

Appendix C. Supportive Studies

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan (Lot 12, Concession 1 ED, Lot 11, Lot 12, Lot 14, Concession 2 ED, Lot 12, Concession 2 WD, Wellesley Geographical Township, County of Waterloo) Regional Municipality of Waterloo

Original Report

Prepared for:

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Jacobs, on behalf of the Region of Waterloo, to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan project. This project involves improving services to the existing water and wastewater services to plan for population growth, climate change, and improve overall efficiency.

The Stage 1 Project Area includes three options for a proposed elevated tank (Elevated Tank Alternative 1, Elevated Tank Alternative 3¹, Elevated Tank Alternative 4), the expansion of the existing Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), linear upgrades to increase the capacity of existing sanitary pipes, and twinning the existing trunk sewer pipes within the town of Wellesley.

The Stage 1 background research determined six previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Project Area. Two of these sites, AiHe-39 and AiHe-42, are located within 50 metres of the Project Area and have been cleared of further archaeological concern (96-019, 97-017, 98-014). The property inspection determined that Alternative 3, Alternative 4 and the WWTP exhibit archaeological potential and will require further archaeological assessment.

The following recommendations are made:

- 1) Parts of the Project Area exhibit archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit and pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate. Stage 2 is required prior to any proposed construction activities on these lands;
- 2) The remainder of the Project Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance, slopes in excess of 20 degrees, or being previously assessed (96-019, 97-017, 98-014/ P017-0706-

¹ Elevated Tank Alternative 3 was removed from consideration during the report review period.



2019/ P389-0584-2021). These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,

- 3) Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Project Area, further archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.



Project Personnel

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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Jacobs, on behalf of the Region of Waterloo, to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan project. This project involves improving services to the existing water and wastewater services to plan for population growth, climate change, and improve overall efficiency.

The Stage 1 Project Area includes three options for a proposed elevated tank (Elevated Tank Alternative 1, Elevated Tank Alternative 3, Elevated Tank Alternative 4), the expansion of the existing Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), linear upgrades to increase the capacity of existing sanitary pipes, and twinning the existing trunk sewer pipes within the town of Wellesley (Figure 1).

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990, as amended in 2024) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G), administered by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM 2011).

1.1 Development Context

All work has been undertaken as required by the *Environmental Assessment Act*, RSO (Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O. c. E.18, 1990 as amended 2024) and regulations made under the Act, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. This project is being conducted in accordance with the *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* process (Municipal Engineers Association, 2023).

Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment and property inspection was granted by Jacobs on December 1, 2022.



1.1.1 Treaties and Traditional Territories

The Project Area is within the Huron Tract Purchase (Treaty 29). The area is the traditional territory of Walpole Island First Nation, Chippewas of the Thames First Nation, Aamjiwnaang First Nation, Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation, Caldwell First Nation, the Oneida Nation of the Thames and the Chippewas of the Thames First Nation.

On October 16, 1818, John Askin, met at Amherstburg with various Anishinaabeg Chiefs who agreed to sell land south of Lake Huron. A provisional agreement was signed by the Chiefs of the Chenail Ecarte, St. Clair River, and Ausable River on March 30, 1819. The final agreement, Treaty #29, was not signed until 8 years later, on July 10, 1827.

The Huron Tract comprises 2,200,000 acres (890,308 hectares) of acres of land south of Lake Huron up to the Nine Mile River and bordering, to the south and east, the land ceded in Treaties #7, #21, #6, and #3. It includes most of the drainage of the St. Clair River and the present communities of Stratford and Sarnia.

The Indigenous leaders retained land for the use of their communities below the St. Clair River rapids, at Sombra Township, at Kettle Point, and at the Ausable River. The signatory bands agreed on an annual payment of £1,100 to be distributed equally between the 460 persons inhabiting the tract in 1825.

The signees on the British side included Superintendent of Indian Affairs George Ironside, Captain Joseph de la Hay and Lieutenant William Taylor of the 70th regiment, Lieutenant H.D.C. Douglas, and M.P. Bailey.

The signees on the side of the Anishinaabeg included Wawanosh, Osawip, Shashawinibisie, Pukinince, Negig, Cheebican, Mukatuokijigo, Mshinikaibik, Animikince, Peetawtick, Shawanipinissie, Saganash, Annotowin, Pinessiwagum, Shaiowkima, Chekateyan, Mokeetchewan, and Quaikeegon (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016; Surtees, 1984, pp. 80–85).



1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Current archaeological evidence indicates humans were present in southern Ontario approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.) (Ferris, 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 B.P., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards & Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest archaeological evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is interpreted by archaeologists to be indicative of increased social organization and the investment of labour into social infrastructure (Brown, 1995, p. 13; Ellis et al., 1990, 2009).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 155, 164). By 1,500 B.P. there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 B.P. – it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the



same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch & Williamson, 2013, pp. 13–15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabek ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers, 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), larger settlement sites focused on horticulture begin to dominate the archaeological record. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson, 1990, p. 317). By 1300-1450 C.E., archaeological research focusing on these horticultural societies note that this episodic community dispersal was no longer practised and these populations now occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al., 1990, p. 343). By the mid-sixteenth century these small villages had coalesced into larger communities (Birch et al., 2021). Through this process, the socio-political organization of these First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. Other First Nation communities continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest available resources across landscapes they returned to seasonally/annually.

By 1600 C.E., the Confederation of Nations were encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries in Simcoe County. Samuel de Champlain in 1615 reported that a group of Iroquoian-speaking people situated between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat were at peace and remained “la nation neutre”. Like the Huron-Wendat, Petun, and Haudenosaunee, the Neutral or Attawandaron people were settled village agriculturalists.

By the 1640s, devastating epidemics and the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee² and the Attawandaron and the Huron-Wendat (and their

² The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related



Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to their dispersal from southern Ontario. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabe Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabe Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations. Peace was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Haudenosaunee delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabe Nations. This agreement between the Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabe nations is referred to as the Dish with One Spoon.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario in the early nineteenth century. The Crown acknowledged the Mississaugas of the Credit as the owners of the lands between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

Historically, the Project Area is in the Geographical Wellesley Township, in the County of Waterloo, in Lot 12 of Concession 1 Eastern Division, Lot 11, Lot 12, and Lot 14 of Concession 2 Eastern Division and, Lot 12, Concession 2 of the Western Division.

The S & G stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries are considered to have archaeological potential. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or

Iroquoian-speaking nations - the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.



designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those that are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be located in proximity to water. The development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006). Early European settlements occupied similar locations as Indigenous settlements as they were generally accessible by trail or water routes and would have been in locations with good soil and suitable topography to ensure adequate drainage.

Throughout the period of initial European settlement, Indigenous groups continued to fish, gather, and hunt within their traditional and treaty territories, albeit often with legal and informal restrictions imposed by colonial authorities and settlers. In many cases, Indigenous peoples acted as guides and teachers, passing on their traditional knowledge to settlers, allowing them to sustain themselves in their new homes. Indigenous peoples entered into economic arrangements and partnerships, and often inter-married with settlers. However, pervasive and systemic oppression and marginalization of Indigenous peoples also characterized Euro-Canadian colonization, with thousands being displaced from their lands, denied access to traditional and treaty hunting, fishing, and



collecting grounds, and forced to assimilate with Euro-Canadian culture through mandatory attendance at Day and Residential Schools (Ray, 2005; Rogers & Smith, 1994).

1.2.2.1. Village of Wellesley

Germans John Schmidt and Christian Burgher were the first to clear land and settle the area that would become the Village of Wellesley. Three years after the township survey in 1842, James Ferris and a team of oxen built the first dam in the village. It was John Smith (Schmidt), however, who developed the dam site, and the village was named Smithville (Schmidtville) in his honour. The Smiths were important members of the community, John's brothers Louis and Peter went on to establish the Royal Hotel (1856) and the Albion Hotel (Stewart et al., 1983).

The village changed its name to Wellesley in 1846 when the first post office was established to avoid confusion with another Smithville. The first Postmaster was William Brown. The first school, a log building, was also built in 1846 but it was destroyed by fire and replaced by a stone structure in 1859. The two-storey brick school building which remains today was built in 1889 (Stewart et al., 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.).

The village was laid out by the Doering Brothers, Christopher and Henry, from 1855 to 1856 during which time they also established a sawmill and a flour mill which is extant today. The title of "Builder of Wellesley", though, is given to John George Reiner, who built 32 buildings in the village shortly after his arrival in 1866. Reiner also purchased the Doering flour mill, built another sawmill as well as a stave and heading plant and the first part of the general store (Stewart et al., 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.).

The mid-1800s were a time of great development in the Village of Wellesley and by the 1870s it had become an important commercial and industrial centre boasting a sawmill, grist mill, tannery, foundry, wagon shop, woolen mill, cider mill, harness shop, prize-winning carriage works, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, butchers, and rope and agricultural implement factories. Parsell's Atlas from 1881 also lists flax mills and calls the Wellesley Bell Factory, a part of the large Knechtel and Schaub Foundry, unsurpassed in Canada (Parsell & Co., 1881). At



its height in 1890, the population of Wellesley reached 800 (Stewart et al., 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.).

By the early 1900s, the need for better transport became dire as the lack of a railroad meant anything produced in the village could only be transported out by horse-drawn carriages and sleighs over country roads, and though a railroad connection was promised, it never materialized. As manufacturing centres began to emerge in nearby towns and cities with railroad connections, Wellesley's importance as an industrial hub waned and development slowed (Stewart et al., 1983). The Village of Wellesley was amalgamated with the Township of Wellesley in 1973 (Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.).

1.2.2.2. The Queen's Bush

The Township of Wellesley was part of a large tract of land called the Queen's Bush which stretched from Georgian Bay to Lake Huron. The Queen's Bush was a Clergy Reserve, or an area set aside to support the Protestant Church through land sales. The general practice for creating a Clergy Reserve was to set aside every seventh lot for the church, but in the case of The Queen's Bush, all the land west of Waterloo and Woolwich Townships were set aside to cover the loss of church lands in land grants made to the Six Nations of the Grand River. Clergy Reserves were a controversial topic at the time and were a contributing factor to the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837. The practice was completely abolished in 1840 and in 1850, the Queen's Bush began to be surveyed and divided into townships (Martin, 2020; Stewart et al., 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.).

The earliest settlers to the Queen's Bush were squatters who arrived in the 1820s, well before the land was surveyed. Most of these early Black settlers were people fleeing enslavement in the United States as well as free Black people from the northern states. It is estimated that more than 1500 Black people lived in the Queen's Bush, most in what is now the northeastern section of Wellesley Township and the southeastern corner of Peel Township. Many of these people settled in the Queen's Bush Settlement, now named Glen Allan, which is a part of Peel Township. Black settlements in Wellesley Township include Wallenstein and Hawkesvilles (Brown-Kubisch, 2004; Martin, 2020).



1.2.3 Map Review

The 1861 *Tremaine's Map of Waterloo County*, the 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo* and topographic maps from 1927 and 1972 (Figure 2 to Figure 5) were examined to determine the presence of historic features within the Project Area during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Tremaine, 1861; Parsell & Co., 1881; Department of National Defence, 1927; Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1972).

It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases. For instance, they were often financed by subscription limiting the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. The use of historical map sources to reconstruct or predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally begins by using common reference points between the various sources. The historical maps are geo-referenced to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on a modern map. The results of this exercise can often be imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources.

As illustrated on the 1861 historical map (Figure 2), the WWTP is situated between two arms of the Nith River, and Elevated Tank Alternatives 1, 3 and 4 are each situated within large, rural, land parcels. The map shows Hutchinson Road and Queen's Bush Road located within and adjacent to Elevated Tank Alternative 1 respectively, it illustrates a sawmill adjacent to Elevated Tank Alternative 3 and shows Greenwood Hill Road passing through Elevated Tank Alternative 4.

Based on the 1881 historic map (Figure 3), Elevated Tank Alternative 3 is situated within the blocked-out limit of Wellesley Village. The map also illustrates a built structure within Elevated Tank Alternative 4, located east of Greenwood Hill Road.



The 1927 historic map (Figure 4) provides a more detailed view of the planned streets and structures within the Wellesley Township. Elevated Tank Alternative 3 is located south of Queen's Bush Road and east of Molesworth Street. There are no built structures within either Elevated Tank Alternative 1 or Elevated Tank Alternative 3, nor are there any within the future WWTP. Within Elevated Tank Alternative 4, the aforementioned structure that was first illustrated on the 1881 map remains. Additionally, the 1927 map shows a bridge and a tributary within the southwest part of Elevated Tank Alternative 4 that were not illustrated on previous maps.

The 1972 map (Figure 5) shows no change within Elevated Tank Alternative 1 and the WWTP site. A large park and a community centre are shown within the proposed Elevated Tank Alternative 3 location. The bridge structure previously mapped in Elevated Tank Alternative 4 is no longer illustrated, and the previously identified tributary is now labelled a ditch.

1.2.4 Aerial and Orthoimagery Review

Figure 6 shows historical aerial imagery from 1954 (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954). There are no structures within Elevated Tank Alternative 1 and the WWTP site. The channelized ditch stemming from a tributary is shown along the southern limit of Elevated Tank Alternative 4 and Brown Street cuts through the north end of Elevated Tank Alternative 3. South of Brown Street there is a large structure surrounded by a field. The linear, channelized, nature of Firella Creek and its tributaries are visible in this image.

A review of available Google satellite imagery between 1930 and 2024 shows the following significant land alterations within the Project Area:

- The 1930 aerial (Image 38) shows the large building near the centre of Elevated Tank Alternative 3 as well as dense suburban row housing along the western and northern sides of this section. The channelized Firella Creek is visible within Elevated Tank Alternative 3, south of the houses. This image also shows several farmstead structures situated along the east side of Elevated Tank Alternative 4.



- The 2006 image shows land grading within Elevated Tank Alternative 1, as well as the construction of a community centre and sports fields within Elevated Tank Alternative 3 (Image 39). Additionally, the WWTP plant has now been developed north of the Nigh River. Within Elevated Tank Alternative 4, the farmstead compound has expanded east of Greenwood Hill Road and, a residence is visible west of Greenwood Hill Road. The Schweitzer Crescent and Ferris Drive neighbourhood is under construction along the northern sanitary lines.
- The 2013 and 2024 images show active grading and construction west of Hutchinson Road within the proposed Elevated Tank Alternative 1 limits (Image 40, Image 41).

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the Project Area, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions. Three sources of information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research: the site record forms for registered sites available online from the MCM through “Ontario’s Past Portal”; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

1.3.1 Geography

In addition to the known archaeological sites, the state of the natural environment is a helpful indicator of archaeological potential. Accordingly, a description of the physiography and soils are briefly discussed for the Project Area.

The S & G stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible



shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Ontario since 5,000 B.P. (Karrow & Warner, 1990), proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food, medicinal plants, migratory routes, and spawning areas are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (S & G, Section 1.3.1).

1.3.1.1. Physiography

The Project Area is located within the till plains and spillway physiographic landforms of the Stratford Till Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). The Stratford Till Plain region consists of a large area of ground moraine, interrupted by terminal moraines. The region is characterized by a knoll-and-sag relief. Soils in the region fairly uniformly consists of calcareous silty clay and were deposited from varved clays of the Lake Huron basin by the Huron ice lobe of the Laurentide glacier. The stoniness of the region varies. The region is located within the Lake Huron snow-belt, and is one of the most fertile regions in the province (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp. 133, 134)



1.3.1.2. Surficial Geology

Figure 7 shows the surficial geology of the Project Area:

- Elevated Tank Alternative 1 is underlain by sandy deposits, ice contact stratified deposits and stone poor, carbonated derived silty to sandy till
- Elevated Tank Alternative 3 is underlain by ice contact stratified deposits, glaciolacustrine derived silty to clayey till, and gravelly deposits
- Elevated Tank Alternative 4 is underlain by glaciolacustrine derived silty to clayey till
- The WWTP straddles gravelly deposits and modern alluvial deposits (Ontario Geological Survey, 2003).

1.3.1.3. Soil Types and Drainage

Soil drainage is illustrated in Figure 8. Soil types within the Project Area include:

- Waterloo, a fine sandy loam with good drainage
- Bookton, a sandy loam with good drainage
- Wellesley, a sandy loam with imperfect drainage
- Huron, a clay loam with good drainage
- St. Clements, a silt loam with good drainage
- Hespeler, a sandy loam with good drainage and,
- Martin sand and gravel, which has variable drainage (Soil Research Institute, 1971).

1.3.1.4. Water Sources

A tributary of Firella Creek is within Elevated Tank Alternative 3 of the Project Area and the Nith River is approximately 15 metres south of the WWTP. Firella Creek is a small Subwatershed within the upper Nith Basin.

The Nith River was an important transportation route and resource extraction area for generations of Indigenous people, providing a navigable waterway from present-day Brantford to Lake Erie via the Grand River. The Nith River is a part of the Grand River watershed which is the largest watershed in southern Ontario at



6,800 square kilometres. The Grand River and its major tributaries were designated as Canadian Heritage Rivers in 1994 (Canadian Heritage Rivers System 2016).

1.3.2 Previously Registered Archaeological Sites

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west, and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Project Area under review is located in Borden block *AiHe*.

According to the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, six previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Project Area, two of which, *AiHe-39* and *AiHe-42*, are located within 50 metres of the sanitary line along Nithbank Road (MCM 2024). A summary of sites is provided below in Table 1. The sites within 50 metres of the Project Area are highlighted in italics.

Table 1: Registered Sites within One Kilometre of the Project Area

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site type	Researcher
AiHe-32	Jantizi 1	Unknown	Artifacts observed	Unknown, 1974
<i>AiHe-39</i>		<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>ASI, 1999</i>
AiHe-40		Early Paleo	Findspot	ASI, 2004



Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site type	Researcher
AiHe-41		Indigenous	Scatter	ASI, 2004
<i>AiHe-42</i>		<i>Late Archaic</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>ASI, 1996</i>
AiHe-43	Lichti	Post-Contact	Homestead	ASI, 1996

1.3.2.1 Registered Sites within 50 Metres

AiHe-39 and AiHe-42 are within 50 metres of the Project Area. AiHe-39 is located along Nithbank Road adjacent to the sanitary pipes being assessed in this report. AiHe-42 is located 38 metres south of the same sanitary pipes and is located on Village Road. AiHe-39 and AiHe-42 were identified as Indigenous findspots that have been cleared of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) after fieldwork. A summary of the previous assessment related to these finds is below.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

ASI reviewed previous archaeological assessments that detail fieldwork within 50 metres of the Project Area. Only those specific archaeological assessments of direct relevance to the present undertaking have been included here:

- (ASI, 1998) *Stage 1/2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Village Estates Proposed Subdivisions 30T-95017 and 30T-96002*. Licences 96-019, 97-017, 98-014. ASI file 95BG-01.
 - The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in 1996, 1997 and 1998. It covered approximately 26.2 hectares and overlaps with the current Project Area along the sanitary pipes within Parkview Drive and Nithbank Road. Five archaeology sites were discovered during this project, AiHe-39, AiHe-40, AiHe-41, AiHe-42 and AiHe-43. None of the five sites retain any further CHVI. 85 percent of the land covered in this project was assessed by



means of pedestrian survey at five metre intervals. The remaining 15 percent of land was subject to judgemental test pit survey at 10 metre intervals as it was occupied by poorly drained woodlot. When areas of well draining soils were presented in the woodlot, they were tested by means of test pit survey at five metre intervals. All test pits were excavated to sterile subsoil and screened through six-millimetre mesh.

- (Detritus Consulting Ltd, 2020) *Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1-2), 1016, 1018, 1024 and 1030 Doering, Street, Wellesley, Part of Lot 13, Concession 1 EERN DIV and Part of Lot 12 Concession 1 EERN DIV, Geographic Township of Wellesley, Region of Waterloo. P017-0706-2019.*
 - The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in 2020 and partially overlaps with the Project Area along the trunk sewer line and the sanitary line east of Firella Creek. Part of the overlapping area was determined to be low potential. The area with high potential was subject to test pit survey at five metre intervals. No archaeological resources were identified, and no further archaeological assessments were recommended.
- (Detritus Consulting Ltd, 2022) *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Wellesley Recreation Centre. Part of Lot 14, Concession 2 Eastern Division, Geographic Township of Wellesley, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario. P389-0584-2021.*
 - The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in 2021 and covers the majority of land within Elevated Tank Alternative 1. It was tested by pedestrian survey at five metre intervals. Five isolated Indigenous pieces of lithic debitage were recorded. None of the flakes were diagnostic and therefore did not meet the criteria for site registration. These findspots do not retain CHVI and no additional archaeological assessments are required.



2.0 Property Inspection

2.1 Field Methods

A Stage 1 property inspection must adhere to the S & G, Section 1.2, Standards 1-6, which are discussed below. The entire property and its periphery must be inspected. The inspection may be either systematic or random. Coverage must be sufficient to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential. The inspection must be conducted when weather conditions permit good visibility of land features. Natural landforms and watercourses are to be confirmed if previously identified. Additional features such as elevated topography, relic water channels, glacial shorelines, well-drained soils within heavy soils and slightly elevated areas within low and wet areas should be identified and documented, if present. Features affecting assessment strategies should be identified and documented such as woodlots, bogs or other permanently wet areas, areas of steeper grade than indicated on topographic mapping, areas of overgrown vegetation, areas of heavy soil, and recent land disturbance such as grading, fill deposits and vegetation clearing. The inspection should also identify and document structures and built features that will affect assessment strategies, such as heritage structures or landscapes, cairns, monuments or plaques, and cemeteries.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment property inspection was conducted under the field direction of Elizabeth Matwey, (R392), on November 1, 2024, in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions and to evaluate and map archaeological potential of the Project Area. It was a systematic visual inspection from publicly accessible lands and public rights-of-way only and did not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources. Fieldwork was conducted when weather conditions were deemed clear with good visibility (partly cloudy with seasonal temperatures), per S & G Section 1.2., Standard 2. Field photography is presented in Section 7.1 (Image 1 to Image 37) and field observations are overlaid onto the existing conditions of the Project Area in Section 8.0 (Figure 9 to Figure 20).



2.2 Current Land Use and Field Conditions

Elevated Tank Alternative 1 is approximately 300 metres in diameter and overlaps with Hutchison Road in the western portion of its limits. The portion of this area located west of Hutchison Road has been commercially developed. Queen's Bush Road runs south of and is adjacent to Elevated Tank Alternative 1. Most of this part of the Project Area has been previously assessed.

Elevated Tank Alternative 3 is approximately 260 metres in diameter. The west side is adjacent to Molesworth Street, Brown Street runs east to west in the northern part of the Project Area and Catherine Street extends south into the Project Area, west of the parking lot. A channelized section of Firella Creek passes through the southwest part of Elevated Tank Alternative 3. This section of the Project Area contains a horse show pit, a large community centre and arena, a playground, three separate parking areas, a dog park, two baseball fields, and a soccer field. The development of sports fields typically includes grading, excavation for drainage improvements, and other terrain modifications that can vary in both the depth and severity of their associated ground disturbance. There is a steep, artificial slope leading down to the soccer field that has created a bowl like feature around the entire playing field. A naturally sloped area extends southwest of the parking area down to Firella Creek.

Elevated Tank Alternative 4 is approximately 260 metres in diameter and extends east and west of Greenwood Hill Road. This section contains agricultural fields, a pasture, a large garden, and an active farm. A long laneway lined with trees extends east of Greenwood Hill Road to agricultural buildings. On the west side of the road there are two residential houses, one of which has had a lot of landscaping and is lined with recently planted coniferous trees.

The WWTP is located south of Gerber Road and is situated on the upper surface of a terrace landform north of the Nith River. The plant is fenced in and contains multiple above ground structures, a parking lot and has grassy areas covering underground utilities. The northern part of this section contains an active agricultural field. Beyond the fence, on the east and west sides, there are narrow sections of tall grasses. Behind the WWTP is a sloped section leading down to the Nith River.



Existing belowground sanitary pipes line many of Wellesley's streets. Sanitation line emplacements cut through modern residential housing parcels in portions of the northern part of the Project Area, while south of Elevated Tank Alternative 3 they connect to the Trunk Sewer line. Trunk Sewer sections also run adjacent or parallel to Firella Creek.

3.0 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1, lists criteria that are indicative of archaeological potential. The Project Area meets the following criteria indicative of archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites within one kilometre (See Table 1);
- Water sources within 300 metres: primary, secondary, or past water source (Firella Creek, Nith River);
- Well-drained soils (Waterloo, Bookton, Huron, St. Clements, Hespeler);
- Early settlements within 100 metres (Wellesley);
- Early historic transportation routes within 100 metres (Hutchinson Road, Queen's Bush Road, Greenwood Hill Road, Queen's Bush Road, Molesworth Street)

According to the S & G, Section 1.4 Standard 1e, no areas within a property containing locations listed or designated by a municipality can be recommended for exemption from further assessment unless the area can be documented as disturbed. The Wellesley Township Heritage Designations (Wellesley Township, n.d.) register was consulted and no properties within the Project Area are Listed or Designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The property inspection determined that parts of the Project Area exhibit archaeological potential. These areas will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any construction activities or other proposed impacts. According to the S & G Section 2.1.1, pedestrian survey is required in actively or recently cultivated fields (Image 24, Image 27, Image 34; Figure 16, Figure 20: areas highlighted in orange within Elevated Tank Alternative 4 and the WWTP). According to the S & G Section 2.1.2, test pit survey is required on terrain where



ploughing is not viable, such as wooded areas, properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged, overgrown farmland with heavy brush or rocky pasture, and narrow linear corridors up to 10 metres wide (Image 7 to Image 9, Image 24 to Image 27; Figure 12, Figure 16, Figure 20: areas highlighted in green within Elevated Tank Alternative 3, Elevated Tank Alternative 4 and the WWTP).

Part of the Project Area has been previously assessed (96-019, 97-017, 98-014/ P017-0706-2019/ P389-0584-2021) and does not require further archaeological assessments (Figure 9: area highlighted in dark orange).

A combination of property inspection and assessment of topographic mapping (ESRI 2022) determined that lands within the Project Area are sloped in excess of 20 degrees. According to the S & G Section 2.1, these areas are defined as having low archaeological potential (Image 11, Image 12, Image 37; Figure 12, Figure 20: areas highlighted in pink). As such, these areas do not require further survey.

Part of the Project Area may have been subjected to deep soil disturbance events due to grading and the construction of recreational fields within Elevated Tank Alternative 3. According to the S & G Section 2.1.8, judgmental test pit survey at 10 metre intervals may be used to confirm soil profiles have been disturbed (Image 14, Image 15; Figure 12: areas highlighted in light green).

Part of the Project Area has been subjected to deep soil disturbance events due to road construction, commercial and residential development, the construction of recreational structures and other community amenities, river and ditch channelization, and the original construction of the WWTP along with associated sanitary pipe and trunk sewer line emplacements. According to the S & G Section 1.3.2 these areas do not retain archaeological potential (Image 1 to Image 6, Image 10 to Image 13, Image 16 to Image 24, Image 28 to Image 33, Image 35, Image 36; Figure 9 to Figure 20: areas highlighted in yellow) and do not require further survey.



3.1 Conclusions

The Stage 1 background research determined six previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Project Area. Two of these sites, AiHe-39 and AiHe-42, are located within 50 metres of the Project Area and have been cleared of further archaeological concern (96-019, 97-017, 98-014). The property inspection determined that Elevated Tank Alternative 3, Elevated Tank Alternative 4 and the WWTP exhibit archaeological potential and will require further archaeological assessment (Figure 12, Figure 16, Figure 20: areas highlighted in orange and green).

4.0 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made:

- 1) Parts of the Project Area exhibit archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit and pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate (Figure 12, Figure 16, Figure 20). Stage 2 is required prior to any proposed construction activities on these lands;
- 2) The remainder of the Project Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance, slopes in excess of 20 degrees, or being previously assessed (96-019, 97-017, 98-014/ P017-0706-2019/ P389-0584-2021). These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
- 3) Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Project Area, further archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the



consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Archaeology Programs Unit of the MCM should be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to MCM approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without MCM concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of MCM approval has been received.

5.0 Legislation Compliance Advice

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the MCM as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 2005, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the S & G that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation, and protection 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 MCM a letter will be issued by the MCM stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately



and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Public and Business Services Delivery is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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7.0 Images

7.1 Field Photography



Image 1: Elevated Tank Alternative 1. Previously graded commercial property and disturbed Hutchinson Road ROW; disturbed no archaeological potential.



Image 2: Elevated Tank Alternative 1. Previously graded commercial property and Hutchinson Road ROW; disturbed no archaeological potential.



Image 3: Queen's Bush Road sanitary pipe; disturbed, no archaeological potential.

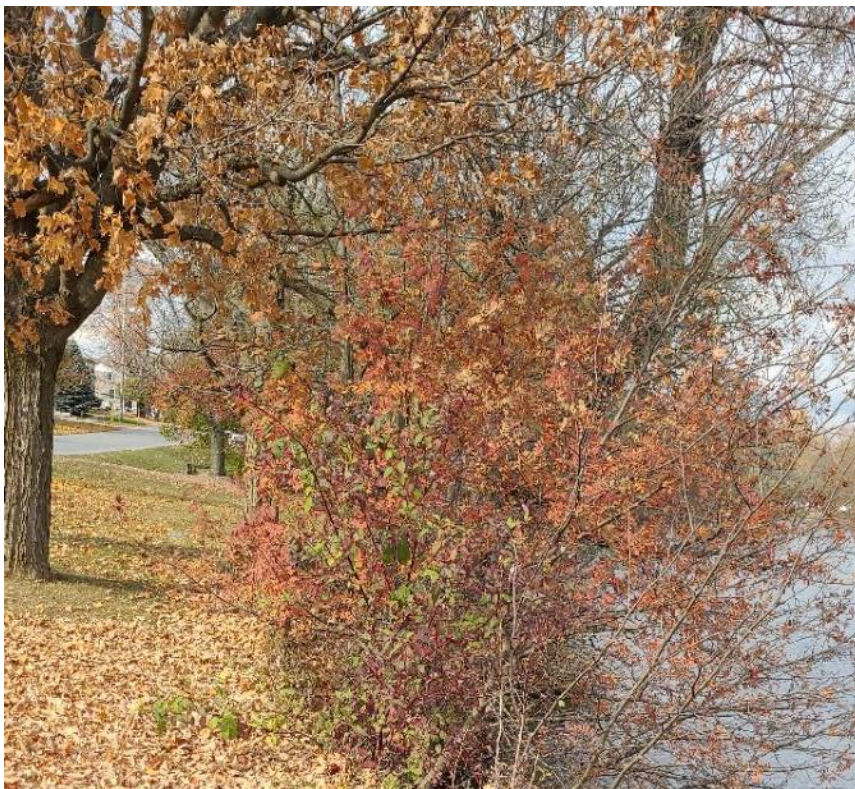


Image 4: David Street South sanitary pipe; disturbed, no archaeological potential.



Image 5: David Street South sanitary pipe; disturbed, no archaeological potential.



Image 6: Lawrence Street sanitary pipe; disturbed, no archaeological potential.



Image 7: Elevated Tank Alternative 3. Archaeological potential beyond Brown Street ROW; test pit survey required.



Image 8: Elevated Tank Alternative 3. Archaeological potential within grassy area; test pit survey required.



Image 9: Elevated Tank Alternative 3. Archaeological potential within grassy area; test pit survey required.



Image 10: Elevated Tank Alternative 3. Disturbed recreational skateboard park; no archaeological potential.



Image 11: Elevated Tank Alternative 3. Disturbed section leading down to the sloped banks of Firella Creek.



Image 12: Elevated Tank Alternative 3. Disturbed section leading down to the sloped banks of Firella Creek.



Image 13: Elevated Tank Alternative 3. Channelized section of Firella Creek. No buried soils or features noted in cutbank. Disturbed; no archaeological potential.



Image 14: Elevated Tank Alternative 3. Excavated artificial slope leading down to soccer field. Judgemental test pit survey required within soccer field outfield to verify depth of disturbance and lack of intact sediments.



Image 15: Elevated Tank Alternative 3. Judgemental test pit survey required in the outfield to verify depth of disturbance and lack of intact sediments.



Image 16: Elevated Tank Alternative 3. Wellesley Arena and parking lot; disturbed no archaeological potential.



Image 17: Sanitary pipe west of Nafziger Road; disturbed, no archaeological potential.



Image 18: Existing sanitary pipe easement running through private property; disturbed, no archaeological potential.



Image 19: Nafziger Road sanitary pipe; disturbed, no archaeological potential.



Image 20: Schweitzer Crescent sanitary pipe; disturbed by previously buried utilities, grading, and landscape installments; no archaeological potential.



Image 21: Schweitzer Crescent sanitary pipe; disturbed, no archaeological potential.

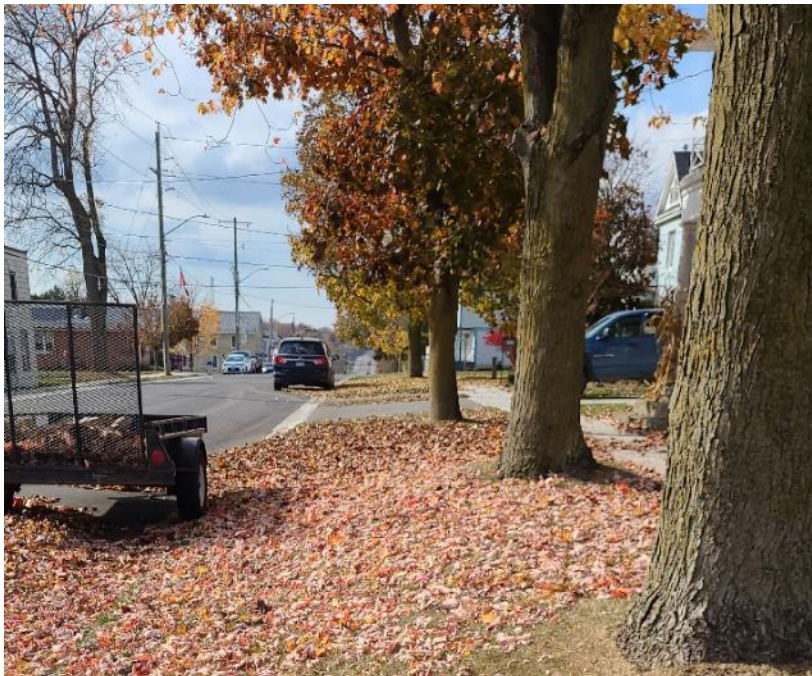


Image 22: Queen's Bush Road sanitary pipe; disturbed, no archaeological potential.

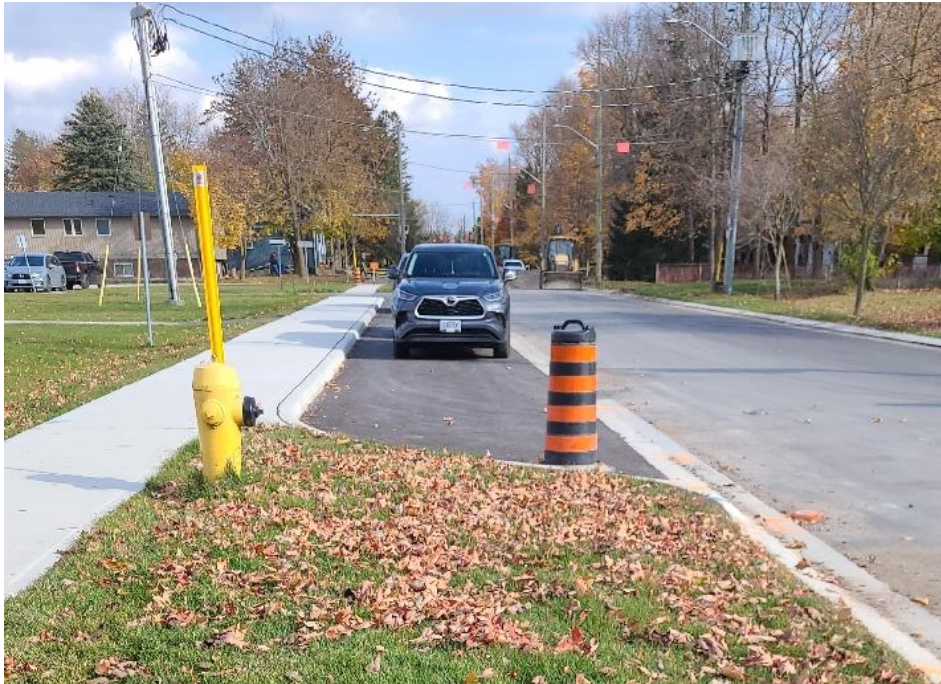


Image 23: Queen's Bush Road sanitary pipe; previously assessed, disturbed, no further archaeological potential.



Image 24: Elevated Tank Alternative 4. Disturbed, channelized ditch next to a pasture that was historically ploughed. Archaeological potential within field; test pit survey required. Pedestrian survey not recommended due to narrow impact corridor.



Image 25: Elevated Tank Alternative 4. Archaeological potential; test pit survey required.



Image 26: Elevated Tank Alternative 4. Archaeological potential beyond the flowlines of the ditches that run along Greenwood Hill Road; test pit survey required.



Image 27: Elevated Tank Alternative 4. Archaeological potential. Test pit survey required next to laneway and pedestrian survey required within field.



Image 28: Lawrence Street sanitary pipe; disturbed, no archaeological potential.



Image 29: Gerber Road sanitary pipe; disturbed, no archaeological potential.



Image 30: Sanitary pipe west of Firella Creek; disturbed, no archaeological potential.



Image 31: Parkview Drive sanitary pipe; disturbed, no archaeological potential.



Image 32: Nithbank Road sanitary pipe; disturbed, no archaeological potential.



Image 33: Existing trunk sewer corridor; previously disturbed, no archaeological potential.



Image 34: WWTP site. Agricultural field has archaeological potential; pedestrian survey required.



Image 35: WWTP. Disturbed facility grounds with substantial buried utilities, no archaeological potential.



Image 36: WWTP. Disturbed facility grounds, no archaeological potential.



Image 37: WWTP. Sloped land leading down to Nith River. Low archaeological potential.

7.2 Historical Imagery



Image 38: 1930 aerial on Google Earth shows a large building near the centre of Elevated Tank Alternative 3 as well as dense suburban row housing along the western and northern sides of this section. The channelized Firella Creek is visible within Elevated Tank Alternative 3, south of the houses. This image also shows several buildings within the east side of Elevated Tank Alternative 4.



Image 39: 2006 Google image showing the community centre and sports fields have been constructed within Elevated Tank Alternative 3. The WWTP plant has also been constructed, north of the Nigh River. Within Elevated Tank Alternative 4 there are now farmsteads on the east and west side of Greenwood Hill Road. A private laneway extends east from the road through Elevated Tank Alternative 4 leading to several agricultural structures.



Image 40: 2013 Google satellite image showing active grading and construction west of Hutchinson Road within Elevated Tank Alternative 1.



Image 41: 2024 Google satellite image showing active grading and construction west of Hutchinson Road within Elevated Tank Alternative 1.

