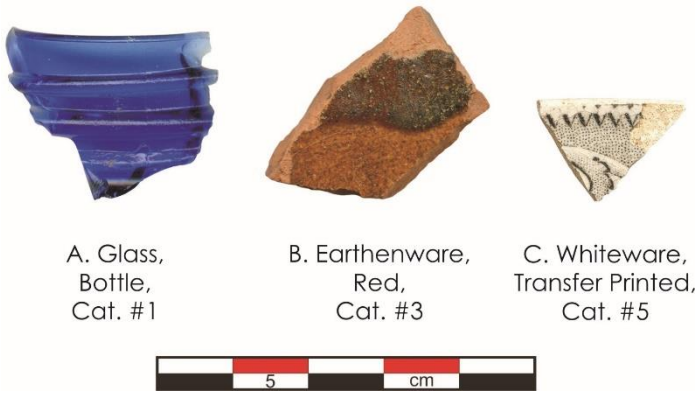


Plate 3: Sample of Artifacts from Location 3

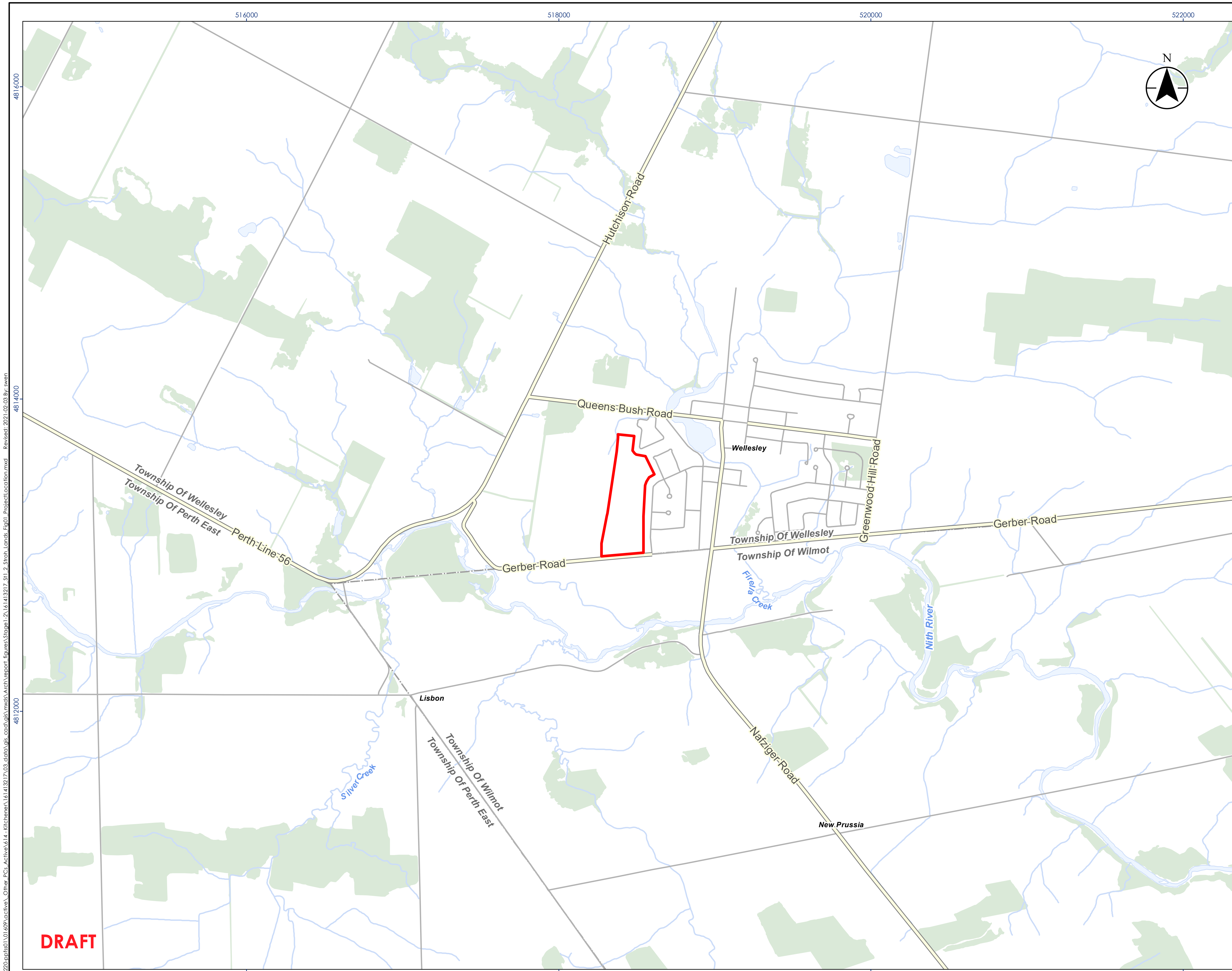


Images

Plate 4: Sample of Artifacts from Location 4

9.0 MAPS

General maps of the study area will follow on succeeding pages. Maps identifying exact archaeological site locations do not form part of this public report; they may be found in the Supplementary Documentation.



Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Watercourse
- Municipal Boundary, Lower
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area

0 0.25 0.5 km

1:25,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2020.

Project Location
Township of Wellesley

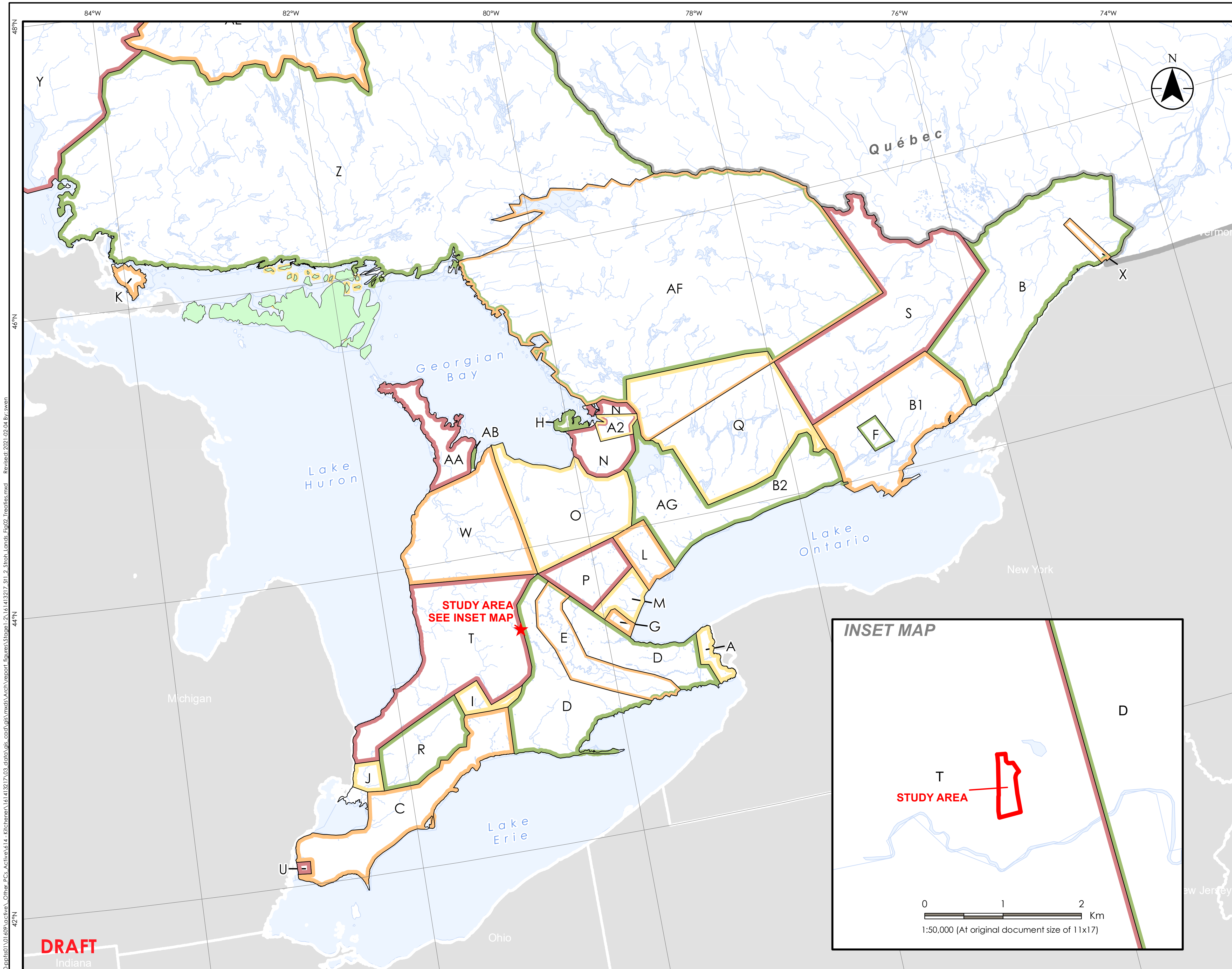
161413217 REVA
Prepared by SW on 2021-02-03
Technical Review by BCC on 2021-02-03

