

ARCHEOLOGICAL REPORT

Alder Heritage Assessments

**Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of
Proposed Site Plan 6/2008 for Woolwich Bio-en Inc.
Part Lot 89, G.C.T.
Township of Woolwich
Region of Waterloo**

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Ministry of Culture PIF No.: P082-007-2009

November 2009

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this archaeological assessment was to determine the presence of any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources within the study area. The assessment was accomplished by conducting research into the Archaeological Sites Data Bank at the Ministry of Culture and a number of archival sources. A field survey consisting of three days of pedestrian transects and shovel test-pitting was undertaken, however no significant archaeological sites were discovered within the study area. Based on the findings of this research and the results of the field survey, it was recommended that the archaeological requirement be cleared for the proposed development of the Woolwich Bio-en Inc. lands, Part Lot 89, German Company Tract, Township of Woolwich.

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1.0 Introduction

A Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Report, consisting of background research, field survey, graphics and report preparation, was produced by Elizabeth Alder as contracted through Mr. Bob Black of RBA Planning Consultants Limited for Marbro Capital Limited.

The study area is undergoing assessment to satisfy the archaeological condition of development for the proposed Woolwich Bio-en Inc. lands, Township of Woolwich, Region of Waterloo (Figures 1, 3 & 4). The applicant is required to clear the archaeological condition prior to the future development of the property.

A development agreement for the study area property was registered on the land title on March 8, 2004. The agreement was between the property owner, Marbro Capital Limited, and the Corporation of the Township of Woolwich. It placed an archaeological condition on the property. It states that prior to any grading or construction activities on the land or prior to the issuance of any building permits, that an archaeological assessment be carried out to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Culture. The Site Plan application for the Woolwich Bio-en Inc. lands triggered this condition and the archaeological assessment was completed as required by the 2004 registered development agreement.

The Woolwich Bio-en Inc. development is a renewable energy facility. Its purpose is to recycle a waste product into a useable energy source. The proposed facility will be used to generate electricity from the production of bio-gas. The raw material used will be mostly food waste. As the food waste decomposes it produces methane gas. The methane gas will then be converted into electricity. The proposed Site Plan for this facility can be seen in Figure 4.

Based on the location of the property, data collected through background research, and information provided by staff at the Ministry of Culture, it was determined that the property exhibited moderate to high potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. This determination of archaeological potential takes into account the distance from natural water sources; the proximity of 5 registered archaeological sites; and the undisturbed nature of much of the property.

The purpose of this archaeological assessment was to determine the presence of any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources within the study area. The assessment was accomplished by conducting research into the Archaeological Sites Data Bank at the Ministry of Culture and a number of archival sources. A field survey consisting of three days of pedestrian transects and shovel test-pitting was undertaken, however no significant archaeological sites were discovered within the study area. Based on the findings of this

research and the results of the field survey, it was recommended that the archaeological requirement be cleared for the proposed development of the Woolwich Bio-en Inc. lands, Part Lot 89, G.C.T., Township of Woolwich.

2.0 Location and Description

The study area is a somewhat “L” shaped parcel of land located in the east Part of Lot 89, German Company Tract (G.C.T.), in the northeast end of the Settlement Area of Elmira, Township of Woolwich, Region of Waterloo, Ontario (Figure 1). The legal description is Part Lot 18, Registrars Compiled Plan 1301, and Part Lot 9, Registered Plan 58R-14363. It encompasses an area of approximately 20.3 acres (8.2 ha.).

As seen in Figure 3, the western property boundary of the study area runs along the field edge adjacent to a developed area north of Martin Lane. The northern boundary runs along the field edge and the eastern boundary runs along a fence line also at the field edge. The southern property boundary, at the southeast end, runs along the field edge adjacent to a former Canadian Pacific Railway line that has been converted into a recreational trail. It follows along the tree line of the trail for approximately a third of the length of the property. Then it makes a right-angle turn northward and then another right-angle turn westward and continues westward to join up with Martin Lane. At the area where Martin Lane meets the field there is an existing metal shed, which has been used for boy scout meetings in the past. The metal shed is of modern construction (Plate 3), and will be demolished when construction on the site commences. The study area currently has access from Martin Lane (Figure 3) which meets up with Arthur Street to the west (Figure 1).