8.0 Maps

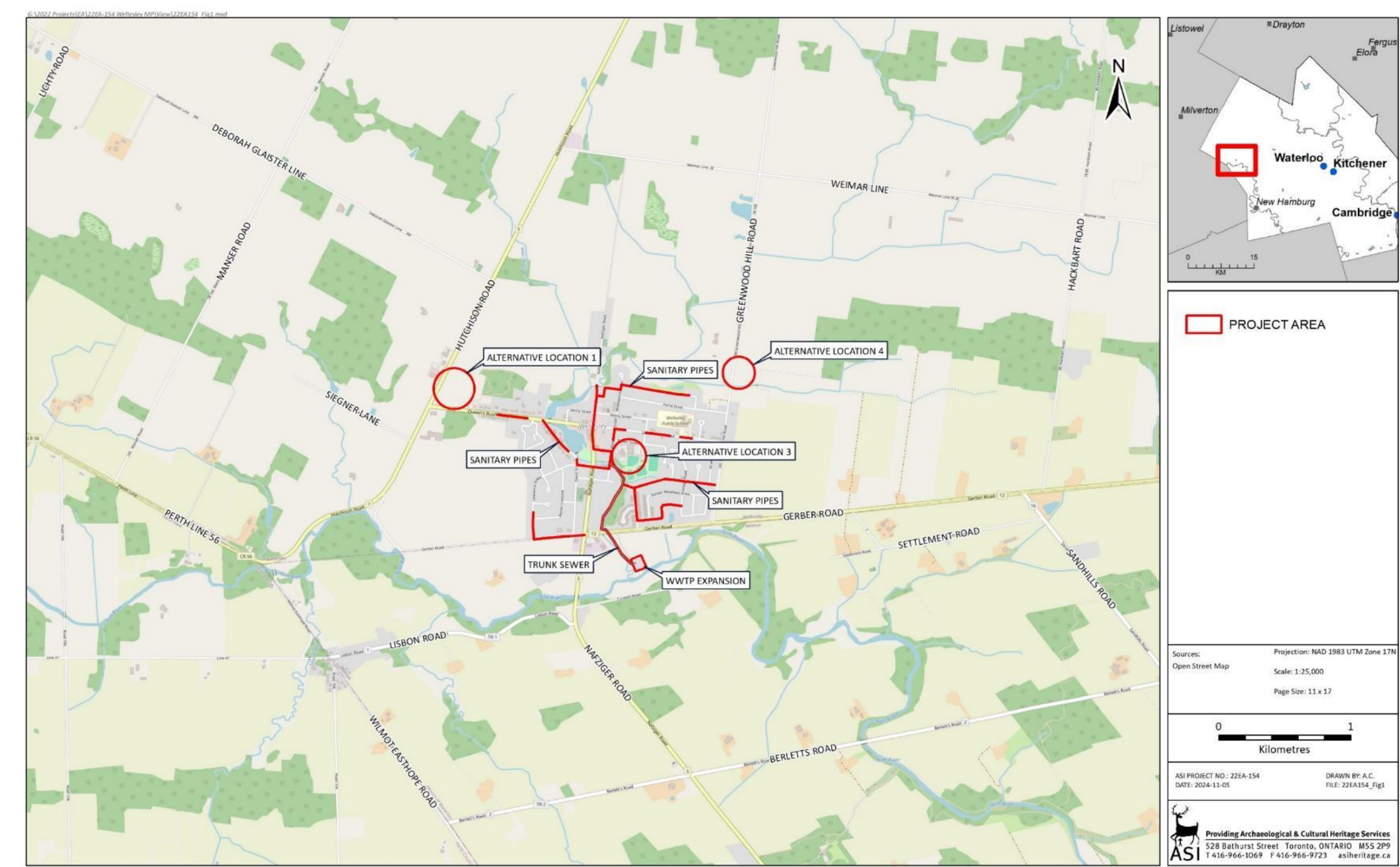


Figure 1: Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan Project Area



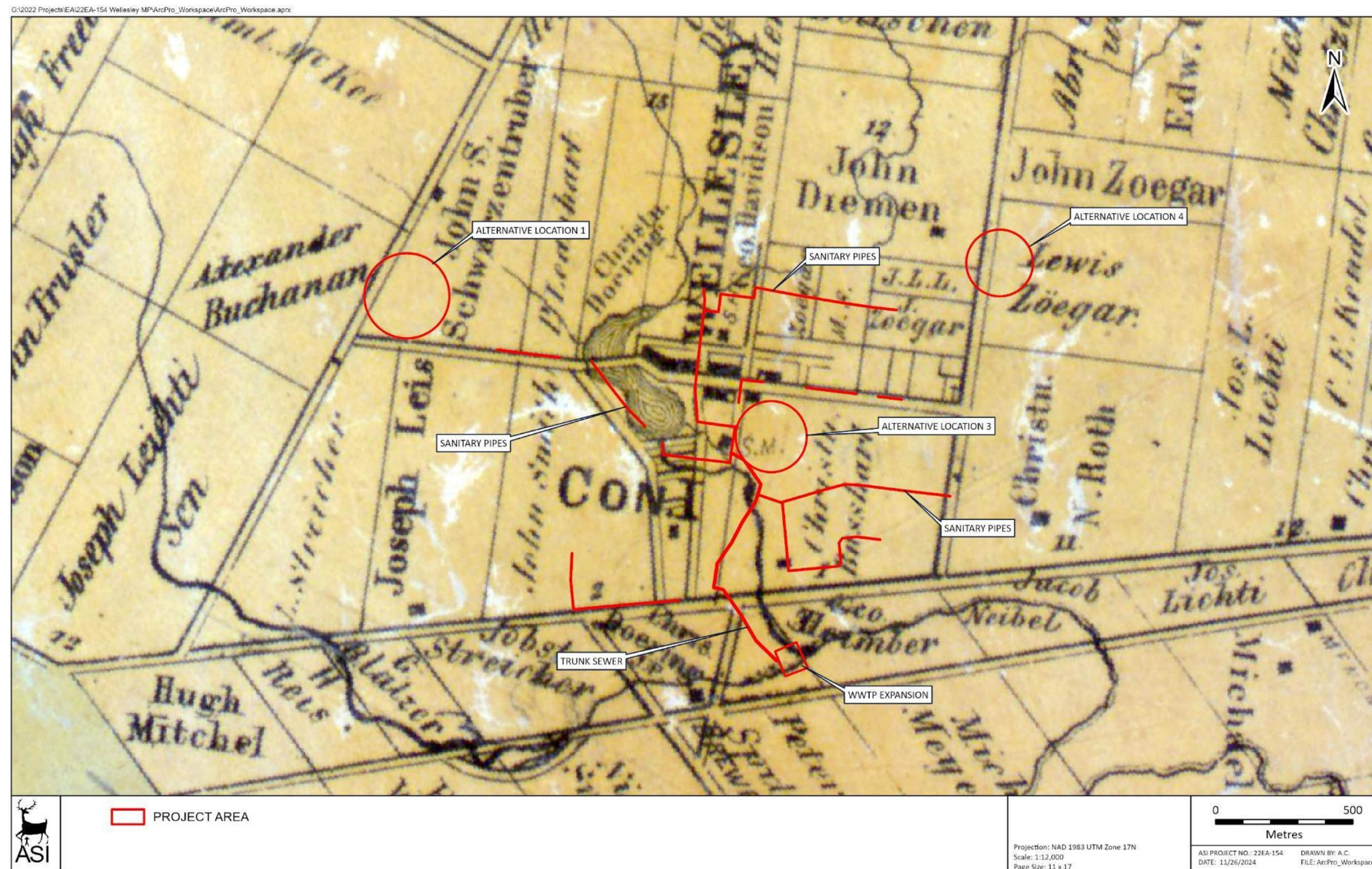


Figure 2: The Project Area overlaid on Tremaine's Map of Waterloo County, 1861 (Tremaine, 1861).



Figure 3: The Project Area overlaid on the 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo (Parsell & Co., 1881).



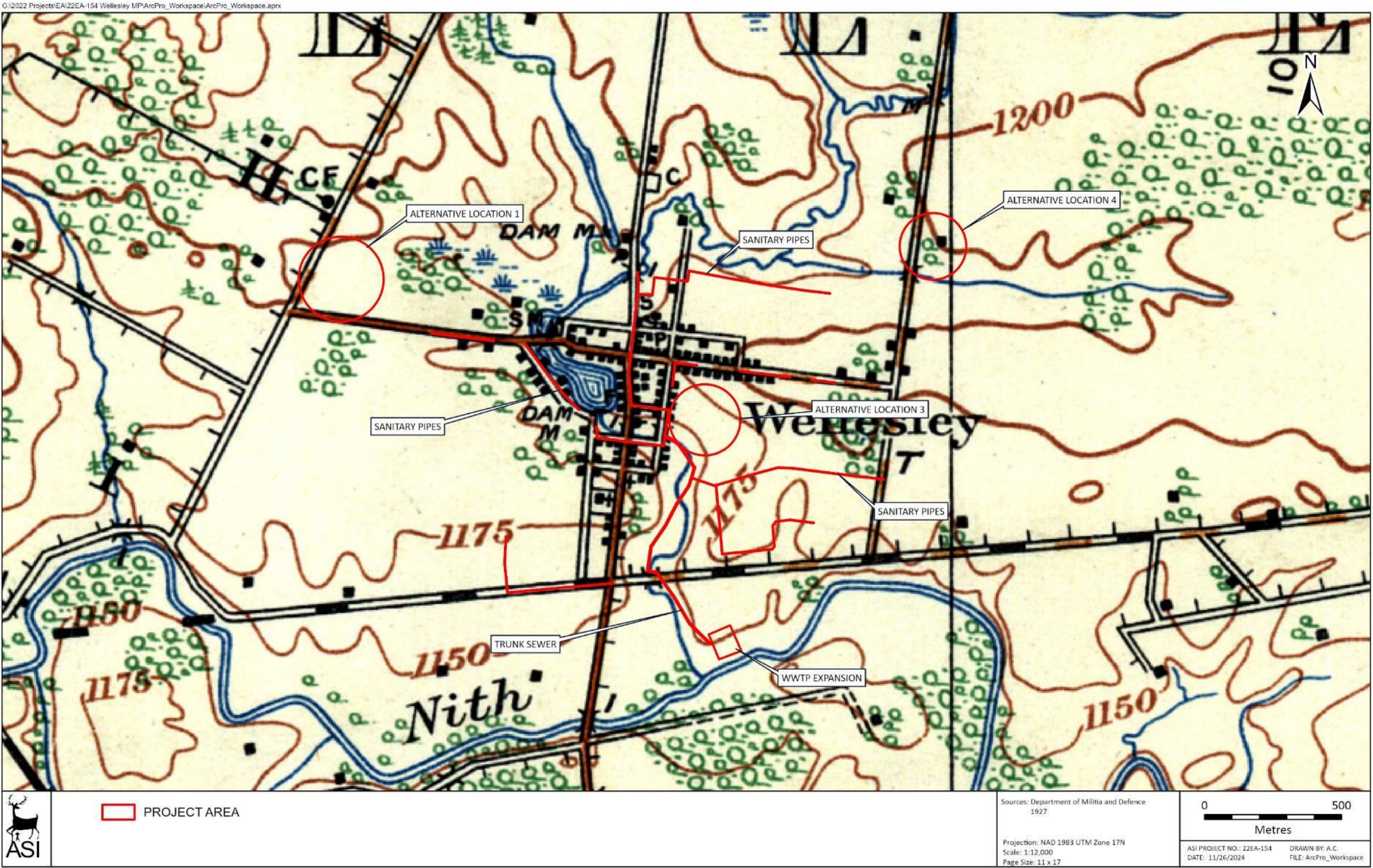


Figure 4: The Project Area overlaid on the 1927 topographic map of Stratford (Department of National Defence, 1927).



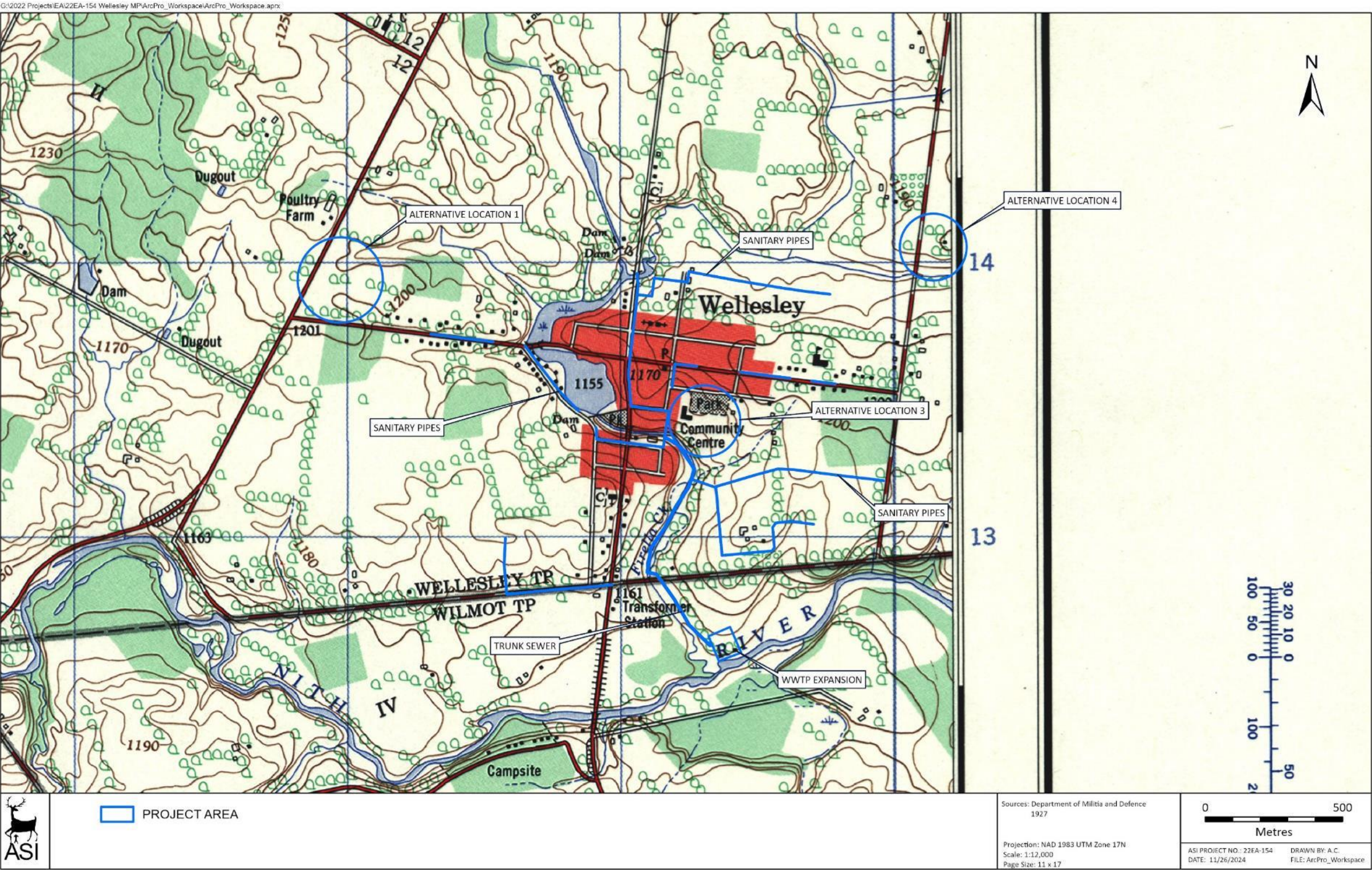


Figure 5: The Project Area overlaid on a 1972 topographic map Wellesley (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1972).



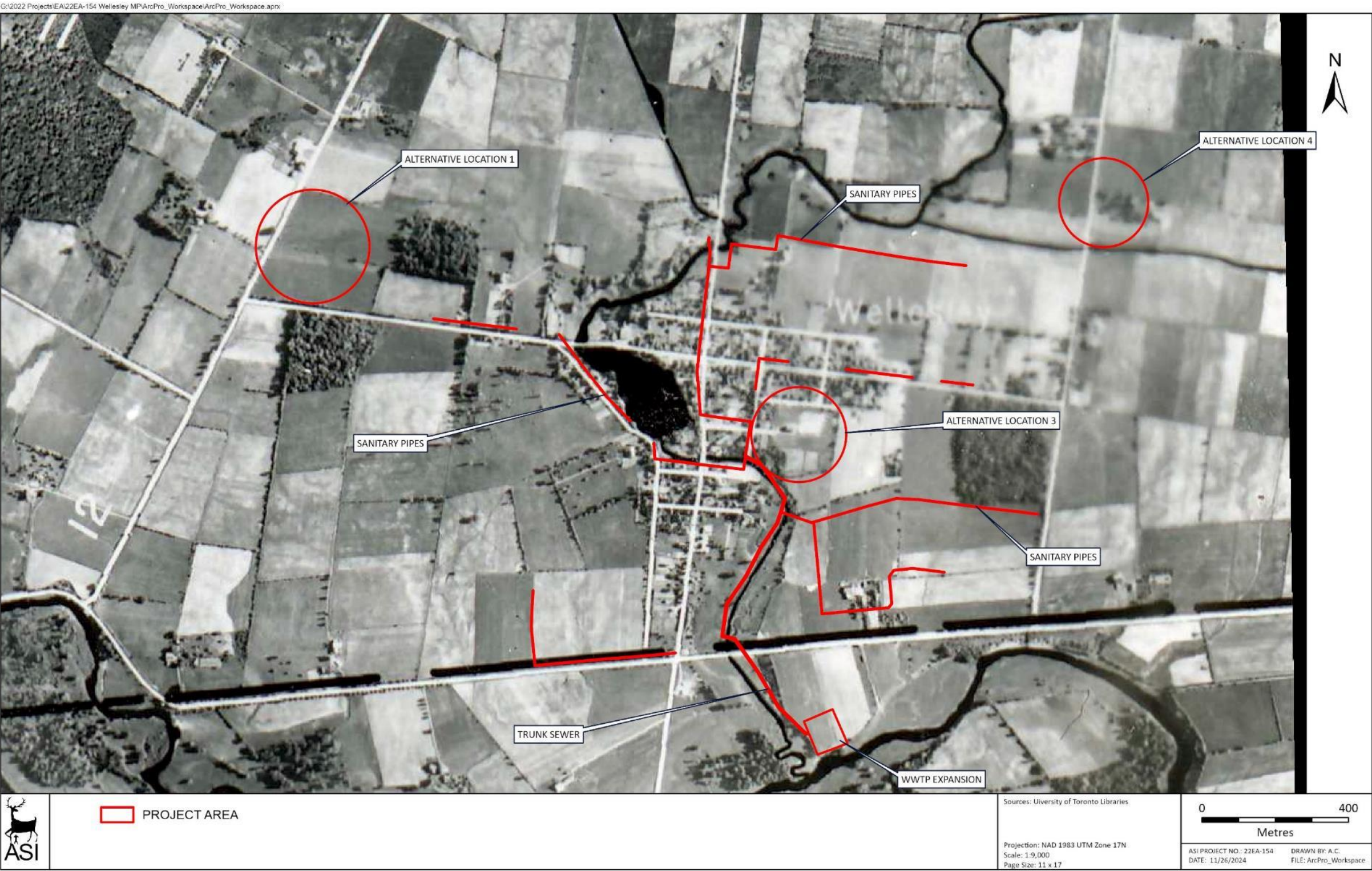


Figure 6: The Project Area overlaid on the 1954 aerial survey of Ontario (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954).

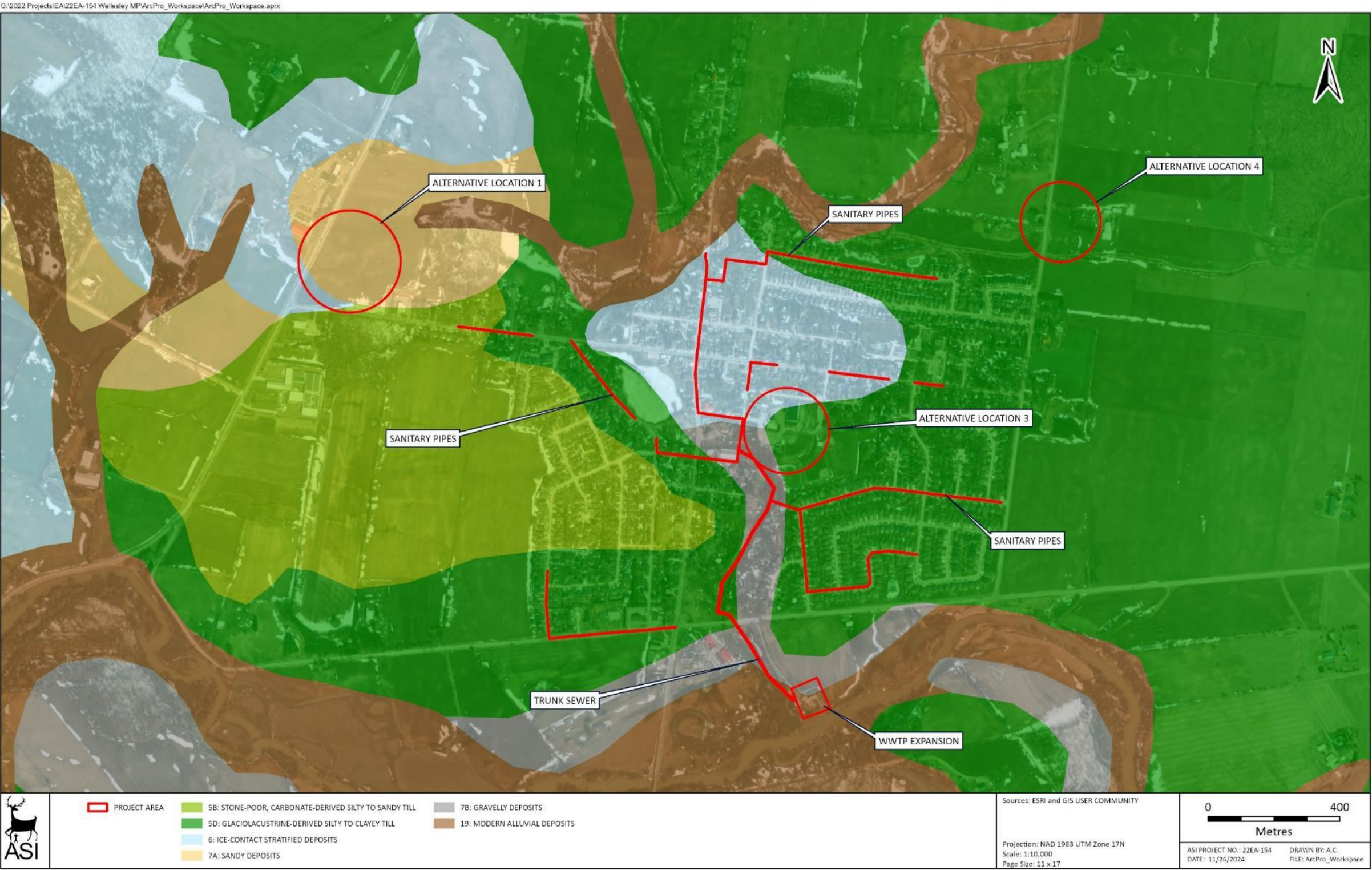


Figure 7: Project Area - Surficial Geology



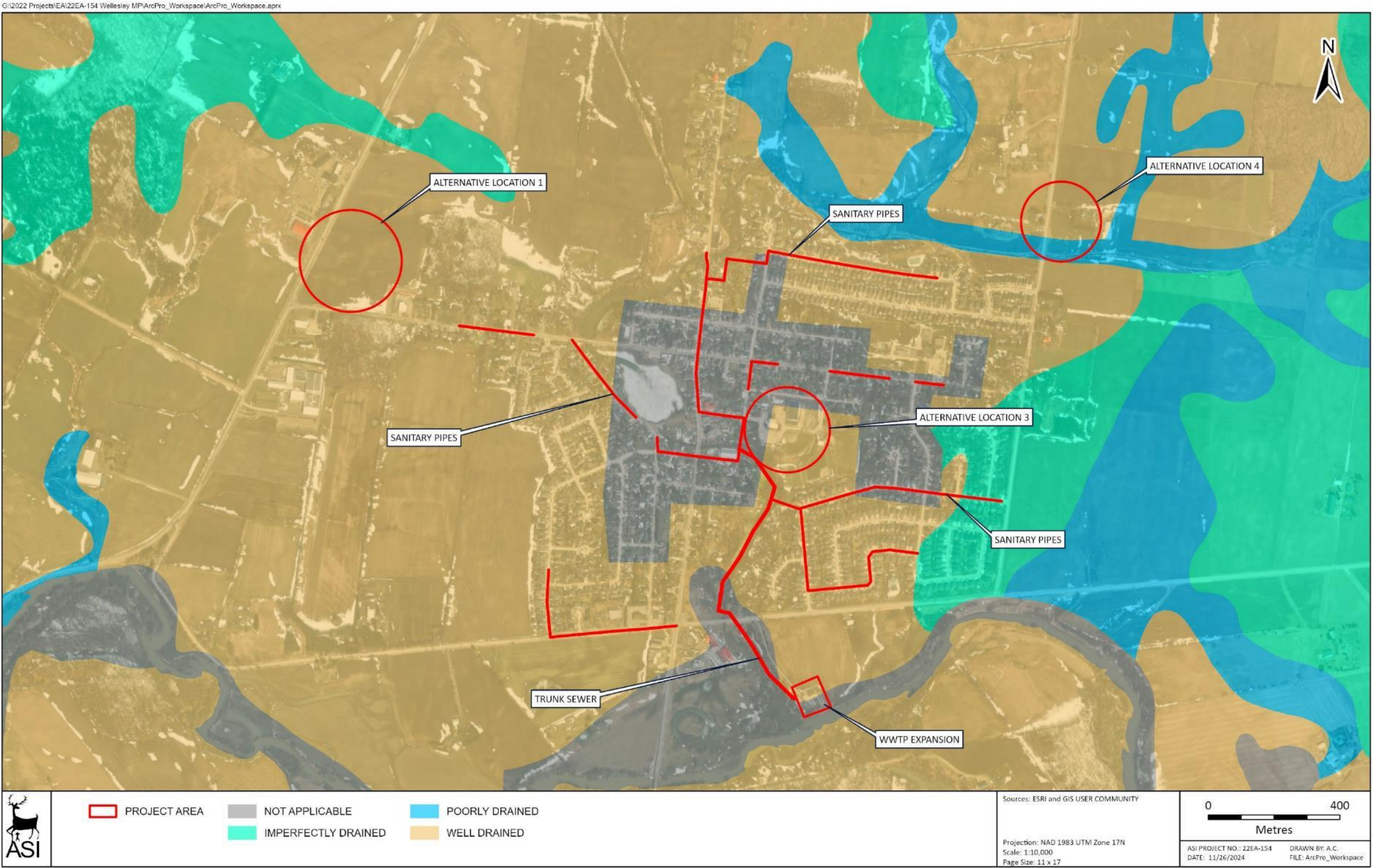


Figure 8: Project Area - Soil Drainage



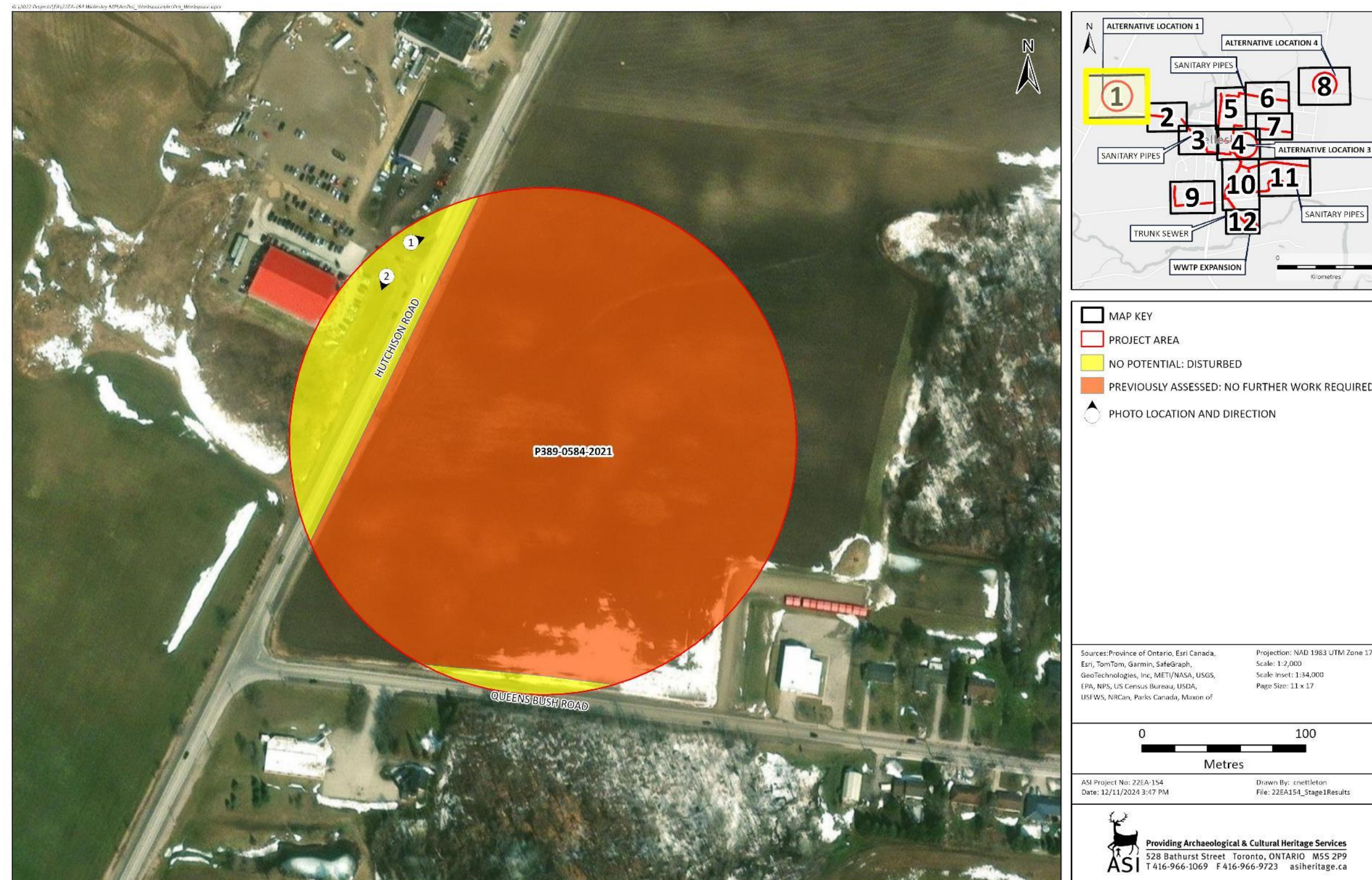


Figure 9: Stage 1 results for the Wellesley Water and Waste Watermaster Plan - Elevated Tank Alternative 1 – Sheet 1

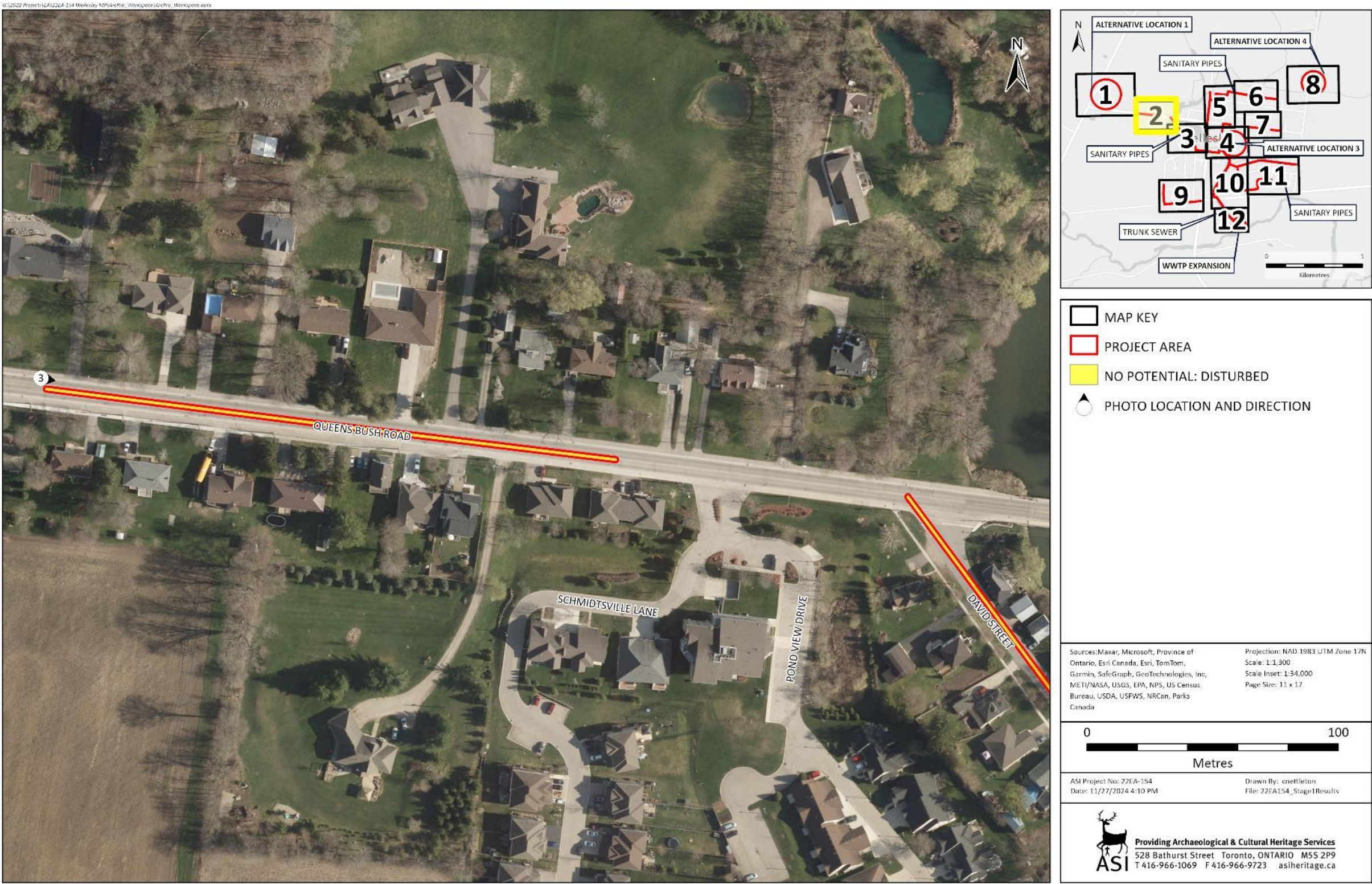


Figure 10: Stage 1 results for the Wellesley Water and Waste Watermaster Plan - Sheet 2



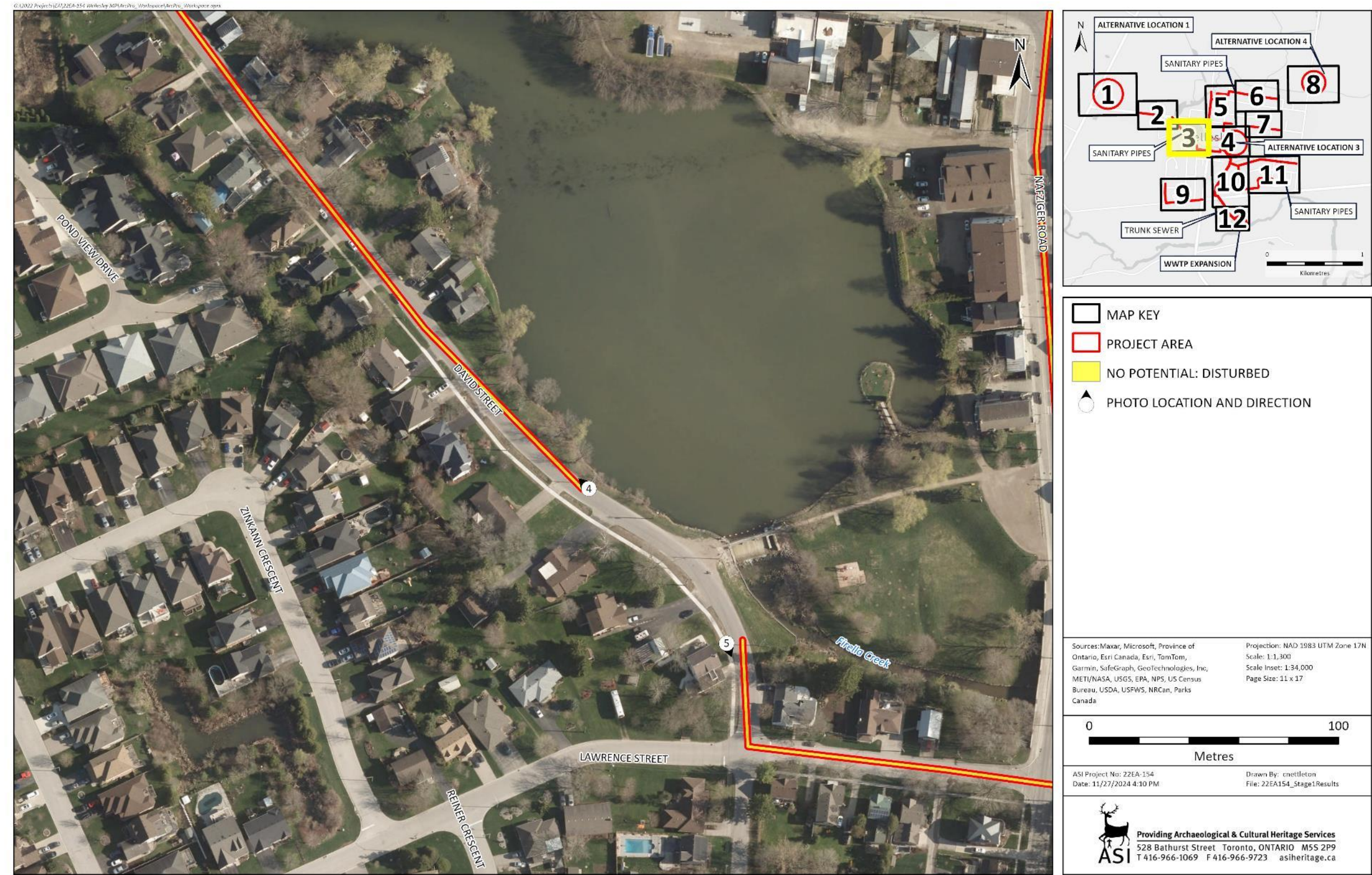


Figure 11: Stage 1 results for the Wellesley Water and Waste Watermaster Plan - Sheet 3



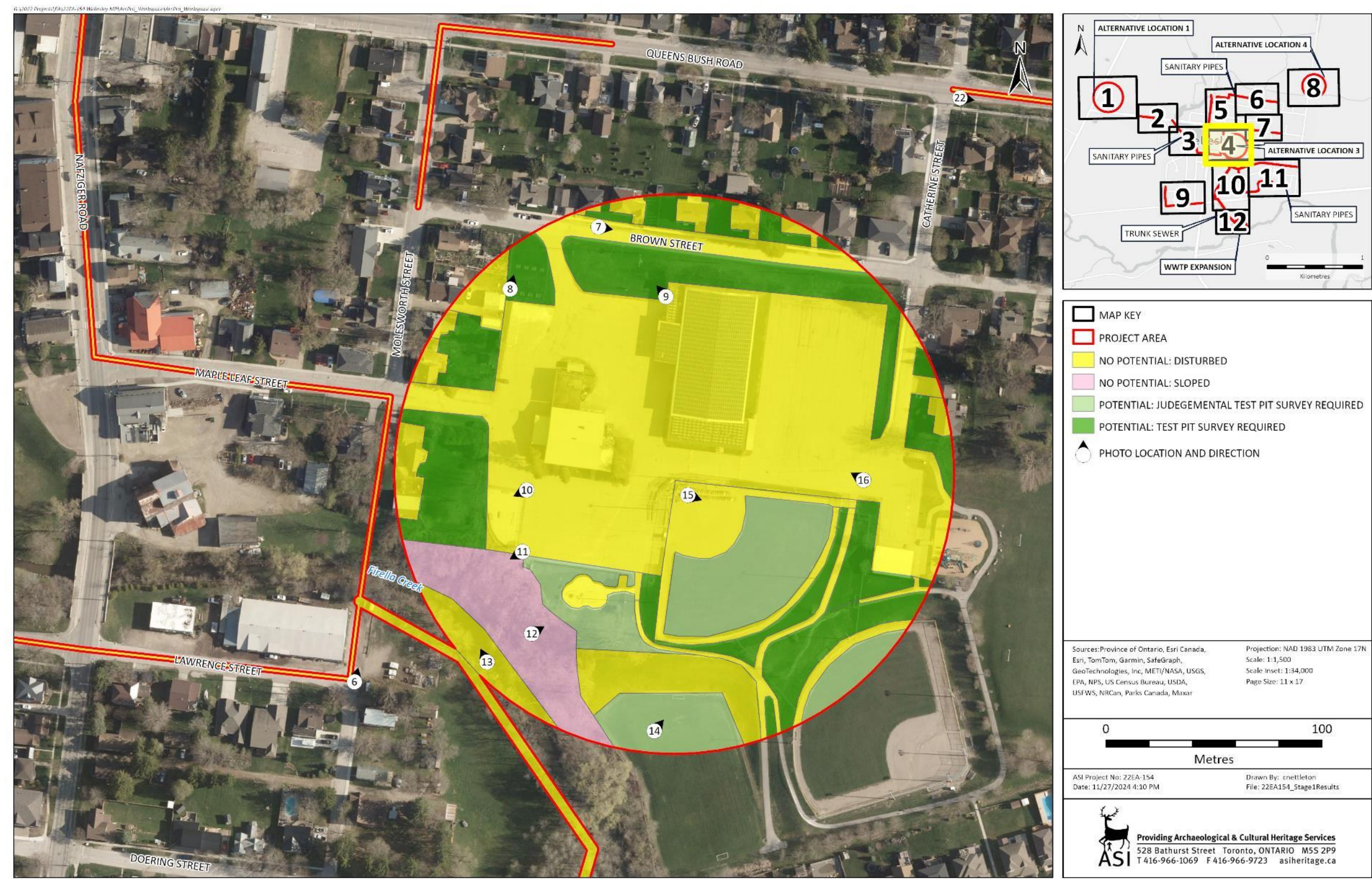


Figure 12: Stage 1 results for the Wellesley Water and Waste Watermaster Plan - Elevated Tank Alternative 3 – Sheet 4



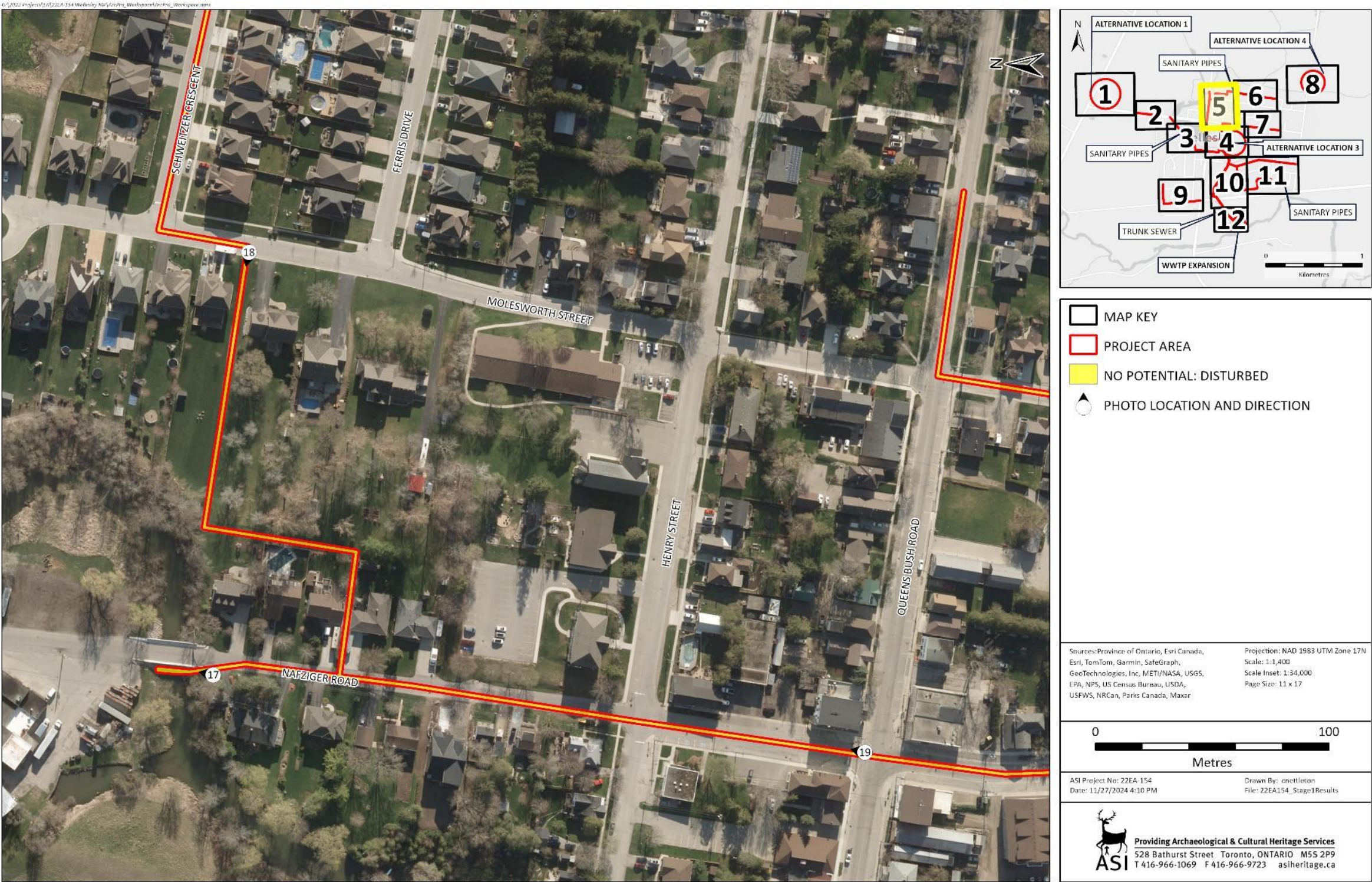


Figure 13: Stage 1 results for the Wellesley Water and Waste Watermaster Plan - Sheet 5





