

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Proposed Multi-Residential Development
22 Weber Street West
Part of Lot 5, Registered Plan 360
City of Kitchener
Regional Municipality of Waterloo
Part of Lot 3, German Company Tract
Geographic Township of Waterloo
Waterloo County, Ontario**

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Original Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in April 2020, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out a Stage 1 assessment of lands with the potential to be impacted by a multi-residential development at 22 Weber Street West in the City of Kitchener, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario. The proposed development consists of a 15-storey structure (including a ground floor and 14 floors with 9 units each for a total of 126 units) and 29 parking spaces. The assessment was carried out in support of an Official Plan Amendment and Zoning By-law Amendment application and was triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act*. This report documents the background research and potential modelling involved in the assessment, and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns within the property.

The Stage 1 assessment was conducted in June 2020 under Project Information Form #P007-1100-2020. The investigation encompassed the entirety of the application boundary. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. At the time of assessment, the study area consisted of a paved parking lot with maintained lawns along the Weber Street West frontage.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the entire study area is extensively disturbed. Specifically, deep land alterations associated with the demolition of the earlier structure(s), the laying of fill, the regrading of the area and the establishment of the parking lot have resulted in the removal of archaeological potential from all surficial and deeply buried contexts. It is recommended that no further assessment be required within the subject property.

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
MHSTCI – Ministry of Heritage Tourism, Sport and Culture Industries
PIF – Project Information Form
S&Gs – Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in April 2020, ARA carried out a Stage 1 assessment of lands with the potential to be impacted by a multi-residential development at 22 Weber Street West in the City of Kitchener, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario. The proposed development consists of a 15-storey structure (including a ground floor and 14 floors with 9 units each for a total of 126 units) and 29 parking spaces. The assessment was carried out in support of an Official Plan Amendment and Zoning By-law Amendment application and was triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act*. This report documents the background research and potential modelling involved in the assessment, and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns within the property.

The subject study area consists of a rectangular parcel of land with a total area of 0.13 ha (Map 1). This parcel is generally bounded by a commercial property and the former Zion United Church to the northwest, residential properties to the northeast and southeast, and Weber Street West to the southwest. In legal terms, the study area comprises part of Lot 5, Registered Plan 360 in the City of Kitchener, which falls on part of Lot 3, German Company Tract in the Geographic Township of Waterloo, Waterloo County.

The Stage 1 assessment was conducted in June 2020 under PIF #P007-1100-2020. The investigation encompassed the entirety of the application boundary. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. In compliance with the objectives set out in Section 1.0 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, this investigation was carried out in order to:

- Provide information concerning the geography, history and current land condition of the study area;
- Determine the presence of known archaeological sites in the study area;
- Present strategies to mitigate project impacts to such sites, if they are located;
- Evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the study area; and
- Recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 archaeological assessment, if some or all of the study area has archaeological potential.

The MHSTCI is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein and enter the report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. ARA did not engage with any Indigenous groups over the course of the subject investigation.

1.2 Historical Context

After a century of archaeological work in southern Ontario, scholarly understanding of the historic usage of the area has become very well-developed. With occupation beginning in the Palaeo period approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian histories. Section 1.2.1 summarizes the region's

settlement history, whereas Section 1.2.2 documents the study area's past and present land uses. No previous archaeological reports containing relevant background information were obtained during the research component of the study.