The study area is situated in an area of rolling topography. There is a large knoll dominating the west-central portion of the study area. The land slopes down on all sides from this high knoll. There is an intermittent stream passing approximately 55 metres north of the northeast corner of the study area (Figure 4). This stream drains into Canagagigue Creek to the southeast. The northwest corner of the study area is approximately 300 metres from Canagagigue Creek to the northwest (Figures 1 & 2). The study area lands have been in agricultural use for many years. The wheat crop was harvested in August and the field was fully ploughed in the middle of September 2009. The ploughed field has been well weathered with numerous rainfalls, providing excellent conditions for the archaeological field survey. The study area also contains a disturbed area along the Martin Lane access route and in front of the existing metal shed located at the eastern terminus of Martin Lane. There is another disturbed area at the western end of the field where a hole was excavated (Plates 1, 2, 3 & 4) (Figure 3).

The physiography of the area was formed through glacial deposition and post glacial erosion. Practically all of the soil materials in the region of the study area are thought to have been deposited during the last period of glaciation, known as the Wisconsin Glaciation. The underlying bedrock is of the Salina Formation composed of buff to brown dolomite and limestone; gray dolomite shale; anhydrite, gypsum and salt (Presant and Wicklund 1971).

There are two soil types found within the study area, Guelph Loam and Woolwich Loam. Guelph Loam is the predominant soil type. It is located throughout most of the property. It is described as a loam soil with gently sloping topography and good drainage. Woolwich Loam is found in the southeast corner of the property. It is described as silt loam over loam with very gently sloping topography and good drainage. The majority of the loam soils within the study area are from the soil series identified as medium textured soils formed on till deposits. The general topography of the study area varies from level to very steeply sloping (Presant and Wicklund 1971).

The original forest cover consisted of pines and hardwoods such as maple, beech, ironwood, wild cherry and red oak. Only about ten percent of the original forest cover remains in the region (Chapman and Putnam 1966). Due to activities such as cultivation, grazing, use of wood for firewood and construction timber, the forests in the region were reduced to smaller woodlots of primarily softwoods.

3.0 Aboriginal Chronology of Southern Ontario

Native peoples have inhabited southern Ontario for approximately 11,000 years. Evidence of the occupation of cultural groups from different periods spanning 11,000 years has been located in Waterloo Region. The following is a general description of these time periods.

The purpose of this archaeological assessment was to locate sites from the following prehistoric time periods as well as from the historic Euro-Canadian Period. Currently there are 5 registered archaeological sites within a 5 km radius of the study area. All of the sites are of native origin, dating from the Early Archaic Period through to the Woodland Period. These sites are listed in Table 1.

3.1 Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 9000 - 7000 B.C.)

The people of the Paleo-Indian period travelled in small groups hunting big game

animals. These nomadic hunters mainly followed the seasonal migrations of caribou herds. They also hunted other Pleistocene big game animals such as mastodon, moose and elk. Their technology included the manufacture of flaked stone tools, most notably fluted projectile points.

3.2 Archaic Period (ca. 7000 - 1000 B.C.)

The Archaic Period is divided into three phases, the Early Archaic (7000-6000 B.C.), the Middle Archaic (6000-3000 B.C.) and the Late Archaic (3000-1000 B.C.). Populations increased throughout the Archaic Period. It is characterized by nomadic groups of hunter-gatherers. They hunted moose, deer, small game, fish and fowl. They gathered plant foods such as grains, nuts and berries. They made cyclical rounds moving inland in small groups to hunt forest mammals in the winter, and forming larger fishing and gathering groups in the summer months. Ground and polished stone tools make their first appearance in the Archaic Period.

3.3 Early Woodland Period (ca. 1000 - 500 B.C.)

The subsistence activities of the Early Woodland Period differ little from the Archaic Period. It is marked by the introduction of pottery into Ontario. An interest in mortuary ceremonialism is evident in the inclusion of often exotic grave goods in Early Woodland cemeteries.