Figure 14: Stage 1 results for the Wellesley Water and Waste Watermaster Plan - Sheet 6



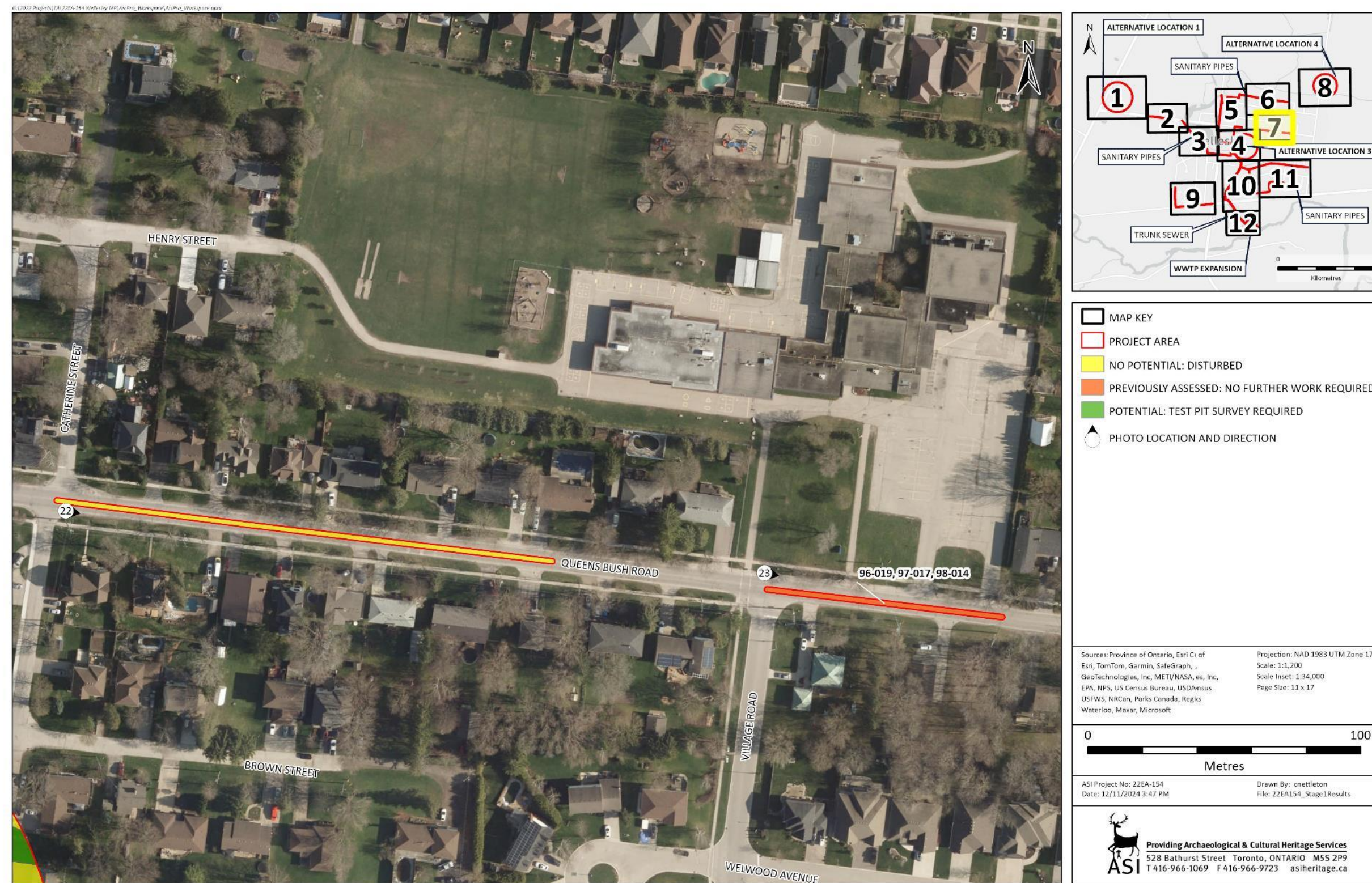


Figure 15: Stage 1 results for the Wellesley Water and Waste Watermaster Plan - Sheet 7



Figure 16: Stage 1 results for the Wellesley Water and Waste Watermaster Plan – Elevated Tank Alternative 4 - Sheet 8



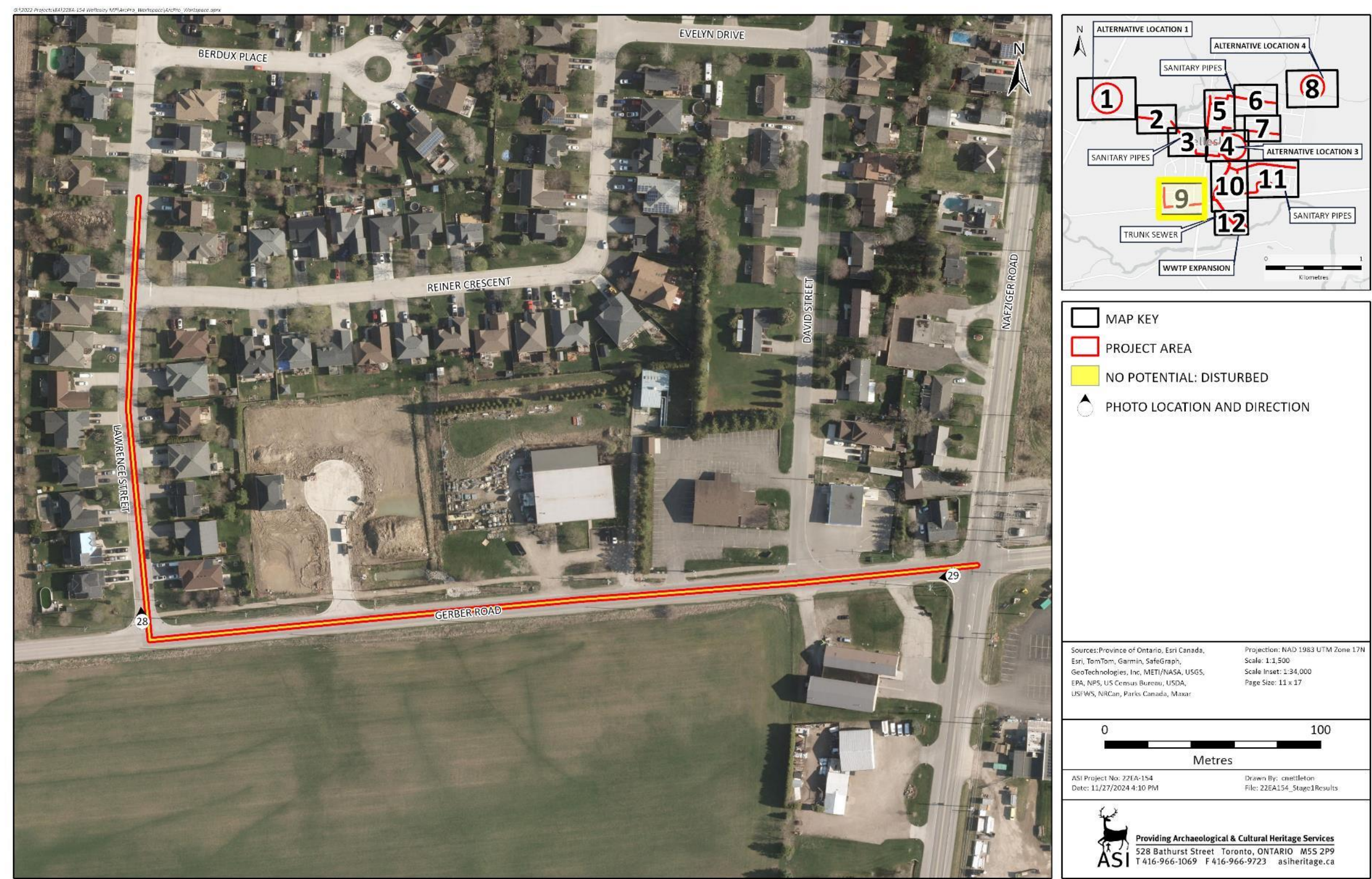


Figure 17: Stage 1 results for the Wellesley Water and Waste Watermaster Plan - Sheet 9



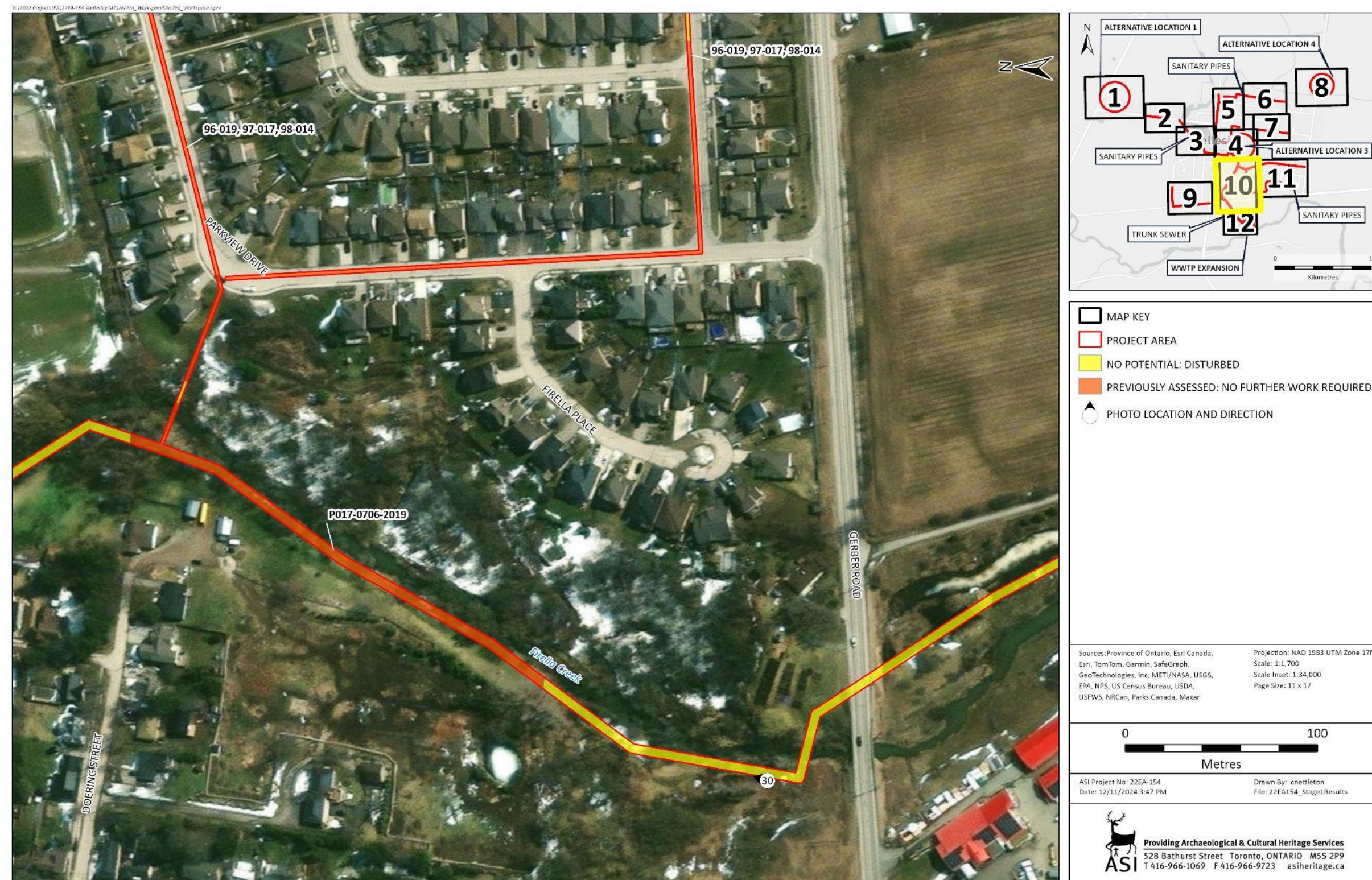


Figure 18: Stage 1 results for the Wellesley Water and Waste Watermaster Plan - Sheet 10



Figure 19: Stage 1 results for the Wellesley Water and Waste Watermaster Plan - Sheet 11



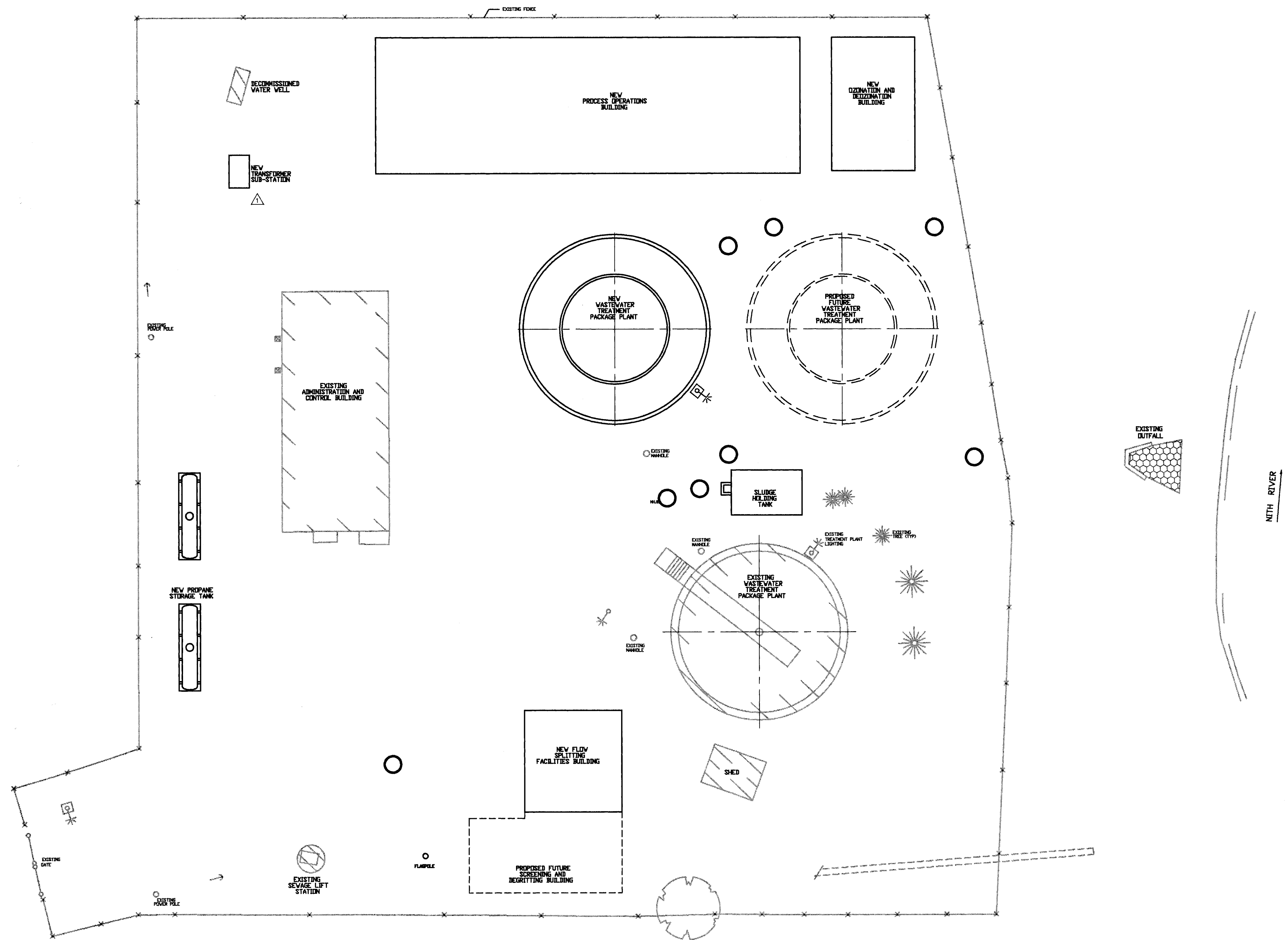


Figure 20: Stage 1 results for the Wellesley Water and Waste Watermaster Plan - Sheet 12



Appendix A: Wellesley WWTP Yard Piping and Utility Plan





LEGEND 1

- EXISTING FENCE
- NEW WORKS
- PROPOSED FUTURE WORKS
- EXISTING FACILITIES
- NEW MANHOLE

JOB No. 71-220-01-02
DATE PLOTTED: 24 APR 94
FEN CAROUSEL MAPPING 25 BLK 1 25 BLK 2 25 BLK 3 25 BLK 4 25 BLK 5 25 BLK 6 25 BLK 7 25 BLK 8
CADD NAME N:\0942\NIG.DWG
REVISION NO. 2
DATE PLOTTED: 24 APR 94
TIME: 12:00
PLOT SCALE: 1/200
LTS SCALE: 1/200



PRODUCED BY
COMPUTER
ASSISTED
DESIGN &
DRAFTING

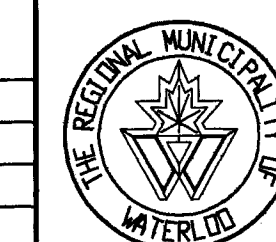
FIELD BOOK NO. PAGE NO.

COMM. OF ENGINEERING



CONTROLLING B.M.

NO.	REVISIONS	BY	DATE
2	AS BUILT	K.L.	940524
1	REVISED HVAC SYSTEM & CONTROL -		
1	ELECTRIC TO NATURAL GAS/PROPANE SYSTEM	K.H.	08/1/92



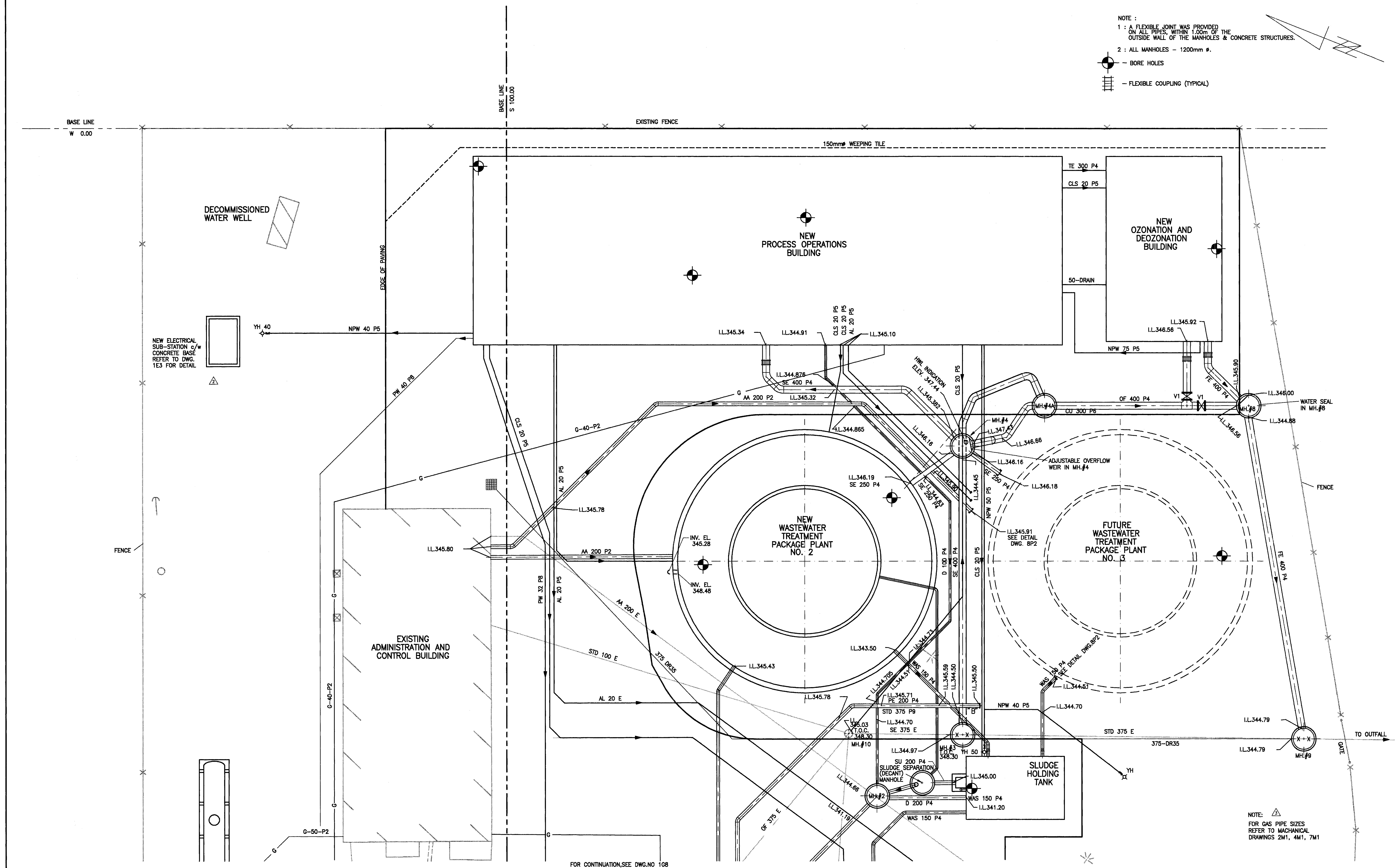
SCALE: HOR. 1/200
VERT. 1/200
JOB NO. 71-220-01-02

WELLESLEY
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION

OVERALL SITE PLAN

DWN. RH
DATE 1 9/10/21
CHK'D. G.M.G.
CONTRACT NO. 92031
DWG. NO. 1G1
SHEET 3 OF 91

NOTE :
1 : A FLEXIBLE JOINT WAS PROVIDED ON ALL PIPES, WITHIN 1.00m OF THE OUTSIDE WALL OF THE MANHOLES & CONCRETE STRUCTURES.
2 : ALL MANHOLES - 1200mm Ø.
— BORE HOLES
— FLEXIBLE COUPLING (TYPICAL)



NOTE:
FOR GAS PIPE SIZES
REFER TO MECHANICAL
DRAWINGS 2M1, 4M1, 7M1

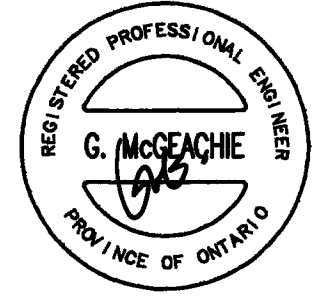
FOR CONTINUATION, SEE DWG. NO. 1G8

JOB NO. 71-220-01-02
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REVISION NO. 4
LTS SCALE: 100
PLOT SCALE: H00
TIME: 12:00
SHEET 4 OF 8



Stanley
STANLEY ASSOCIATES ENGINEERING LTD.

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COMPUTER
ASSISTED
DESIGN &
DRAFTING



REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
G. McEACHIE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FIELD BOOK NO.:
PAGE NO.:
COMM. OF ENGINEERING

CONTROLLING B.M.:
4 AS BUILT
GAS PIPING SIZES REVISED
REVISED HVAC SYSTEM & CONTROLS -
ELECTRIC TO NATURAL GAS/PROPANE SYSTEM
REVISED COORDINATES/DIMENSIONS ADDED

NO.	BY	DATE
1	K.L.	940524
2	G.McG	26/1/93
3	K.H.	08/12/92
4	K.L.	18/11/92



WELLESLEY
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION
**YARD PIPING AND UTILITIES PLAN
NO. 1**

SCALE: HOR. 1:100
VERT. 1:100
JOB NO.: 71-220-01-02

DWN.: RH
DATE: 9/10/21
CONTRACT NO.: 92031

DWG. NO.: 1G7
SHEET 9 OF 91

JOB No. 71-220-01-02
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TIME 12:00
PLOT SCALE 1:100
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273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 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1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1060 1061 1062 1063 1064 1065 1066 1067 1068 1069 1070 1071 1072 1073 1074 1075 1076 1077 1078 1079 1080 1081 1082 1083 1084 1085 1086 1087 1088 1089 1090 1091 1092 1093 1094 1095 1096 1097 1098 1099 1100 1101 1102 1103 1104 1105 1106 1107 1108 1109 1110 1111 1112 1113 1114 1115 1116 1117 1118 1119 1120 1121 1122 1123 1124 1125 1126 1127 1128 1129 1130 1131 1132 1133 1134 1135 1136 1137 1138 1139 1140 1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147 1148 1149 1150 1151 1152 1153 1154 1155 1156 1157 1158 1159 1160 1161 1162 1163 1164 1165 1166 1167 1168 1169 1170 1171 1172 1173 1174 1175 1176 1177 1178 1179 1180 1181 1182 1183 1184 1185 1186 1187 1188 1189 1190 1191 1192 1193 1194 1195 1196 1197 1198 1199 1200 1201 1202 1203 1204 1205 1206 1207 1208 1209 1210 1211 1212 1213 1214 1215 1216 1217 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April 19, 2023

To: Tom Mahood and Kylee Moffatt, Jacobs

From: Eliza Brandy, Project Manager; Lisa Merritt, Senior Project Manager, ASI

Re: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan, Township of Wellesley, Regional Municipality of Waterloo

ASI File: 22EA-154

In advance of Archaeological Services Inc.'s (ASI) Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment report, please find below ASI's review of the Baseline Conditions for archaeological resources captured within the Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan Study Area. ASI understands that the contents of this existing conditions memorandum will be used to help inform the project design and selection of a preferred alternative.

ASI will undertake a comprehensive Stage 1 assessment, including a detailed property inspection, once preferred alternatives have been identified for the Project. The Stage 1 report will identify what areas require further assessment and by what methodology they must be surveyed, as per the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S & G)*, administered by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM 2011).

Memorandum

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1.0 Baseline Conditions

1.1 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Jacobs to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Wellesley Water and Wastewater master Plan project. This project involves documenting existing archaeological conditions which will be used to help inform the Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan project design and selection of a preferred alternative.

The Stage 1 scope encompasses the village of Wellesley and its water and wastewater infrastructure (Figure 1).

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, 1990, as amended in 2019) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G), administered by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM 2011).

1.2 Development Context

All work has been undertaken as required by the *Environmental Assessment Act*, RSO (Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O., 1990 as amended 2020) and regulations made under the Act, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation.

This project is being conducted in accordance with the Municipal Engineers' Association document *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* (Municipal Class Environmental Assessment, 2000, as amended 2015).

The Regional Municipality of Waterloo Archaeological Facilities Master Plan was also consulted (Region of Waterloo, 1989).

Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was granted by Jacobs on December 1, 2022.



1.2.1 Treaties

The Study Area is within Treaty #29, the Huron Tract Purchase. On October 16, 1818, John Askin, met at Amherstburg with various Anishinaabeg Chiefs who agreed to sell land south of Lake Huron. A provisional agreement was signed by the Chiefs of the Chenail Ecarte, St. Clair River, and Ausable River on March 30, 1819. The final agreement, Treaty #29, was not signed until eight years later, on July 10, 1827.

The Huron Tract comprises 23,054 acres (9,330 hectares.) of land south of Lake Huron up to the Nine Mile River and bordering, to the south and east, the land ceded in Treaties #7, 21, 6, and 3. It includes most of the drainage of the St. Clair River and the present communities of Stratford and Sarnia.

The Indigenous leaders retained land for the use of their communities below the St. Clair River rapids, at Sombra Township, at Kettle Point, and at the Ausable River. The signatory bands agreed on an annual payment of £1,100 to be distributed equally between the 460 persons inhabiting the tract in 1825.

The signees on the British side included Superintendent of Indian Affairs George Ironside, Captain Joseph de la Hay and Lieutenant William Taylor of the 70th regiment, Lieutenant H.D.C. Douglas, and M.P. Bailey.

The signees on the side of the Anishinaabeg included Wawanosh, Osawip, Shashawinibisie, Pukinince, Negig, Cheebican, Mukatuokijigo, Mshinikaibik, Animikince, Peetawtick, Shawanipinissie, Saganash, Annotowin, Pinessiwagum, Shaiowkima, Chekateyan, Mokeetchewan, and Quaikeegon (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016; Surtees, 1984, pp. 80–85).

1.3 Historical Context

1.3.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.) (Ferris, 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 B.P.,



the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards & Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Brown, 1995, p. 13; Ellis et al., 1990, 2009).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 155, 164). By 1,500 B.P. there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 B.P. - it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch & Williamson, 2013, pp. 13–15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabek ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers, 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.



From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson, 1990, p. 317). By 1300-1450 C.E., this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al., 1990, p. 343). By the mid-sixteenth century these small villages had coalesced into larger communities (Birch et al., 2021). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed.

By 1600 C.E., the Huron-Wendat communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. Samuel de Champlain in 1615 reported that a group of Iroquoian-speaking people situated between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat were at peace and remained “la nation neutre”. Like the Huron-Wendat, Petun, and Haudenosaunee, the Neutral or Attawandaron people were settled village agriculturalists. In the 1640s, the Attawandaron and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) were decimated by epidemics and ultimately dispersed by the Haudenosaunee. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. By the 1690s however, the Anishinaabeg were the only communities with a permanent presence in southern Ontario. From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there was no interruption to Anishinaabeg control and use of southern Ontario.

1.3.2 Post-Contact Settlement

Historically, the Study Area is located in the Former Wellesley Township, County of Waterloo in Lots 12 and 13, Concession 1 and Lots 12 to 14, Concession 2. A small portion of the Study Area extends south into Lot 17, Concession 4 Block B in the Township of Wilmot.



1.3.2.1 The Queen's Bush

The Township of Wellesley was part of a large tract of land called the Queen's Bush which stretched from Georgian Bay to Lake Huron. The Queen's Bush was a Clergy Reserve, or an area set aside to support the Protestant Church through land sales. The general practice for creating a Clergy Reserve was to set aside every seventh lot for the church, but in the case of The Queen's Bush, all the land west of Waterloo and Woolwich Townships were set aside to cover the loss of church lands in land grants made to the Six Nations of the Grand River. Clergy Reserves were a controversial topic at the time and were a contributing factor to the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837. The practice was completely abolished in 1840 and in 1850, the Queen's Bush began to be surveyed and divided into townships (Martin, 2020; Stewart et al., 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.b).

The earliest settlers to the Queen's Bush were squatters who arrived in the 1820s, well before the land was surveyed. The majority of these early Black settlers were people fleeing enslavement in the United States as well as free Black people from the northern states. It is estimated that more than 1500 Black people lived in the Queen's Bush, most in what is now the northeastern section of Wellesley Township and the southeastern corner of Peel Township. Many of these people settled in the Queen's Bush Settlement, now named Glen Allan, which is a part of Peel Township. Black settlements in Wellesley Township include Wallenstein and Hawkesvilles (Brown-Kubisch, 2004; Martin, 2020).

1.3.2.2 Wellesley Township

The Township of Wellesley was the last area in Waterloo County to be settled. In the early nineteenth century the township was part of the Queens Bush – as noted above. The government held this land until the neighbouring townships of Wilmot and Woolwich had been settled.

Before Wellesley Township was surveyed by William Walker in 1842 and 1843 there were already several groups of Black and white squatters mostly in the areas that became the villages of St. Clements, Heidelberg and Wellesley, as well as along the eastern and southern boundaries. Squatters leased or obtained



unsurveyed land from the Commissioner of Crown Lands to whom management of Clergy Reserves was given in 1830.

After the Wellesley Township survey was complete, many squatters were allowed to keep their cleared lands provided they lived on the lots, had made substantial progress in clearing the land, and made a proper formal purchase of the lands. The land prices, however, were prohibitively expensive for most of the township's Black settlers, who found themselves unable to purchase that lands they had cleared and farmed. These early Black communities were forced to disperse and most left for places like Guelph, Owen Sound and Hamilton (Martin, 2020; Mika & Mika, 1983; Pavlakos, 2021; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.b).

The township was named after the Duke of Wellington's oldest brother, Richard Wellesley, one-time Governor-General of India. Early settlements included Crosshill, St. Clements, and Wellesley Village. The Canadian Pacific Railway was built through the communities of Wallenstein, Linwood, and Millbank. The railway was expected to stimulate industrial development in the township but due to Wellesley's excellent soil the area remained largely agricultural (Mika & Mika, 1983).

Towards the end of the nineteenth century some of the villages in the township declined. As farms were vacated, they were purchased by Mennonites descended from families originally from Pennsylvania who were being displaced by development in Kitchener, Waterloo, and the Townships of Waterloo and Woolwich. In 1973 the Regional Municipality of Waterloo was formed and Wellesley Township annexed the Village of Wellesley and the police villages of Linwood and St. Clements. Today the township is predominantly rural with remnants of early settlement patterns in the forms of villages, churches, cemeteries, schools, and family farms (Mika & Mika, 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.b).

1.3.2.3 Village of Wellesley

Germans John Schmidt and Christian Burgher were the first to clear land and settle the area that would become the Village of Wellesley. Three years after the



township survey in 1842, James Ferris and a team of oxen built the first dam in the village. It was John Smith (Schmidt), however, who developed the dam site, and the village was named Smithville (Schmidtsville) in his honour. The Smiths were important members of the community, John's brothers Louis and Peter went on to establish the Royal Hotel (1856) and the Albion Hotel (Stewart et al., 1983).

The village changed its name to Wellesley in 1846 when the first post office was established to avoid confusion with another Smithville. The first Postmaster was William Brown. The first school, a log building, was also built in 1846 but it was destroyed by fire and replaced by a stone structure in 1859. The two-storey brick school building which remains today was built in 1889 (Stewart et al., 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.b).

The village was laid out by the Doering Brothers, Christopher and Henry, from 1855 to 1856 during which time they also established a sawmill and a flour mill which is extant today. The title of "Builder of Wellesley", though, is given to John George Reiner, who built 32 buildings in the village shortly after his arrival in 1866. Reiner also purchased the Doering flour mill, built another sawmill as well as a stave and heading plant and the first part of the general store (Stewart et al., 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.b).

The mid-1800s were a time of great development in the Village of Wellesley and by the 1870s it had become an important commercial and industrial centre boasting a sawmill, grist mill, tannery, foundry, wagon shop, woolen mill, cider mill, harness shop, prize-winning carriage works, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, butchers, and rope and agricultural implement factories. Parsell's Atlas from 1881 also lists flax mills and calls the Wellesley Bell Factory, a part of the large Knechtel and Schaub Foundry, unsurpassed in Canada (Parsell & Co., 1881). At its height in 1890, the population of Wellesley reached 800 (Stewart et al., 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.b).

By the early 1900s, the need for better transport became dire as the lack of a railroad meant anything produced in the village could only be transported out by horse-drawn carriages and sleighs over country roads, and though a railroad connection was promised, it never materialized. As manufacturing centres began to emerge in nearby towns and cities with railroad connections, Wellesley's importance as an industrial hub waned and development slowed



(Stewart et al., 1983). The Village of Wellesley was amalgamated with the Township of Wellesley in 1973 (Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.b).

1.3.2.4 Cemeteries

There are two active cemeteries within the Study Area:

- First St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery is located at 3620 Nafziger Road behind St. Paul's Lutheran Church. It operates under licence number CM-04563. The first burial date in this cemetery was before 1860 (Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.)
- St. Marks Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery is located at 3855 Nafziger Road. It operates under licence number CM-04561. The first burial date in this cemetery was between 1860-1920 (Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.)

Any cemetery within 20 metres or proposed impacts will require a detailed review in the final Stage 1 Report of the property history and an analysis of the legal boundaries, including obtaining mapping and information from the cemetery operator and/or Bereavement Authority of Ontario.

1.3.3 Map Review

The 1861 *Tremaine's Map of Waterloo County*, the 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo* and topographic maps from 1927 and 1972 (Figure 2 - Figure 5) were examined to determine the presence of historic features within the Study Area during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Tremaine, 1861; Parsell & Co., 1881; Department of National Defence, 1927; Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1972).

The 1861 Tremaine Map shows Wellesley as a small village centered around the intersection of Nafziger Road and Queen's Bush Road. Nafziger Road, Henry Street, Water Street, Molesworth Street, Greenwood Hill Road, David Street, and Gerber Road are historic transportation routes generally following their current alignments. Queen's Bush Road angles slightly north on the east side of the mill pond (Figure 2).



Fidella Creek flows through the village following a similar alignment to the present. The mill pond is depicted, however, no dam is indicated. What is now named Nith's Creek flows south of the Wellesley village, and passes through the southern arm of the Study Area. There is a sawmill south of the terminus of Molesworth Street on a small waterway which does not appear in later mapping. There is a schoolhouse at the northeast corner of Henry Street and Nafziger Road. Beyond the main streets of Wellesley the Study Area is rural with large lots and few built structures.

The 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo shows considerable development within the village of Wellesley around the roadways. The sawmill and schoolhouse depicted in previous mapping are not shown here, however a brick factory is shown on the north side of Queen's Bush Road, west of the mill pond (Figure 3).

The topographic map from 1927 shows development within the Study Area. Molesworth Street has been extended south to meet the eastern extensions of Lawrence and Doering Streets. The schoolhouse is shown in the same location as previous mapping. A sawmill is now identified in a similar location to the brick factory from the 1881 map. A post office, multiple churches, a blacksmith and a telephone office are located within the Study Area. Residential buildings line the main roads. Two more mills are depicted on this map. Two masonry dams are also labeled, one near the northern mill and the other at the southern end of the mill pond. There are three bridges on the 1927 map. The boundaries of St. Mark's Cemetery are shown in the northern part of the Study Area, east of Nafziger Road (Figure 4).

The topographic map from 1972 shows growth around the Village of Wellesley. On this map the First St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery is shown in the southern part of the Study Area, west of Nafziger Road. Parks and a community centre are now labelled. The schoolhouse on Henry Street is no longer depicted, however, there is a large school east of the village on the north side of Queen's Bush Road. The dams and bridges from earlier maps are still depicted in 1972. Another dam has been added near the northern dam shown in previous



mapping. A transformer station is located along the southern edge of the Study Area, east of Nafziger Road and west of Firella Creek (Figure 5).

1.3.4 Aerial and Orthoimagery Review

Historical aerial imagery from 1954 (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954) indicates Queen's Bush Road has been straightened near the mill pond. The site of the present-day Wellesley Arena appears to have been cleared. Beyond the main streets of Wellesley there are large areas of farmland and several wood lots. The narrow southern arm of the Study Area that extends into Wilmot Township is shown east of where Firella Creek joins the Nith River (Figure 6).

1.4 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the Study Area and current land use and field conditions. Three sources of information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research: the site record forms for registered sites available online from the MCM through "Ontario's Past Portal"; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

1.4.1 Geography

In addition to the known archaeological sites, the state of the natural environment is a helpful indicator of archaeological potential. Accordingly, a description of the physiography and soils are briefly discussed for the Study Area.

The Study Area is situated within the Stratford Till Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). The Stratford Till Plain region consists of a large area of ground moraine, interrupted by terminal moraines. The region is characterized by a knoll-and-sag relief. Soils in the region fairly uniformly consists of calcareous silty clay and were deposited from varved clays of the Lake Huron basin by the Huron ice lobe of the Laurentide glacier. The stoniness of the region varies. The region is located within the Lake Huron snow-



belt, and is one of the most fertile regions in the province (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 133-134).

Figure 7 depicts surficial geology for the Study Area. The surficial geology mapping demonstrates that the Study Area is underlain by stone poor carbonate derived silty to sandy till, glaciolacustrine derived silty to clayey till, ice contact stratified deposits, sandy deposits, gravelly deposits and modern alluvial deposits.

Soil Drainage within the Study Area is shown in Figure 8. The Study Area contains the following soil types:

- Elmira, a loam with poor drainage
- Maplewood, loam over clay with poor drainage
- St. Clements, a silty clay loam with imperfect drainage
- Perth, a silty clay with imperfect drainage
- Wilmot, a silty clay loam with poor drainage
- Wauseon, a sand over clay with poor drainage

Firella Creek is within the Study Area and is a tributary of the Nith River which is just south of the town of Wellesley. The Nith River was an important transportation route and resource extraction area for generations of Indigenous people, providing a navigable waterway from present-day Brantford to Lake Erie via the Grand River. The Nith River is a part of the Grand River watershed which is the largest watershed in southern Ontario at 6,800 square kilometres. The Grand River and its major tributaries were designated as Canadian Heritage Rivers in 1994 (Canadian Heritage Rivers System 2016).

1.4.2 Previously Registered Archaeological Sites

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west, and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden block is referenced



by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area under review is located in Borden block *AiHe*.

According to the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, five previously registered archaeological sites are located within the Study Area (MCM, 2023). A summary of these sites is provided in Table 1 of the Appendix. None of these sites have further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

The *Supplementary Documentation* for this report includes site location mapping. A full list of sites within one kilometre of the preliminary designs will be evaluated in the final Stage 1 report.

1.4.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

ASI reviewed in-house files for any previous archaeological assessments that detail fieldwork within the Study Area. A full list of reports by ASI and other consultants within 50 metres of the Study Area will be provided in the final Stage 1 Report.