Client/Project
STROHVEST ONTARIO INC.
STROH LANDS, WELLESLEY, ONTARIO
STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
1

DRAFT

Title
Location of the Project



Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- Watercourse
- Waterbody

A	Treaty No. 381, May 9th, 1781 (Mississauga and
AA	Treaty No. 72, October 30th, 1854 (Chippewa)
AB	Treaty No. 82, February 9th, 1857 (Chippewa)
AE	Treaty No. 9, James Bay 1905, 1906 (Ojibway and
AF	Williams Treaty, October 31st and November 15th, 1923 (Chippewa and Mississauga)
AG	Williams Treaty, October 31st, 1923
A2	John Collins' Purchase, 1785 (Chippewa)
B	Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Algonquin and
B1	Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Mississauga)
B2	Crawford's Purchase, 1783, 1787, 1788 (Mississauga)
C	Treaty No. 2, May 19th, 1790 (Odawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomi, and
D	Treaty No. 3, December 2nd, 1792 (Mississauga)
E	Haldimand Tract: from the Crown to the Mohawk,
F	Tyendinaga: from the Crown to the Mohawk,
G	Treaty No. 3 3/4: from the Crown to Joseph Brant, October 24th,
H	Treaty No. 5, May 22nd, 1798 (Chippewa)
I	Treaty No. 6, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
J	Treaty No. 7, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
K	Treaty No. 11, June 30th, 1798 (Chippewa)
L	Treaty No. 13, August 1st, 1805
M	Treaty No. 13A, August 2nd, 1805
N	Treaty No. 16, November 18th, 1815 (Chippewa)
O	Treaty No. 18, October 17th, 1818 (Chippewa)
P	Treaty No. 19, October 28th 1818 (Chippewa)
Q	Treaty No. 20, November 5th, 1818 (Chippewa)
R	Treaty No. 21, March 9th, 1819 (Chippewa)
S	Treaty No. 27, May 31st, 1819 (Mississauga)
T	Treaty No. 27½, April 25th, 1825 (Ojibwa and
U	Treaty No. 35, August 13th, 1833 (Wyandot or
V	Treaty No. 45, August 9th, 1836 (Chippewa and Odawa, "For All Indians To Reside Thereon")
W	Treaty No. 45½, August 9th, 1836
X	Treaty No. 57, June 1st, 1847 (Iroquois of St. Regis)
Y	Treaty No. 60, Robinson, Superior, September 7th, 1850
Z	Treaty No. 61, Robinson, Huron, September 9th, 1850

0 50 100 km

1:3,000,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2020.
3. Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint). For cartographic representation only.

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Township of Wellesley

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Prepared by SW on 2021-02-04
Technical Review by BCC on 2021-02-03

Client/Project
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STROH LANDS, WELLESLEY, ONTARIO
STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2

DRAFT

Title
Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943)

Stantec

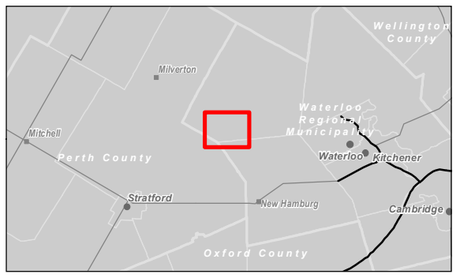
Legend

Study Area (Approx.)

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Reference: Walker, William. 1843. Plan of the Township of Wellesley. Crown Land Surveys, Map 87. Peterborough: Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.