1.2.1 Settlement History

1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact

The Pre-Contact history of the region is lengthy and rich, and a variety of Indigenous groups inhabited the landscape. Archaeologists generally divide this vibrant history into three main periods: Palaeo, Archaic and Woodland. Each of these periods comprise a range of discrete sub-periods characterized by identifiable trends in material culture and settlement patterns, which are used to interpret past lifeways. The principal characteristics of these sub-periods are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History
(Wright 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Warrick 2000; Munson and Jamieson 2013)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Palaeo	9000–8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Small bands; Mobile hunters and gatherers; Utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; Fluted projectiles
Late Palaeo	8400–7500 BC	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; Continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted projectiles
Early Archaic	7500–6000 BC	Side-notched, Corner-notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate traditions; Growing diversity of stone tool types; Heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels)
Middle Archaic	6000–2500 BC	Stemmed (Kirk, Stanly/Neville), Brewerton side- and corner-notched traditions; Reliance on local resources; Populations increasing; More ritual activities; Fully ground and polished tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools
Late Archaic	2500–900 BC	Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee) and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions; Less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; True cemeteries appear; Stone pipes emerge; Long-distance trade (marine shells and galena)
Early Woodland	900–400 BC	Meadowood tradition; Crude cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people
Middle Woodland	400 BC–AD 600	Saugeen tradition; Stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen projectile points; Cobble spall scrapers; Seasonal settlements and resource utilization; Post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries and rectangular structures identified
Middle/Late Woodland Transition	AD 600–900	Princess Point tradition; Cord roughening, impressed lines and punctate designs on pottery; Adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; Oval houses and 'incipient' longhouses; First palisades; Villages with 75 people
Late Woodland (Early)	AD 900–1300	Glen Meyer tradition; Settled village-life based on agriculture; Small villages (0.4 ha) with 75–200 people and 4–5 longhouses; Semi-permanent settlements
Late Woodland (Middle)	AD 1300–1400	Uren and Middleport traditions; Classic longhouses emerge; Larger villages (1.2 ha) with up to 600 people; More permanent settlements (30 years)
Late Woodland (Late)	AD 1400–1600	Pre-Contact Neutral tradition; Larger villages (1.7 ha); Examples up to 5 ha with 2,500 people; Extensive croplands; Also hamlets, cabins, camps and cemeteries; Potential tribal units; Fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods appear

Although Iroquoian-speaking populations tended to leave a much more obvious mark on the archaeological record and are therefore emphasized in the Late Woodland entries above, it must be understood that Algonquian-speaking populations also represented a significant presence in

southern Ontario. Due to the sustainability of their lifeways, archaeological evidence directly associated with the Anishinaabeg remains elusive, particularly when compared to sites associated with the more sedentary agriculturalists. Many artifact scatters in southern Ontario were likely camps, chipping stations or processing areas associated with the more mobile Anishinaabeg, utilized during their travels along the local drainage basins while making use of seasonal resources. This part of southern Ontario represents the ancestral territory of various Indigenous groups, each with their own land use and settlement pattern tendencies.

1.2.1.2 Post-Contact

The arrival of European explorers and traders at the beginning of the 17th century triggered widespread shifts in Indigenous lifeways and set the stage for the ensuing Euro-Canadian settlement process. Documentation for this period is abundant, ranging from the first sketches of Upper Canada and the written accounts of early explorers to detailed township maps and lengthy histories. The Post-Contact period can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events; the principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History

(Smith 1846; Sutherland 1864; Coyne 1895; Lajeunesse 1960; Cumming 1972; Janusas 1988; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; Hayes 1997; Bloomfield 2006; AO 2015)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Exploration	Early 17 th century	Brûlé explores southern Ontario in 1610; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, encountering a variety of Indigenous groups (including both Iroquoian-speakers and Algonkian-speakers); European goods begin to replace traditional tools
Increased Contact and Conflict	Mid- to late 17 th century	Conflicts between various First Nations during the Beaver Wars result in numerous population shifts; European explorers continue to document the area, and many Indigenous groups trade directly with the French and English; ‘The Great Peace of Montreal’ treaty established between roughly 39 different First Nations and New France in 1701
Fur Trade Development	Early to mid-18 th century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years’ War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid- to late 18 th century	<i>Royal Proclamation</i> of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties subsequently arranged by the Crown; First land cession under the new protocols is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in 1764; The Niagara Purchase (Treaty 381) in 1781 included this area
Loyalist Influx	Late 18 th century	United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; Between the Lakes Purchase completed with the Mississaugas in 1784 and confirmed in 1792 (Treaty 3); Haldimand Proclamation of 1784 grants land to Six Nations (the Haldimand Tract), clarified by the Simcoe Patent (Treaty 4) in 1793; <i>Constitutional Act</i> of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Late 18 th to early 19 th century	Became part of York County’s ‘West Riding’ in 1792; Brant surrenders Blocks 1–6 of the Haldimand Tract to the Crown in 1798; Became part of the Gore District and Halton County in 1816; Wellington District and Waterloo County created in 1840; Waterloo County independent after the abolition of the district system in 1849