These four reports were not available at the time of writing, and therefore cannot be confirmed if the areas have been cleared of archaeological concern:

- Report on the 2002 Stage 1-2 Arch. Assess. of the Proposed Mill Creek Meadows Subdiv., Part of Lot 12, Con. 2, Eastern Section Wellesley Twp, RM of Waterloo (2001-012-087)
- Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Mill Creek Meadows Subdiv., Part of Lot 12, Con. 2, Eastern Section Wellesley Twp, RM of Waterloo (2001-012-087-STG3)
- MHCI 1990 30T-90008; noted in the Waterloo AMP data. Based on the now constructed neighbourhood within this project area it is believed there is no further CHVI.
- AHA 1994 ZCA 9/93 55 Queen Street West; noted in the Waterloo AMP data. Based on the commercial business and parking lot within this project area it is believed there is no further CHVI.



1.4.3.1 Reports within the Study Area – Cleared of Archaeological Concern:

- Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Village Estates Subdivision, 30T-95017 and 30T-96002, Township of Wellesley (Lic 96-019, 97-017, 98-014)
- Stage 3-4 Excavation of the Litchi Site (AiHe-43) Proposed Subdivision 30T-95017 Lot 12, Concession 1 East, Township of Wellesley, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario (1999-007-002, 1999-007-002-S4EX)
- Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: Stroh Lands, Lot 13, Concession 1 Eastern Division, Wellesley, Ontario (P083-0361-2020)
- Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 1016, 1018, 1024 and 1030 Doering Street, Wellesley Part of Lot 13, Concession 1 EERN DIV and Part of Lot 12 Concession 1 EERN DIV, Geographic Township of Wellesley, Region of Waterloo (P017-0706-2019)
- Archaeological Assessment of Consent Applications B7/03 & B8/03, 3655 Nafziger Road, Wellesley Settlement Area, Township of Wellesley, R. M. of Waterloo (P082-002)
- Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, 46 William Wellesley Severance (97-010), Township of Wellesley, R.M. of Waterloo (PIF-97-010-LIC-1997-012)
- Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, 126 Queen Street W., Wellesley, Township of Wellesley, R. M. of Waterloo (PIF-97-013-LIC-1997-012)
- Archaeological Assessment, Herman Drost Property ZC and OPA 15 Application, Block 6, Registered Plan 1507, township of Wellesley, R. M. of Waterloo (PIF #: 1994O, 1994O-STG3)
- Archaeological Assessment Twp. of Wellesley ZCA, Proposed Retirement Community (PIF-97-04-LIC-1997-037)

1.5 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1, lists criteria that are indicative of archaeological potential. The Study Area meets the following criteria indicative of archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites (Appendix A: Table 1);



- Water sources: primary, secondary, or past water source (Firella Creek, Nith River);
- Proximity to early settlements (Town of Wellesley, Queen's Bush); and
- Early historic transportation routes (Nafziger Road, Henry Street, Water Street, Molesworth Street, Greenwood Hill Road, David Street, and Gerber Road)

Mapping of the existing archaeological Baseline Conditions is shown in Figure 9: Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan - Archaeological Potential. The orange base layer of this map is from the archaeological potential model from the 1989 Regional Municipality of Waterloo Archaeological Facilities Master Plan. The Regional Municipality of Waterloo Archaeological Facilities Master Plan's archaeological potential model was created using the following data: known archaeological sites, the examination of water sources as an archaeological potential indicator, distance from water sources, historic vegetation, physiographic features of the region including drainage, eskers and drumlins, abandoned glacial shorelines and historic settlements (Region of Waterloo, 1989).

In addition to the Waterloo Region's archaeological potential model the Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan Archaeological Potential model includes the limits and PIF numbers of known previous archaeological assessments, cemetery boundaries, standing historical buildings, the historical core area of Wellesley and water courses and waterbodies within the Study Area.

1.6 Conclusions

The Study Area includes five previously registered archaeological sites, none of which have further CHVI, and areas of high archaeological potential. The *Supplementary Documentation* illustrates the site locations, which is considered sensitive information and is for internal use only, not for circulation to the general public. If project impacts are proposed in areas of archaeological potential Stage 2 archaeological assessments by test pit/pedestrian survey at five metre intervals will be required prior to any proposed construction activities on these lands.



Any cemetery with unclear boundaries within 20 metres of the proposed project impacts, or with intact and well-defined boundaries within 10 metres of the proposed project impacts, will require a detailed review in the final Stage 1 report of the property history and an analysis of the legal boundaries, including obtaining mapping and information from the cemetery operator and/or Bereavement Authority of Ontario.

ASI will undertake a comprehensive Stage 1 assessment, including a detailed property inspection, once preferred alternatives have been identified for the Project. The Stage 1 report will identify what areas require further assessment and by what methodology they must be surveyed, as per the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S & G)*, administered by the MCM.

2.0 Legislation Compliance Advice

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the



Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

3.0 Bibliography and Sources

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4.0 Maps

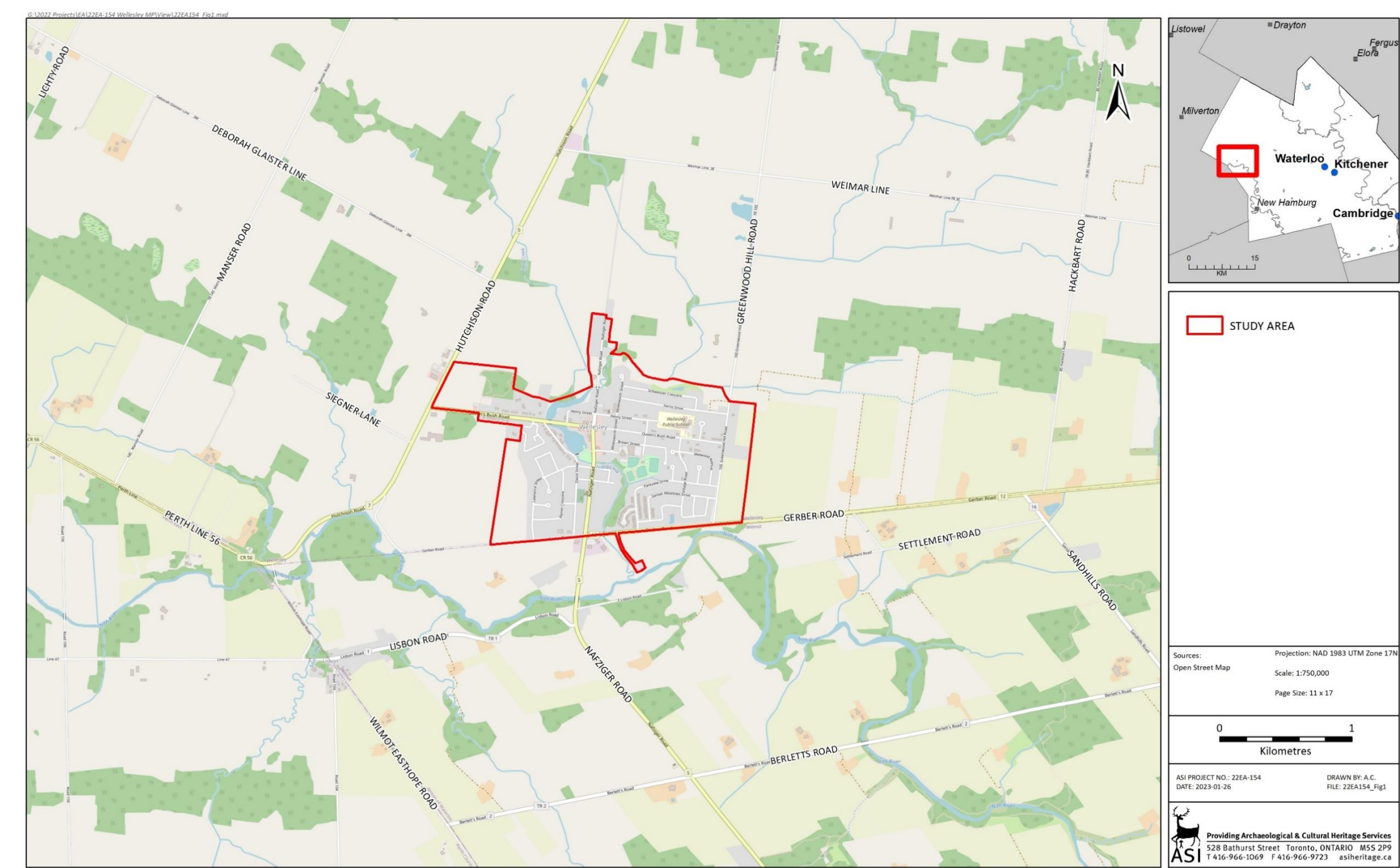


Figure 1: Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan Study Area





Figure 2: The Study Area overlaid on Tremaine’s Map of Waterloo County, 1861 (Tremaine, 1861).





Figure 3: The Study Area overlaid on the 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo (Parsell & Co., 1881).

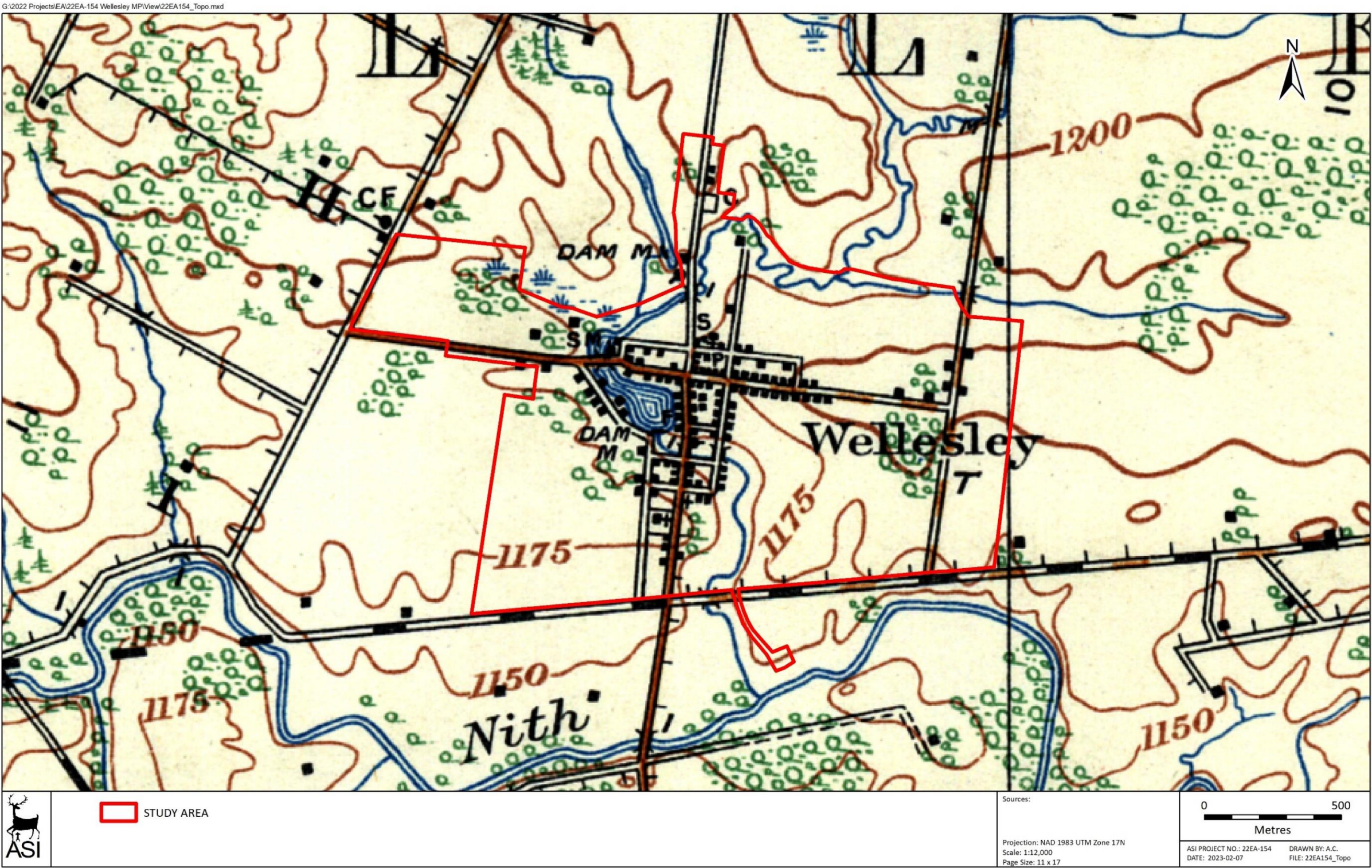


Figure 4: The Study Area overlaid on the 1927 topographic map of Stratford (Department of National Defence, 1927).



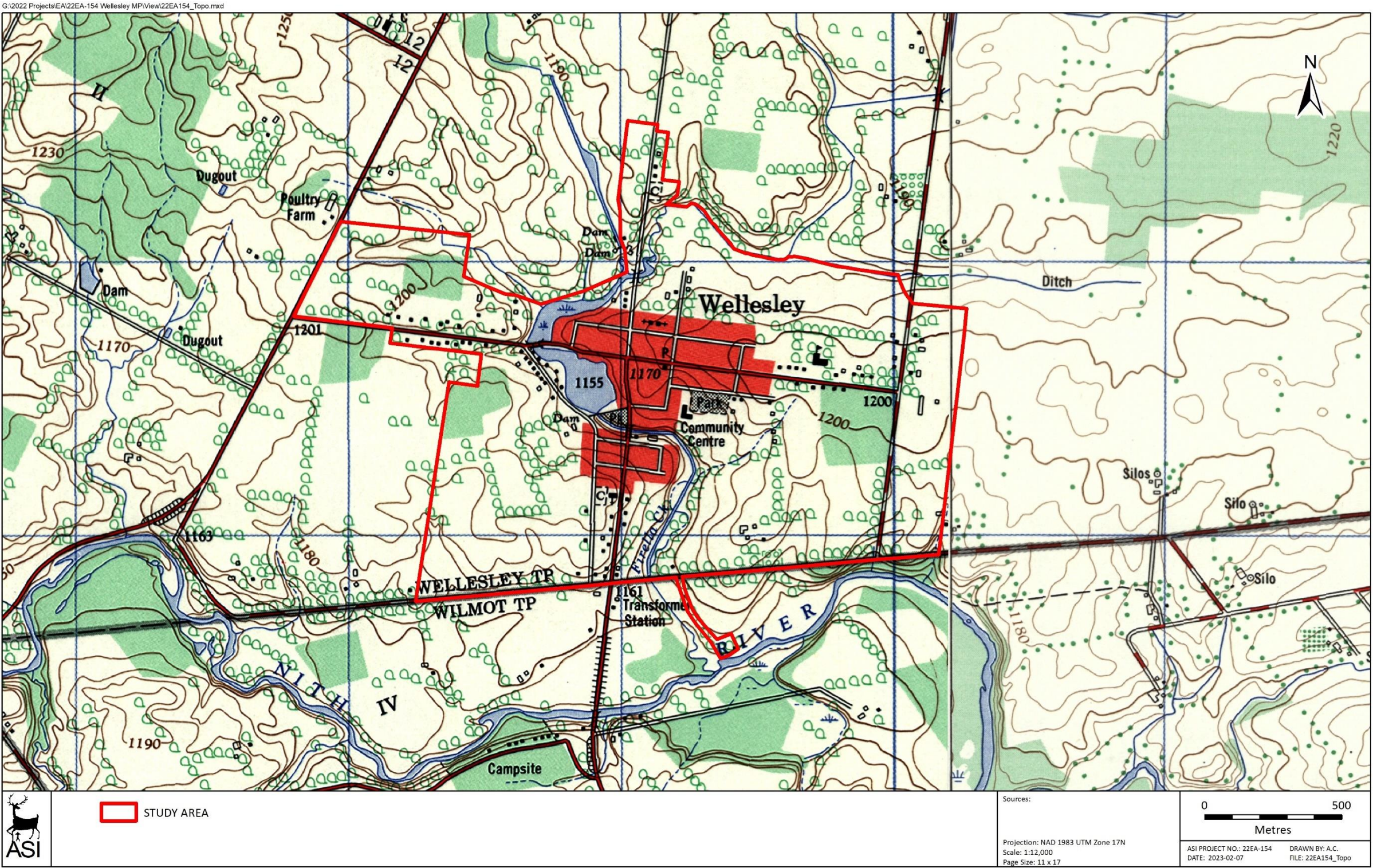


Figure 5: The Study Area overlaid on a 1972 topographic map Wellesley (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1972).



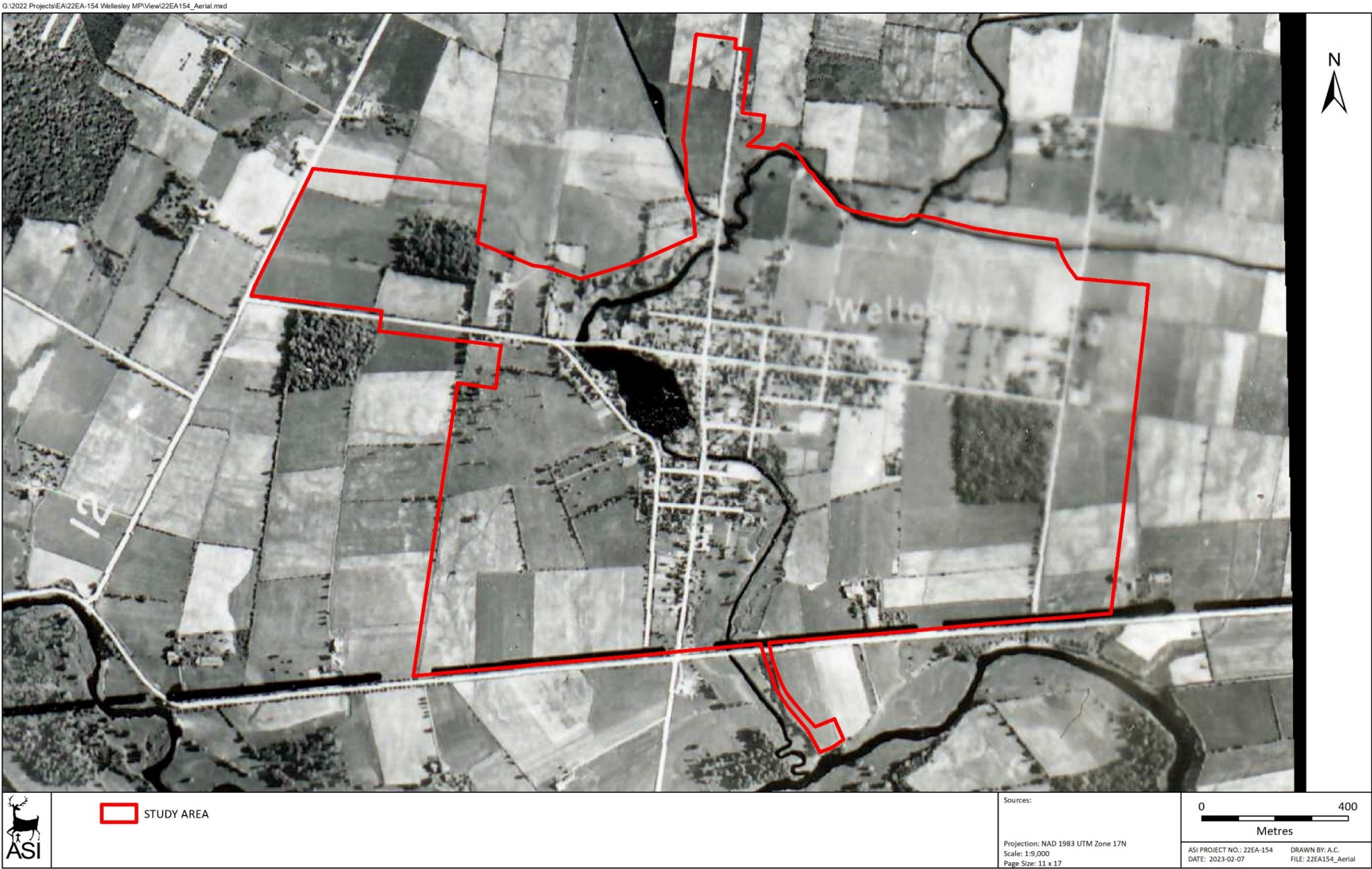


Figure 6: The Study Area overlaid on the 1954 aerial survey of Ontario (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954).



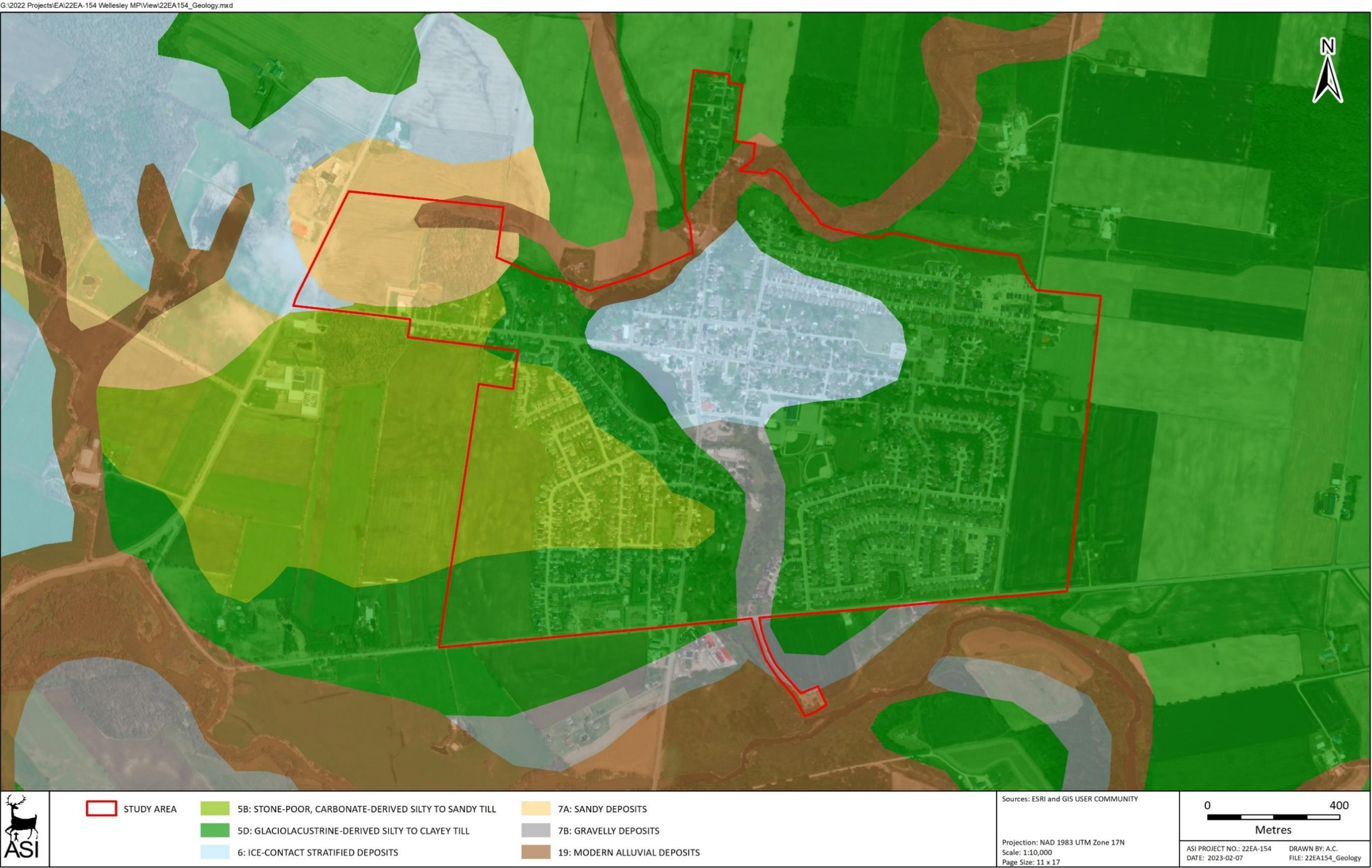


Figure 7: Study Area - Surficial Geology



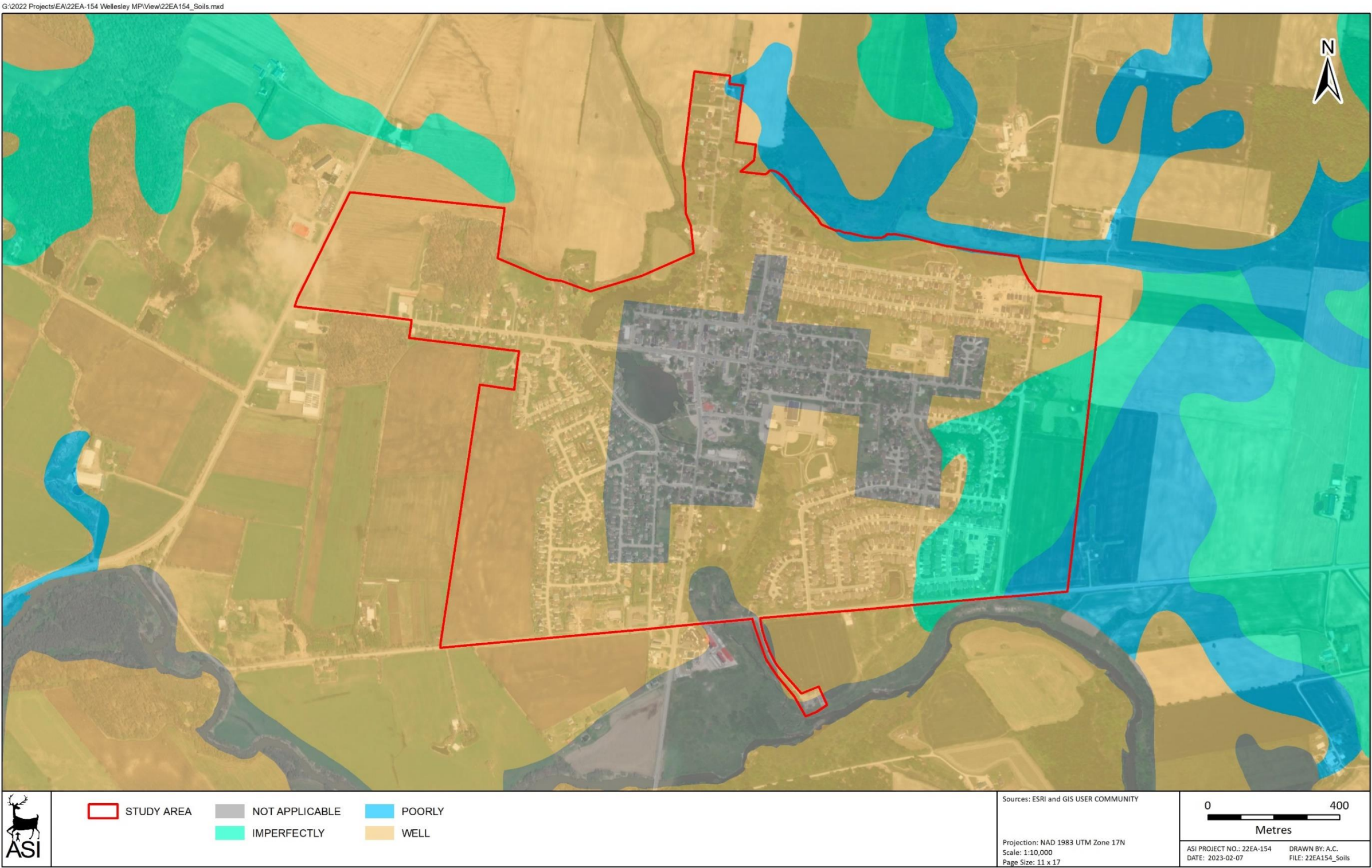


Figure 8: Study Area - Soil Drainage



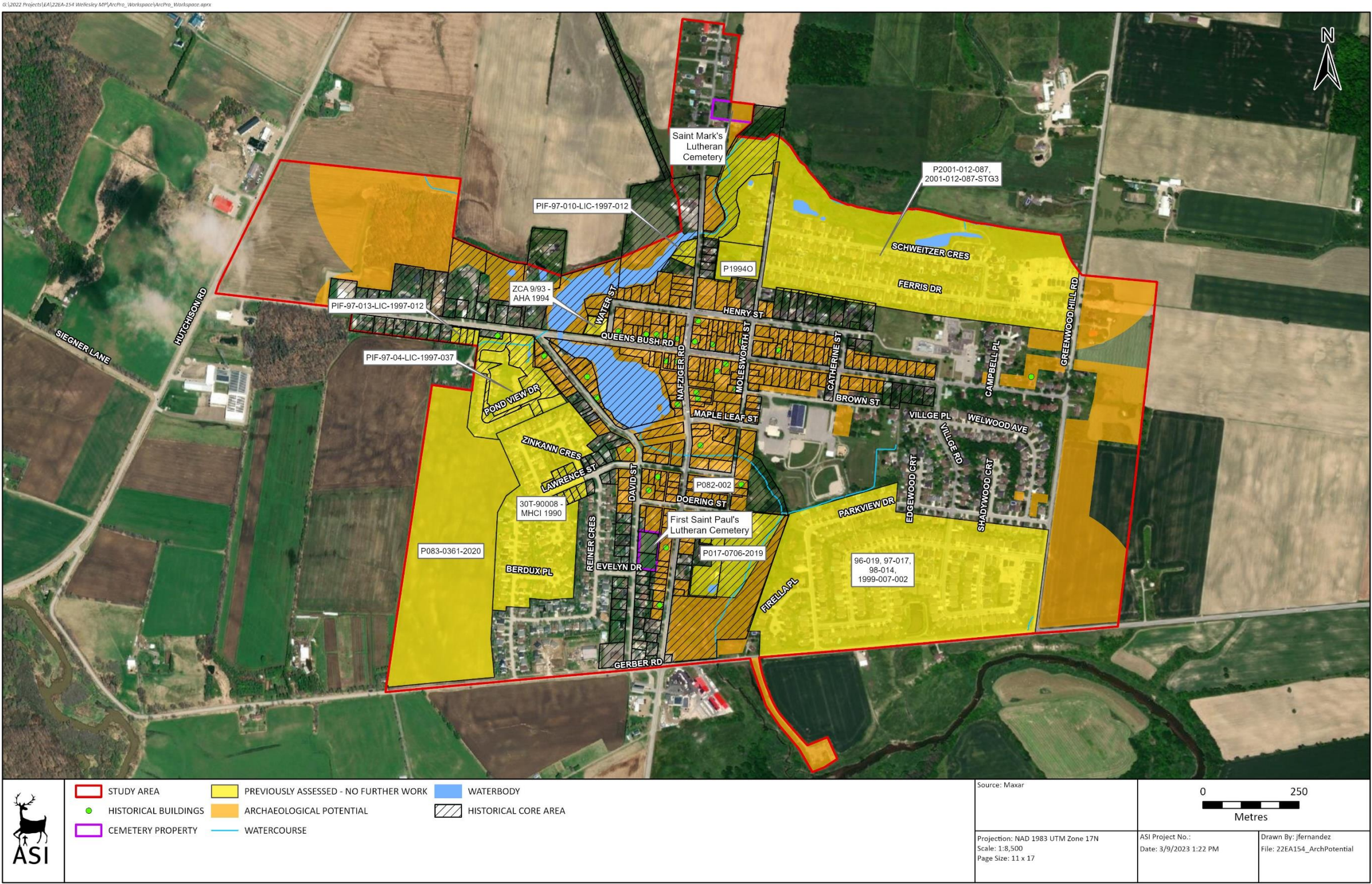


Figure 9: Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan - Archaeological Potential



5.0 Appendix A: Previously Registered Archaeological Sites within the Study Area

Table 1: Registered Sites within the Study Area

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site type	Researcher	Licence # / PIF#	Stage	Recommendations
AiHe-39		Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 1998	96-019, 97-017, 98-014		No Further CHVI
AiHe-40		Indigenous, Early Paleo	Findspot	ASI 1998	96-019, 97-017, 98-014	Stage 1-2	
				ASI 2004	P117-039	Stage 3	No Further CHVI
AiHe-41		Indigenous	Scatter	ASI 1998	96-019, 97-017, 98-014	Stage 1-2	
				ASI 2004	P117-039	Stage 3	Recommended for further assessment however site has been destroyed by development
AiHe-42		Late Archaic	Findspot	ASI 1998	96-019, 97-017, 98-014	Stage 1-2	No Further CHVI
AiHe-43	Lichti	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 1998	96-019, 97-017, 98-014	Stage 1-2	
				ASI 1999	1999-007-002, 1999-007-002-S4EX	Stage 3-4	No Further CHVI



Desktop Cultural Heritage Report

Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan

Village of Wellesley

Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario

Final Report

Prepared for:

Jacobs

300-72 Victoria Street South
Kitchener ON N2G 4Y9

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 22CH-098

February 2023 (revised March 2025)



Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Incorporated was contracted by Jacobs on behalf of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo to conduct a Desktop Cultural Heritage Report as part of the Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan. The project study area is generally confined to the municipal boundaries of the Village of Wellesley but extends south of Gerber Road to encompass the Wellesley Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The purpose of this report is to present an inventory of known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the study area, based on desktop data review. The desktop data review focuses on the collecting and analyzing of background research, municipal and regional heritage data, and historical mapping results.

The results of the background historical research and review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, indicate a study area with a rural land use and village settlement history dating back to the early nineteenth century. A review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there are 6 known built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) and no known cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) in the Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan study area. An additional 32 potential B.H.R.s and 10 C.H.L.s were identified during the background information review.

Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. The results of the Desktop Cultural Heritage Report should be used to help inform the development and evaluation of alternative solutions for the Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan.
2. Future construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.



3. Subsequent cultural heritage reporting will be required once specific water and wastewater projects are identified and study areas are defined, and would be considered additional scope to this Desktop Cultural Heritage Report. The additional reporting will take the form of a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment and build upon the historical summary and preliminary inventory presented in this report. Field work will confirm the location and integrity of known built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes and may result in the identification of additional potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. The report will present existing conditions, provide confirmation of impacts of the undertaking on identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, completing a property-specific cultural heritage evaluation, heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.
4. Should future work require an expansion of the study area, then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.
5. This Desktop Cultural Heritage Report should be submitted to municipal staff at the Township of Wellesley, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, and the Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society for review and comment.



Report Accessibility Features

This report has been formatted to meet the Information and Communications Standards under the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005* (A.O.D.A.). Features of this report which enhance accessibility include: headings, font size and colour, alternative text provided for images, and the use of periods within acronyms. Given this is a technical report, there may be instances where additional accommodation is required in order for readers to access the report's information. If additional accommodation is required, please contact Annie Veilleux, Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division at Archaeological Services Inc., by email at aveilleux@asiheritage.ca or by phone 416-966-1069 ext. 255.



Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager:** Lindsay Graves, M.A., C.A.H.P., Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Assistant Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
- **Project Coordinator:** Jessica Bisson, B.F.A. (Hon.), Dipl. Heritage Conservation, Cultural Heritage Technician, Project Administrator – Cultural Heritage Division
- **Project Manager:** Meredith Stewart, M.A., M.S.c., C.A.H.P., Cultural Heritage Specialist, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
- **Report Production:** Leora Bebko, M.M.St., Cultural Heritage Technician, Technical Writer and Researcher – Cultural Heritage Division
- **Graphics Production:** Robin Latour, B.A., M.Phil., Archaeologist, Geomatics Specialist - Operations Division
- **Report Reviewer(s):** Meredith Stewart and Lindsay Graves



Qualified Persons Involved in the Project

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Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Assistant Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Senior Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Report is **Lindsay Graves** (M.A., Heritage Conservation), Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist and Assistant Manager for the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for: overall project scoping and approach; development and confirmation of technical findings and study recommendations; application of relevant standards, guidelines and regulations; and implementation of quality control procedures. Lindsay is academically trained in the fields of heritage conservation, cultural anthropology, archaeology, and collections management and has over 15 years of experience in the field of cultural heritage resource management. This work has focused on the assessment, evaluation, and protection of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Lindsay has extensive experience undertaking archival research, heritage survey work, heritage evaluation and heritage impact assessment. She has also contributed to cultural heritage landscape studies and heritage conservation plans, led heritage commemoration and interpretive programs, and worked collaboratively with multidisciplinary teams to sensitively plan interventions at historic sites/places. In addition, she is a leader in the completion of heritage studies required to fulfil Class Environmental Assessment processes and has served as Project Manager for over 100 heritage assessments during her time at A.S.I. Lindsay is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

Meredith Stewart, M.A., M.S.c., C.A.H.P.

Cultural Heritage Specialist, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Project Manager for this report is **Meredith Stewart** (M.A., Art History, M.S.c., Historic Preservation), who is a Cultural Heritage Specialist within the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for day-to-day management activities, including scoping and conducting research activities and drafting of



study findings and recommendations. Meredith's work as a cultural heritage professional has focused on historical research, large-area studies, and survey work. Meredith holds a M.A. in Art History from Carleton University, where she focused on architectural history and the built environment, and graduated with a M.S.c. in Historic Preservation from the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. Meredith utilizes her knowledge of architectural history and building materials in the identification and evaluation of heritage buildings and structures. Meredith is an intern member of C.A.H.P.

Leora Bebko, M.M.St.

Cultural Heritage Technician, Technical Writer and Researcher - Cultural Heritage Division

The Cultural Heritage Technician for this project is **Leora Bebko** (M.M.St.), who is a Cultural Heritage Technician and Technical Writer and Researcher within the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for preparing and contributing research and technical reporting. In Leora's career as a cultural heritage and museum professional she has worked extensively in public programming and education within built heritage spaces. Leora is particularly interested in the ways in which our heritage landscapes can be used to facilitate public engagement and interest in our region's diverse histories. While completing her Master of Museum Studies she was able to combine her interest in heritage architecture and museums by focusing on the historic house museum and the accessibility challenges they face. As a thesis project, Leora co-curated the award-winning exhibit *Lost & Found: Rediscovering Fragments of Old Toronto* on the grounds of Campbell House Museum. Since completing her degree, she has worked as a historical interpreter in a variety of heritage spaces, learning a range of traditional trades and has spent considerable time researching heritage foodways and baking in historic kitchens. In 2022, she joined ASI's Cultural Heritage team as a Cultural Heritage Technician.



Glossary

Built Heritage Resource (B.H.R.)

Definition: "...a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community. built heritage resources are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers" (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 41).

Cultural Heritage Landscape (C.H.L.)

Definition: "...a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms" (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 42).

Known Built Heritage Resource or Cultural Heritage Landscape

Definition: A known built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape is a property that has recognized cultural heritage value or interest. This can include a property listed on a Municipal Heritage Register, designated under Part IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or protected by a heritage agreement, covenant or easement, protected by the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act* or the *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*, identified as a Federal Heritage Building, or located within a U.N.E.S.C.O. World Heritage Site (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2022).



Impact

Definition: Includes negative and positive, direct and indirect effects to an identified built heritage resource and cultural heritage landscape. Direct impacts include destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features and/or unsympathetic or incompatible alterations to an identified resource. Indirect impacts include, but are not limited to, creation of shadows, isolation of heritage attributes, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use, land disturbances (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006c). Indirect impacts also include potential vibration impacts.

Mitigation

Definition: Mitigation is the process of lessening or negating anticipated adverse impacts to built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes and may include, but are not limited to, such actions as avoidance, monitoring, protection, relocation, remedial landscaping, and documentation of the cultural heritage landscape and/or built heritage resource if to be demolished or relocated (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006a).

Potential Built Heritage Resource or Cultural Heritage Landscape

Definition: A potential built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape is a property that has the potential for cultural heritage value or interest. This can include properties/project area that contain a parcel of land that is the subject of a commemorative or interpretive plaque, is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery, is in a Canadian Heritage River Watershed, or contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2022).

Significant

Definition: With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, significant means “resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by



official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 51).

Vibration Zone of Influence

Definition: Area within a 50 metre buffer of construction-related activities in which there is potential to affect an identified built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape. A 50 metre buffer is applied in the absence of a project-specific defined vibration zone of influence based on existing secondary source literature and direction (Carman et al., 2012; Crispino & D’Apuzzo, 2001; P. Ellis, 1987; Rainer, 1982; Wiss, 1981). This buffer accommodates the additional threat from collisions with heavy machinery or subsidence (Randl, 2001).



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1.0 Introduction

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Jacobs, on behalf of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo to conduct a Desktop Cultural Heritage Report as part of the Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan. The following report provides a preliminary identification of known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the study area, based on desktop data review. The desktop data review focuses on the collecting and analyzing of background research, municipal and regional heritage data, and historical mapping results. The results of the desktop review will help to inform the development and evaluation of alternative solutions as part of the Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan. Field review, preliminary impact assessment and detailed property-specific mitigation recommendations are not included in this scope of work. Any further work arising from recommendations made in the Desktop Cultural Heritage Report will be considered additional scope, which may include completing a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment for the preferred alternatives.

1.1 Project Overview

The Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan project study area is generally confined to the municipal boundaries of the Village of Wellesley but extends south of Gerber Road to encompass the Wellesley Wastewater Treatment Plant.

1.2 Description of Study Area

This desktop report will focus on the project study area (Figure 1). This project study area has been defined as inclusive of those lands that may contain built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes that may be subject to direct or indirect impacts as a result of the proposed undertaking. Properties within the study area are located in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.





Figure 1: Location of the study area (Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (C.C.-By-S.A.))

2.0 Methodology

The following sections provide a summary of regulatory requirements and municipal and regional heritage policies that guide this desktop cultural heritage report. In addition, an overview of the process undertaken to identify known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes is provided.

2.1 Regulatory Requirements

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (O.H.A.) (Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, 1990 [as Amended in 2022], 1990) is the primary piece of legislation that determines policies, priorities and programs for the conservation of Ontario's heritage. There are many other provincial acts, regulations and policies governing land use planning and resource development that support heritage conservation, including:

- The *Planning Act* (Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13, 1990), which states that “conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest” is a “matter of provincial interest”. The *Provincial Policy Statement* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024), issued under the *Planning Act*, links heritage conservation to long-term economic prosperity and requires municipalities and the Crown to conserve significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.
- The *Environmental Assessment Act* (Ministry of the Environment, 1990), which defines “environment” to include cultural conditions that influence the life of humans or a community. Cultural heritage resources, which includes archaeological resources, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, are important components of those cultural conditions.