3.4 Middle Woodland Period (ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 1000)

During this time period the population continued to grow as did interest in mortuary ceremonialism. The significant change in the Middle Woodland is the introduction of corn agriculture.

3.5 Late Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 1000 - A.D. 1650)

This period is characterized by the transition to a sedentary lifestyle including the establishment of villages and the practise of agriculture. Corn, beans and squash were grown. Large palisaded villages were constructed implying the need for defence as tribal differentiation and warfare became characteristic.

By the 17th century village chiefs had united into powerful tribal confederacies. Intertribal warfare with the Five Nations Iroquois of New York State, and the influx of European settlers, resulted in the defeat and dispersal of the three Ontario Iroquoian confederacies, the Huron, the Petun and the Neutral.

The only remaining confederacy, the Five Nations Iroquois, absorbed the Tuscarora and became the Six Nations Iroquois. The continuing influx of European settlers led to an ever increasing demand for land for farms and settlements. As a result the remaining native peoples, their numbers significantly diminished, were placed on reserves designated by the new European powers.

4.0 Historical Research

The first settlers of Waterloo Region were predominantly German, Scottish and English immigrants. In the early 1800s small villages began to form at the intersections of wagon tracks or where water resources such as rivers or creeks made it possible to construct grist or saw mills. These villages provided services for area farmers and markets for their products (Janusas 1988). The majority of the early settlers in the Elmira area were Mennonites of German descent. When they first arrived from Germany in the early 1700s, they settled in the United States in the State of Pennsylvania. Following the outbreak of the American Revolution many migrated to Canada and came to this area around 1799. Their descendants have become known as the Pennsylvania Dutch (Parsell & Co. 1881-1887).

The Elmira area is contained in Block Three of the land granted to the Six Nations Iroquois by the British Government in October of 1784, at the close of the American Revolution. Joseph Brant, a Mohawk war chief, was granted power of attorney by the Six Nations Iroquois chiefs, to sell or lease portions of the reserve to white immigrants (Johnston 1964). Block Three was sold to William Wallace, a Niagara man. In 1807 Wallace sold the land to Augustus Jones and John and Paul Erb who proceeded to divide it into parcels under the German Company Tract (Boshart 1965), (Parsell & Co. 1881-1887). The parcels of land were then available for sale or lease to individual settlers. At that time pioneers paid \$3.00 per acre for the land (Boshart 1965).

The settlement of the Township of Woolwich commenced in 1810 with a squatter named Thomas Smith. George Eby arrived in 1813, followed by David Cress and a number of additional settlers a couple of years later. The first mill in the township was established about 30 years later in Conestogo (Parsell & Co. 1881-1887).

Elmira was first settled by Edward and John Bristow who built the first house around 1840. They were followed by a number of other settlers including George Streeter and Thomas Walker (Figure 2), before the influx of German Mennonite settlers in 1850 (Parsell & Co. 1881-1887). The name Elmira was given to the settlement in 1853. It was incorporated as a village in 1886 and later incorporated as a town in 1923 (Van Dorp 1962).

The Tremaine 1861 historical atlas map shows the study area as belonging to Charles Klinck. He owned a rectangular parcel of land with a house/farmstead located near Arthur Street, west of the study area. There were no buildings depicted in the location of the study area at that time (Figure 2). Similarly, the Parsell & Co. 1881-1887 map does not show any buildings located within the study area in 1881-1887. Evidence indicates that the house/farmstead belonging to Charles Klinck fronted onto Arthur Street and the study area lands were the associated farm fields. The study area lands continue to be in agricultural use today. Therefore evidence indicates that the study area has been in agricultural use for well over a hundred years.

5.0 Testing Strategy

The historical/archival research indicated that the original block of land containing the study area was settled around the mid 1800s. In 1861 there was a house/farmstead located at the front of this original block of land to the west of the study area (Tremaine 1861). The study area was located at the back of the farm property and would have been used for agricultural purposes as it continues to be today. The study area is set well back from the historical road allowance (Arthur Street) and is also at a distance from the location of the original house/farmstead. The distance from the road allowance and house/farmstead were factors used in determining the historic archaeological potential of the property. Based on this background research, the study area was determined to be of low to moderate archaeological potential for the recovery of historic cultural remains.