Project Location
Township of Wellesley

161413217 REVA
Prepared by SW on 2021-02-03
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STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
3

DRAFT

Title
Portion of the 1843 Survey Plan of Wellesley Township

Stantec

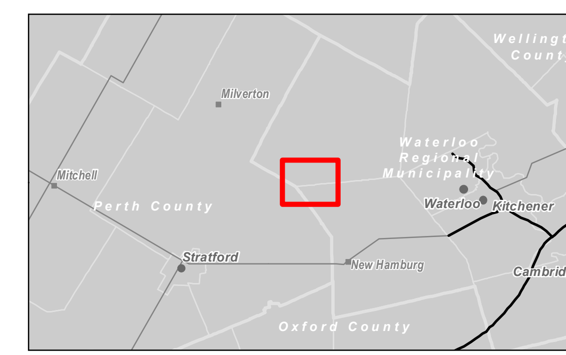
Legend

Study Area (Approx.)

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Reference: Tremaine, George. 1861. Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West. Toronto: George R. & G.M. Tremaine.



Project Location
Township of Wellesley

161413217 REVA
Prepared by SW on 2021-02-04
Technical Review by BCC on 2021-02-03

Client/Project
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STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
4

DRAFT

Title
Portion of the 1861 Map of Waterloo County

Stantec

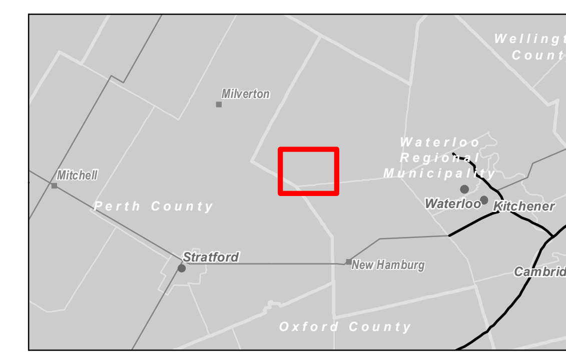
Legend

Study Area (Approx.)

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Reference: Parsell, H. & Co. 1881. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Waterloo and Wellington. Parsell & Co., Toronto.



Project Location
Township of
Wellesley

161413217 REVA
Prepared by SW on 2021-02-03
Technical Review by BCC on 2021-02-03

Client/Project
STROHVEST ONTARIO INC.
STROH LANDS, WELLESLEY, ONTARIO
STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
5

DRAFT

Title
Portion of the 1881 Map of Wellesley Township

DRAFT

Stantec

Legend

Archaeology Photo Log

Study Area

Assessment Method

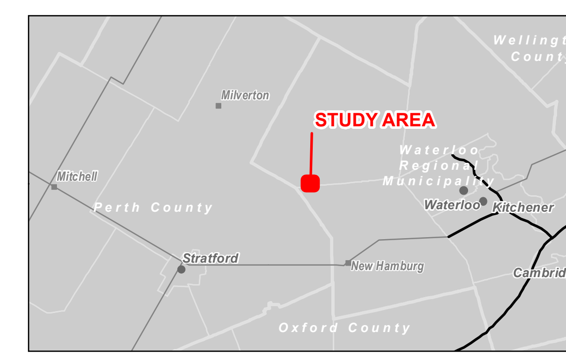
Pedestrian Survey, 5 m Intervals

0 50 100 m

1:3,500 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2020.
3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2020. Imagery Date, 2018.



Project Location
Township of Wellesley

161413217 REVA
Prepared by SW on 2021-02-04
Technical Review by BCC on 2021-02-03

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STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6

DRAFT

Title
Stage 1-2 Methods

\\ca0220-ppfss01\01609\active_Other_PCs_Active\614 - Kitchener\161413217\03_data\gis_cad\gis\mxds\Arch\report_figures\Stage1-2\161413217_St1_2_Stroh_Lands_Fig06_Methods.mxd Revised: 2021-02-04 By: swen

10.0 CLOSURE

This report documents work that was performed in accordance with generally accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided. No other representations, warranties or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential archaeological resources associated with the identified property.

All information received from the client or third parties in the preparation of this report has been assumed by Stantec to be correct. Stantec assumes no responsibility for any deficiency or inaccuracy in information received from others.

Conclusions made within this report consist of Stantec's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report and are based solely on the scope of work described in the report, the limited data available and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by Stantec at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, Stantec does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property.

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Parker Dickson, Associate - Senior Archaeologist

Independent Review _____
(signature)

Tracie Carmichael - Managing Principal, Environmental Services