The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (hereafter “The Ministry”) is charged under Section 2.0 of the O.H.A. with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities, and programs for the conservation, protection, and preservation of the heritage of Ontario. The *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2010) (hereinafter “*Standards and Guidelines*”) apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have “cultural heritage value or interest” (C.H.V.I.). The *Standards and Guidelines* provide a series of guidelines that apply to provincial heritage properties in the areas of identification and evaluation; protection; maintenance; use; and disposal. For the purpose of this report, the *Standards and Guidelines* provide points of reference to aid in determining potential heritage significance in identification of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. While not directly applicable for use in properties not under provincial ownership, the *Standards and Guidelines* are regarded as best practice for guiding heritage assessments and ensure that additional identification and mitigation measures are considered.



Similarly, the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006b) provides a guide to evaluate heritage properties. To conserve a built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape, the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* states that a municipality or approval authority may require a heritage impact assessment and/or a conservation plan to guide the approval, modification, or denial of a proposed development.

2.2 Municipal/Regional Heritage Policies

The study area is located within the Township of Wellesley in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo. Policies relating to built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes were reviewed from the following sources:

- *Township of Wellesley Official Plan* (Township of Wellesley, 2017)
- *Region of Waterloo Official Plan* (Region of Waterloo, 2019)
- *Region of Waterloo Arts Heritage and Culture Master Plan* (Region of Waterloo, 2002)
- *Regional Implementation Guideline: Conserving Regionally Significant Cultural Heritage Resources* (Region of Waterloo, 2018c)
- *Regional Implementation Guideline: Cultural Heritage Landscape Conservation* (Region of Waterloo, 2018c)
- *Scenic Roads and Special Character Streets: Resource Document* (Region of Waterloo, 2011)

2.3 Identification of Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

This Desktop Cultural Heritage Report follows guidelines presented in the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006b) and *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2022). The objective of this report is to present an inventory of known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, and to provide a preliminary



understanding of known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes located within areas anticipated to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed project.

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment process, all potentially affected built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes are subject to identification and inventory. Generally, when conducting an identification of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within a study area, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in a geographic area: background research and desktop data collection; field review; and identification. This Desktop Cultural Heritage Report contains only background research and desktop data collection. Subsequent cultural heritage reporting will be required to complete the remaining two stages listed above and would be considered additional scope to this report.

Background historical research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historical mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as having cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles or construction methods, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.



The field review is also used to identify potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases or through other appropriate agency data sources.

During the cultural heritage assessment process, a property is identified as a potential built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscape based on research, the Ministry screening tool, and professional expertise and best practice. In addition, use of a 40-year-old benchmark is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this benchmark provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from having cultural heritage value or interest.

2.4 Background Information Review

To make an identification of previously identified known or potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the study area, the following sections present the resources that were consulted as part of this Desktop Cultural Heritage Report.

2.4.1 Review of Existing Heritage Inventories

A number of resources were consulted in order to identify previously identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the study area. These resources, reviewed on 5 January 2023, include:

- Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Historic Neighbourhood Survey (Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.-a)
- Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Wellesley Walking Tour (Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, 2012)

- The Region of Waterloo Public Building Inventory (Region of Waterloo, 2018a)
- Region of Waterloo Public Building Inventory Part 2 - Educational Buildings (Region of Waterloo, 2018b);
- Spanning the Generations: A Story of Old Bridges in Waterloo Region (Region of Waterloo: Planning, Housing, and Community Services, 2004) ;
- Historical maps (including historical atlases, topographic maps, and aerial photography);
- The *Ontario Heritage Act Register* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.b);
- The *Places of Worship Inventory* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.c);
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.a);
- Heritage Trust Plaques and their locations (Ontario Heritage Trust, 2023);
- Inventory of known cemeteries/burial sites in the Ontario Genealogical Society's online databases (Ontario Genealogical Society, n.d.);
- Canada's Historic Places website: available online, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels (Parks Canada, n.d.a);
- Directory of Federal Heritage Designations: a searchable on-line database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses (Parks Canada, n.d.b);
- Canadian Heritage River System: a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage (Canadian Heritage Rivers Board and Technical Planning Committee, n.d.); and,
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (U.N.E.S.C.O.) World Heritage Sites (U.N.E.S.C.O. World Heritage Centre, n.d.).



2.4.2 Review of Previous Heritage Reporting

Additional cultural heritage studies undertaken within parts of the study area were also reviewed. These include:

- Identification of Candidate Cultural Heritage Landscapes in the Township of Wellesley and Woolwich (Degeer & Drescher, 2018).

2.4.3 Community Information Gathering

The following individuals, groups, and/or organizations were contacted to gather information on known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, active and inactive cemeteries, and areas of identified Indigenous interest within the study area:

- Tim Van Hinte, Township of Wellesley (email communication 19 January 2023). Email correspondence confirmed that there are no additional previously identified heritage resources or concerns regarding the study area.
- Kate Hagerman (email communication 23 January 2023). Email correspondence confirmed that there are no additional properties listed in the Municipal Heritage Register within the study area. Email also provided the 2018 heritage study: Identification of Candidate Cultural Heritage Landscapes in the Townships of Wellesley and Woolwich, recommended consultation of the Region's list of pre-1900 buildings in the study area, and confirmed Kernell's Bridge to be no longer extant. The list of pre-1900 buildings was provided on 1 February 2023, included in Appendix A, with the explanation that the list is simply an indication of age of the buildings and does not indicate heritage value or protection.
- The Ministry (email communication 17 January 2023). Email correspondence confirmed that there are no properties designated by the Minister and there are not known to be any Provincial Heritage Properties within or adjacent to the study area.



- The Ontario Heritage Trust (email communications 18 January). Email correspondence confirmed that there are no additional properties recognized by the Trust, plaques, conservation easements, or Trust-owned properties within the study area.
- At project start-up in December 2022, A.S.I. made a request to the proponent that any engagement with Indigenous communities undertaken as part of this project include a discussion about known or potential built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes that are of interest to the respective communities. No information had been received at the time of Desktop report finalization, however, any information will be included in the subsequent Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment.

3.0 Summary of Historical Development Within the Study Area

This section provides a brief summary of historical research. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of physiography, Indigenous land use, and Euro-Canadian settlement.

3.1 Physiography

The study area is situated within the Stratford Till Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). The Stratford Till Plain region consists of a large area of ground moraine, interrupted by terminal moraines. The region is characterized by a knoll-and-sag relief. Soils in the region fairly uniformly consists of calcareous silty clay and were deposited from varved clays of the Lake Huron basin by the Huron ice lobe of the Laurentide glacier. The stoniness of the region varies. The region is located within the Lake Huron snow-belt, and is one of the most fertile regions in the Province (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 133-134).



The study area, which encompasses the Village of Wellesley, was largely agricultural due to the high-quality soil in the area.

3.2 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Current archaeological evidence indicates humans were present in southern Ontario approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.) (Ferris, 2013).

Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 B.P., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards & Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest archaeological evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is interpreted by archaeologists to be indicative of increased social organization and the investment of labour into social infrastructure (Brown, 1995, p. 13; Ellis et al., 1990, 2009).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 155, 164). By 1,500



B.P. there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 B.P. – it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch & Williamson, 2013, pp. 13–15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabek ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers, 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), larger settlement sites focused on horticulture begin to dominate the archaeological record. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson, 1990, p. 317). By 1300-1450 C.E., archaeological research focusing on these horticultural societies note that this episodic community dispersal was no longer practised and these populations now occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al., 1990, p. 343). By the mid-sixteenth century these small villages had coalesced into larger communities (Birch et al., 2021). Through this process, the socio-political organization of these First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. Other First Nation communities continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest available resources across landscapes they returned to seasonally/annually.

By 1600 C.E., the Confederation of Nations were encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries in Simcoe County. Samuel de Champlain in 1615 reported that a group of Iroquoian-speaking people situated between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat were at peace and remained “la nation neutre”. Like the Huron-Wendat, Petun, and Haudenosaunee, the Neutral or Attawandaron people were settled village agriculturalists.



3.2.1 The Huron Tract Purchase/Treaty 29

The study area is located within the lands of the Huron Tract Purchase/Treaty #29. On October 16, 1818, John Askin met at Amherstburg with various Anishinaabeg Chiefs who agreed to sell land south of Lake Huron. A provisional agreement was signed by the Chiefs of the Chenail Ecarte, St. Clair River, and Ausable River on March 30, 1819. The final agreement, Treaty #29, was not signed until eight years later, on July 10, 1827.

The Huron Tract comprises 23,054 acres (9,330 hectares.) of land south of Lake Huron up to the Nine Mile River and bordering, to the south and east, the land ceded in Treaties #7, 21, 6, and 3. It includes most of the drainage of the St. Clair River and the present communities of Stratford, Sarnia, and the western extremity of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.

The Indigenous leaders retained land for the use of their communities below the St. Clair River rapids, at Sombra Township, at Kettle Point, and at the Ausable River. The signatory bands agreed on an annual payment of £1,100 to be distributed equally between the 460 persons inhabiting the tract in 1825. The signees on the British side included Superintendent of Indian Affairs George Ironside, Captain Joseph de la Hay and Lieutenant William Taylor of the 70th regiment, Lieutenant H.D.C. Douglas, and M.P. Bailey. The signees on the side of the Anishinaabeg included Wawanosh, Osawip, Shashawinibisie, Pukinince, Negig, Cheebican, Mukatuokijigo, Mshinikaibik, Animikince, Peetawtick, Shawanipinissie, Saganash, Annotowin, Pinessiwagum, Shaiowkima, Chekateyan, Mokeetchewan, and Quaikeegon (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016; Surtees, 1984).

3.3 Historical Euro-Canadian Township Survey and Settlement

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading



posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails that typically followed the highlands adjacent to various creeks and rivers (Archaeological Services Inc., 2006). Early European settlements occupied similar locations as Indigenous settlements as they were generally accessible by trail or water routes and would have been in locations with good soil and suitable topography to ensure adequate drainage.

Historically, the study area is located in the Township of Wellesley, in Lots 11-14, Concessions 1 and 2 Eastern Division and a small portion of the study area extends into the Township of Wilmot, Lot 17, Concession 4 Block B.

3.3.1 Township of Wellesley

The Township of Wellesley was the last area in Waterloo County to be settled. In the early nineteenth century the township was part of government lands known as the “Queens Bush”, originally set aside as Clergy Reserves. The government held this land until the neighbouring townships of Wilmot and Woolwich had been settled. An influx of settlers came to the area after the township was surveyed in 1842 by William Walker. Prior to this there were several groups of squatters, mostly occupying the areas that became the villages of St. Clements, Heidelberg, and Wellesley, as well as along the Township’s eastern and southern borders. Many of the earliest squatters were free Black people from the northern states or formerly enslaved people fleeing the United States. After the township survey was complete, many squatters were allowed to keep their cleared lands provided they lived on the lots, had made substantial progress in clearing the land, and made a proper formal purchase of the lands. The land prices, however, were prohibitively expensive for most of the Township’s Black Settlers, who found themselves unable to purchase that lands they had cleared and farmed. These early Black communities were forced to disperse (Martin, 2020; Mika & Mika, 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.c).



The township was named after the Duke of Wellington's oldest brother, Richard Wellesley, one-time Governor-General of India. Early settlements included Crosshill, St. Clements, and Wellesley Village. The Canadian Pacific Railway was built through the communities of Wallenstein, Linwood, and Millbank. The railway was expected to stimulate industrial development in the township but due to Wellesley's excellent soil the area remained largely agricultural (Mika & Mika, 1983).

Towards the end of the nineteenth century some of the villages in the township declined. As farms were vacated, they were purchased by Mennonites descended from families originally from Pennsylvania who were being displaced by development in Kitchener, Waterloo, and the Townships of Waterloo and Woolwich. In 1973 the Regional Municipality of Waterloo was formed, and Wellesley Township annexed the Village of Wellesley and the police villages of Linwood and St. Clements. Today the township is predominantly rural with remnants of early settlement patterns in the forms of villages, churches, cemeteries, schools, and family farms (Mika & Mika, 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.c).

3.3.2 Village of Wellesley

Christian Burgher was the first squatter on the land that would become the Village of Wellesley (Figure 2). At this time, the township had yet to be surveyed and was still part of the Clergy Reserve known as the "Queen's Bush". Three years after the township survey in 1842, James Ferris and a team of oxen built the first dam in the village. It was John Smith (Schmidt), however, who developed the dam site, and the village was named Smithville (Schmidtville) in his honour. The Smiths were important members of the community, John's brothers Louis and Peter went on to establish the Royal Hotel (1856) and the Albion Hotel (Stewart et al., 1983).





Figure 2: The 1843 Plan of the Township of Wellesley showing the farmstead of first settler Christian Burgher (circled in blue) (image source: Stewart et al., 1983).

The village changed its name to Wellesley in 1846 when the first post office was established to avoid confusion with another Smithville. The first Postmaster was William Brown. The first school, a log building, was also built in 1846 but it was destroyed by fire and replaced by a stone structure in 1859. The two-storey brick school building which remains today was built in 1889 (Stewart et al., 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.c).

The village was laid out by the Doering Brothers, Christopher and Henry, from 1855 to 1856 during which time they also established a sawmill and a flour mill which is extant today. The title of "Builder of Wellesley", though, is given to John George Reiner, who built 32 buildings in the village shortly after his arrival in 1866. Reiner also purchased the Doering flour mill, built another sawmill as well

as a stove and heading plant and the first part of the general store (Stewart et al., 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.c).

The mid-1800s were a time of great development in the Village of Wellesley and by the 1870s it had become an important commercial and industrial centre boasting a sawmill, grist mill, tannery, foundry, wagon shop, woolen mill, cider mill, harness shop, prize-winning carriage works, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, butchers, and rope and agricultural implement factories. Parsell's Atlas from 1881 also lists flax mills and calls the Wellesley Bell Factory, a part of the large Knechtel and Schaub Foundry, unsurpassed in Canada. At its height in 1890, the population of Wellesley reached 800 (Figure 3) (Stewart et al., 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.c).

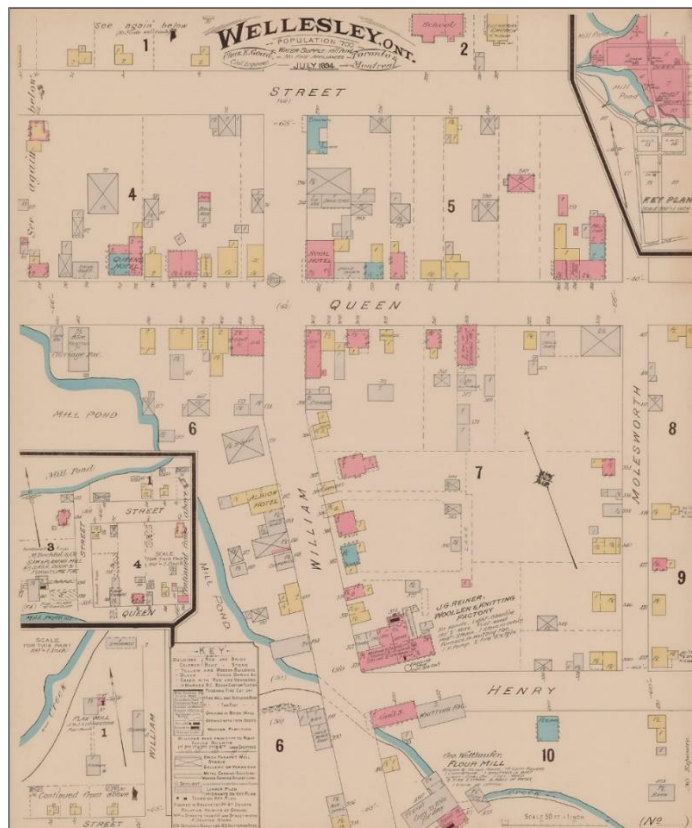


Figure 3: The 1894 Fire Insurance Plan of the Village of Wellesley (Image source: Library and Archives Canada).

By the early 1900s (Figure 4), the need for better transport became dire as the lack of a railroad meant anything produced in the village could only be transported out by horse-drawn carriages and sleighs over country roads, and though a railroad connection was promised, it never materialized. As manufacturing centres began to emerge in nearby towns and cities with railroad connections, Wellesley's importance as an industrial hub waned and development slowed (Stewart et al., 1983). The Village of Wellesley was amalgamated with the Township of Wellesley in 1973 (Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.c).

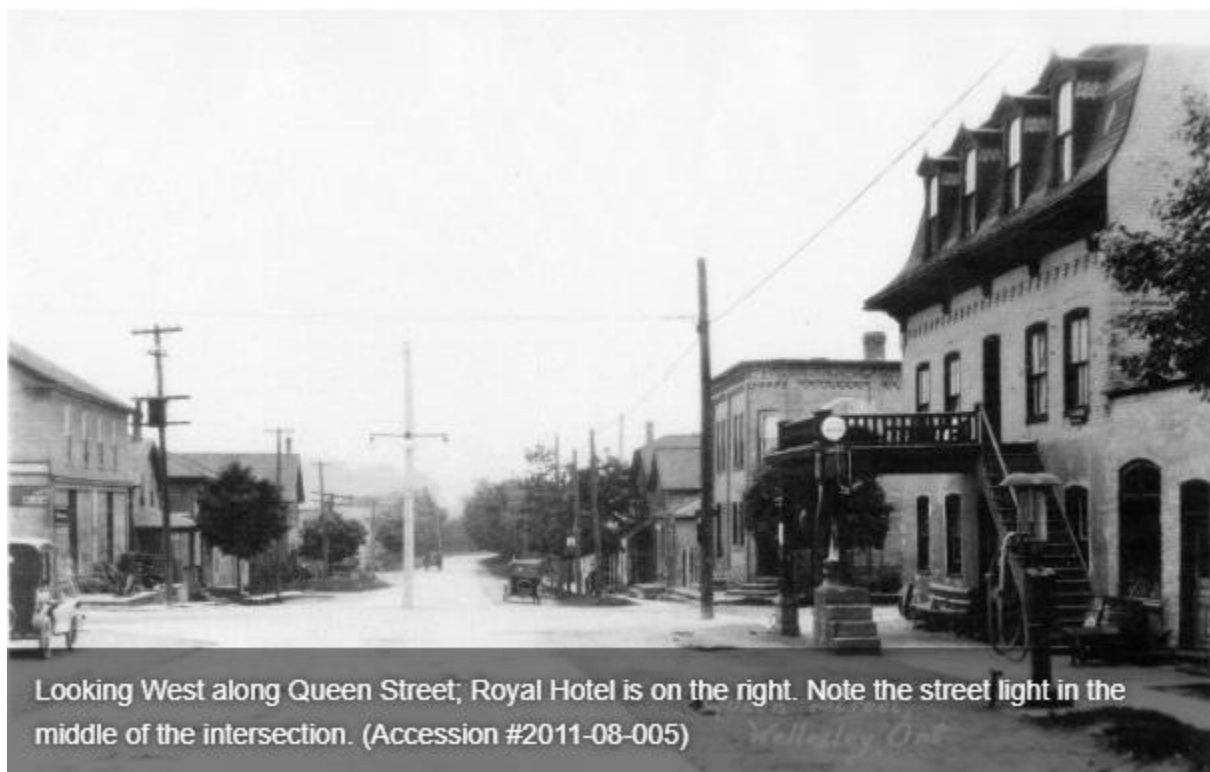


Figure 4: Queen Street, now Queen's Bush Road, approximately 1924 (image source: (Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.-b).

3.3.3 The Queen's Bush

Historically, the Village of Wellesley was at the southern end of a large tract of land called the Queen's Bush which stretched from Georgian Bay to Lake Huron.

Queen's Bush Road, one of the major arteries in the village, was renamed from Queen Street East in 1999 to commemorate the Village and the Township's connection to this period in history (Atwater-Hallatt, 2000).

The Queen's Bush was a Clergy Reserve, or an area set aside to support the Protestant Church through land sales. The general practice for creating a Clergy Reserve was to set aside every seventh lot for the church, but in the case of The Queen's Bush, all the land west of Waterloo and Woolwich Townships were set aside to cover the loss of church lands in land grants made to the Six Nations of the Grand River. Clergy Reserves were a controversial topic at the time and were a contributing factor to the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837. The practice was completely abolished in 1840 and in 1850, the Queen's Bush began to be surveyed and divided into townships (Martin, 2020; Stewart et al., 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.c).

The earliest settlers to the Queen's Bush were squatters who arrived in the 1820s, well before the land was surveyed. The majority of these early settlers were Black people fleeing enslavement in the United States as well as free Black people from the northern states. It is estimated that more than 1500 Black people lived in the Queen's Bush, most in what is now the northeastern section of Wellesley Township and the southeastern corner of Peel Township (Figure 5). Many of these people settled in the Queen's Bush Settlement, now in Glen Allan. Other Black settlements were at Wallenstein, Hawkesvilles, and Yatton (Brown-Kubisch, 2004; Martin, 2020).





Figure 5: The African British Methodist Episcopal Church building in Peel Township (image source: Wellington County Museum and Archives)

Many of these squatters in the Queen's Bush hoped to purchase the land once it became available for sale, but most were unable to afford the purchase the land grants and were also hindered by the discriminatory practices and attitudes of the time period against Black people. In 1841 a group of 91 people sent a petition to the Earl of Elgin, then Governor General of Canada, in an attempt to save their interests in the land claiming a right to it based on their contributions to their adopted country, their role in the development of the Queen's Bush, and having fought for the British in the Patriots War. This petition was denied and in the following years, nearly all of the original settlers were forced off their land. Little remains of these communities: a plaque marks the site of the Queen's Bush Settlement in Glen Allan and the remains of a small cemetery can be seen on the site of the former African British Methodist Episcopal Church in Peel Township (Figure 6) (Brown-Kubisch, 2004; Martin, 2020; Stewart et al., 1983).



Figure 6: Remains of the cemetery of the African British Methodist-Episcopal Church (Image source: Pavlakos, 2021)

3.3.4 The Nith River and Firella Creek

The Nith River is a major tributary of the Grand River beginning north of Crosshill in Wellesley Township and emptying into the Grand River at Paris, Ontario. The Grand River watershed drains an area of approximately 6800 kilometres and it and its tributaries were designated together as a Canadian Heritage River in 1994 (Canadian Heritage Rivers System, 2016; Mercer, 2018).

The Nith River was an important transportation route and resource extraction area for generations of Aboriginal people, providing a navigable waterway from present-day Brantford to Lake Erie via the Grand River. In addition to its use as a transportation route, the Nith River was also historically a power source for numerous mills along the length of the waterway (Archaeological Services Incorporated, 2012).

Firella Creek flows through the Village of Wellesley in a generally north-south direction. It drains into the Nith River south of the village in Wilmot Township. The dam on Firella Creek, built by Joseph Ferris in 1842, became the site of the Village of Wellesley's first mill and continues to power multiple industries in the village throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century (Stewart et al., 1983)

3.4 Review of Historical Mapping

The 1861 Tremaine's Map of Waterloo County (Tremaine, 1861) and the 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo (Parsell & Co., 1881) were examined to determine the presence of historical features within the study area during the nineteenth century (Figure 7 and Figure 8). Historically, the study area is located in Lots 12 and 13, Concession 1 and Lots 12-14, Concession 2 in the Township of Wellesley and a small portion of the study area extends into Lot 17, Concession 4 Block B in the Township of Wilmot.

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases. For instance, they were often financed by subscription limiting the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. The use of historical map sources to reconstruct or predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally begins by using common reference points between the various sources. The historical maps are geo-referenced to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on a modern map. The results of this exercise can often be imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources.

The 1861 Tremaine Map shows Wellesley as a small village centered around the intersection of (now) Nafziger Road and Queen's Bush Road. Nafziger Road, Henry Street, Water Street, Molesworth Street, Greenwood Hill Road, David Street, and



Gerber Road are historically surveyed roads, generally following their current alignments. Catherine Street is shown north of Queen's Bush Road, and Lawrence and Doering Streets are only shown west of Nafziger Road. Queen's Bush Road, in this mapping, angles slightly north on the east side of the mill pond and crosses the pond angled slightly south. Two more roadways are shown between David Street and Nafziger Road, between the mill pond and Lawrence Street. The tributary of Smith's Creek (now the Nith River) which flows through the village follows a similar alignment to the present and the mill pond is also depicted, however, no dam is indicated in this mapping. Smith's Creek, which flows south of the village, passes through the southern extension of the study area. There is a sawmill south of the terminus of Molesworth Street on a small waterway which does not appear in later mapping and a schoolhouse at the northeast corner of Henry Street and Nafziger Road at the site of an extant school building (Figure 7).

The 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo shows considerable development within the village of Wellesley around the roadways. The sawmill and schoolhouse depicted in previous mapping are not shown here, however a brick factory is shown on the north side of Queen's Bush Road, west of the mill pond. Smith's Creek, south of the village, is now labeled as the River Nith (Figure 8).

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical topographic mapping and aerial photographs from the twentieth century were examined. This report presents maps and aerial photographs from 1927, 1954, and 1972 (Figure 9 to Figure 11).

The topographic map from 1927 shows development within the study area. Greenwood Hill Road and Queen's Bush Road, east of Nafziger Road, are depicted as second-class metalled roads. Nafziger Road, south of Queen's Bush Road, and Queen's Bush Road, west of Nafziger Road, are first-class metalled roads. The rest of the roadways in the study area remain unmetalled. Molesworth street has been extended south to meet the eastern extensions of Lawrence and Doering Streets. A schoolhouse is shown in the same location as previous mapping. Also



shown in this mapping are a sawmill, at a similar location to the brick factory from the 1881 map; a post office between Henry Street and Queen's Bush Road; a church next to the school in a similar location to an extant church; two churches on Nafziger Road, south of Doering Street; a blacksmith next to the pond on Nafziger Road; and a cemetery and telephone office at the northern and eastern ends of the study area, respectively. Two more mills are also depicted, one north of the settlement on Nafziger road, and one on Nafziger Road, north of Lawrence Street, in the location of an extant industrial structure. There are two masonry dams, one near the northern mill and the other at the southern end of the mill pond. There are three bridges in the 1927 map, all of which are at the sites of extant bridges. The bridge over the mill pond on Queen's Bush Road does not have a material indicated, the other two bridges are both on Nafziger Road and area made of iron (Figure 9).

Mapping from the mid-to-late-twentieth century shows continued development in and around the Village of Wellesley. In the aerial photograph from 1954, Henry Street has been extended east of Catherine Street, Brown Street can now be seen, and Queen's Bush Road has been straightened near the mill pond, following its present alignment. The site of the present-day Wellesley Arena appears to have been cleared. The two northern roadways connecting David Street and Nafziger Road, south of the mill pond, are no longer depicted in this mapping (Figure 10).

The topographic map from 1972 shows some growth around the Village of Wellesley. The cleared area of land in the aerial photograph is now labeled as a park and community centre and the land directly south of the mill pond is also a park. This mapping shows two churches north of Henry Street and a church and cemetery between David Street and Nafziger Road at the site of an extant church and attached cemetery. The schoolhouse on Henry Street is no longer depicted, however, there is a large school east of the village on the north side of Queen's Bush Road. The dams and bridges from earlier maps are still depicted in 1972, though their materials are not indicated, and another dam has been added near the northern dam shown in previous mapping. All of Queen's Bush Road and



[illegible]

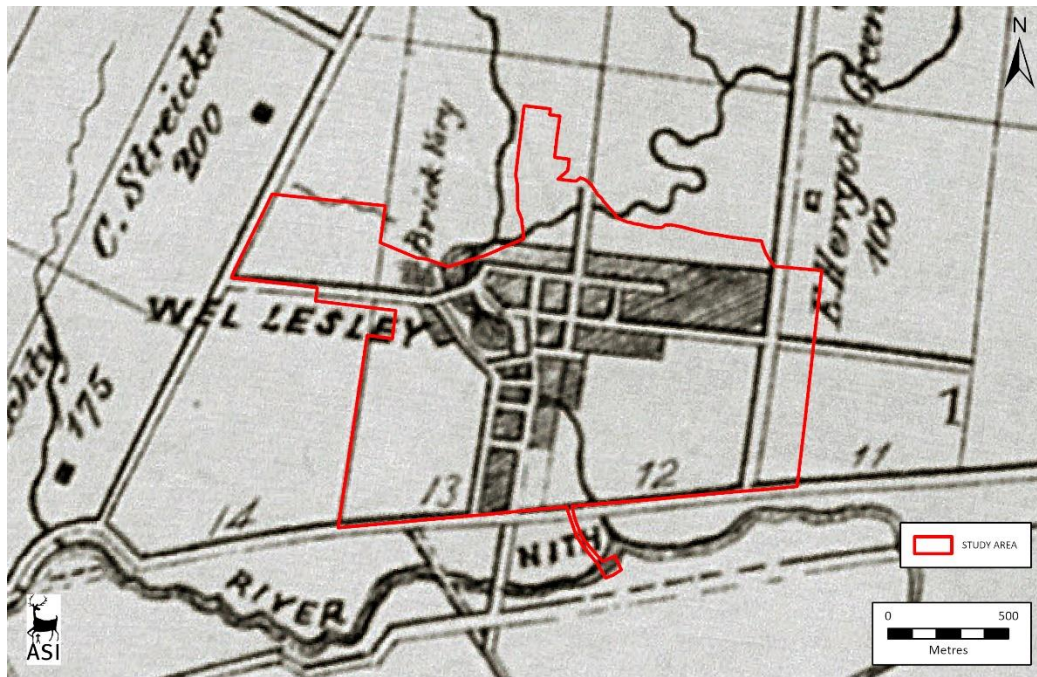


Figure 8: The study area overlaid on the 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo (Parsell & Co., 1881).

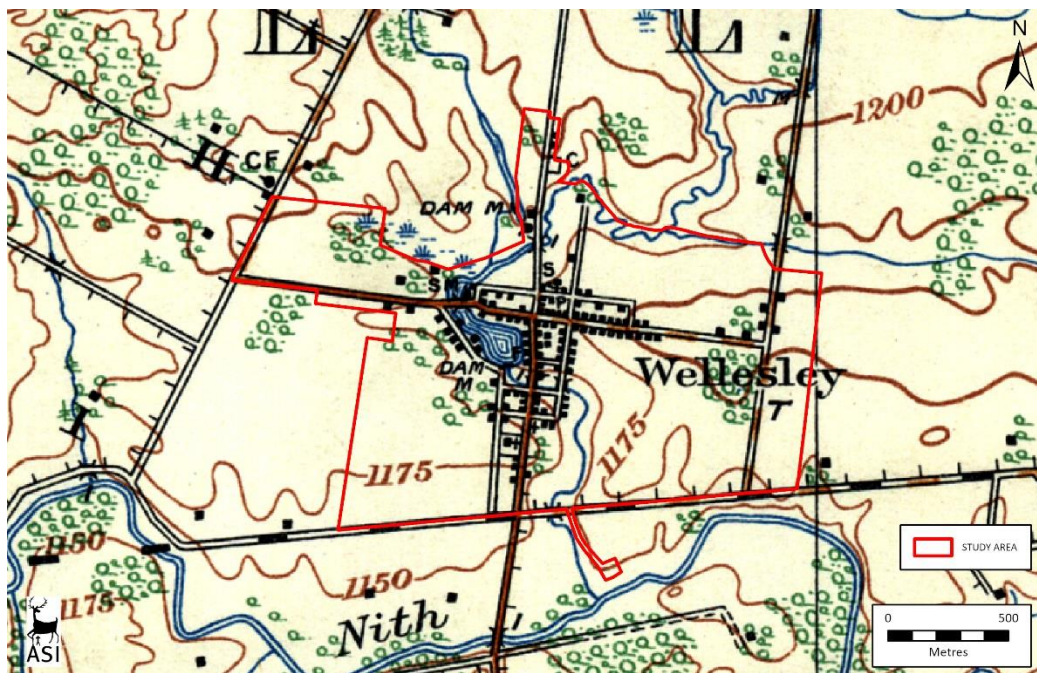


Figure 9: The study area overlaid on the 1927 topographic map of Stratford (Department of National Defence, 1927).

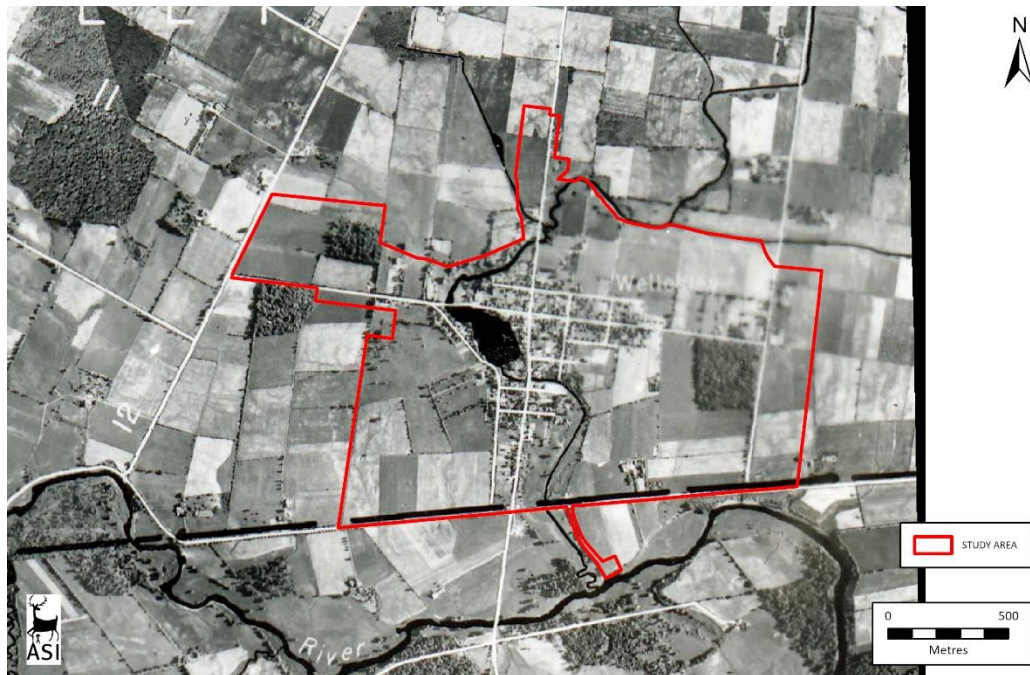


Figure 10: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial survey of Ontario (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954).

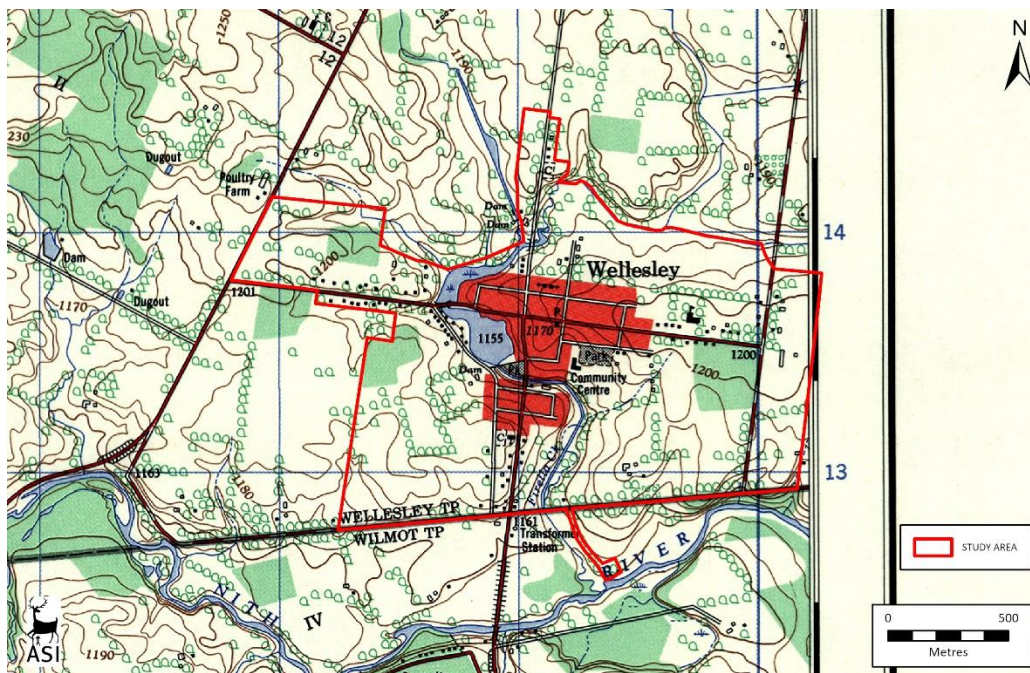


Figure 11: The study area overlaid on a 1972 topographic map Wellesley (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1972).

4.0 Preliminary Identification of Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Based on a background information review, including a review of existing heritage inventories and databases, previous heritage reporting, information gathering requests to the Township of Wellesley, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario Heritage Trust and the Ministry Citizenship and Multiculturalism (M.C.M.) and a review of historical development in the area, a total of 10 cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.)s and 38 built heritage resources (B.H.R.)s were identified within the study area. An inventory of known and potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s within the study area is presented below in Table 1. A Feature Identification (I.D.) has been assigned to each property and mapping is presented in Figure 12 to Figure 14.

Table 1: Inventory of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Study Area

Feature I.D.	Name/Type	Location/Address	Heritage Status and Recognition	Additional Information
CHL 1	Molesworth Street CHL	1056-1100 Molesworth Street	Potential CHL Inventoried in Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study	
CHL 2	Henry Street CHL	1070-1147 Henry Street	Potential CHL Inventoried in Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study	
CHL 3	Queen's Bush Road CHL	1091-1201 Queen's Bush Road	Potential CHL Inventoried in Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study	
CHL 4	Nafziger Road CHL	3620-3741 Nafziger Road	Potential CHL Inventoried in Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study	
CHL 5	David Street CHL	7-99 David Street	Potential CHL Inventoried in Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study	
CHL 6	Lawrence Street CHL	2-22 Lawrence Street	Potential CHL Inventoried in Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study	
CHL 7	Doering Street CHL	1006-1058 Doering Street	Potential CHL Inventoried in Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study	
CHL 8	St. Mark's Lutheran Cemetery	3855 Nafziger Road	Potential CHL - Identified in Ontario Genealogical Society's Database	
CHL 9	Mill Pond	Wellesley Pond	Potential CHL - Identified in Ontario Genealogical Society's Database	Created following the construction of a dam by James Ferris in 1845. The first mill was operated by John Smith (Schmidt).



Feature I.D.	Name/Type	Location/Address	Heritage Status and Recognition	Additional Information
CHL 10	First St. Paul’s Lutheran Church / Church and Cemetery	3620 Nafziger Road	Potential CHL - Identified in Ontario Genealogical Society's Database; Ontario Heritage Trust's Places of Worship Inventory	Built in 1876 to replace a frame structure that burned down.
BHR 1	Bridge	Nafziger Road, north of Henry Street	Known BHR – Identified in Spanning the Generations: A Story of Old Bridges in Waterloo Region	A single-span, rigid frame bridge built in 1938.
BHR 2	Residence	24 Water Street	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	Built in the late 1880s by Conrad Becker, a successful carpenter.
BHR 3	Residence	1164 Henry Street	Potential BHR - Identified during background research	
BHR 4	The Old School / Schoolhouse	1137 Henry Street	Known BHR - Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> ; Canada's Historic Places Register	Heritage Designation By-law 61/89 ¹
BHR 5	Mennonite Fellowship Hall / Schoolhouse	1129 Henry Street	Known BHR - Region of Waterloo Public Building Inventory Part 2 - Educational Buildings	Built in 1859 and used until 1898 when the two-and-a-half storey school building at 1137 Henry Street was built.
BHR 6	St. Mark’s Lutheran Church	1123 Henry Street	Potential BHR - Ontario Heritage Trust's Places of Worship Inventory; Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	Brick church built in 1927 to replace an earlier frame church.
BHR 7	Residence	1065 Molesworth Street	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	Built around 1872 by John Berscht, a local carpenter, in the Gothic Revival Style.
BHR 8	Residence	1287 Queen's Bush Road	Potential BHR - Identified during background research	

¹ 1137 Henry Street listed in Ontario Heritage Trust Register as 10 Henry Street or 1129 Henry Street.



Feature I.D.	Name/Type	Location/Address	Heritage Status and Recognition	Additional Information
BHR 9	Queen's Bush Road Bridge	Queen's Bush Road at northern end of mill pond	Potential BHR - Identified during background research	
BHR 10	Residence	1221 Queen's Bush Road	Potential BHR - Identified during background research	
BHR 11	The Queen's Hotel; The Blackhorse Hotel	1215 Queen's Bush Road	Known BHR - Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> ; Canada's Historic Places Register; Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	Heritage Designation By-law 41-86
BHR 12	Glaister House / Residence	1211 Queen's Bush Road	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	Building served as Wellesley's first post office and was the home of Dr. William Glaister.
BHR 13	Residence	1208 Queen's Bush Road	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	
BHR 14	Commercial	1206 Queen's Bush Road	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	
BHR 15	Commercial	1201 Queen's Bush Road	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	
BHR 16	Commercial	1200 Queens Bush Road	Known BHR - Region of Waterloo Public Building Inventory Part 1	Originally owned by Lawrence Doering and built in the 1860s.
BHR 17	The Royal Hotel	1193 Queen's Bush Road	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	Built around 1857 by Peter Berdux who opened an inn. The building was extensively renovated in the 1880s.