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Township Formation	Early 19 th century	Waterloo initially comprised Block 2 of the Haldimand Tract; Purchased by United Empire Loyalist R. Beasley and his partners in 1798; Deeds could not be issued until full payment was made to Six Nations; Nearly 5,750 ha sold to Pennsylvania Mennonites and non-Mennonites in 1800; German Company formed to facilitate a bulk sale of land to Pennsylvania Mennonites, represented by D. Erb and S. Bricker; Remaining 24,281 ha purchased in 1805 with clear title; Lots drawn by shareholders in Pennsylvania; Steady and rapid stream of settlers ensued, disrupted only by the Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812
Township Development	Mid-19 th to early 20 th century	Population reached 4,424 by 1841 (mostly Pennsylvania Dutch and German); 33,518 ha taken up by 1846, with 12,151 ha under cultivation; 20 saw mills and 8 grist mills in operation at that time; Traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway (1856), Galt & Guelph Railway (1855/57), Preston & Berlin Railway (1857/1873) and Waterloo Junction Railway (1889/91); Principal settlements at Berlin, Hespeler, Preston and Waterloo, Other communities at Blair, Bloomingdale, Breslau, Bridgeport, Doon, Freeport, Freiburg, German Mills, New Aberdeen, Oregon (Upper Doon), Shantz, Strasburg and Williamsburg

1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use

1.2.2.1 Overview

During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. Indigenous communities would have managed the landscape to some degree. During the early 19th century, Pennsylvania Mennonites and later Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and began to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The study area was located within the historic community of Berlin (Kitchener).

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

1.2.2.2 Berlin

Berlin developed along the Great Road between Preston and Waterloo (later King Street) on a sandy and swampy site that was of little value to the Mennonite farmers. As late as 1816, the swamp was the only landmark in the area (Cumming 1972:7). Due to the conditions, it was relatively easy for non-Mennonites to buy or rent small lots from the first settlers, including Benjamin Eby, Abraham Weber and Joseph Schneider. Schneider, for example, allowed a man known locally as Phineas Varnum to establish a smithy and tavern along the Great Road in the early 1820s, and sold this lot to Frederick Gaukel for an inn in 1833. Benjamin Eby also allowed a few stores on his land fronting the Great Road, including John Hoffman's cabinet shop in the later 1820s and Jacob Hailer's chair and spinning wheel shop (Bloomfield 2006:81). John Hoffman is credited with building at least 50 houses within the village prior to in 1857 (Cumming 1972:7).

The resulting settlement was known as Ebytown, Ben Eby's and Sandhills. Three Miller brothers bought land from Benjamin Eby for a store in 1832, and the legal transaction included the first use of the name 'Berlin'. Samuel Herner bought 5 acres from Abraham Weber in 1833, and the settlement contained a wide variety of businesses and 25 houses by 1835. The first postmaster was appointed in 1842, and Berlin quickly became a market centre. The lack of water power was offset by the introduction of steam power, first documented at John Hoffman's furniture factory in 1845 (Bloomfield 2006:81–83). The Court House and county buildings were established on a ridge running parallel to King Street (which was in a valley) and led to the beginning of a residential area. The first homes were mostly wood frame, although the emergence of local brickyards ca. 1846 resulted in the construction of many brick homes (English and McLaughlin 1983).