Information gained from the Archaeological Sites Data Bank indicated that there were 5 registered prehistoric archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area. They were all located near small creeks or on a height of land overlooking a creek or low wet area. The study area is situated in an area of rolling topography. The nearest water source, an intermittent stream, is located 55 metres north of the northeast corner of the study area. The northwest corner of the study area is approximately 300 metres from Canagagigue Creek to the northwest. Based on these factors it was determined that the study area was of moderate to high archaeological potential for the recovery of prehistoric aboriginal remains. The rolling topography provides a height of land near a water source. These attributes appear to be the main factors in attracting hunting activities/camp site use in this area.

Therefore the entire property was determined to be of significant archaeological potential for the recovery of historic and prehistoric cultural remains. The ploughed fields were surveyed at 5 metre intervals and the unploughed area was shovel test-pitted at 5

metre intervals in attempts to discover evidence of prehistoric or historic archaeological remains.

6.0 Field Work

An archaeological field survey of the study area was conducted on October 12, 14 and 19, 2009 by Elizabeth Alder of Alder Heritage Assessments in Waterloo.

Survey conditions were excellent. Temperatures varied from 7 to 14 degrees Celsius with mostly clear sunny skies with occasional cloud. The study area had been planted in wheat. The wheat was harvested and the field was ploughed in the middle of September, 2009. It weathered through numerous rainfalls prior to undertaking the field survey. The ploughed fields displayed 100 percent visibility (Plates 1 & 2). A small area of the field around the metal shed, was unploughed and was therefore shovel test-pitted (Plate 3) (Figure 3). A large hole had been dug some time ago at the western end of the ploughed field. It measures approximately 45 metres N/S and 38 metres E/W (Plate 4). There was also a disturbed area that was not tested that included Martin Lane and the gravel parking area in front of the metal shed at the eastern terminus of Martin Lane. These areas had been deeply disturbed and filled in with compacted gravel (Figure 3).

The field survey entailed 3 days of pedestrian transects and shovel test-pitting. Based on the evaluation of the study area as having significant archaeological potential, the property was surveyed at 5 metre intervals.

The ploughed fields were systematically walked at 5 metre intervals. Additional transects were walked across the top of the high knoll and at the northeast end of the field closest to the intermittent stream. These additional transects were undertaken to provide a more complete coverage of these high potential areas (Figures 3 & 4). No cultural remains were discovered during the pedestrian transect survey.

The small unploughed area around the metal shed was systematically test-pitted at 5 metre intervals (Figure 3). Test pits were excavated into the first 5 cm. of subsoil and the topsoil was screened through 6 mm mesh. All test pits were back filled. The depth of topsoil varied from 32 cm to 36 cm. The top soil in this area was very gravelly and was probably disturbed by the building of the metal shed and subsequent landscaping activities. No cultural remains were discovered during the test-pit survey.

There is a disturbed area at the western end of the ploughed field measuring approximately 45 metres N/S and 38 metres E/W (Figure 3). Heavy machinery was used to dig a hole and pile the soil up around it. The exposed subsoil at the bottom of the hole was

walked at 2 metre intervals, and the sides of the excavation were visually inspected. However, no evidence of cultural remains were discovered (Plate 4).

All field work was conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Culture Technical Guidelines. This survey technique was used in attempts to discover evidence of prehistoric or historic archaeological remains. However no archaeological remains were encountered during the field survey.

7.0 Results

The historical/archival research produced no evidence to suggest the presence of any historical archaeological sites within the study area. A thorough field survey similarly revealed no evidence of historical remains. Findings suggest that the study area has been in agricultural use since the early settlement of the area (Figure 2).

Background research determined the study area to be of significant potential for the location of prehistoric archaeological sites. However a thorough field survey produced no evidence of aboriginal cultural remains.

No evidence of significant prehistoric or historic archaeological sites was discovered within the study area. Therefore it has been determined that the study area is of no further archaeological interest.