Feature I.D.	Name/Type	Location/Address	Heritage Status and Recognition	Additional Information
BHR 18	Commercial	1192 Queen's Bush Road	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	Built in 1894 as a store owned by William Kettleborn and Art Reiner. The originally two-storey building was partially destroyed by fire in the 1950sand is now a single-storey.
BHR 19	Residence	1189 Queen's Bush Road	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	Built around 1858 by John Schneider, a shoemaker.
BHR 20	North Waterloo Carriage Works / Factory	1180 Queen's Bush Road	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	Operated by the North Waterloo Carriage Works from 1856.
BHR 21	Residence	1153 Queen’s Bush Road	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	Built by John Zoeger, owner of the Wellesley hotel, around 1863.
BHR 22	Residence	1149 Queen’s Bush Road	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	Built by John Fleischauer, who owned the North Waterloo Carriage Works located across the street. The building is a log house and one of the oldest houses in Wellesley.
BHR 23	Residence	1121 Queen’s Bush Road	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	Built by John Zoeger for a family member.
BHR 24	Residence	1122 Queen’s Bush Road	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	
BHR 25	Residence	3741 Nafziger Road	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	Built around 1860 by Charles Achtenberg as a residence, a storefront was added in the 1870s. Achtenberg operated the



Feature I.D.	Name/Type	Location/Address	Heritage Status and Recognition	Additional Information
				Wellesley Emporium of Fashion in the building.
BHR 26	Leis Harness Shop / Commercial	3700 Nafziger Road	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	
BHR 27	Residence	1023 Molesworth Street	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	
BHR 28	John Reiner’s Woolen Mill	3685 Nafziger Road	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	
BHR 29	Doering Brothers Mill	3677 Nafziger Road	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	Built in 1856 and enlarged in 1910.
BHR 30	Nafziger Road Bridge	Nafziger Road, north of Lawrence Street	Potential BHR - Identified during background research	
BHR 31	Swedenborgian Church	3639 Nafziger Road	Potential BHR - Ontario Heritage Trust's Places of Worship Inventory; Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	
BHR 32	Residence	34 David Street	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	Peter Doersam operated a brewery from this house in 1865.
BHR 33	John Smith (Schmidt) House / Residence	73 David Street	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	John Smith is considered the founder of Wellesley.
BHR 34	Residence	22 Lawrence Street	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	



Feature I.D.	Name/Type	Location/Address	Heritage Status and Recognition	Additional Information
BHR 35	Residence	20 Lawrence Street	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	
BHR 36	Arena	3 Lawrence Street	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	Wellesley’s first arena, built in 1908 by the Faber Brothers.
BHR 37	Residence	1063 Doering Street	Known BHR - Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> ; Listed on Canada's Register of Historic Places; Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	Heritage Designation By-law 32-84 ²
BHR 38	Residence	1027 Doering Street	Potential BHR - Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Walking Tour	

² 1063 Doering Street listed in Ontario Heritage Trust Register as 19 Doering Street.



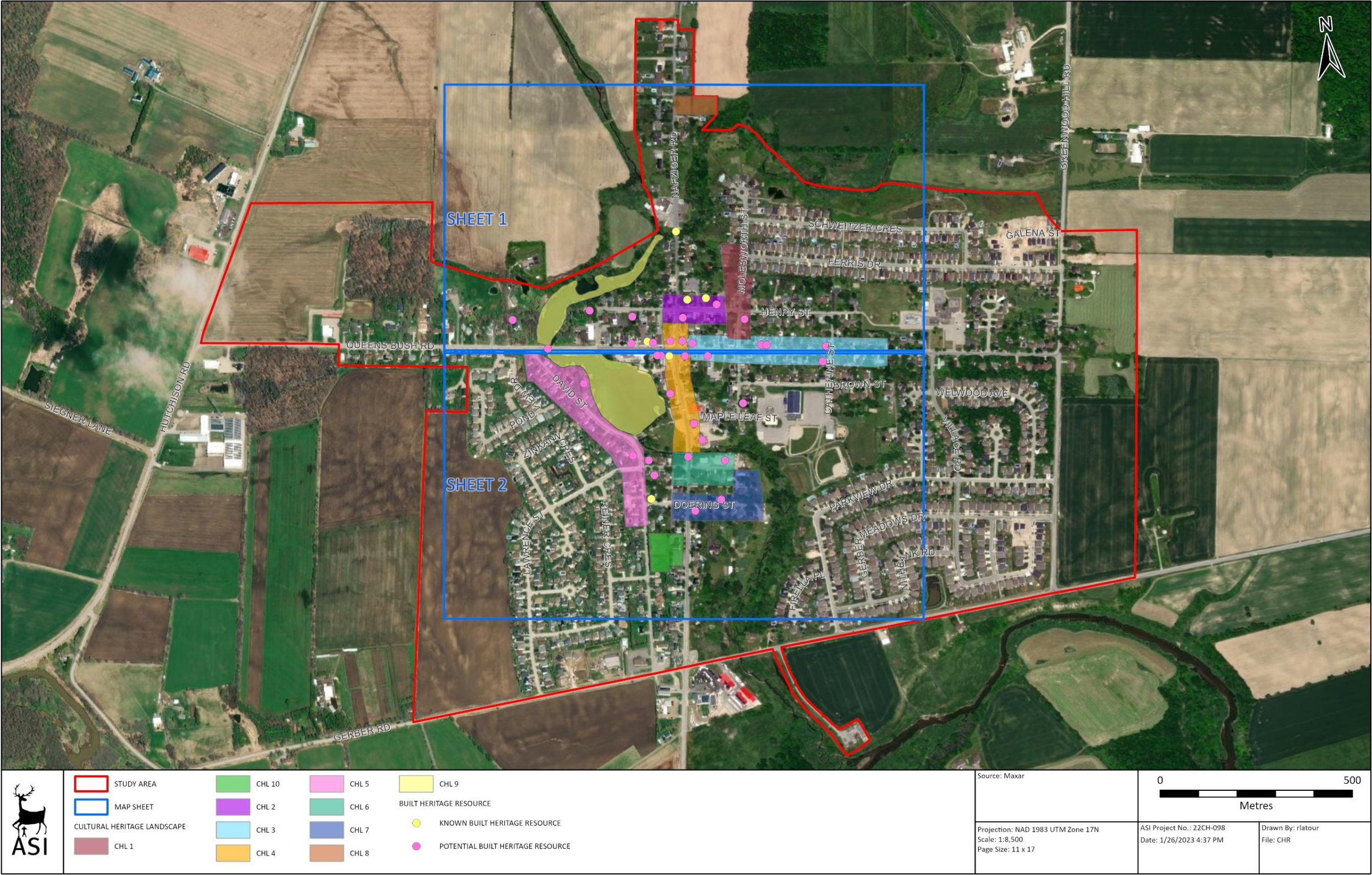


Figure 12: Key map of Identified Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes in the study area.



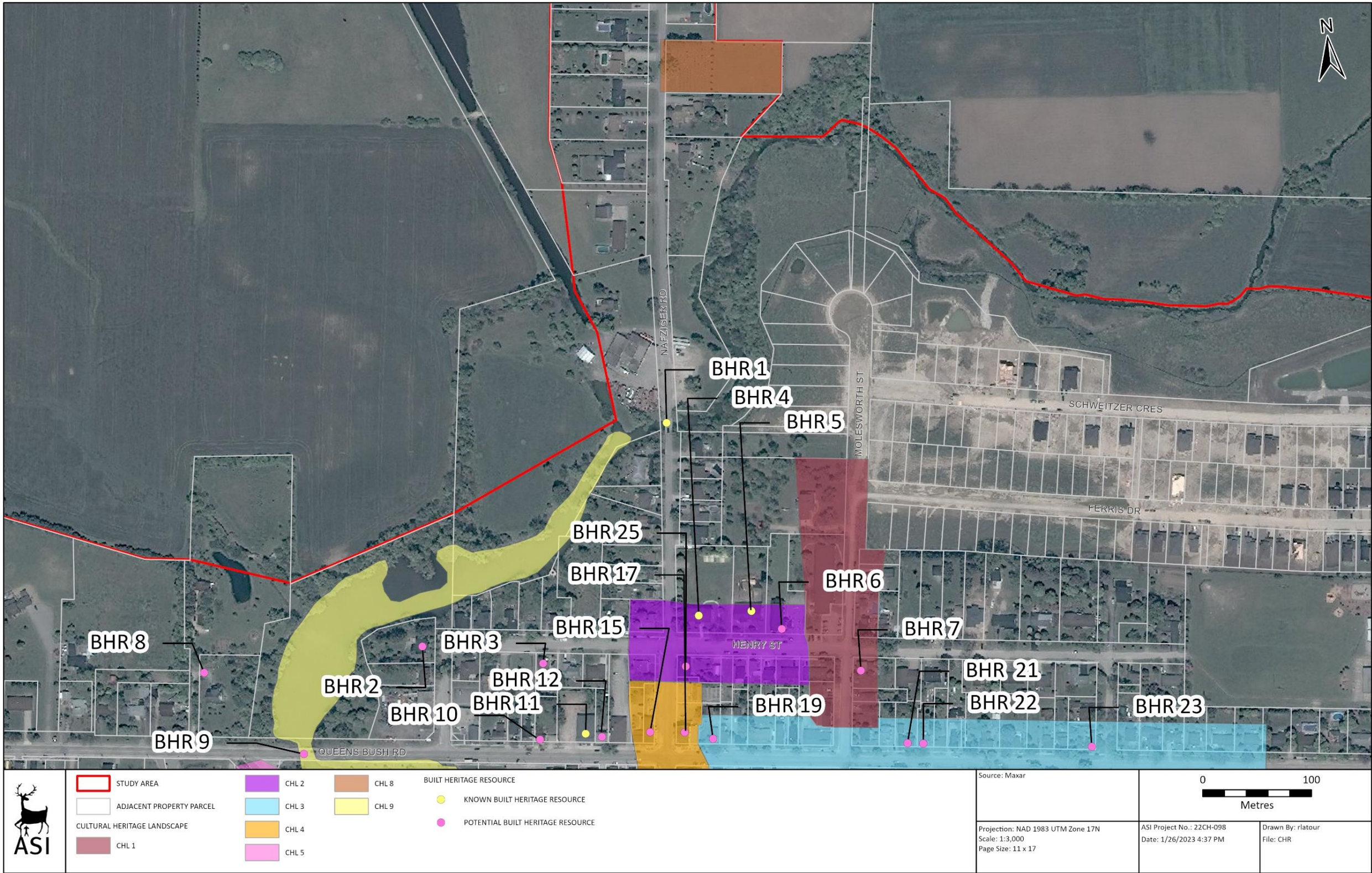


Figure 13: Identified Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes in the study area (Sheet 1).



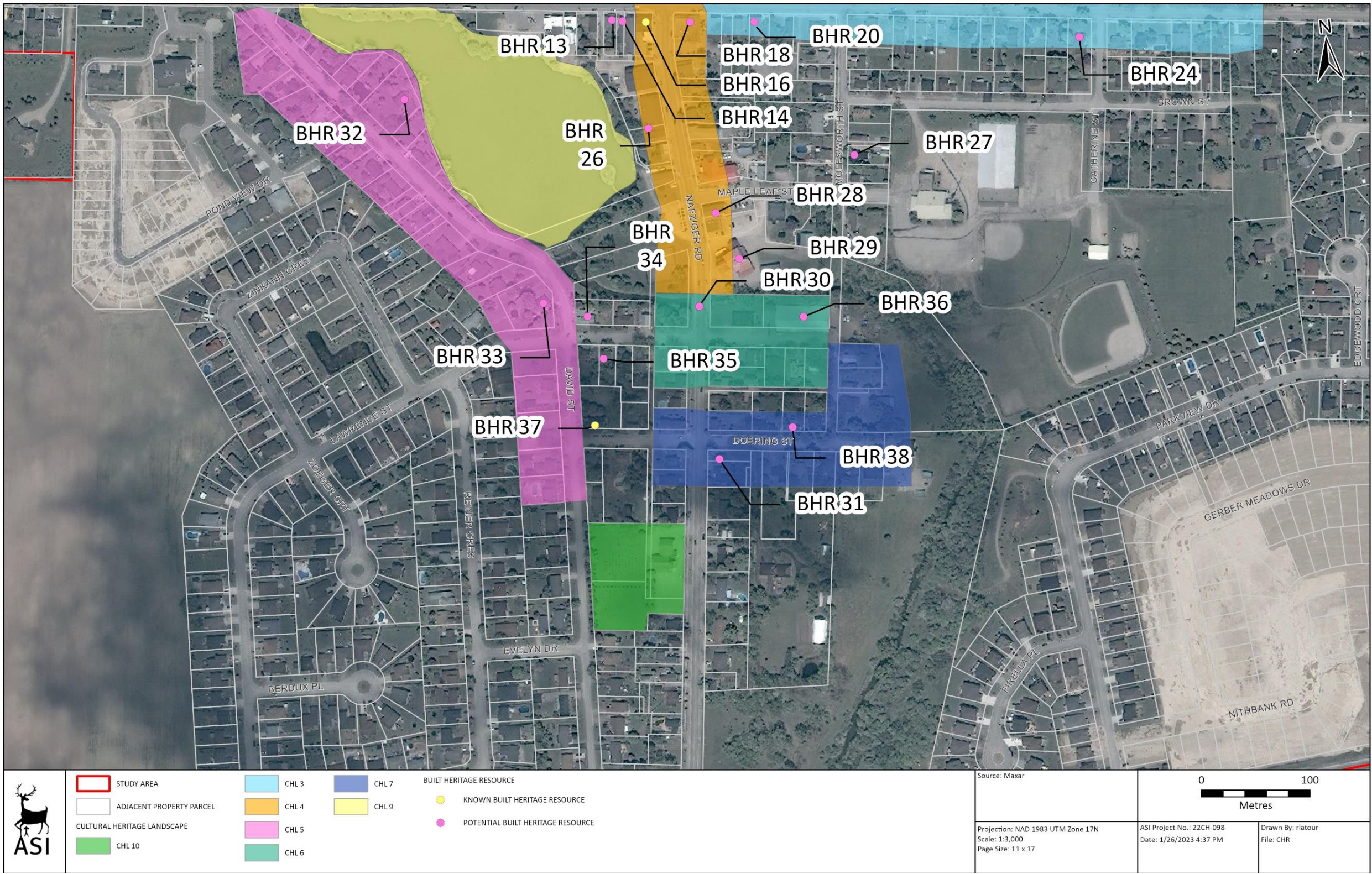


Figure 14: Identified Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes in the study area (Sheet 2).



4.1 Areas with Higher Potential for Cultural Heritage Landscapes and Built Heritage Resources

The entirety of the Village of Wellesley was identified as a candidate C.H.L. in the 2018 report, Identification of Candidate Cultural Heritage Landscapes in the Township of Wellesley and Woolwich (Degeer & Drescher, 2018). While the boundaries of the candidate C.H.L. are not mapped in the 2018 report, the C.H.L. is described as being inclusive of the village settlement area, specifically the streetscapes radiating from the intersection of Nafziger Road and Queen's Bush Road; the headwaters of Firella Creek to the northwest; the hill on Weimar Line, west of Greenwood Hill Drive, and Greenwood Hill to the east.

The study area's context as a rural settlement has remained steady from the nineteenth century to the present with few significant changes to the village centre. The areas with a higher potential for C.H.L.s and B.H.R.s generally follow lot and concession roads and the streets laid out by the Doering Brothers in the mid 1850s. These roads are historically surveyed and can be seen in mapping from the nineteenth century (Figure 3, Figure 7 and Figure 8). Considerable sections of these roadways were surveyed for historic importance in the 1980s by students at the School of Architecture at the University of Waterloo, under architect Peter John Stokes, as part of the Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Survey (Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.-a). Identified areas with higher potential for C.H.L.s and B.H.R.s include:

- Molesworth Street (1056-1100 Molesworth Street included in survey)
- Henry Street (1070-1147 Molesworth Street included in survey)
- Queen's Bush Road (1091-1201 Queen's Bush Road included in survey)
- Nafziger Road (3620-3741 Nafziger Road included in survey)
- David Street (7-99 David Street included in survey)
- Lawrence Street (2-22 Lawrence Street included in survey)
- Doering Street (1006-1058 Doering Street included in survey)
- Maple Leaf Street

5.0 Results and Recommendations

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, indicate a study area with a rural land use and village settlement history dating back to the early nineteenth century. A review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there are 6 known built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) and no known cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) in the Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan study area. An additional 32 potential B.H.R.s and 10 C.H.L.s were identified during the background information review.

5.1 Key Findings

A total of 38 B.H.R.s and 10 C.H.L.s were identified within the study area:

- Of the 38 identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s, three B.H.R.s are designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (B.H.R. 4, B.H.R. 11, B.H.R. 37), one B.H.R. is listed in the Region of Waterloo Public Building Inventory Part 1 (B.H.R. 16), one B.H.R. is listed in the Region of Waterloo Public Building Inventory Part 2 – Educational Buildings (B.H.R. 5), and one B.H.R. is listed in *Spanning the Generations: A Story of Old Bridges in Waterloo Region* (B.H.R. 1).
- Identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with land use patterns in the Village of Wellesley and representative of the early settlement of small communities in Wellesley Township and the Queen's Bush.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:



1. The results of the Desktop Cultural Heritage Report should be used to help inform the development and evaluation of alternative solutions for the Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan.
2. Future construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.
3. Subsequent cultural heritage reporting will be required once specific water and wastewater projects are identified and study areas are defined, and would be considered additional scope to this Desktop Cultural Heritage Report. The additional reporting will take the form of a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment and build upon the historical summary and preliminary inventory presented in this report. Field work will confirm the location and integrity of known built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes and may result in the identification of additional potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. The report will present existing conditions, provide confirmation of impacts of the undertaking on identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, completing a property-specific cultural heritage evaluation, heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.
4. Should future work require an expansion of the study area, then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.
5. This Desktop Cultural Heritage Report should be submitted to municipal staff at the Township of Wellesley, Regional Municipality of



Waterloo, and the Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society
for review and comment.

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Appendix A: Pre-1900 Buildings

The following list of properties with primary buildings constructed before 1900 was provided by staff of the Planning, Development and Legislative Services Department of the Region of Waterloo. The list provides information on the age of buildings within the study area but is not indicative of heritage value or protections that may or may not be present for each property.

Potential Resources of Interest

CommonName	FullAddress	CityTown	Municipality	YearBuilt
Zoeger / Omand House	1153 Queen's Bush Rd / 62 Queen ST N	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
Berakt Scharman	1065 Moleworth St / 23 Moleworth ST N	Wellesley	Wellesley	1890
	1189 Queen's bush Rd / 10 Queen ST E	Wellesley	Wellesley	1885
Former Eckhardt Stein House	20 Doering ST E / 1027 Doering St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1890
	William ST S	Wellesley	Wellesley	1865
Becker / Urquhart House	24 Water ST	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	25 David St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	93 David St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1900
	1101 Henry St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1900
	1251 Greenwood Hill Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1887
	7 David St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1900
	13 David St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1870
	73 David St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1860
	99 David St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1058 Doering St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1300 Greenwood Hill Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1070 Henry St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	20 Lawrence St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1212 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1890
	1208 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1870
	16 Lawrence St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1870
	3648 Nafriger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	3610 Nafriger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	3606 Nafriger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	3604 Nafriger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	3592 Nafriger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1873
	1022 Moleworth St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1188 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1152 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1148 Queen's Bush	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895

CommonName	FullAddress	City/Town	Municipality	YearBuilt
	Rd			
	1144 Queen's Bush	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	Rd			
	1126 Queen's Bush	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	Rd			
	3741 Nafziger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1870
	1177 Queen's Bush	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	Rd			
	1309 Queen's Bush	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	Rd			
	22 Lawrence St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1206 Queen's Bush	Wellesley	Wellesley	1890
	Rd			
	3696 Nafziger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1880
	1020 Doering St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1870
	3655 Nafziger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1126 Henry St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	3705 Nafziger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1860
	1158 Queen's Bush	Wellesley	Wellesley	1890
	Rd			
	1134 Queen's Bush	Wellesley	Wellesley	1900
	Rd			
	1287 Queen's Bush	Wellesley	Wellesley	1890
	Rd			
	3600 Nafziger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1032 Molesworth St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1867
	1056 Molesworth St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1867
	1182 Queen's Bush	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	Rd			
	1140 Queen's Bush	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	Rd			
	1130 Queen's Bush	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	Rd			
	1116 Queen's Bush	Wellesley	Wellesley	1900
	Rd			
	1060 Molesworth St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1867
	1058 Molesworth St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1867
	1064 Doering St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1890
	1057 Doering St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1890
	21 Lawrence St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	44 David St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1868
	34 David St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1870
	20 David St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	17 Lawrence St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	3654 Nafziger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895

CommonName	FullAddress	CityTown	Municipality	YearBuilt
	1012 Doering St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1890
	1010 Doering St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1006 Doering St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1870
	1031 Doering St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1890
	1035 Doering St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1890
	3647 Nafziger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1890
	3651 Nafziger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1010 Maple Leaf St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1019 Molesworth St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1890
	1023 Molesworth St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1890
	1029 Molesworth St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	3697 Nafziger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1890
	3701 Nafziger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1860
	3709 Nafziger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	3713 Nafziger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	3715 Nafziger Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1256 Greenwood Hill Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1885
	1019 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1867
	1025 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1043 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1890
	1155 Henry St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1159 Henry St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1165 Henry St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1885
	1169 Henry St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1173 Henry St	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1121 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1127 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1131 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1135 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1139 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1145 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1147 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895

CommonName	FullAddress	CityTown	Municipality	YearBuilt
	1149 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1860
	1185 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1880
	1187 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1890
	1205 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1880
	1211 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1878
	1221 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1870
	1223 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895
	1229 Queen's Bush Rd	Wellesley	Wellesley	1895

Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment

Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan Municipal Class Environmental Assessment

Village of Wellesley Region of Waterloo, Ontario

Draft Report

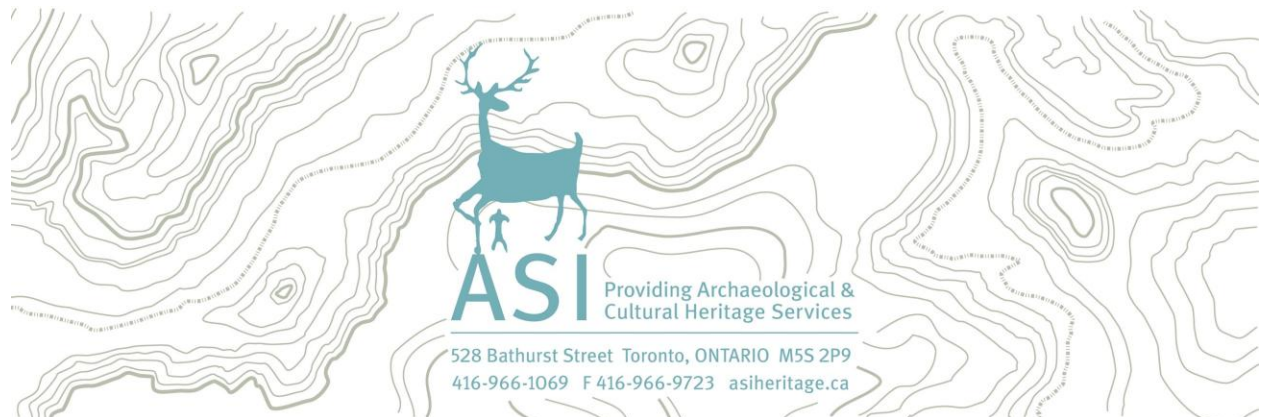
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Archaeological Services Inc. File: 24CH-182

January 2025 (Revised February 2025)



Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Jacobs, on behalf of the Region of Waterloo, to conduct a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (Cultural Heritage Report) as part of the Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan. This study will follow the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment process. The Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan proposes an elevated tank, upgraded facilities at the Wellesley Wastewater Treatment Plant, and linear upgrades to the Firella Creek trunk sewer and local sewers. The project study area is located in the Village of Wellesley in the Region of Waterloo and consists of a potential well site at 1059 Queens Bush Road, proposed elevated tank sites, the Wellesley Wastewater Treatment Plant at 2156 Gerber Road, and various underground sewer locations.

The purpose of this report is to present an inventory of known and potential built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) and cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s), identify existing conditions of the project study area, provide a preliminary impact assessment, and propose appropriate mitigation measures.

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, indicate a study area with an Indigenous history spanning millennia and a primarily suburban residential and commercial land use history dating back to the mid nineteenth century. A review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there is one known Part IV Designated property within the Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan study area and is within a C.H.L. Five potential B.H.R.s and seven potential C.H.L.s were identified during the background information review and fieldwork.

A total of ten B.H.R.s and seven C.H.L.s were identified within the study area:

- Of the 17 identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s, one property within C.H.L. 5 is Designated under Part IV on the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1137 Henry Street).



- Identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with land use patterns in the Township of Wellesley and more specifically representative of the early settlement of the Village of Wellesley, a nineteenth-century settlement.
- Proposed Elevated Tank Location 1 will not result in direct or indirect impacts to any B.H.R.s or C.H.L.s and is the preferred alternative from a heritage perspective.¹
- Proposed Elevated Tank Location 4, if selected, will result in direct adverse impacts related to disturbance and alteration of the agricultural fields to C.H.L. 7 (1385 Greenwood Hill). Proposed Elevated Tank Location 4 may also result in indirect adverse impacts related to construction related vibration, soil disturbance, and alterations to views and agricultural setting.
- The proposed expansion at the existing Wellesley Wastewater Treatment Plan will not result in direct or indirect impacts to any B.H.R.s or C.H.L.s.
- The proposed Firella Creek trunk sewer may result in direct and indirect adverse impacts to B.H.R. 9 (Gerber Road Bridge) due to construction related activities.
- The proposed well site at 1059 Queen's Bush Road will not result in direct or indirect impacts to any B.H.R.s or C.H.L.s.
- The various underground sewer locations have the potential to result in indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration to B.H.R.s 1-10 and C.H.L.s 1-6.

Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid unintended negative impacts to identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Avoidance measures may include, but are not limited to: erecting temporary fencing,

¹ Proposed Elevated Tank Location 3 was eliminated from consideration after the report draft was submitted and is no longer in consideration for this Master Plan.



establishing buffer zones, issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s, etc. Suitable mitigation measures including post construction rehabilitation with sympathetic plantings can also be implemented.

2. Where project works are anticipated to be directly adjacent to a designated or listed property, a resource-specific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) may be required per Schedule 9.5.1 of the Township of Wellesley's Official Plan. In this respect, a H.I.A. may be required for C.H.L. 5 (1137 Henry Street, Designated under Part IV of the OHA). However, as no direct adverse impacts to identified heritage attributes of C.H.L. 5, Heritage Planning at the Region of Waterloo should consider waiving the requirement for an H.I.A. in these cases in favour of suitable avoidance and mitigation measures.
3. The proposed elevated tank site should be selected to reduce or eliminate direct and indirect adverse impacts to C.H.L. 7 (1385 Greenwood Hill). In this respect, the proposed elevated tank should be situated as far from identified heritage attributes of C.H.L. 7 as is feasible. If Alternative Location 4 for the proposed elevated tank is selected, a resource-specific H.I.A. may be required per Schedule 9.5.1 of the Township of Wellesley's Official Plan.
4. The Firella Creek trunk sewer should be designed in a manner that does not adversely impact B.H.R. 9 (Gerber Road Bridge). Should avoidance not be feasible and the bridge will be subject to direct adverse impacts, a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (C.H.E.R.) is recommended to determine if the bridge has cultural heritage value or interest, as per Ontario Regulation 9/06. If it is determined to have cultural heritage value or interest, a H.I.A. is recommended to assess and mitigate any impacts.
5. To address the potential for indirect impacts to B.H.R.s 1-10 and C.H.L.s 1-6 due to construction related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detailed design to determine potential vibration impacts.



6. This report should be submitted by the proponent to heritage staff at the Township of Wellesley, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other relevant stakeholder with an interest in this project.
7. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.
8. All subsequent recommended technical cultural heritage studies (e.g., C.H.E.R. and H.I.A.) should be completed by a qualified heritage professional with recent and relevant experience during the environmental assessment process, or early in detailed design prior to any construction activities and submitted for review and comment to the Township of Wellesley, the Region of Waterloo, and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other local heritage stakeholders that may have an interest in this project.



Report Accessibility Features

This report has been formatted to meet the Information and Communications Standards under the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005* (A.O.D.A.). Features of this report which enhance accessibility include: headings, font size and colour, alternative text provided for images, and the use of periods within acronyms. Given this is a technical report, there may be instances where additional accommodation is required in order for readers to access the report's information. If additional accommodation is required, please contact Annie Veilleux, Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division at Archaeological Services Inc., by email at aveilleux@asiheritage.ca or by phone 416-966-1069 ext. 255.



Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager:** Lindsay Graves, M.A., C.A.H.P., Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Assistant Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
- **Project Coordinator:** Jessica Bisson, B.F.A. (Hon.), Cultural Heritage Technician, Division Coordinator – Cultural Heritage Division
- **Project Manager:** Meredith Stewart, M.A., M.S.c., C.A.H.P., Cultural Heritage Specialist, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
- **Field Review:** Becca Clark, B.A. (Hon), Advanced Dipl. Applied Museum Studies, Technical Writer and Researcher, Project Administrator – Cultural Heritage Division
- **Report Production:** Becca Clark, Leora Bebeko, M.M.St., Cultural Heritage Technician, Technical Writer and Researcher – Cultural Heritage Division
- **Graphics Production:** Jonas Fernandez, M.S.c., Manager, Geomatics - Operations Division
- **Report Reviewer(s):** Lindsay Graves, John Sleath, M.A., Cultural Heritage Specialist, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division



Qualified Persons Involved in the Project

Lindsay Graves, M.A., C.A.H.P.

Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Assistant Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Senior Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Report is **Lindsay Graves** (M.A., Heritage Conservation), Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist and Assistant Manager for the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for: overall project scoping and approach; development and confirmation of technical findings and study recommendations; application of relevant standards, guidelines and regulations; and implementation of quality control procedures. Lindsay is academically trained in the fields of heritage conservation, cultural anthropology, archaeology, and collections management and has over 15 years of experience in the field of cultural heritage resource management. This work has focused on the assessment, evaluation, and protection of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Lindsay has extensive experience undertaking archival research, heritage survey work, heritage evaluation and heritage impact assessment. She has also contributed to cultural heritage landscape studies and heritage conservation plans, led heritage commemoration and interpretive programs, and worked collaboratively with multidisciplinary teams to sensitively plan interventions at historic sites/places. In addition, she is a leader in the completion of heritage studies required to fulfill Class Environmental Assessment processes and has served as Project Manager for over 100 heritage assessments during her time at Archaeological Services Inc. Lindsay is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

Meredith Stewart, M.A., M.S.c., C.A.H.P.

Cultural Heritage Specialist, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Report is **Meredith Stewart** (M.A.), who is a Cultural Heritage Specialist and Project Manager within the Cultural Heritage Division with A.S.I. She was responsible for the day-to-day management activities, including scoping of research activities and site surveys and drafting of



study findings and recommendations. Meredith's work as a cultural heritage professional has focused on historical research, large-area studies, and survey work. Meredith holds a M.A. in Art History from Carleton University, where she focused on architectural history and the built environment, and graduated with a M.S.c. in Historic Preservation from the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. Meredith utilizes her knowledge of architectural history and building materials in the identification and evaluation of heritage buildings and structures. Meredith is a member in good standing of C.A.H.P.

Becca Clark, B.A. (Hons)

**Cultural Heritage Technical Writer and Researcher, Project Administrator-
Cultural Heritage Division**

One of the Cultural Heritage Technicians for this project is **Becca Clark** (B.A. Hons, Adv. Diploma Applied Museum Studies), who is a Cultural Heritage Technical Writer and Researcher and Project Administrator within the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for preparing research and technical reporting. With her educational and working background, Becca provides an understanding of Ontario history and built heritage as well as skilled research and analysis. Her time as a museum professional focused on local history in Southern Ontario and how it may be represented by objects and built heritage. In 2021, Becca researched, designed, and produced the Guelph Civic Museum's exhibition "The Origin of Fan: Folding Form and Function". She has since translated her knowledge of Southern Ontario's history into built heritage research. In 2023, she joined ASI's Cultural Heritage team as a Cultural Heritage Technician.



Glossary

Built Heritage Resource (B.H.R.)

Definition: "...a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community" (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 40).

Cultural Heritage Landscape (C.H.L.)

Definition: "...a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association"(Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 41).

Known Built Heritage Resource or Cultural Heritage Landscape

Definition: A known built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape is a property that has recognized cultural heritage value or interest. This can include a property listed on a Municipal Heritage Register, designated under Part IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or protected by a heritage agreement, covenant or easement, protected by the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act* or the *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*, identified as a Federal Heritage Building, or located within a U.N.E.S.C.O. World Heritage Site (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2022).

Impact

Definition: Includes negative and positive, direct and indirect effects to an identified built heritage resource and cultural heritage landscape. Direct impacts include destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features and/or unsympathetic or incompatible alterations to an identified resource. Indirect impacts include, but are not limited to, creation of shadows, isolation of heritage attributes, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use, and land disturbances (Ministry of Citizenship and



Multiculturalism, 2006c). Indirect impacts also include potential vibration impacts (See Section 2.5 for complete definition and discussion of potential impacts).

Mitigation

Definition: Mitigation is the process of lessening or negating anticipated adverse impacts to built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes and may include, but are not limited to, such actions as avoidance, monitoring, protection, relocation, remedial landscaping, and documentation of the cultural heritage landscape and/or built heritage resource if to be demolished or relocated (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006a).

Potential Built Heritage Resource or Cultural Heritage Landscape

Definition: A potential built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape is a property that has the potential for cultural heritage value or interest. This can include properties/project area that contain a parcel of land that is the subject of a commemorative or interpretive plaque, is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery, is in a Canadian Heritage River Watershed, or contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2022).

Significant

Definition: With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, significant means “resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the *Ontario Heritage Act*” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 52).

Vibration Zone of Influence

Definition: Area within a 50-metre buffer of construction-related activities in which there is potential to affect an identified built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape. A 50-metre buffer is applied in the absence of a project-specific defined vibration zone of influence based on existing secondary source literature (Carman et al., 2012; Crispino & D’Apuzzo, 2001; P. Ellis, 1987; Rainer,



1982; Wiss, 1981). This buffer accommodates the additional threat from collisions with heavy machinery or subsidence (Randl, 2001).



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1.0 Introduction

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Jacobs, on behalf of the Region of Waterloo, to conduct a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (Cultural Heritage Report) as part of the Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan. This study will follow the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment process. The purpose of this report is to present an inventory of known and potential built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) and cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s), identify existing conditions of the project study area, provide a preliminary impact assessment, and propose appropriate mitigation measures.

1.1 Project Overview

The Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan proposes an elevated tank, upgraded facilities at the Wellesley Wastewater Treatment Plant, and linear upgrades to the Firella Creek trunk sewer and local sewers. The project study area is located in the Village of Wellesley in the Region of Waterloo and consists of a potential well site at 1059 Queens Bush Road, proposed elevated tank sites to the west, north, and north-east of the Village of Wellesley, the Wellesley Wastewater Treatment Plant at 2156 Gerber Road, and various underground sewer locations.

1.2 Description of Study Area

This Cultural Heritage Report will focus on the project study area, including the following:

- Proposed Elevated Tank Location 1² at 1059 Queens Bush Road;
- Proposed Elevated Tank Location 3³;

² Proposed Elevated Tank Location 2 was eliminated from consideration before report preparation began and is therefore not included in this report.

³ Proposed Elevated Tank Location 3 was eliminated from consideration after the report draft was submitted and is no longer in consideration for this Master Plan.

- Proposed Elevated Tank Location 4;
- Wellesley Wastewater Treatment Plant (W.W.T.P.) Expansion at 2156 Gerber Road; and
- Various underground sewer locations.

A 50 metre buffer has been applied to the W.T.T.P. property, and the various underground sewer locations. This study area (Figure 1) has been defined as inclusive of those lands that may contain built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes that may be subject to direct or indirect impacts as a result of the proposed undertaking. Properties within the study area are located in the Region of Waterloo.

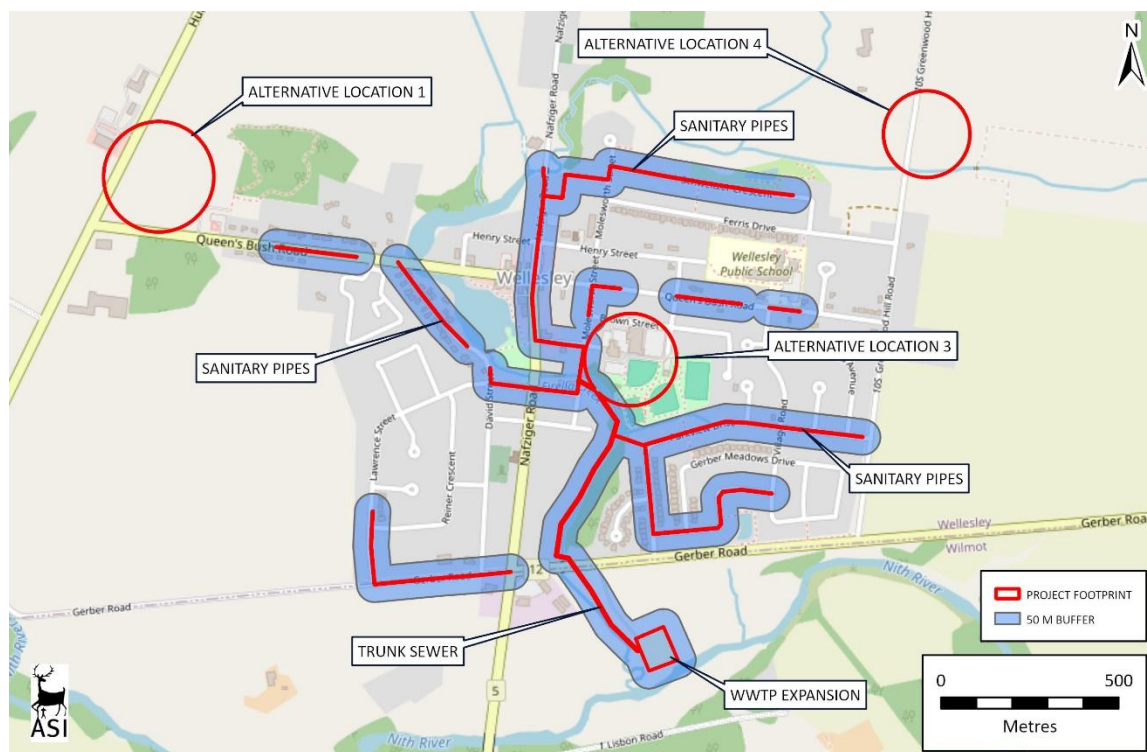


Figure 1: Location of the study area (Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (C.C.-By-S.A.))

2.0 Methodology

The following sections provide a summary of regulatory requirements and municipal and regional heritage policies that guide this cultural heritage assessment. In addition, an overview of the process undertaken to identify known and potential built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) and cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) is provided, along with a description of how the preliminary impact assessment will be undertaken.

2.1 Regulatory Requirements

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (O.H.A.) (Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, [as Amended in 2023], 1990) is the primary piece of legislation that determines policies, priorities and programs for the conservation of Ontario's heritage. There are many other provincial acts, regulations and policies governing land use planning and resource development that support heritage conservation, including:

- The *Planning Act* (Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13, 1990), which states that “conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest” is a “matter of provincial interest”. The *Provincial Planning Statement* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024), issued under the *Planning Act*, and requires municipalities and the Crown to conserve protected heritage property, which may contain built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.
- The *Environmental Assessment Act* (Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O. c. E.18, 1990), which defines “environment” to include cultural conditions that influence the life of humans or a community. Cultural heritage resources, which includes archaeological resources, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, are important components of those cultural conditions.



The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (hereafter “The Ministry”) is charged under Section 2.0 of the O.H.A. with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities, and programs for the conservation, protection, and preservation of the heritage of Ontario. The *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2010) (hereinafter “*Standards and Guidelines*”) apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have “cultural heritage value or interest” (C.H.V.I.). The *Standards and Guidelines* provide a series of guidelines that apply to provincial heritage properties in the areas of identification and evaluation; protection; maintenance; use; and disposal. For the purpose of this report, the *Standards and Guidelines* provide points of reference to aid in determining potential heritage significance in the identification of B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s. While not directly applicable for use in properties not under provincial ownership, the *Standards and Guidelines* are regarded as best practice for guiding heritage assessments and ensure that additional identification and mitigation measures are considered.

Similarly, the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006b) provides a guide to evaluate heritage properties. To conserve a built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape, the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* states that a municipality or approval authority may require a heritage impact assessment and/or a conservation plan to guide the approval, modification, or denial of a proposed development.

2.2 Municipal/Regional Heritage Policies

The study area is located within the Township of Wellesley, in the Region of Waterloo. Policies relating to built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes were reviewed from the following sources:

- *Township of Wellesley Official Plan* (Township of Wellesley, 2017)
- *Region of Waterloo Official Plan* (Region of Waterloo, 2015)



- Region of Waterloo Arts Heritage and Culture Master Plan (Region of Waterloo, 2002)
- Regional Implementation Guideline: Conserving Regionally Significant Cultural Heritage Resources (Region of Waterloo, 2018c)
- Regional Implementation Guideline: Cultural Heritage Landscape Conservation (Region of Waterloo, 2018c)
- Scenic Roads and Special Character Streets: Resource Document (Region of Waterloo, 2011)

2.3 Identification of Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

This Cultural Heritage Report follows guidelines presented in the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006b) and *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2022). The objective of this report is to present an inventory of known and potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s, and to provide a preliminary understanding of known and potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s located within areas anticipated to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed project.

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment process, all potentially affected B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s are subject to identification and inventory. Generally, when conducting an identification of B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s within a study area, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s in a geographic area: background research and desktop data collection; field review; and identification.

Background historical research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historical mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth- and



twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as having cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles or construction methods, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s. The field review is also used to identify potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases or through other appropriate agency data sources.

During the cultural heritage assessment process, a property is identified as a potential B.H.R. or C.H.L. based on research, the Ministry screening tool, and professional expertise and best practice. In addition, use of a 40-year-old benchmark is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this benchmark provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from having cultural heritage value or interest.

2.4 Background Information Review

To make an identification of previously identified known or potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s within the study area, the following sections present the resources that were consulted as part of this Cultural Heritage Report.