The population of Berlin reached 400 in 1846, 782 in 1850 and over 1,000 by 1855. The street system was well-developed in the early 1850s, and the streets were formally surveyed in 1855. Berlin was incorporated as a village in 1854 (Bloomfield 2006 83). The arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway in the mid-1850s resulted in increased growth and prosperity (Cumming 1972:7). The arrival of three brickmakers in the late 1850s and the danger of fire resulted in ever-increasing brick construction, and wooden buildings were forbidden in 1872. Henry Bowman built a 3-storey brick mercantile block in 1858, which was the first major commercial building of its kind (English and McLaughlin 1983). The population of Berlin was approximately 5,000 by 1881 (Cumming 1972). The town changed its name to Kitchener during the First World War due to hostile feelings towards the Kaiser and the war (Janusas 1988:179).

1.2.2.3 Mapping and Imagery Analysis

In order to gain a general understanding of the study area's past land uses, six historic settlement maps, one topographic map and four aerial images were examined during the research component of the study. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- M.C. Schofield's *Map of Part of the Town of Berlin, Capital of the County of Waterloo C.W.* (1853–54) (LAC 2020);
- G.R. and G.M. Tremaine's *Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West* (1861) (OHCMP 2019);
- H. Brosius's *Berlin, Province Ontario, Canada* (1875) (University of Waterloo 2020);
- G.M. Hopkins' *Map of the Town of Berlin, Waterloo Co., Ontario* (1879) (LAC 2020);
- H. Parsell & Co.'s *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont.* (1881) (McGill University 2001);
- *The Town of Berlin, Canada* (ca. 1892) (WRG 2020b);
- A topographic map from 1916 (OCUL 2020); and
- Aerial images from 1930, 1945, 1955 and 1963 (University of Waterloo 2016).

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 2–Map 12.

The *Map of Part of the Town of Berlin, Capital of the County of Waterloo C.W.* (1853–54) illustrates only a few settlement details for the portion of Berlin in the southeast, as it was focused on the newly-surveyed lands being sold by George John Grange to the northwest (Map 2). Sheriff

Grange's survey provided the first major urban plan with industrial, town and park lots, covering nearly 500 acres with a street system running parallel to the railway rather than the Great Road (English and McLaughlin 1983). The only structures shown in the vicinity of the study area were the Court House and Jail to the southeast and the Town Hall to the south. Foundry Street is clearly shown as terminating at Weber Street West.

Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West (1861) indicates that the study area fell just outside of the core of Berlin (the darkly shaded area). The more detailed inset shows two structures on the north side of Weber Street West, including a church (St. Andrew's Presbyterian) on the corner and a L-shaped dwelling within the study area (Map 3). The name 'M.C. Schofield' is also indicated, but this seems to be associated with a structure across the street. Foundry Street (Ontario Street) is indicated to the southwest, and it seems unlikely that the roadway passed northwest of the study area as it was only partially drawn on the map.

Berlin, Province Ontario, Canada (1875) confirms that an L-shaped home as well as a potential outbuilding stood within the study area in the late 19th century (Map 4). The exact position of the home is difficult to discern, given the schematic nature of both the 1861 and 1875 maps. The lots to the northwest and southeast were not developed, and the lands to the northeast were similarly vacant. The layout of the neighbourhood is more clearly detailed in the *Map of the Town of Berlin, Waterloo Co., Ontario* (1879). This map shows that the parcel northwest of the intersection of Weber Street West and Queen Street comprised part of Aherns Survey, and Lots 1–6 are indicated (Map 5). The study area consisted of part of Lot 5 and contained an L-shaped home occupied by Mrs. Aherns. Beyond the study area to the northeast a frame stable is shown, which can likely be correlated to the outbuilding observed on the 1875 map. The lot to the southeast remained vacant, but the lot to the northwest was occupied by J. Moffett. The *Town of Berlin, Canada* (ca. 1892) confirms that the occupation of the L-shaped home continued into the late 19th century (Map 7).