8.0 Recommendations

- 1) Based on the findings of the background research and the field survey, the study area has been determined to be of no further archaeological concern. Therefore it is recommended that the archaeological condition placed on the study area be cleared.
- 2) However, should deeply buried archaeological remains be found on the property during construction activities, the Ministry of Culture should be notified immediately, (519) 675-7742. The proponent must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licenced archaeologist to carry out archaeological field work, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- 3) In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact the police or coroner, and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government Services, (416) 326-8392.

9.0 References Cited

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TABLE 1

**Registered Archaeological Sites within a 5 Km. Radius
of the Study Area**

<i>Borden Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Cultural Affiliation</i>	<i>Site Type</i>
AjHd-1	Martin (Leander)	Middle to Late Archaic	Camp Site
AjHd-24	Tri-Sus	Early Woodland (Princess Point)	Undetermined
AjHd-32	Reist	Undetermined Prehistoric	Find Spot
AjHd-33	Emmanuel	Early Archaic	Find Spot
AjHd-35	Peter M. Martin	Undetermined Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter

Information from the Ministry of Culture Archaeological Sites Data Bank

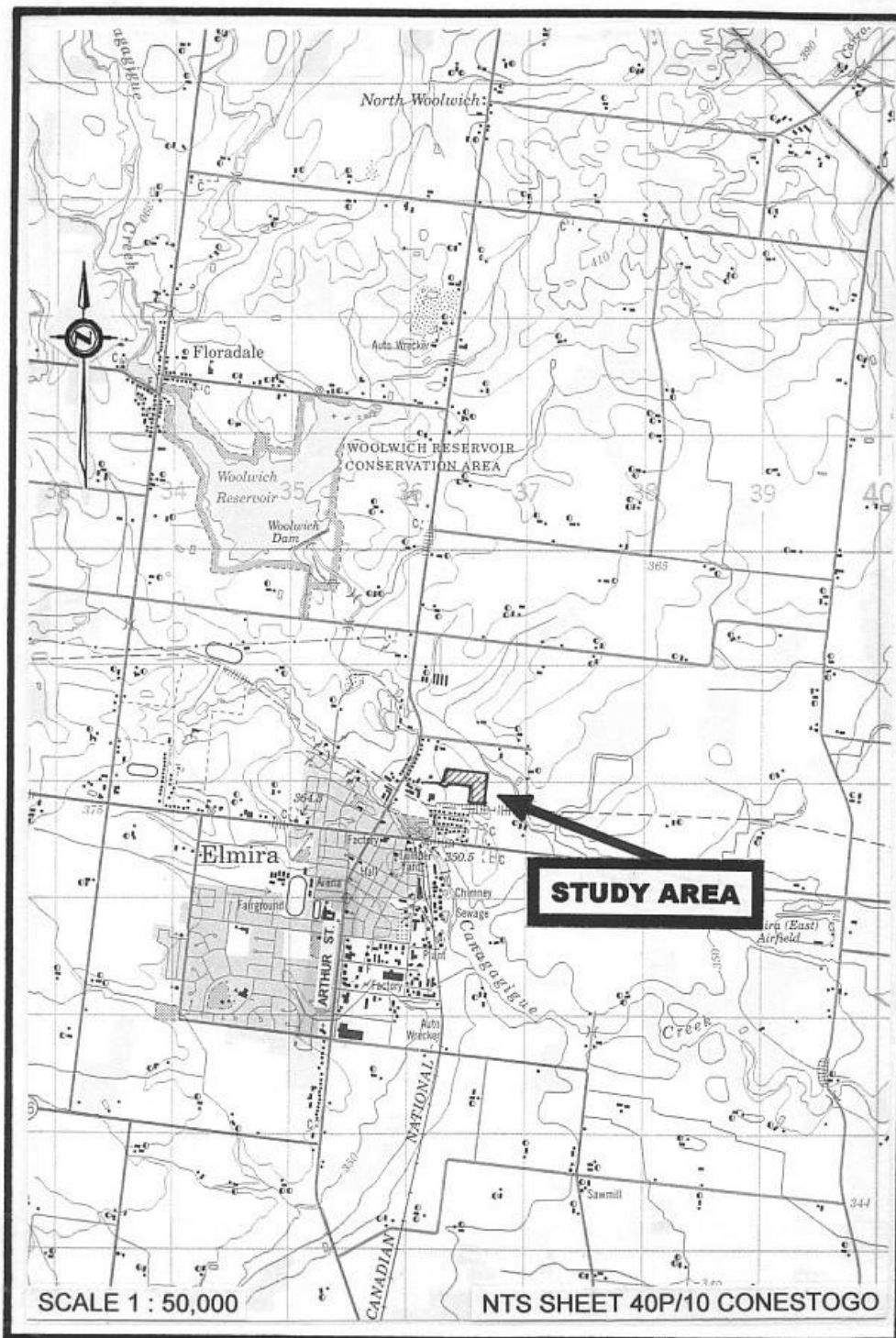


Figure 1 Approximate Location of Study Area

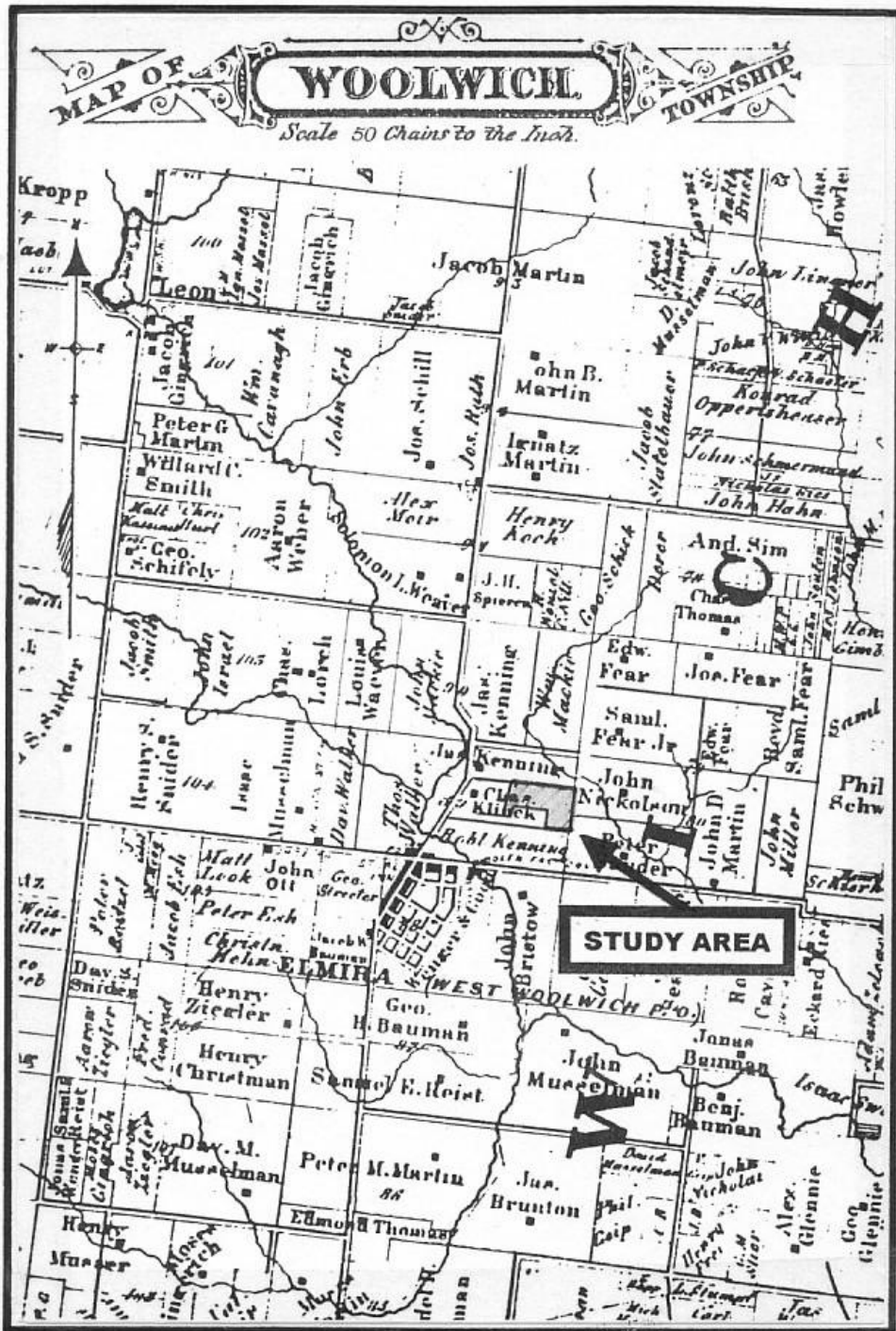


Figure 2 Historical Atlas Map Segment Showing Approximate Location of Study Area (Tremaine 1861 Atlas)



Figure 3 Township of Woolwich GIS Map Showing Field Conditions in Study Area



SKC-1
 sheet no.:
 scale: 1:2000
 date: OCT. 20, 2009
 job no.: 2008-039-10
 CAD file: 2007-039-10

THE WALTEREDY PARTNERSHIP
 546 BIRCH AVE. W. KITCHENER, ONTARIO N2M 5E3