2.4.1 Review of Existing Heritage Inventories

A number of resources were consulted in order to identify previously identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s within the study area. These resources, reviewed on 11 December 2024, include:

- Township of Wellesley Heritage Register (Wellesley Township, n.d.);
- Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Historic Neighbourhood Survey (Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.-a)
- Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society Wellesley Walking Tour (Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, 2012)
- The Region of Waterloo Public Building Inventory (Region of Waterloo, 2018a)
- Region of Waterloo Public Building Inventory Part 2 - Educational Buildings (Region of Waterloo, 2018b);
- Spanning the Generations: A Story of Old Bridges in Waterloo Region (Region of Waterloo: Planning, Housing, and Community Services, 2004);
- Historical maps (including historical atlases, topographic maps, and aerial photography);
- The *Ontario Heritage Act Register* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.b);
- The *Places of Worship Inventory* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.c);
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.a);
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *An Inventory of Provincial Plaques Across Ontario*: a PDF of Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques and their locations (Ontario Heritage Trust, 2023);
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *An Inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust-owned properties across Ontario*: a PDF of properties owned by the Ontario Heritage Trust (Ontario Heritage Trust, 2019);
- Inventory of known cemeteries/burial sites in the Ontario Genealogical Society's online databases (Ontario Genealogical Society, n.d.);



- Canada's Historic Places website: available online, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels (Parks Canada, n.d.a);
- Directory of Federal Heritage Designations: a searchable on-line database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses (Parks Canada, n.d.c);
- Canadian Heritage River System: a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage (Canadian Heritage Rivers Board and Technical Planning Committee, n.d.); and,
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (U.N.E.S.C.O.) World Heritage Sites (U.N.E.S.C.O. World Heritage Centre, n.d.).

2.4.2 Review of Previous Heritage Reporting

Additional cultural heritage studies undertaken within parts of the study area were also reviewed. These include:

- Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan Desktop Cultural Heritage Report (A.S.I., 2023)

2.4.3 Community Information Gathering

The following individuals, groups, and/or organizations were contacted to gather information on known and potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s , active and inactive cemeteries, and areas of identified Indigenous interest within the study area:

- Bridget Coady, Principal Planner, Cultural Heritage, Region of Waterloo (email communication 19 December 2024). Email sent to confirm the status of designated properties within the study area. At time of submission, no response has been received.



- Tim Van Hinte, Director of Planning, Wellesley Township (email communication 19 December 2024). Email correspondence confirmed the collection of heritage resources provided and provided by-laws for 1063 Doering Street, 1137 Henry Street, and 1215 Queen's Bush Road. The properties at 1063 Doering Street and 1215 Queen's Bush Road are not within the study area.
- The Ministry (email communication 19 and 27 December 2024). Email correspondence confirmed that there are no properties designated by the Minister and no known Provincial Heritage Properties within the study area.
- The Ontario Heritage Trust (email communication 19 and 30 December 2024). A response indicated that there are no conservation easements or Trust-owned properties within the study area. The response also provided resources for information on 1137 Henry Street and 19 Doering Street West, now known as 1063 Doering Street. The property at 1063 Doering Street is not within the study area.

2.4.4 Community Engagement

The report should be submitted to the Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, the Ken Seiling Waterloo Region Museum, and the Waterloo Historical Society for review and comment.

At project start-up, A.S.I. made a request to the proponent that any engagement with Indigenous communities undertaken as part of this project include a discussion about known or potential built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes that are of interest to the respective communities. No feedback was received by the time of report submission, however, any feedback received in the future will be incorporated into the final report, as appropriate.



2.5 Preliminary Impact Assessment Methodology

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s are considered against a range of possible negative impacts, based on the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006c). These include:

Direct impacts:

- Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features; and
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance.

Indirect impacts:

- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;
- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces; and
- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource.

Indirect impacts from construction-related vibration have the potential to negatively affect B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s depending on the type of construction methods and machinery selected for the project and proximity and composition of the identified resources. Potential vibration impacts are defined as having potential to affect an identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s where work is taking place



within 50 metres of features on the property. A 50-metre buffer is applied in the absence of a project-specific defined vibration zone of influence based on existing secondary source literature (Carman et al., 2012; Crispino & D'Apuzzo, 2001; P. Ellis, 1987; Rainer, 1982; Wiss, 1981). This buffer accommodates any additional or potential threat from collisions with heavy machinery or subsidence (Randl, 2001).

Several additional factors are also considered when evaluating potential impacts on identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s. These are outlined in a document set out by the Ministry of Culture and Communications (now Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism) and the Ministry of the Environment entitled *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992). While this document has largely been superseded in some respects by more current policies and legislation, the guidance provided that continues to be of relevance to this specific project includes the following definitions:

- Magnitude: the amount of physical alteration or destruction which can be expected;
- Severity: the irreversibility or reversibility of an impact;
- Duration: the length of time an adverse impact persists;
- Frequency: the number of times an impact can be expected;
- Range: the spatial distribution, widespread or site specific, of an adverse impact; and
- Diversity: the number of different kinds of activities to affect a heritage resource.

The proposed undertaking should endeavor to avoid adversely affecting known and potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s and interventions should be managed in such a way that identified features are conserved. When the nature of the undertaking is such that adverse impacts are unavoidable, it may be necessary to implement alternative approaches or mitigation strategies that alleviate the negative effects on identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s. Mitigation is the process of lessening or negating



anticipated adverse impacts and may include, but are not limited to, such actions as avoidance, monitoring, protection, relocation, remedial landscaping, and documentation of the B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s if to be demolished or relocated.

Various works associated with infrastructure improvements have the potential to affect B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s in a variety of ways, and as such, appropriate mitigation measures for the undertaking need to be considered.

3.0 Summary of Historical Development Within the Study Area

This section provides a brief summary of historical research. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of physiography, Indigenous land use, and Euro-Canadian settlement.

3.1 Physiography

The study area is situated within the Stratford Till Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). The Stratford Till Plain region consists of a large area of ground moraine, interrupted by terminal moraines. The region is characterized by a knoll-and-sag relief. Soils in the region fairly uniformly consists of calcareous silty clay and were deposited from varved clays of the Lake Huron basin by the Huron ice lobe of the Laurentide glacier. The stoniness of the region varies. The region is located within the Lake Huron snow-belt, and is one of the most fertile regions in the Province (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp. 133, 134).

3.2 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Current archaeological evidence indicates humans were present in southern Ontario approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.) (Ferris, 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 B.P., the



environment had progressively warmed (Edwards & Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest archaeological evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is interpreted by archaeologists to be indicative of increased social organization and the investment of labour into social infrastructure (Brown, 1995, p. 13; Ellis et al., 1990, 2009).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 155, 164). By 1,500 B.P. there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 B.P. – it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch & Williamson, 2013, pp. 13–15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabek ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers, 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.



From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), larger settlement sites focused on horticulture begin to dominate the archaeological record. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson, 1990, p. 317). By 1300-1450 C.E., archaeological research focusing on these horticultural societies note that this episodic community dispersal was no longer practised and these populations now occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al., 1990, p. 343). By the mid-sixteenth century these small villages had coalesced into larger communities (Birch et al., 2021). Through this process, the socio-political organization of these First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. Other First Nation communities continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest available resources across landscapes they returned to seasonally/annually.

By 1600 C.E., the Confederation of Nations were encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries in Simcoe County. Samuel de Champlain in 1615 reported that a group of Iroquoian-speaking people situated between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat were at peace and remained “la nation neutre”. Like the Huron-Wendat, Petun, and Haudenosaunee, the Neutral or Attawandaron people were settled village agriculturalists.

The Study Area is within the Huron Tract Purchase (Treaty 29). The area is the traditional territory of Walpole Island First Nation, Chippewas of the Thames First Nation, Aamjiwnaang First Nation, Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation, Caldwell First Nation, the Oneida Nation of the Thames and the Chippewas of the Thames First Nation.

On October 16, 1818, John Askin met at Amherstburg with various Anishinaabeg Chiefs who agreed to sell land south of Lake Huron. A provisional agreement was signed by the Chiefs of the Chenail Ecarte, St. Clair River, and Ausable River on



March 30, 1819. The final agreement, Treaty #29, was not signed until 8 years later, on July 10, 1827.

The Huron Tract comprises 2,200,000 acres (890,308 hectares) of acres of land south of Lake Huron up to the Nine Mile river and bordering, to the south and east, the land ceded in Treaties #7, #21, #6, and #3. It includes most of the drainage of the St. Clair River and the present communities of Stratford and Sarnia.

The Indigenous leaders retained land for the use of their communities below the St. Clair River rapids, at Sombra Township, at Kettle Point, and at the Ausable River. The signatory bands agreed on an annual payment of £1,100 to be distributed equally between the 460 persons inhabiting the tract in 1825.

The signees on the British side included Superintendent of Indian Affairs George Ironside, Captain Joseph de la Hay and Lieutenant William Taylor of the 70th regiment, Lieutenant H.D.C. Douglas, and M.P. Bailey.

The signees on the side of the Anishinaabeg included Wawanosh, Osawip, Shashawinibisie, Pukinince, Negig, Cheebican, Mukatuokijigo, Mshinikaibik, Animikince, Peetawtick, Shawanipinissie, Saganash, Annotowin, Pinessiwagum, Shaiowkima, Chekateyan, Mokeetchewan, and Quaikeegon (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016; Surtees, 1984, pp. 80–85).

3.3 Historical Euro-Canadian Township Survey and Settlement

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes continued the use of existing Indigenous



trails that typically followed the highlands adjacent to various creeks and rivers (Archaeological Services Inc, 2006). Early European settlements occupied similar locations as Indigenous settlements as they were generally accessible by trail or water routes and would have been in locations with good soil and suitable topography to ensure adequate drainage.

Throughout the period of initial European settlement, Indigenous groups continued to inhabit Southern Ontario, and continued to fish, gather, and hunt within their traditional and treaty territories, albeit often with legal and informal restrictions imposed by colonial authorities and settlers. In many cases, Indigenous peoples acted as guides and teachers, passing on their traditional knowledge to Euro-Canadian settlers, allowing them to sustain themselves in their new homes. Indigenous peoples entered into economic arrangements and partnerships, and often inter-married with settlers. However, pervasive and systemic oppression and marginalization of Indigenous peoples also characterized Euro-Canadian colonization, with thousands being displaced from their lands, denied access to traditional and treaty hunting, fishing, and collecting grounds, and forced to assimilate with Euro-Canadian culture through mandatory attendance at Day and Residential Schools (Ray, 2005; Rogers & Smith, 1994).

Historically, the study area is located in the Township of Wellesley, Region of Waterloo in Lots 12 and 13, Concession 1 Eastern Division, Lots 11-14, Concession 2 Eastern Division, Lot 12, Concession 2 Western Division. A part of the study area is located within Lot 17, Concession 4 Block B of the Township of Wilmot, Region of Waterloo.

3.3.1 Township of Wellesley

The Township of Wellesley was the last area in Waterloo County to be settled. In the early nineteenth century the township was part of government lands known as the “Queens Bush”, originally set aside as Clergy Reserves. The government held this land until the neighbouring townships of Wilmot and Woolwich had been settled. An influx of settlers came to the area after the township was



surveyed in 1842 by William Walker. Prior to this there were several groups of squatters, mostly occupying the areas that became the villages of St. Clements, Heidelberg, and Wellesley, as well as along the Township's eastern and southern borders. Many of the earliest squatters were free Black people from the northern states or formerly enslaved people fleeing the United States. After the township survey was complete, many squatters were allowed to keep their cleared lands provided they lived on the lots, had made substantial progress in clearing the land, and made a proper formal purchase of the lands. The land prices, however, were prohibitively expensive for most of the Township's Black Settlers, who found themselves unable to purchase that lands they had cleared and farmed. These early Black communities were forced to disperse (Martin, 2020; Mika & Mika, 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.b).

The township was named after the Duke of Wellington's oldest brother, Richard Wellesley, one-time Governor-General of India. Early settlements included Crosshill, St. Clements, and Wellesley Village. The Canadian Pacific Railway was built through the communities of Wallenstein, Linwood, and Millbank. The railway was expected to stimulate industrial development in the township but due to Wellesley's excellent soil the area remained largely agricultural (Mika & Mika, 1983).

Towards the end of the nineteenth century some of the villages in the township declined. As farms were vacated, they were purchased by Mennonites descended from families originally from Pennsylvania who were being displaced by development in Kitchener, Waterloo, and the Townships of Waterloo and Woolwich. In 1973 the Regional Municipality of Waterloo was formed, and Wellesley Township annexed the Village of Wellesley and the police villages of Linwood and St. Clements. Today the township is predominantly rural with remnants of early settlement patterns in the forms of villages, churches, cemeteries, schools, and family farms (Mika & Mika, 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.b).



3.3.2 Village of Wellesley

Christian Burgher was the first squatter on the land that would become the Village of Wellesley. At this time, the township had yet to be surveyed and was still part of the Clergy Reserve known as the “Queen’s Bush”. Three years after the township survey in 1842, James Ferris and a team of oxen built the first dam in the village. It was John Smith (Schmidt), however, who developed the dam site, and the village was named Smithville (Schmidtsville) in his honour. The Smiths were important members of the community, John’s brothers Louis and Peter went on to establish the Royal Hotel (1856) and the Albion Hotel (B. J. Stewart et al., 1983).

The village changed its name to Wellesley in 1846 when the first post office was established to avoid confusion with another Smithville. The first Postmaster was William Brown. The first school, a log building, was also built in 1846 but it was destroyed by fire and replaced by a stone structure in 1859. The two-storey brick school building which remains today was built in 1889 (B. J. Stewart et al., 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.b).

The village was laid out by the Doering Brothers, Christopher and Henry, from 1855 to 1856 during which time they also established a sawmill and a flour mill which is extant today. The title of “Builder of Wellesley”, though, is given to John George Reiner, who built 32 buildings in the village shortly after his arrival in 1866. Reiner also purchased the Doering flour mill, built another sawmill as well as a stave and heading plant and the first part of the general store (B. J. Stewart et al., 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.b).

The mid-1800s were a time of great development in the Village of Wellesley and by the 1870s it had become an important commercial and industrial centre boasting a sawmill, grist mill, tannery, foundry, wagon shop, woolen mill, cider mill, harness shop, prize-winning carriage works, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, butchers, and rope and agricultural implement factories. Parsell’s Atlas from 1881 also lists flax mills and calls the Wellesley Bell Factory, a part of the large Knechtel and



Schaub Foundry, unsurpassed in Canada. At its height in 1890, the population of Wellesley reached 800 (B. J. Stewart et al., 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.b).

By the early 1900s, the need for better transport became dire as the lack of a railroad meant anything produced in the village could only be transported out by horse-drawn carriages and sleighs over country roads, and though a railroad connection was promised, it never materialized. As manufacturing centres began to emerge in nearby towns and cities with railroad connections, Wellesley's importance as an industrial hub waned and development slowed (B. J. Stewart et al., 1983). The Village of Wellesley was amalgamated with the Township of Wellesley in 1973 (Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.b).

3.3.3 The Queen's Bush

Historically, the Village of Wellesley was at the southern end of a large tract of land called the Queen's Bush which stretched from Georgian Bay to Lake Huron. Queen's Bush Road, one of the major arteries in the village, was renamed from Queen Street East in 1999 to commemorate the Village and the Township's connection to this period in history (Atwater-Hallatt, 2000).

The Queen's Bush was a Clergy Reserve, or an area set aside to support the Protestant Church through land sales. The general practice for creating a Clergy Reserve was to set aside every seventh lot for the church, but in the case of The Queen's Bush, all the land west of Waterloo and Woolwich Townships were set aside to cover the loss of church lands in land grants made to the Six Nations of the Grand River. Clergy Reserves were a controversial topic at the time and were a contributing factor to the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837. The practice was completely abolished in 1840 and in 1850, the Queen's Bush began to be surveyed and divided into townships (Martin, 2020; B. J. Stewart et al., 1983; Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.b).

The earliest settlers to the Queen's Bush were squatters who arrived in the 1820s, well before the land was surveyed. The majority of these early settlers were Black



people fleeing enslavement in the United States as well as free Black people from the northern states. It is estimated that more than 1500 Black people lived in the Queen's Bush, most in what is now the northeastern section of Wellesley Township and the southeastern corner of Peel Township. Many of these people settled in the Queen's Bush Settlement, now in Glen Allan. Other Black settlements were at Wallenstein, Hawkesville, and Yatton (Brown-Kubisch, 2004; Martin, 2020).

Many of these squatters in the Queen's Bush hoped to purchase the land once it became available for sale, but most were unable to afford the purchase the land grants and were also hindered by the discriminatory practices and attitudes of the time period against Black people. In 1841 a group of 91 people sent a petition to the Earl of Elgin, then Governor General of Canada, in an attempt to save their interests in the land claiming a right to it based on their contributions to their adopted country, their role in the development of the Queen's Bush, and having fought for the British in the Patriots War. This petition was denied and in the following years, nearly all of the original settlers were forced off their land. Little remains of these communities: a plaque marks the site of the Queen's Bush Settlement in Glen Allan and the remains of a small cemetery can be seen on the site of the former African British Methodist Episcopal Church in Peel Township (Brown-Kubisch, 2004; Martin, 2020; B. J. Stewart et al., 1983).

3.3.4 The Nith River and Firella Creek

The Nith River is a major tributary of the Grand River beginning north of Crosshill in Wellesley Township and emptying into the Grand River at Paris, Ontario. The Grand River watershed drains an area of approximately 6800 kilometres and it and its tributaries were designated together as a Canadian Heritage River in 1994 (Canadian Heritage Rivers System, 2016; Mercer, 2018).

The Nith River was an important transportation route and resource extraction area for Indigenous people for millennia, providing a navigable waterway from present-day Brantford to Lake Erie via the Grand River. In addition to its use as a



transportation route, the Nith River was also historically a power source for numerous mills along the length of the waterway for Euro-Canadian settlers (Archaeological Services Inc., 2012).

Firella Creek flows through the Village of Wellesley in a generally north-south direction. It drains into the Nith River south of the village in Wilmot Township. The dam on Firella Creek, built by Joseph Ferris in 1842, became the site of the Village of Wellesley's first mill and continues to power multiple industries in the village throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century (B. J. Stewart et al., 1983).

3.4 Review of Historical Mapping

The 1861 Tremaine *Map of Waterloo County* (Tremaine, 1861) and the 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo* (Parsell & Co., 1881) were examined to determine the presence of historical features within the study area during the nineteenth century (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Historically, the study area is located in the Township of Wellesley, Region of Waterloo in Lots 12 and 13, Concession 1 Eastern Division, Lots 11-14, Concession 2 Eastern Division, Lot 12, Concession 2 Western Division. A part of the study area is located within Lot 17, Concession 4 Block B of the Township of Wilmot, Region of Waterloo.

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases. For instance, they were often financed by subscription limiting the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. The use of historical map sources to reconstruct or predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally begins by using common reference points between the various sources. The historical maps are geo-referenced to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on a modern map. The results of this exercise can often be imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in



such a process, including differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources.

The 1861 Tremaine Map shows Wellesley as a small village centered around what is now the intersection of Nafziger Road and Queen's Bush Road (Figure 2). Nafziger Road, Henry Street, Water Street, Molesworth Street, Greenwood Hill Road, David Street, and Gerber Road are historically surveyed roads, generally following their current alignments. Catherine Street is shown north of Queen's Bush Road, and Lawrence and Doering Streets are shown only to the west of Nafziger Road. The alignment of Queen's Bush Road is slightly different than observed during field review, in that it angles slightly around the mill pond, now known as Wellesley Pond. A tributary of Smith's Creek, now the Nith River, flows through the village at a similar alignment to the current arrangement. The mill pond is depicted, though no dam is indicated at this time. Smith's Creek passes through the southern extension of the study area to the south of the village. A sawmill is noted south of Molesworth Street and a schoolhouse is depicted at the northeast corner of Henry Street and Nafziger Road at the site of the extant school building. The locations of the potential elevated tanks are all within an undeveloped context.

The 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo shows considerable development within the village of Wellesley surrounding the roadways (Figure 3). The sawmill and schoolhouse depicted in previous mapping are not individually shown here. The central proposed elevated tank site is included in an area of increased development. The two proposed elevated tank sites to the west and northeast of the village remain in an undeveloped agricultural context, though a structure is depicted within the northeast proposed elevated tank site. Smith's Creek, now labeled as the River Nith, continues to run south of the village.

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical topographic mapping and aerial photographs from the twentieth century were examined. This report presents maps and aerial photographs from 1927, 1954, and 1972 (Figure 4 to



Figure 6). These do not represent the full range of maps consulted for the purpose of this study but were judged to cover the full range of land uses that occurred in the area during this period.

The 1927 topographic map shows continued development within the study area (Figure 4). Greenwood Hill Road and Queen's Bush Road, east of Nafziger Road, and Gerber Road in the south of the study area, are depicted as second-class metalled roads. Gerber Road is also identified as the township boundary between Wellesley and Waterloo Townships. Nafziger Road, south of Queen's Bush Road, and Queen's Bush Road, west of Nafziger Road, are first-class metalled roads. The rest of the roadways in the study area remain unmetalled. Molesworth Street has been extended south to meet the eastern extensions of Lawrence and Doering Streets. A schoolhouse is shown in the same location as previous mapping, though the alignment of the topographic map is slightly different, removing it from the study area. Also shown in this mapping are a sawmill north of Queen's Bush Road at the mill pond, a post office between Henry Street and Queen's Bush Road, slightly outside of the study area, a church next to the schoolhouse in a similar location to an extant church outside the study area, two churches on Nafziger Road to the south of the study area, and a blacksmith shop within the study area next to Wellesley pond. There are four bridges present in the 1927 map, all of which are at the sites of extant bridges except for the bridge shown on Greenwood Hill Road. The bridges on Nafziger Road are marked as made with iron while the bridges on Queen's Bush Road and Greenwood Hill Road do not have their materials identified. The bridge on Queen's Bush Road is slightly outside the study area. The proposed elevated tank sites to the west and northeast of the study area remain within a rural context, and the central proposed elevated tank site is largely undeveloped with the exception of a few structures along Molesworth Street.

Mapping from the mid-to-late-twentieth century shows continued development in and around the Village of Wellesley (Figure 5). In the aerial photograph from 1954, Brown Street has been established and Queen's Bush Road has been straightened near the mill pond, following its present alignment. The site of the



The topographic map from 1972 shows some growth around the Village of Wellesley, particularly along the outskirts of the village (Figure 6). The cleared area of land within the central proposed elevated tank site in the aerial photograph is now labeled as a park and community centre and the land directly south of the mill pond is also a park. This mapping shows two churches north of Henry Street, one of which sits adjacent to the study area. The schoolhouse on Henry Street is no longer depicted, however, there is a large school east of the village on the north side of Queen's Bush Road just north of the study area. The dams and bridges from earlier maps are still depicted in 1972, with the exception of the bridge on Greenwood Hill Road, though their materials are not indicated. All of Queen's Bush Road and Nafziger Road south of Queen's Bush Road are now depicted as hard surface, all-weather, two-lane roads. Greenwood Hill Road and Gerber Road are shown to be two-lane, all-weather roads with a loose or stabilized surface. The proposed elevated tank sites to the west and northeast of the village remain within a rural agricultural context.

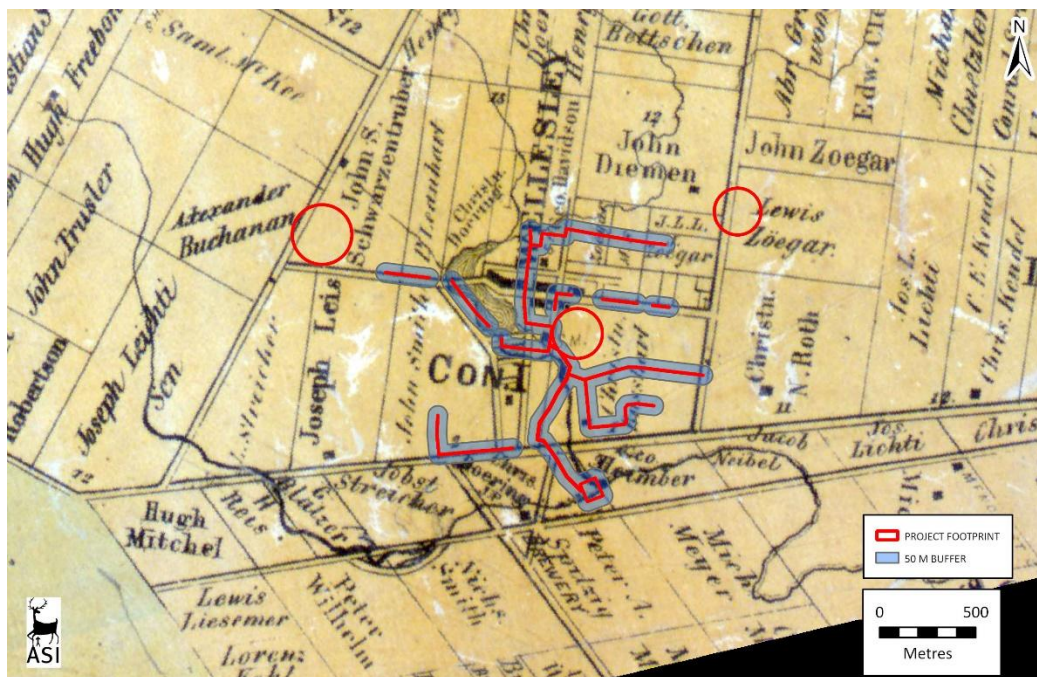


Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1861 Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo (Tremaine, 1861).

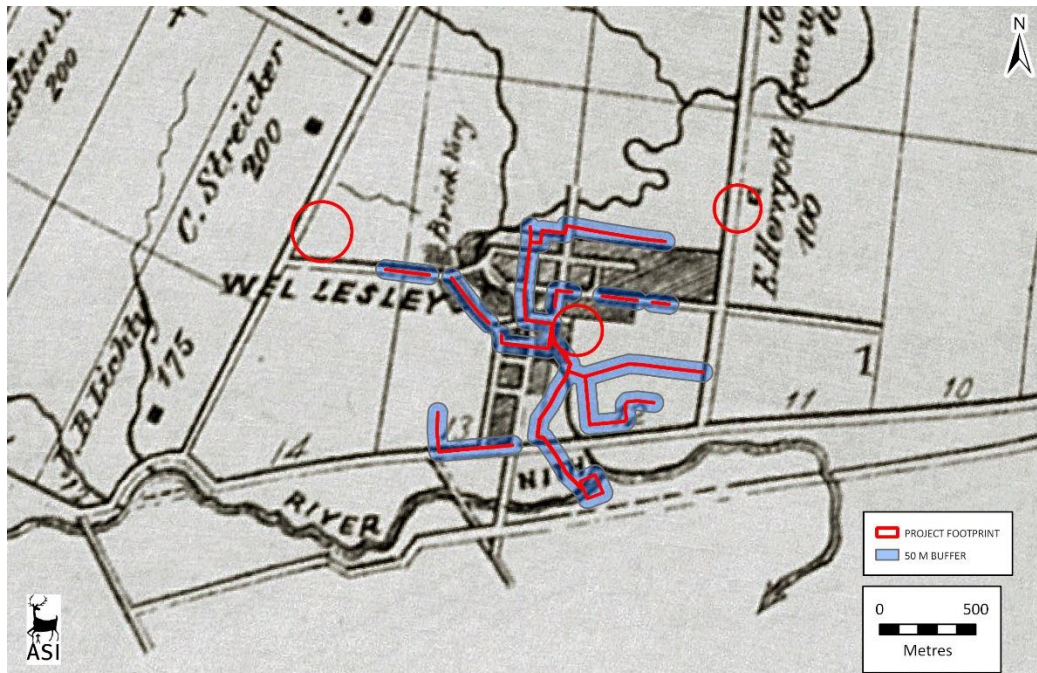


Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1877 Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo (Parsell & Co., 1881).

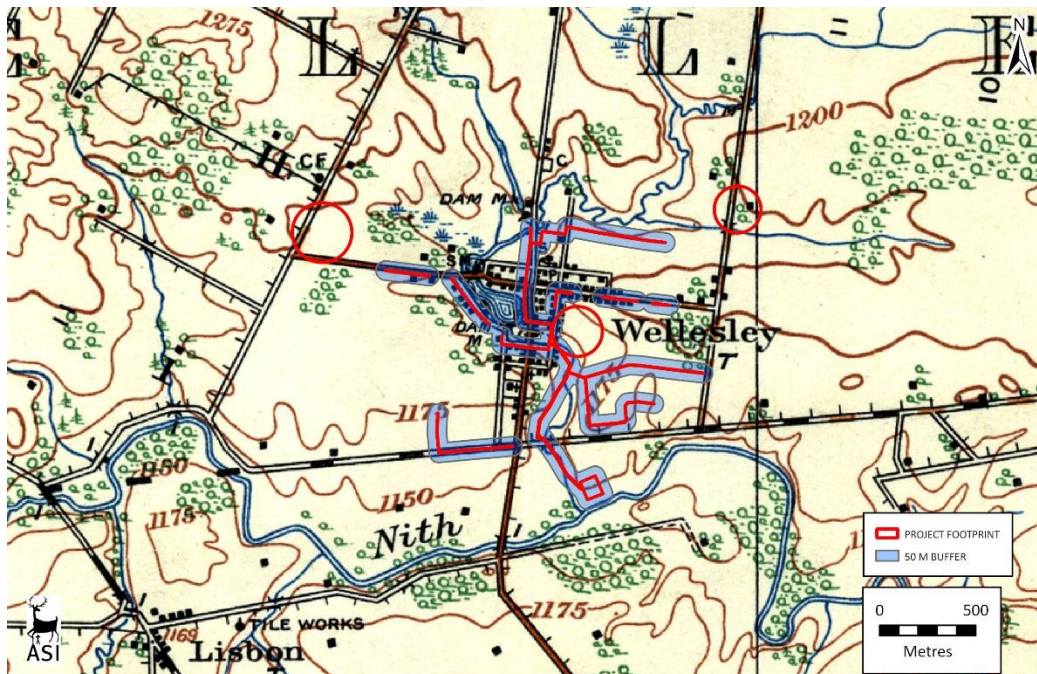


Figure 4: The study area overlaid on the 1927 topographic map of Stratford (Department of National Defence, 1927).



Figure 5: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph of southern Ontario (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954).

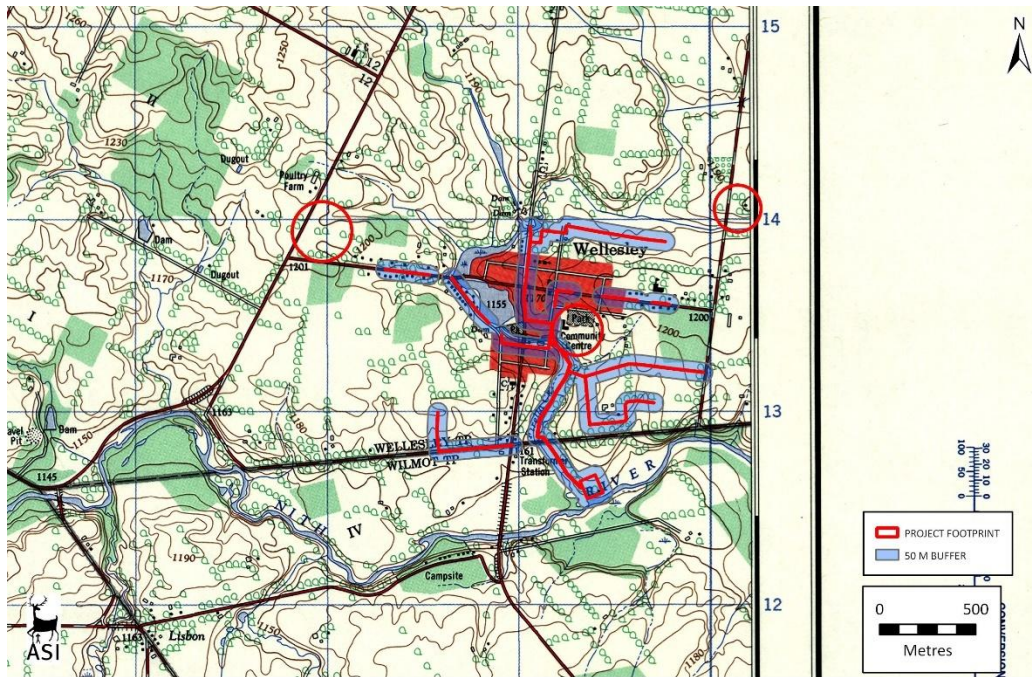


Figure 6: The study area overlaid on the 1972 topographic map of Wellesley (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1972).

4.0 Existing Conditions

A field review of the study area was undertaken by Becca Clark of Archaeological Services Inc., on 18 December 2024 to document the existing conditions of the study area from existing rights-of-way. The existing conditions of the study area are described below and captured in Plate 1 to Plate 35.

4.1 Description of Field Review

Proposed Elevated Tank Sites

The northwest proposed elevated tank study area largely surrounds the Bill Gies Recreation Centre built in 2023 and the sport fields to the northeast of the building (Plate 1). The Arena consists of a large modern building, a parking lot and outdoor multi-sport courts (Plate 2). The parking lot of an industrial storage building, a portion of Hutchison Road, and a small section of Queen's Bush Road

are also within the study area. Hutchison Road and Queen's Bush Road are paved, two lane roads with gravel shoulders (Plate 3).

The central proposed elevated tank site surrounds the Wellesley Arena property.⁴ The site consists of the arena and community centre, part of a dual baseball diamond and recreational field, a forested area, a pavilion, a skate park, a playground, and a parking lot surrounding the two main buildings (Plate 4). Parts of properties along Molesworth Street, Brown Street and Catherine Street are also included in the study area (Plate 5).

The northeast proposed elevated tank site is located on Greenwood Hill Avenue on the outskirts of the village. The site is within a rural agricultural context. Two properties with homes sit within the study area. One is a mid-twentieth century structure and the other is a multi-building farmstead (Plate 6). As the 1877 mapping shows a structure in the general location of the farmhouse, it is possible that the farmhouse is a late nineteenth century build. The remainder of the study area consists of agricultural lands and Greenwood Hill Road, a paved, two-lane road with gravel shoulders (Plate 7). Moving southward to Henry Street, Nafziger Road consists mainly of early to mid twentieth century homes (Plate 8).

Sanitary Pipes

Nafziger Road

At the north end of the study area surrounding Nafziger Road, a creek runs from Wellesley Pond northeastward under the road via a bridge built in 2018 (Plate 9 and Plate 10). Nafziger is a two-lane paved road with a mixture of grass boulevards, widened pavement for street parking, and concrete sidewalks. The intersection of Nafziger Road and Henry Street marks a shift from residential streets to mixed-use residential and commercial buildings and acts as an unofficial entrance to the core of Wellesley Village (Plate 11). 1137 Henry Street, a Part IV

⁴ Proposed Elevated Tank Location 3 was eliminated from consideration after the report draft was submitted and is no longer in consideration for this Master Plan.



designated property, stands at the northeast corner of Nafziger Road and Henry Street (Plate 12). Between Henry Street and Queen's Bush Road and continuing southward, the streetscape is one of historic commercial buildings of varying styles intermixed with some modern or updated buildings (Plate 13 and Plate 14).

Queen's Bush Road

The western end of Queen's Bush Road is a two-way paved road with concrete shoulders and a sidewalk along the south edge. The street mainly consists of mid twentieth-century homes on large residential lots (Plate 15). Moving eastward toward David Street, the construction date of homes ranges from early nineteenth century to mid twentieth century (Plate 16).

David Street

David Street is a paved two-lane residential street that branches southward off of Queen's Bush Road and travels around Wellesley Pond to Lawrence Street (Plate 17). The street is lined with homes mainly dating from the early twentieth century onward. At least four houses on the stretch of David Street from Queen's Bush Road to Lawrence Street appear to have an earlier construction date, likely from the late nineteenth century (Plate 18). David Street provides access to Wellesley Pond which features a dam (Plate 19).

Lawrence Street

Lawrence Street from David Street to Nafziger Street is populated by homes from the late nineteenth century to the mid twentieth century (Plate 20). Included in the study area is a concrete block bridge supported by a large steel culvert at the intersection of Nafziger Road and Lawrence Street (Plate 21). East of Nafziger Road, the context changes from residential to industrial and commercial (Plate 22).

Molesworth Street



The study area includes Molesworth Street north of Ferris Drive and between Henry Street and Doering Crescent. Molesworth Street is a paved two-lane residential street with intermittent concrete curbs and sidewalks. The north end of Molesworth Street north of Ferris Drive was developed later than the southern portion of the street. Based on aerial imaging, the section of Molesworth Street north of Ferris Drive was constructed after 2006 (Google Earth Pro, 2024). Moving south past Henry Street, this section of Molesworth Street is one of the oldest developed streets in Wellesley and presents a range of construction dates from the late eighteenth century to present day (Plate 23). The properties along Molesworth Street generally consist of closely constructed traditionally single-family homes, with the exception of some multi-family homes around the Molesworth Street and Queen's Bush Road intersection (Plate 24).

Maple Leaf Street

Maple Leaf Street is a short, paved, two lane street spanning from Nafziger Road to the Wellesley Arena (Plate 25). It is a mixed context of residential, commercial and industrial structures ranging from the late eighteenth century to the mid twentieth century (Plate 26).

Schweitzer Crescent

Schweitzer Crescent is a paved two-lane residential street with concrete curbs and a sidewalk long the length of the south side (Plate 27). Based on aerial photography, Schweitzer Crescent was developed after 2006 (Google Earth Pro, 2018) and all homes along the street were constructed in the early twenty-first century. The majority of the north side of Schweitzer Crescent is undeveloped and is home to a stormwater management pond and walking path (Plate 28).

Parkview Drive/Nithbank Road

Parkview Drive is a paved two-lane residential street with concrete curbs and intermittent sidewalks (Plate 29). All homes along Parkview Drive were



constructed after 1972. The northeast corner of Parkview Drive sits adjacent to a stormwater management pond connected to Firella Creek (Plate 30).

Nithbank Road is a paved two-lane residential street with concrete curbs and intermittent sidewalks (Plate 31). Based on aerial imaging, all homes on Nithbank Road were constructed after 2006 (Google Earth Pro, 2024).

Gerber Road

Gerber Road is a paved two-lane street with gravel shoulders within the study area. The road is generally populated with industrial buildings and agricultural fields.

Firella Creek Trunk Sewer and Wellesley Wastewater Treatment Plant

The proposed Firella Creek trunk sewer site runs the length of Firella Creek from north of Lawrence Street south below Gerber Road and terminates at the Wastewater Treatment Plant (Plate 32 to Plate 35). The area is forested and undeveloped, with the exception of the crossing through Gerber Road. The Wellesley Wastewater Treatment Plant is a single-storey brick building constructed in the mid twentieth century.





Plate 1: Bill Gies Recreation Centre from Queen's Bush Road, looking north (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 2: View of the parking area and fields at Bill Gies Recreation Centre from Queen's Bush Road, looking northeast (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 3: Queen's Bush Road, looking west toward Hutchison Road (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 4: Wellesley Community Centre west elevation (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 5: Baseball diamond within the Wellesley Recreational Complex, looking east toward Parkview Drive (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 6: Example of a house within the central proposed elevated tank study area, west of the Wellesley Community Centre (Google Streetview).⁵

⁵ Proposed Elevated Tank Location 3 was eliminated from consideration after the report draft was submitted and is no longer in consideration for this Master Plan.



Plate 7: Farmstead within the northeast proposed elevated tank site, looking east (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 8: Greenwood Hill Road looking north from north of the village of Wellesley (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 9: Northern approach to the Nafziger Road bridge over a creek from Mill Pond (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 10: Date stone on the northwest corner of the Nafziger Road bridge over the creek from Mill Pond (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 11: Homes along Nafziger Road north of Henry Street, looking west (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 12: 1137 Henry Street, a Part IV designated property, looking north at the south elevation (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 13: Property at the northwest corner of Nafziger Road and Queen's Bush Road (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 14: View of the west side of Nafziger Road from between Queen's Bush Road and Maple Leaf Street (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 15: Homes along the west end of Queen's Bush Road, facing northeast (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 16: Example of the variation in construction dates of homes along Queen's Bush Road, looking southwest (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 17: View of homes along David Street, facing south (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 18: Example of an earlier home on the northwest corner of David and Lawrence streets with a rubble stone foundation and heavy modern alterations (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 19: View of the dam at Wellesley Pond off David Street, facing north (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 20: View of Lawrence Street facing east toward Nafziger Road (Google Streetview).



Plate 21: View of the bridge on Nafziger Road, north of the intersection with Lawrence Street (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 22: View of Lawrence Street looking northwest from east of Nafziger Road (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 23: Homes on the northeast corner of Molesworth Street and Queen's Bush Road (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 24: Multi-family residence at the northwest corner of Molesworth Street and Queen's Bush Road (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 25: View of the north side of Maple Leaf Street from the Nafziger Road (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 26: Rear of Schmidtsville Restaurant at 3685 Nafziger Road, looking west toward Nafziger Road (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 27: Looking northeast along Schweitzer Crescent (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 28: Looking north over the stormwater management pond on Schweitzer Crescent (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 29: Looking southwest from the east end of Parkview Drive (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 30: Looking west toward the stormwater management pond on Parkview Drive (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 31: Looking northeast on Nithbank Road (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 32: Firella Creek north of Gerber Road, looking north (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 33: Gerber Road carried over a bridge at Firella Creek, looking south (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 34: Water treatment plant from Gerber Road, looking south (A.S.I., 2024).



Plate 35: Rear of the water treatment plant, facing north (A.S.I., 2024).

4.2 Identification of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Based on the results of the background research and field review, ten built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) and seven cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) were identified within the study area. A detailed inventory of known and potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s within the study area is presented below in Table 1, with location mapping provided in Figure 7.