H. Parsell & Co.'s *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont.* (1881) and the topographic map from 1916 contribute little to the discussion, as the study area is simply shown as falling within the greater community of Berlin (Map 6, Map 8). The partial aerial image from 1930 reveals that the home continued to stand on the property in the early 20th century (Map 9). The aerial images from 1945, 1955 and 1963 are less useful due to a combination of tree cover and low resolution (Map 10–Map 12), but the lack of cleared land in 1945 and 1955 suggest that the home was still standing. The 1963 aerial image may indicate cleared land, but once again, the aerial image is too poor to accurately interpret.

1.2.2.4 Additional Historical Documentation

Detailed documentary research was carried out for the subject property in order to better inform the potential modelling process. The principal transactions documented in the land registry records for Lot 5, Registered Plan No. 360 are summarized in Table 3. A full discussion of the results of the additional historical documentation appears below.

**Table 3: Land Transaction Summary
(LRO #58; OnLand 2020)**

Instrument Number	Instrument	Registration Date	Grantor	Grantee
4758	Conveyance	25 Oct 1880	Executors to Charles H. Ahrens et al.	Nancy Roschman
5420	B&S	21 Oct 1882	Nancy Roschman	Daniel Bowman
9303	B&S	27 Nov 1890	Daniel Bowman	Israel Bowman
19891	B&S	7 Mar 1906	Executors to Israel Bowman	George E. Potter
85861	Grant	22 Jul 1944	Executors to George E. Potter	Alexander O. Potter
135546	Grant	16 Jan 1956	Alexander O. Potter (unmarried)	James Sims and Albert Roos
170129	Grant	6 June 1958	James K. Sims	Goudie Buildings Ltd.
521989	Grant	5 Jan 1974	Major Holdings and Developments	Marathon Realty
917350	Grant	1 Oct 1987	Marathon Realty	Corporation Square Realty

The subject property comprised part of the Charles H. Ahrens Survey (Registered Plan 360). According to the 1851 census, Charles and his family lived in a 2-storey frame house (LAC 1851), but this does not seem to have been located at 22 Weber Street West. Charles Ahrens and Henry Huber ran a foundry on Foundry Street (now Ontario Street) from 1840–1853 (Stroh 1930:179). He is also listed as a treasurer, a general store owner and a merchant (WRG 2020a). His home was reportedly located on Queen Street North, and it contained a brick vault at the back of the kitchen containing an iron chest to keep his documents safe (Stroh 1930:193). Ahrens died on August 21, 1854 (Find a Grave 2008), and his widow, Elizabeth, lived in a 1½ storey brick house in 1861 (LAC 1861). She is listed as residing on Weber Street in an 1867 directory (Irwin & Burnham 1867:55), so it seems likely that the L-shaped structure shown on the 1861 map represents her home. The 1879 map confirms that Elizabeth resided within the study area.

Elizabeth (Gaukel) Ahrens died on October 24, 1879, and the property passed to Nancy Roschman in 1880, Daniel Bowman in 1882, Israel Bowman in 1890 and George Potter in 1906. G.E. Potter appears as the resident of 22 Weber Street West in a 1907 directory (Vernon 1907:42), and he is listed as a hardware merchant on King Street who lived in a brick house at 22 Weber Street West in 1921 (LAC 1921). He continued to reside on the property in 1940 (Vernon 1940:452). The property passed to Alexander Potter in 1944, James Sims and Albert Roos in 1956 and a variety of developers beginning in 1958. According to the plan associated with Instrument 521989 in 1974, the property consisted of an asphalt parking lot with a 2-storey brick garage in the northwest corner. This confirms that the home was demolished at some point prior to 1974.

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 assessment (property inspection) was conducted on June 2, 2020 under PIF #P007-1100-2020. The limits of the study area were confirmed using georeferenced aerial imagery showing artificial and natural formations in relation to the subject property.

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

1.3.1 Condition of the Property

The study area lies within the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest region, which is a transitional zone between the southern deciduous forest and the northern boreal forest. This forest extends along the St. Lawrence River across central Ontario to Lake Huron and west of Lake Superior along the border with Minnesota, and its southern portion extends into the more populated areas of Ontario. This forest is dominated by hardwoods, featuring species such as maple, oak, yellow birch, white and red pine. Coniferous trees such as white pine, red pine, hemlock and white cedar commonly mix with deciduous broad-leaved species, such as yellow birch, sugar and red maples, basswood and red oak (MNR 2020).