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project: Woolwich Bio-en Inc.
 site: Elmira, Ont.
 title: AREA PLAN

The contractor shall check and verify all dimensions and report any errors or omissions to the consultant before commencing or proceeding with any work.
 Do not scale this drawing.
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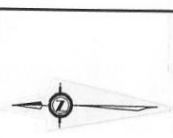


Figure 4 Site Plan Showing Proposed Woolwich Bio-en Inc. Development



Plate 1 **View of Field Conditions During Survey: Showing Ploughed Field** *(taken from crest of high knoll facing west)*



Plate 2 **View of Field Conditions During Survey: Showing Ploughed Field** *(taken from eastern end of field facing west toward high knoll)*



Plate 3 View of Field Conditions During Survey: Showing Metal Shed and Part of Unploughed Area Around It *(taken from south of shed facing north)*



Plate 4 View of Field Conditions During Survey: Showing Disturbed Area "Hole" *(taken from south end of disturbed area facing north)*

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CULTURE CLEARANCE LETTER

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June 22, 2010

Mr. Chuck Martin
4 Arthur Street North
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N3B 3A2

RE: Woolwich Bio-en Inc., Part Lot 89, G.C.T., Township of Woolwich, Region of Waterloo, OPA Registration No. FIT-DY09D, OPA Reference No. FIT-F0MH1Z7, MTC File No. 30EA008, PIF # P082-007-2009

Dear Proponent:

This letter constitutes the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's written comments as required by s. 22(3)(a) of O. Reg. 359/09 under the *Environmental Protection Act* regarding archaeological assessments undertaken for the above project.

Based on the information contained in the report you have submitted for this project, the Ministry believes the archaeological assessment complies with the *Ontario Heritage Act's* licensing requirements, including the licence terms and conditions and the Ministry's 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines. Please note that the Ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of the Report.*

The Report recommends the following:

- 1) Based on the findings of the background research and the field survey, the study area has been determined to be of no further archaeological concern. Therefore, it is recommended that the archaeological condition placed on the study area be cleared.
- 2) However, should deeply buried archaeological remains be found on the property during construction activities, the Ministry of Culture should be notified immediately, (519) 675-7742 [now (519) 675-6898]. The proponent must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed archaeologist to carry out archaeological field work, in compliance with sec.48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- 3) In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact the police or coroner, and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government Services, (416) 326-8392.

The Ministry is satisfied with these recommendations.

This letter does not waive any requirements which you may have under the Ontario *Heritage Act*. A separate letter addressing archaeological licensing obligations under the Act will be sent to the archaeologist who completed the assessment and will be copied to you.

This letter does not constitute approval of the renewable energy project. Approvals of the project may be required under other statutes and regulations. It is your responsibility to obtain any necessary approvals or licences.

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

Shari Prowse
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Ms. Elizabeth Alder, Alder Heritage Assessments

*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 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 is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CULTURE CONCERNING
REPORT

No correspondence regarding report contents received.