Table 1: Inventory of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Study Area

Feature I.D.	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
B.H.R. 1	Bridge	Queen’s Bush Road over Wellesley Pond	Potential C.H.L. – Identified in Previous Reporting ⁶	The bridge that carries Queen’s Bush Road over Wellesley Pond is a two-span concrete slab structure with steel guardrails. The guardrails currently cover the datestone. The 1927 topographic mapping indicates that a bridge was present at this time in the same location, though this bridge appears to be of a mid to late twentieth century construction (Figure 4). Potential heritage features include the bridge, its alignment and two spans, and the concrete slab structure bridge type.	 Plate 36: Eastern approach to the Queen's Bush Road bridge over Wellesley Pond (Google Streetview).
B.H.R. 2	Residence	1208 Queen’s Bush Road	Potential B.H.R. – Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Walking Tour	This property is located on the south side of Queen’s Bush Road west of Nafziger Road. The two-storey residence features a hip roof and symmetrical three-bay façade reminiscent of the Georgian style. A porch stands over the front door with a gable roof and decorative peak. The rounded opening and flared columns of the porch are reminiscent of the Craftsman style. The area surrounding this property appears to have been developed between 1877 and 1927, suggesting that the residence was built between this time (Figure 4). Potential heritage features include the symmetrical three-bay design, the fieldstone foundation, the decorative trim and brackets lining the roof, and the porch with a decorative arch and Craftsman-style supports.	 Plate 37: Southern elevation of 1208 Queen's Bush Road (Google Streetview).

⁶ Previous Reporting refers to the Cultural Heritage Desktop Report completed in 2023 by A.S.I. (A.S.I., 2023).

Feature I.D.	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
B.H.R. 3	Residential/ Commercial	1206 Queen’s Bush Road	Potential B.H.R. – Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Walking Tour	This property is located on the south side of Queen’s Bush Road west of Nafziger Road. The single-storey commercial building has a unique structure that features decorative corbelled brickwork, a recessed front door, and large, arched windows. The surrounding area appears to have been developed between 1877 and 1927, suggesting that the residence was built between this time (Figure 4). Potential heritage features include the unique roofline, the corbelled brickwork on the southern façade, the recessed front door, and the arched window openings.	 Plate 38: Southern elevation of 1206 Queen's Bush Road (Google Streetview).
B.H.R. 4	Residential	1010 Maple Leaf Street	Potential B.H.R. – Identified by the Region of Waterloo as a Potential Resource of Interest	This property is located on the south side of Maple Leaf Street west of Molesworth Street. The two-storey residence features a cross-gable roof and L-shaped footprint as well as a covered porch. The secondary structure on the property is a barn constructed mainly of wood with a stone foundation and tin roof. The area surrounding the property is shown as developed in the 1988 Illustrated Atlas (Figure 3). Potential heritage features include the unique roofline, the symmetrical two-bay design, the chimney, the covered porch and the wood and fieldstone construction of the barn.	 Plate 39: Northern elevation of 1010 Maple Leaf Street (Google Streetview).

Feature I.D.	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
B.H.R. 5	Residential	1019 Molesworth Street	Potential B.H.R. – Identified by the Region of Waterloo as a Potential Resource of Interest	This property is located on the northeast corner of Molesworth Street and Maple Leaf Street. The two-storey residence features a gable roof with a central chimney and an asymmetrical primary façade. The area surrounding the property is shown as developed in the 1877 Illustrated Atlas (Figure 3). Potential heritage features include the gable roofline, the central chimney, the balcony above the garage, and the bay window on the primary façade.	 Plate 40: Western and southern elevations of 1019 Molesworth Street (Google Streetview).
B.H.R. 6	Residential	1029 Molesworth Street	Potential B.H.R. – Identified by the Region of Waterloo as a Potential Resource of Interest	This property is located at the southeast corner of Molesworth Street and Brown Street. The two-storey residence features a gable roof with a central chimney and a symmetrical two-bay façade. The area surrounding the property is shown as developed in the 1877 Illustrated Atlas (Figure 3). Potential heritage attributes include the gable roofline, the central chimney, and the trimwork surrounding the windows.	 Plate 41: Norther and western elevations of 1029 Molesworth Street (A.S.I., 2024).

Feature I.D.	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
B.H.R 7	Residential	1032 Molesworth Street	Potential B.H.R. – Identified by the Region of Waterloo as a Potential Resource of Interest	This property is located on the west side of Molesworth Street at its intersection with Brown Street. The two storey residence features a cross gable roof with a chimney on the southern elevation and a covered porch with a hip roof. A rear addition with multiple levels creates an irregular footprint. The area surrounding the property is shown as developed in the 1877 Illustrated Atlas (Figure 3). Potential heritage attributes include the irregular roofline, the symmetrical three-bay façade, and the chimney on the southern elevation.	 Plate 42: Western facade of 1032 Molesworth Street (A.S.I., 2024).
B.H.R. 8	Residential	1043 Queen’s Bush Road	Potential B.H.R. – Identified by the Region of Waterloo as a Potential Resource of Interest	This property is located on the north side of Queen’s Bush Road at its intersection with Campbell Place. The one-and-a-half storey residence features a cross-gable roof and an asymmetrical primary façade on the southern elevation. An addition to the west side of the structure creates an irregular footprint. The area surrounding the property is shown as developed in the 1877 Illustrated Atlas (Figure 3). Potential heritage attributes include the stone foundation under the eastern section of the house, and the symmetrical eastern two-bay façade of the original structure.	 Plate 43: Southern and eastern elevations of 1043 Queen's Bush Road (Google Streetview).

Feature I.D.	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
B.H.R. 9	Bridge	Gerber Road and Wellesley (Firella) Creek (Bridge No. 1204)	Potential B.H.R. – Identified by the Region of Waterloo as a Potential Resource of Interest	The bridge that carries Gerber Road over Wellesley (Firella) Creek is a single-span two lane concrete rigid frame structure with decorative steel guardrails. The guardrails currently cover the datestone. The Region of Waterloo provided the recorded date of construction, which is 1963. Potential heritage features include the bridge, its alignment and single spans, the steel guardrails with decorative features, and the concrete rigid frame structure bridge type.	 Plate 44: Western approach to B.H.R. 9 (Google Streetview).
B.H.R. 10	Residential	3566 Nafziger Road	Potential B.H.R. – Identified by the Region of Waterloo as a Potential Resource of Interest	This property is located on the northwest corner of Nafziger Road and Gerber Road. The one-and-a-half storey residence features a gable roof and symmetrical three bay façade. The area surrounding the property is shown as developed in the 1877 Illustrated Atlas (Figure 3). Potential heritage attributes include the gable roof, the symmetrical three bay façade and the bay window on the southern (primary) elevation.	 Plate 45: Southern and eastern elevations of 3566 Nafziger Road (Google Streetview).

Feature I.D.	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
C.H.L. 1	Mixed Residential and Commercial Streetscape	Nafziger Road	Potential C.H.L. – Identified in Previous Reporting ⁷ , Featured in Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study, identified as potential resources of interest by the Region of Waterloo	The Nafziger Road Streetscape runs from south of Henry Street to North of Lawrence Street and contains the majority of the commercial buildings within the Village of Wellesley. The area is defined by a blend of unique single and multi-storey commercial and residential buildings. Many of the original storefronts and residences have yellow-brick facades or are siding-clad. Many buildings have been heavily modified, however the historic elements are still clearly visible. The potential heritage attributes of the Streetscape include the wide, curved road, the consistent roofline heights, the consistent setback from the road, the collection of historical buildings in good condition, the diversity of architectural styles, the wide road to accommodate paved street parking, and the paved sidewalks allowing access to storefronts. Properties that were previously identified as properties of interest within C.H.L. 1 include: • 1201 Queen's Bush Road- Potential C.H.V.I • 1200 Queen's Bush Road- Potential C.H.V.I • 1193 Queen's Bush Road- Potential C.H.V.I • 1192 Queen's Bush Road- Potential C.H.V.I • 1189 Queen's Bush Road- Potential C.H.V.I • 3677 Nafziger Road- Potential C.H.V.I • 3685 Nafziger Road- Potential C.H.V.I • 3700 Nafziger Road- Potential C.H.V.I • 3701 Nafziger Road- Potential C.H.V.I	 Plate 46: Facing southwest on Nafziger Road south of Queen's Bush Road (A.S.I., 2024).  Plate 47: Facing southwest at the intersection of Nafziger Road and Queen's Bush Road (A.S.I., 2024).

⁷ Previous Reporting refers to the Cultural Heritage Desktop Report completed in 2023 by A.S.I. (A.S.I., 2023).

Feature I.D.	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
				3705 Nafziger Road- Potential C.H.V.I 3709 Nafziger Road- Potential C.H.V.I 3713/3715 Nafziger Road- Potential C.H.V.I 3741 Nafziger Road- Potential C.H.V.I	
C.H.L. 2	Residential Streetscape	Queen’s Bush Road	Potential C.H.L. – Identified in Previous Reporting ⁸ , Featured in Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study, identified as potential resources of interest by the Region of Waterloo	The Queen’s Bush Road Streetscape runs from east of Nafziger Road to approximately 90 metres east of Catherine Street. The Streetscape mainly consists of one, one-and-a-half, and two storey brick or siding-clad homes and includes the Wellesley Town Hall and post office. Surrounding the intersection of Queen’s Bush Road and Catherine Street, property lots and home footprints increase in size. Potential heritage attributes include the concentration of historical buildings in good condition, the diversity of architectural styles, the frame and brick construction, similar scale and massing, similar gable roof types, similar construction date time frame, and the large residential lots with mature trees. Properties that were previously identified as properties of interest C.H.L. 2 include: 1116 Queen's Bush Road- Potential C.H.V.I 1121 Queen's Bush Road- Potential C.H.V.I 1122 Queen's Bush Road- Potential C.H.V.I 1148 Queen's Bush Road- Potential C.H.V.I 1149 Queen's Bush Road- Potential C.H.V.I 1152 Queen's Bush Road- Potential C.H.V.I	 Plate 48: Facing southwest on Queen's Bush Road west of Catherine Street (A.S.I., 2024).

⁸ Previous Reporting refers to the Cultural Heritage Desktop Report completed in 2023 by A.S.I. (A.S.I., 2023).

Feature I.D.	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
				• 1153 Queen's Bush Road- Potential C.H.V.I • 1158 Queen's Bush Road- Potential C.H.V.I	 Plate 49: Facing southwest on Queen's Bush Road east of Catherine Street (A.S.I., 2024).
C.H.L. 3	Mixed Residential and Commercial Streetscape	Lawrence Street	Potential C.H.L. – Identified in Previous Reporting ⁹ , Featured in Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study, identified as potential resources of interest by the	The Lawrence Street Streetscape encompasses Lawrence Street from David Street west of Nafziger Road to 120 metres east of Nafziger Road. West of Nafziger Road, the area is residential with historic homes on large lots. East of Nafziger Road, the area is populated by industrial and commercial buildings on the north side and a mixture of single-storey historic and modern homes on the south side. The streetscape includes the bridge on Nafziger Road north of Lawrence Street and part of Firella Creek. Potential heritage attributes include the historical homes and commercial industrial buildings in good condition, the large arched culvert and bridge over Firella Creek, the park area surrounding the creek, and the creek itself.	 Plate 50: Facing the southwest corner of Lawrence Street and Nafziger Road (A.S.I., 2024).

⁹ Previous Reporting refers to the Cultural Heritage Desktop Report completed in 2023 by A.S.I. (A.S.I., 2023).



Feature I.D.	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
			Region of Waterloo	Properties that were identified as properties of interest within C.H.L. 3 include: • Nafziger Road bridge north of Lawrence Street- Potential C.H.V.I • 3 Lawrence Street- Potential C.H.V.I • 16 Lawrence Street- Potential C.H.V.I • 17 Lawrence Street- Potential C.H.V.I • 20 Lawrence Street- Potential C.H.V.I • 21 Lawrence Street- Potential C.H.V.I • 22 Lawrence Street- Potential C.H.V.I • 1006 Doering Street- Potential C.H.V.I	 Plate 51: Facing southwest on Lawrence Road, west of Nafziger Road (A.S.I., 2024).
C.H.L. 4	Residential Streetscape	David Street	Potential C.H.L. – Identified in Previous Reporting ¹⁰ , Featured in Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study, identified as potential resources of interest by the	The David Street Streetscape starts at Queen’s Bush Road in the north and stretches southward to south of Doering Street. The Streetscape consists of a mixture of historical and modern homes. In the northern portion of the streetscape, homes on the east side of David Street back onto Wellesley Pond. In the southern portion of the streetscape, properties facing east look over Wellesley Pond. Potential heritage attributes include the gently winding road that mimics the shape of Wellesley Pond, the large lot sizes and mature vegetation, and the historical residences in good condition. Properties that were previously identified as properties of interest within C.H.L. 4 include: • 7 David Street- Potential C.H.V.I	 Plate 52: David Street south of Queen's Bush Road, facing south (A.S.I., 2024).

¹⁰ Previous Reporting refers to the Cultural Heritage Desktop Report completed in 2023 by A.S.I. (A.S.I., 2023).



Feature I.D.	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
			Region of Waterloo	13 David Street- Potential C.H.V.I 20 David Street- Potential C.H.V.I 25 David Street- Potential C.H.V.I 34 David Street- Potential C.H.V.I 44 David Street- Potential C.H.V.I 73 David Street- Potential C.H.V.I	
C.H.L. 5	Residential/ Institutional Streetscape	Henry Street	Potential C.H.L. – Identified in Previous Reporting ¹¹ , Featured in Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study, identified as potential resources of interest by the Region of Waterloo	The Henry Street C.H.L. spans from west of Nafziger Road to west of Molesworth Street. The area is defined by large residential properties and institutional buildings like a post office, library, community centre and church. Potential heritage attributes include the concentration of historical buildings in good condition, the diversity of architectural styles, and the large residential lots with mature trees. Properties that were previously identified as properties of interest within C.H.L. 5 include: 3741 Nafziger Road- Potential C.H.V.I 1126 Henry Street- Potential C.H.V.I. 1129 Henry Street- Potential C.H.V.I. 1137 Henry Street- Known C.H.V.I. Within C.H.L. 5, 1137 Henry Street is Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (Region of Waterloo Library, Wellesley Branch, (By-law	 Plate 53: Western elevation of 3741 Nafziger Road (A.S.I., 2024).

¹¹ Previous Reporting refers to the Cultural Heritage Desktop Report completed in 2023 by A.S.I. (A.S.I., 2023).

Feature I.D.	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
				61/89) and is featured on Canada’s Historic Places Register (Parks Canada, n.d.b). The reason for designation as described in the by-law is as follows: <i>This school house, formerly known as S.S. #16 was built in 1898 to accommodate the increasing local student population. Ratepayers held several meetings to discuss the options of either adding a second storey to the existing stone school house next door (known as the Fellowship Hall) or to build an entire new structure. After tenders were called, they decided on the latter course. Wellesley was a very prosperous village at the turn of the century and this large, solid, impressive building reflected the ambitious sentiment of the day. It relinquished its educational control in 1967 when a newer, more modern school was built at the east end of town. Over the years it has played a prominent role in the community and continues in that tradition even today insofar as it is the current residence of the local branch of the Waterloo Regional Library, the Wellesley Township Historical Society, Arts Council and Co-op Preschool.</i> <i>Architecturally the building is unique. While its overall style is undoubtable Victorian it reflects solid, vernacular proportions similar to Georgian styling. The tower and segmentally arched windows seem only a minor acceptance of the Dominant Victorian principles.</i> <i>Built of locally produced yellow brick, it is actually the fourth school in the village replacing two earlier log structures and one stone structure (next door). The mason contract was held by Mr. John Miller for \$1,879.00, carpentry by Mr. C. D. Becker for \$1,600.00, heating (with wood furnaces) by Mr. John Kensinger for \$225.00, painting and glazing by Mr. John Stahle for \$197.00 and tinsmithing by Mr. R. Kuke for \$40.00 for a grand total cost of \$3,941.00. This amount was paid off in 30 equal installments.</i>	 Plate 54: South elevation of 1137 Henry Street, designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (A.S.I., 2024).

Feature I.D.	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
C.H.L. 6	Pond	Wellesley Pond	Potential C.H.L. – Identified in the Ontario Genealogical Society’s Database	Wellesley Pond is an artificially constructed pond with a dam that is bordered by Queen’s Bush Road in the north, Nafziger Road in the east, David Street in the West, and Albert Erb Conservation Area in the south. The pond is surrounded by greenery and walking trails. A pedestrian walkway over the dam allows for foot travel between David Street and Nafziger Road. Potential heritage attributes include the pond, the dam, the surrounding vegetation and parks, and the walking trails.	 Plate 55: Wellesley Pond Dam from David Street, looking east (A.S.I., 2024).
C.H.L. 7	Farmstead	1385 Greenwood Hill	Potential C.H.L. – Identified during field work	1385 Greenwood Hill is a large agricultural property at the northeast limit of the Village of Wellesley. The property consists of a nineteenth-century primary residence and numerous barns, silos and outbuildings, fields, and mature trees lining the driveway and surrounding the residence. A structure is present in this location on the 1877 historical atlas of the County of Waterloo Figure 3). Potential heritage attributes include the split-storey residence, the barns and silos, the long driveway lined with mature trees, and the agricultural fields.	 Plate 56: Farmstead at 1385 Greenwood Hill, facing southeast (A.S.I., 2024).

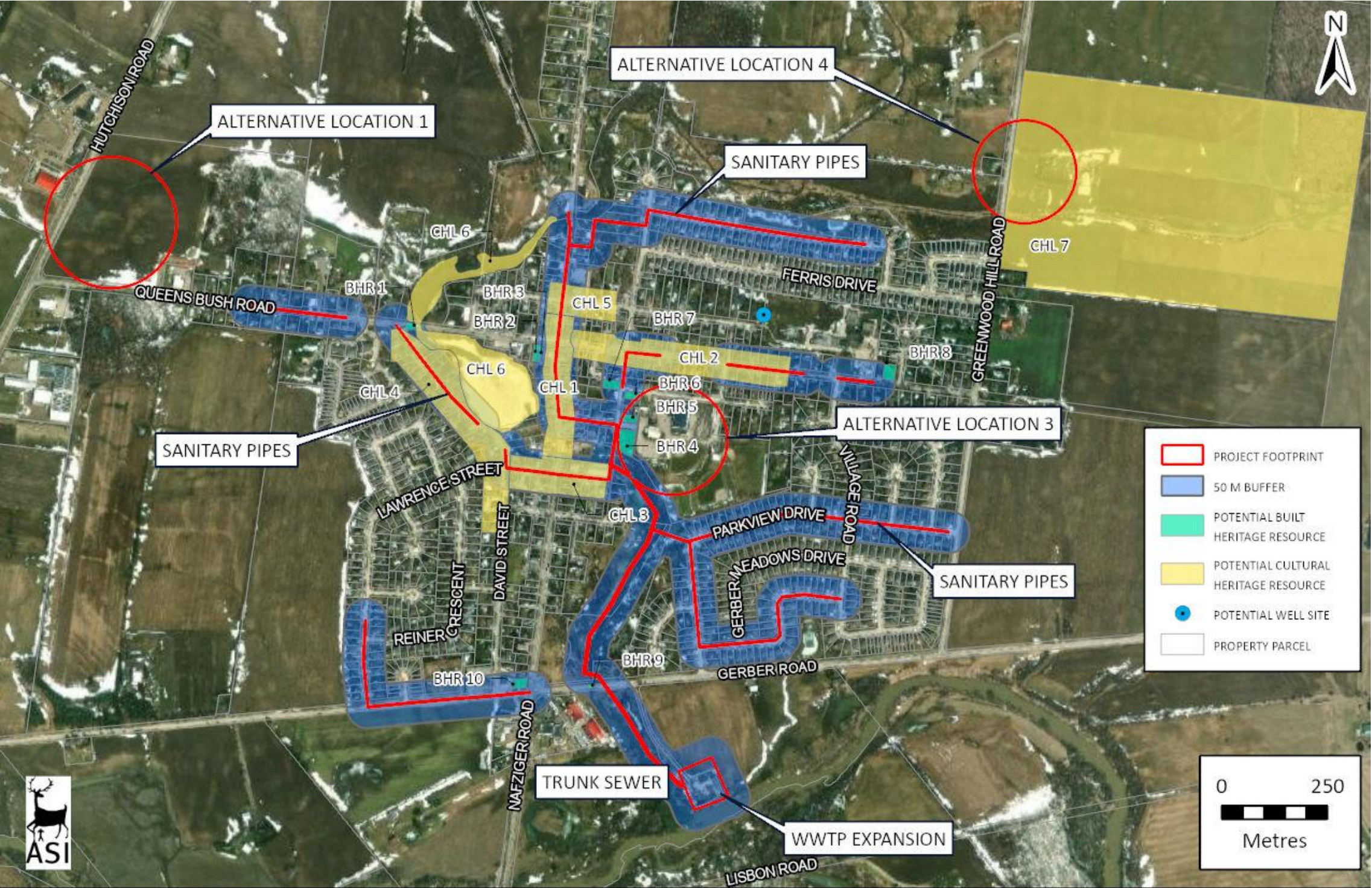


Figure 7: Location of the project footprint and 50 metre buffer, photo plates, identified built heritage resources (B.H.R.s.) and cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) in the study area.¹²

¹² Proposed Elevated Tank Location 3 (Alternative Location 3) was eliminated from consideration after the report draft was submitted and is no longer in consideration for this Master Plan.

5.0 Preliminary Impact Assessment

The following sections provide more detailed information regarding the proposed project undertaking and analysis of the potential impacts on identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

5.1 Description of Proposed Undertaking

The proposed undertaking for the Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan Municipal Class Environmental Assessment consists of the installation of a proposed elevated tank, a new well, upgraded facilities at the Wellesley Wastewater Treatment Plant, and linear upgrades to the Firella Creek trunk sewer and local sewers.

The Wellesley Water and Wastewater project is currently in the Master Plan stage, and therefore no preliminary design has been completed. This is a high-level description of the undertaking as no specifics regarding construction methods or improvements to size and capacity of facilities are available.

5.2 Analysis of Potential Impacts

Table 2 outlines the potential impacts on all identified built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) and cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) within the study area.



Table 2: Preliminary Impact Assessment and Recommended Mitigation Measures

Feature I.D.	Location/Name	Heritage Status and Recognition	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Strategies
B.H.R. 1	Queen’s Bush Road over Wellesley Pond	Potential B.H.R. – Identified in Previous Reporting	It is understood that the limits of the proposed improvements will terminate that the intersection of Queen’s Bush Road and David Street and will not directly impact the bridge over Wellesley Pond. Indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration are possible as the bridge is located within 50 metres of the proposed work. These impacts are expected to be limited and temporary. No additional indirect impacts were identified.	The proposed construction activities should continue to be designed in a manner that avoids all impacts to B.H.R. 1. To address the potential for indirect impacts due to construction related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detail design to determine and mitigate potential vibration impacts.
B.H.R. 2	1208 Queen’s Bush Road	Potential B.H.R. – Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Walking Tour	It is understood that the limits of the proposed improvements will be isolated to the Nafziger Road right-of-way and will not directly impact B.H.R. 2. Indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration are possible as the property is located within 50 metres of the proposed work. These impacts are expected to be limited and temporary. No additional indirect impacts were identified.	The proposed construction activities should continue to be designed in a manner that avoids all impacts to B.H.R. 2. To address the potential for indirect impacts due to construction related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detail design to determine and mitigate potential vibration impacts.



Feature I.D.	Location/Name	Heritage Status and Recognition	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Strategies
B.H.R. 3	1206 Queen’s Bush Road	Potential B.H.R. – Identified in Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Walking Tour	It is understood that the limits of the proposed improvements will be isolated to the Nafziger Road right-of-way and will not directly impact B.H.R. 3. Indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration are possible as the property is located within 50 metres of the proposed work. These impacts are expected to be limited and temporary. No additional indirect impacts were identified.	The proposed construction activities should continue to be designed in a manner that avoids all impacts to B.H.R. 3. To address the potential for indirect impacts due to construction related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detail design to determine and mitigate potential vibration impacts.
B.H.R. 4	1010 Maple Leaf Street	Potential B.H.R. – Identified by the Region of Waterloo as a Potential Resource of Interest	As the Proposed Elevated Tank Location 3 eliminated from consideration after the report draft was submitted and is no longer in consideration for this Master Plan, it is understood that the limits of the proposed improvements will be isolated to the Molesworth Street and Maple Leaf Street right-of-way and will not directly impact B.H.R. 4. Indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration are possible as the property is located within 50 metres of the proposed work. These impacts are expected to be limited and temporary. No additional indirect impacts were identified.	The proposed construction activities should continue to be designed in a manner that avoids all impacts to B.H.R. 4. To address the potential for indirect impacts due to construction related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detail design to determine and mitigate potential vibration impacts.



Feature I.D.	Location/Name	Heritage Status and Recognition	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Strategies
B.H.R. 5	1019 Molesworth Street	Potential B.H.R. – Identified by the Region of Waterloo as a Potential Resource of Interest	As the Proposed Elevated Tank Location 3 eliminated from consideration after the report draft was submitted and is no longer in consideration for this Master Plan, it is understood that the limits of the proposed improvements will be isolated to the Molesworth Street right-of-way and will not directly impact B.H.R. 5. Indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration are possible as the property is located within 50 metres of the proposed work. These impacts are expected to be limited and temporary. No additional indirect impacts were identified.	The proposed construction activities should continue to be designed in a manner that avoids all impacts to B.H.R. 5. To address the potential for indirect impacts due to construction related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detail design to determine and mitigate potential vibration impacts.
B.H.R. 6	1029 Molesworth Street	Potential B.H.R. – Identified by the Region of Waterloo as a Potential Resource of Interest	It is understood that the limits of the proposed improvements will be isolated to the Molesworth Street right-of-way and will not directly impact B.H.R. 6. Indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration are possible as the property is located within 50 metres of the proposed work. These impacts are expected to be limited and temporary. No additional indirect impacts were identified.	The proposed construction activities should continue to be designed in a manner that avoids all impacts to B.H.R. 6. To address the potential for indirect impacts due to construction related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detail design to determine and mitigate potential vibration impacts.
B.H.R. 7	1032 Molesworth Street	Potential B.H.R. – Identified by the Region of Waterloo as a Potential Resource of Interest	It is understood that the limits of the proposed improvements will be isolated to the Molesworth Street right-of-way and will not directly impact B.H.R. 7. Indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration are possible as the property is located within 50 metres of the proposed work. These impacts are expected to be limited and temporary. No additional indirect impacts were identified.	The proposed construction activities should continue to be designed in a manner that avoids all impacts to B.H.R. 7. To address the potential for indirect impacts due to construction related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detail design to determine and mitigate potential vibration impacts.



Feature I.D.	Location/Name	Heritage Status and Recognition	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Strategies
B.H.R. 8	1043 Queen’s Bush Road	Potential B.H.R. – Identified by the Region of Waterloo as a Potential Resource of Interest	It is understood that the limits of the proposed improvements will be isolated to the Queen’s Bush Road right-of-way and will not directly impact B.H.R. 8. Indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration are possible as the property is located within 50 metres of the proposed work. These impacts are expected to be limited and temporary. No additional indirect impacts were identified.	The proposed construction activities should continue to be designed in a manner that avoids all impacts to B.H.R. 8. To address the potential for indirect impacts due to construction related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detail design to determine and mitigate potential vibration impacts.



Feature I.D.	Location/Name	Heritage Status and Recognition	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Strategies
B.H.R. 9	Gerber Road Bridge over Wellesley (Firella) Creek	Potential B.H.R. – Identified by the Region of Waterloo as a Potential Resource of Interest	The Firella Creek trunk sewer will be located below the Gerber Road bridge. At present, it is not known if there will be direct adverse impacts to the bridge through bridge removal or alteration. Indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration are possible as the bridge is located within 50 metres of the proposed work. These impacts are expected to be limited and temporary. No additional indirect impacts were identified.	The Firella Creek trunk sewer should be designed in a manner that does not directly impact B.H.R. 9. The proposed construction activities should be designed in a manner that avoids all impacts to B.H.R. 9. Should avoidance not be feasible, and the bridge is anticipated to be directly and adversely impacted by the proposed works, a property-specific Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report is recommended to determine if the bridge has cultural heritage value or interest, as per Ontario Regulation 9/06. If it is determined to have cultural heritage value or interest, a Heritage Impact Assessment is recommended to assess and mitigate any impacts. To address the potential for indirect impacts due to construction-related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detail design to determine and mitigate potential vibration impacts.



Feature I.D.	Location/Name	Heritage Status and Recognition	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Strategies
B.H.R. 10	3566 Nafziger Road	Potential B.H.R. – Identified by the Region of Waterloo as a Potential Resource of Interest	It is understood that the limits of the proposed improvements will be isolated to the Gerber Road right-of-way and will not directly impact B.H.R. 10. Indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration are possible as the property is located within 50 metres of the proposed work. These impacts are expected to be limited and temporary. No additional indirect impacts were identified.	The proposed construction activities should continue to be designed in a manner that avoids all impacts to B.H.R. 10. To address the potential for indirect impacts due to construction related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detail design to determine and mitigate potential vibration impacts.
C.H.L. 1	Nafziger Road	Potential C.H.L. – Identified in Previous Reporting ¹³ , Featured in Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study	It is understood that the proposed work is anticipated to remain in the existing Nafziger Road right-of-way and will not result in any direct adverse impacts to the potential heritage attributes of this C.H.L. Indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration are possible as multiple structures are located within 50 metres of the proposed work. These impacts are expected to be limited and temporary. No additional indirect impacts were identified.	The proposed construction activities should continue to be designed in a manner that avoids adverse impacts to C.H.L. 1. To address the potential for indirect impacts due to construction related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detail design to determine and mitigate potential vibration impacts.
C.H.L. 2	Queen’s Bush Road	Potential C.H.L. – Identified in Previous Reporting, Featured in Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study	It is understood that the proposed work is anticipated to remain in the existing Queen’s Bush Road right-of-way and will not result in any direct adverse impacts to the potential heritage attributes of this C.H.L. Indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration are possible as multiple structures are located within 50 metres of the proposed work. These impacts are expected to be limited and temporary. No additional indirect impacts were identified.	The proposed construction activities should continue to be designed in a manner that avoids adverse impacts to C.H.L. 2. To address the potential for indirect impacts due to construction related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detail design to determine and mitigate potential vibration impacts.

¹³ Previous Reporting refers to the Cultural Heritage Desktop Report completed in 2023 by A.S.I. (A.S.I., 2023).



Feature I.D.	Location/Name	Heritage Status and Recognition	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Strategies
C.H.L. 3	Lawrence Street	Potential C.H.L. – Identified in Previous Reporting, Featured in Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study	It is understood that the proposed work is anticipated to remain in the existing Lawrence Street right-of-way and will not result in any direct adverse impacts to the potential heritage attributes of this C.H.L. Indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration are possible as multiple structures are located within 50 metres of the proposed work. These impacts are expected to be limited and temporary. No additional indirect impacts were identified.	The proposed construction activities should continue to be designed in a manner that avoids adverse impacts to C.H.L. 3. To address the potential for indirect impacts due to construction related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detail design to determine and mitigate potential vibration impacts.
C.H.L. 4	David Street	Potential C.H.L. – Identified in Previous Reporting, Featured in Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study	It is understood that the proposed work is anticipated to remain in the existing David Street right-of-way and will not result in any direct adverse impacts to the potential heritage attributes of this C.H.L. Indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration are possible as multiple structures are located within 50 metres of the proposed work. These impacts are expected to be limited and temporary. No additional indirect impacts were identified.	The proposed construction activities should continue to be designed in a manner that avoids adverse impacts to C.H.L. 4. To address the potential for indirect impacts due to construction related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detail design to determine and mitigate potential vibration impacts.



Feature I.D.	Location/Name	Heritage Status and Recognition	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Strategies
C.H.L. 5	Henry Street	Potential C.H.L. – Identified in Previous Reporting, Featured in Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study	It is understood that the proposed work is anticipated to remain in the existing Henry Street right-of-way and will not result in any direct adverse impacts to the potential heritage attributes of this C.H.L. Indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration are possible as multiple structures are located within 50 metres of the proposed work. These impacts are expected to be limited and temporary. No additional indirect impacts were identified.	As the proposed infrastructure improvements are occurring adjacent to 1137 Henry Street, a property designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> within C.H.L. 5, the Official Plan (Township of Wellesley, 2017) requires that a Heritage Impact Assessment be undertaken to address any impacts and provide appropriate mitigation. However, the Town of Wellesley should consider waiving this requirement if suitable mitigation measures are employed given that there are no direct or indirect adverse impacts anticipated to C.H.L. 5. To address the potential for indirect impacts due to construction related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detail design to determine and mitigate potential vibration impacts.
C.H.L. 6	Wellesley Pond	Potential C.H.L. – Identified in the Ontario Genealogical Society’s Database	It is understood that the proposed work is anticipated to remain in the existing right-of-way and will not result in any direct adverse impacts to the potential heritage attributes of this C.H.L. Indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration are possible as multiple structures are located within 50 metres of the proposed work. These impacts are expected to be limited and temporary. No additional indirect impacts were identified.	The proposed construction activities should continue to be designed in a manner that avoids adverse impacts to C.H.L. 6. To address the potential for indirect impacts due to construction related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detail design to determine and mitigate potential vibration impacts.



Feature I.D.	Location/Name	Heritage Status and Recognition	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Strategies
C.H.L. 7	1385 Greenwood Hill	Potential C.H.L. – Identified during field work	If <u>Alternative Location 4</u> for the proposed elevated tank is selected and the proposed elevated tank is placed on the property at 1385 Greenwood Hill (C.H.L. 7), the outcome will result in adverse direct impacts related to disturbance and alteration of the agricultural fields. Indirect adverse impacts may also occur due to construction related vibration, soil disturbance, alterations to views and agricultural setting. If Alternative Locations 1 or 3¹⁴ are chosen for proposed elevated tank installation, no direct or indirect adverse impacts to C.H.L. 7 are anticipated.	If feasible, Alternative Locations 1 or 3 for the proposed elevated tank site should be selected to avoid direct and indirect adverse impacts to C.H.L. 7. If avoidance is not feasible and Alternative Location 4 is selected, the proposed elevated tank should be situated as far from the farm complex as feasible in order to minimize direct and indirect adverse impacts. However, direct and indirect adverse impacts to the identified heritage attributes and potential C.H.V.I. will result from selection of this alternative, which will require that a Heritage Impact Assessment be undertaken to address any impacts and provide appropriate mitigation as per the Official Plan (Township of Wellesley, 2017).

¹⁴ Proposed Elevated Tank Location 3 (Alternative Location 3) was eliminated from consideration after the report draft was submitted and is no longer in consideration for this Master Plan.



6.0 Results and Mitigation Recommendations

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, indicate a study area with an Indigenous history spanning millennia and a primarily suburban residential and commercial land use history dating back to the mid nineteenth century. A review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there is one known Part IV Designated property within the Wellesley Water and Wastewater Master Plan study area. Nine potential built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) and seven potential cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) were identified during the background information review and fieldwork.

6.1 Key Findings

A total of ten B.H.R.s and seven C.H.L.s were identified within the study area:

- Of the 17 identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s, one property within C.H.L. 5 is Designated under Part IV on the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1137 Henry Street).
- Identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with land use patterns in the Township of Wellesley and more specifically representative of the early settlement of the Village of Wellesley, a nineteenth-century settlement.
- Proposed Elevated Tank Location 1 will not result in direct or indirect impacts to any B.H.R.s or C.H.L.s and is the preferred alternative from a heritage perspective.¹⁵
- Proposed Elevated Tank Location 4, if selected, will result in direct adverse impacts related to disturbance and alteration of the agricultural fields to C.H.L. 7. Proposed Elevated Tank Location 4 will also result in indirect adverse impacts related to construction related vibration, soil disturbance, and alterations to views and agricultural setting.

¹⁵ Proposed Elevated Tank Location 3 was eliminated from consideration after the report draft was submitted and is no longer in consideration for this Master Plan.

- The proposed expansion at the existing Wellesley Wastewater Treatment Plan will not result in direct or indirect impacts to any B.H.R.s or C.H.L.s.
- The proposed Firella Creek trunk sewer may result in direct and indirect adverse impacts to B.H.R. 9 (Gerber Road Bridge) due to construction related activities.
- The proposed well site at 1059 Queen's Bush Road will not result in direct or indirect impacts to any B.H.R.s or C.H.L.s.
- The various underground sewer locations have the potential to result in indirect adverse impacts due to construction related vibration to B.H.R.s 1-10 and C.H.L.s 1-6.

6.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid unintended negative impacts to identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Avoidance measures may include, but are not limited to: erecting temporary fencing, establishing buffer zones, issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s, etc. Suitable mitigation measures including post construction rehabilitation with sympathetic plantings can also be implemented.
2. Where project works are anticipated to be directly adjacent to a designated or listed property, a resource-specific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) may be required per Schedule 9.5.1 of the Township of Wellesley's Official Plan. In this respect, a H.I.A. may be required for C.H.L. 5. However, as no direct adverse impacts to identified heritage attributes of C.H.L. 5, Heritage Planning at the Region of Waterloo should consider waiving the requirement for an H.I.A. in these cases in favour of suitable avoidance and mitigation measures.



3. The proposed elevated tank site should be selected to reduce or eliminate direct and indirect adverse impacts to C.H.L. 7. In this respect, the proposed elevated tank should be situated as far from identified heritage attributes of C.H.L. 7 as is feasible. If Alternative Location 4 for the proposed elevated tank is selected, a resource-specific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) may be required per Schedule 9.5.1 of the Township of Wellesley's Official Plan.
4. The Firella Creek trunk sewer should be designed in a manner that does not adversely impact B.H.R. 9 (Gerber Road Bridge). Should avoidance not be feasible and the bridge will be subject to direct adverse impacts, a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (C.H.E.R.) is recommended to determine if the bridge has cultural heritage value or interest, as per Ontario Regulation 9/06. If it is determined to have cultural heritage value or interest, a H.I.A. is recommended to assess and mitigate any impacts.
5. To address the potential for indirect impacts to B.H.R.s 1-10 and C.H.L.s 1-6 due to construction related vibration, undertake a baseline vibration assessment during detailed design to determine potential vibration impacts.
6. This report should be submitted by the proponent to heritage staff at the Township of Wellesley, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other relevant stakeholder with an interest in this project.
7. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.
8. All subsequent recommended technical cultural heritage studies (e.g., C.H.E.R. and H.I.A.) should be completed by a qualified heritage professional with recent and relevant experience during the environmental assessment process, or early in detailed design prior to any construction activities and submitted for review and comment to the Township of Wellesley, the Region of Waterloo, and the Ministry of



Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other local heritage stakeholders that may have an interest in this project.



7.0 References

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Appendix A – Designation By-law 61/89: 1137 Henry Street



THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF WELLESLEY

BY-LAW NO. 61/89

BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE THE VILLAGE OF WELLESLEY
OLD SCHOOL IN THE TOWNSHIP OF WELLESLEY TO BE
OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE OR INTEREST

WHEREAS Section 29 of The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980 c. 337 as amended, authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact the By-Laws to designate real property, include all buildings and structures thereon to be of architectural and historic value or interest:

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellesley has caused to be served on the owner of the lands and premises known as The Township of Wellesley "Old School", 10 Henry Street East, Village of Wellesley being Plan 624, Lot 9, Lot 10, Lot 21, Part Lot 22, Part Lot 11, Township of Wellesley and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, notice of intention to so designate the aforesaid real property and has caused such notice of intention to be published in the same newspaper having general circulation in the municipality once for each of these consecutive weeks; and

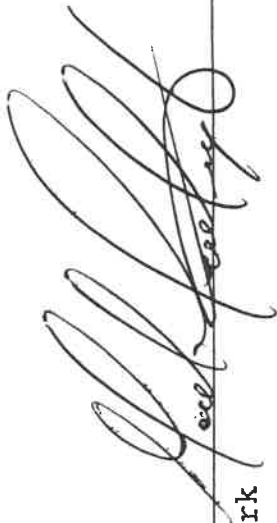
WHEREAS no notice of objective to the proposed designation has been served on the clerk of the municipality;

THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellesley enacts as follows:

1. The property described in Schedule A attached hereto is hereby designated to be of historic and architectural value and interest.
2. Section 33(1) of The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980 c. 337 shall apply to the following exterior elevations and interior features:
 - (a) The front or south facade including the porch, bell tower, doorway, fanlight, sidelights, datestone and segmentally arched, double-hung windows and casement windows.
 - (b) The east and west symmetrical elevations including the segmentally arched, double hung windows and casement windows.
 - (c) The hip roof and roofline including fascia, soffit, and frieze boards.
 - (d) Portions of the interior of the building including the entrance vestibule, the majestic central staircase, the tongue and groove wainscotting with original brass coat-hooks and matching tongue and groove ceilings in the lower and upper hallway.

3. This By-Law shall come into effect on the final passing thereof by the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellesley.

PASSED this 19th day of September, 1989.


Clerk


Mayor

SCHEDULE "A"

All and Singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Wellesley in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo and in the Province of Ontario and being composed of Lot 9, Lot 10, Lot 21, part Lot 22, part Lot 11, Plan 624, in the Village of Wellesley, Township of Wellesley.

SCHEDULE "B"

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

This school house, formerly known as S. S. #16 was built in 1898 to accomodate the increasing local student population. Ratepayers held several meetings to discuss the options of either adding a second storey to the existing stone school house next door (known as the Fellowship Hall) or to build an entire new structure. After tenders were called, they decided on the latter course. Wellesley was a very prosperous village at the turn of the century and this large, solid, impressive building reflected the ambitious sentiment of the day. It relinquished its educational control in 1967 when a newer, more modern school was built at the east end of town. Over the years it has played a prominent role in the community and continues in that tradition even today insofar as it is the current residence of the local branch of the Waterloo Regional Library, the Wellesley Township Historical Society, Arts Council and Co-op Preschool.

Architecturally the building is unique. While its overall style is undoubtedly Victorian it reflects solid, vernacular proportions similar to Georgian styling. The tower and segmentally arched windows seem only a minor acceptance of the dominant Victorian principles.

Built of locally produced yellow brick, it is actually the fourth school in the village replacing two earlier log structures and one stone structure (next door). The mason contract was held by Mr. John Miller for \$1,879.00, carpentry by Mr. C. D. Becker for \$1,600.00, heating (with wood furnaces) by Mr. John Kensingier for \$225.00, painting and glazing by Mr. John Stahle for \$197.00 and tinsmithing by Mr. R. Kuke for \$40.00 for a grand total cost of \$3,941.00. This amount was paid off in 30 equal installments.