In terms of local physiography, the subject lands fall within the Waterloo Hills. This region consists mainly of sandy hills, including ridges of sandy till (unsorted glacial sediment), kames and kame moraines (large deposits of till, sand and gravel left after melting). Outwash sands occupy the hollows between the hills. An extensive area of alluvial terraces adjoins the hilly region, which are associated with the Grand River spillway system (Chapman and Putnam 1984:136–137). The soils within the study area were not classified during the Ontario Soil Survey due to past urbanization (Presant and Wicklund 1971; Cressman 1996).

In terms of local watersheds, the subject lands fall within the Upper Schneider Creek drainage basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA 2020). Specifically, the study area is located 836 m northeast of Victoria Lake Pond, 959 m northeast of Schneider Creek and 2.6 km southwest of the Grand River.

At the time of assessment, the study area consisted of a paved parking lot with maintained lawns along the Weber Street West frontage. Field conditions were ideal during the investigation, with high ground surface visibility. No unusual physical features were encountered that affected the results of the Stage 1 assessment.

1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports were consulted to determine whether any registered or known archaeological resources occur within a 1 km radius of the study area. The available search facility returned a total of four registered sites located within at least a 1 km radius (the facility returns sites in a rectangular area, rather than a radius, potentially resulting in results beyond the specified distance). In terms of other known resources (e.g., Isolated Non-Diagnostic Find Spots, Leads or unreported deposits), no unregistered sites were identified within a 1 km radius. The sites are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

Borden No. / ID No.	Site Name / Identifier	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
AiHc-17	J. Schneider	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	House	300 m–1 km
AiHc-18	Waterloo County Jail	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Jail	50 m–300 m
AiHc-66	Sonneck	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	50 m–300 m
AiHc-166	RMW-HQ	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Dwellings and outbuildings	50 m–300 m

None of these previously identified sites are located within or immediately adjacent to the subject property; accordingly, they have no potential to traverse the study area. AiHc-18, AiHc-66 and AiHc-166 do fall within 300 m, however, and must be considered as relevant features of archaeological potential. The remaining site represents a distant archaeological resource.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

Reports documenting assessments conducted within the subject lands and assessments that resulted in the discovery of sites within adjacent lands were sought during the research component of the study. In order to ensure that all relevant past work was identified, an investigation was launched to identify reports involving assessments within 50 m of the study area. The investigation determined that there are no available reports documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 Background

The Stage 1 assessment involved background research to document the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area. This desktop examination included research from archival sources, archaeological publications and online databases. It also included the analysis of a variety of historic maps and aerial imagery. The results of the research conducted for the background study are summarized below.

With occupation beginning approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact histories (Section 1.2). Artifacts associated with Palaeo, Archaic, Woodland and Early Contact traditions are well-attested in the City of Kitchener, and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites dating to pre-1900 and post-1900 contexts are likewise common. The presence of four previously identified sites in the surrounding area demonstrates the desirability of this locality for early settlement (Section 1.3.2). The investigation confirmed that none of these sites extend into the subject lands. Background research did not identify any areas of previous assessment within the study area (Section 1.3.3).

The natural environment of the study area would have been attractive to both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian populations, although no local water sources were identified during the assessment. The soils were likely well-drained and would have been ideal for agriculture, and the diverse local vegetation would also have encouraged settlement throughout Ontario's lengthy history. Euro-Canadian populations would have been particularly drawn to the historically-surveyed thoroughfares and amenities within the community of Berlin (Kitchener).

In summary, the background study included an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (within at least a 1 km radius), the consideration of previous local archaeological fieldwork (within at least a 50 m radius), the analysis of historic maps (at the most detailed scale available) and the study of aerial imagery. ARA therefore confirms that the standards for background research set out in Section 1.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* were met.

2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)

In order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography and current condition of the study area, a property inspection was conducted on June 2, 2020. Environmental conditions were ideal during the inspection, with clear skies, excellent lighting and a temperature of 26 °C. ARA therefore confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met the requirements set out in Section 1.2 Standard 2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

The study area was subjected to random spot-checking in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 1.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. Specifically, the inspection began in the southwestern corner of the property and progressed clockwise around the perimeter to the southeastern corner. The inspection confirmed that all surficial features of archaeological potential (e.g., the historically-surveyed roadways, etc.) were present where they were previously identified and did not result in the identification of any additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping (e.g., relic water channels, patches of well-drained soils, etc.).

The inspection determined that the entire study area was extensively disturbed by past construction activities. No natural features (e.g., permanently wet lands, sloped lands, overgrown vegetation, heavier soils than expected, etc.) or significant built features (e.g., heritage structures, landscapes, plaques, monuments, cemeteries, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified. The study area falls within the City of Kitchener's Civic Centre Neighbourhood heritage conservation district (2007), but the property comprised a vacant lot at the time of designation.

2.3 Analysis and Conclusions

In addition to relevant historical sources and the results of past archaeological assessments, the archaeological potential of a property can be assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Section 1.3.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* recognizes the following features or characteristics as indicators of archaeological potential: previously identified sites, water sources (past and present), elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, resource areas, areas of Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes, listed or designated properties, historic landmarks or sites, and areas that local histories or informants have identified with possible sites, events, activities or occupations.

The Stage 1 assessment resulted in the identification of numerous features of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the study area (Map 13). The closest and most relevant indicators of archaeological potential (i.e., those that would directly affect survey interval requirements) include three previously identified sites (AiHc-18, AiHc-66 and AiHc-166), multiple historic roadways (e.g., Weber Street West, Foundry Street/Ontario Street), one historic community (Berlin) and multiple historic structure localities (late 19th-century homes and stables).

Background research determined that a 19th-century home once stood in the centre of the study area. The building was likely erected in the 1850s, as it appears on multiple historical settlement maps beginning in 1861 (the position of the home in the 1861 map is slightly off due to a mapping inaccuracy). The home was demolished prior to 1974 (the specific date could not be determined). Relatively modern methods involving heavy machinery would have been utilized to remove the structure and grade the area, resulting in the disturbance of the original soils to a significant depth and severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources. Accordingly, the study area has no potential for deeply buried archaeological resources of further CHVI.

Although proximity to a feature of archaeological potential is a significant factor in the potential modelling process, current land conditions must also be considered. Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs* emphasizes that 1) quarrying, 2) major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, 3) building footprints and 4) sewage/infrastructure development can result in the removal of archaeological potential, and Section 2.1 states that 1) permanently wet areas, 2) exposed bedrock and 3) steep slopes (> 20°) can also be considered as having no archaeological potential. Areas previously assessed and not recommended for further work also require no further assessment.

Background research did not identify any previously assessed areas of no further concern within the property. ARA's visual inspection, coupled with the analysis of historical sources and digital environmental data, determined that the entire study area was disturbed. Deep land alterations associated with the demolition of the earlier structure(s), the laying of fill, the regrading of the area and the establishment of the parking lot have resulted in the removal of archaeological potential

from all surficial and deeply buried contexts. The potential modelling results are presented in Map 14–Map 15. The application boundary (‘study area’) is depicted as a layer in these maps.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the entire study area is extensively disturbed. Specifically, deep land alterations associated with the demolition of the earlier structure(s), the laying of fill, the regrading of the area and the establishment of the parking lot have resulted in the removal of archaeological potential from all surficial and deeply buried contexts. It is recommended that no further assessment be required within the subject property.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the 2011 *S&Gs* requires that the following information be provided for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MHSTCI, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

5.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Disturbed Lands
(June 2, 2020; Facing Northeast)



Image 2: Disturbed Lands
(June 2, 2020; Facing Southwest)

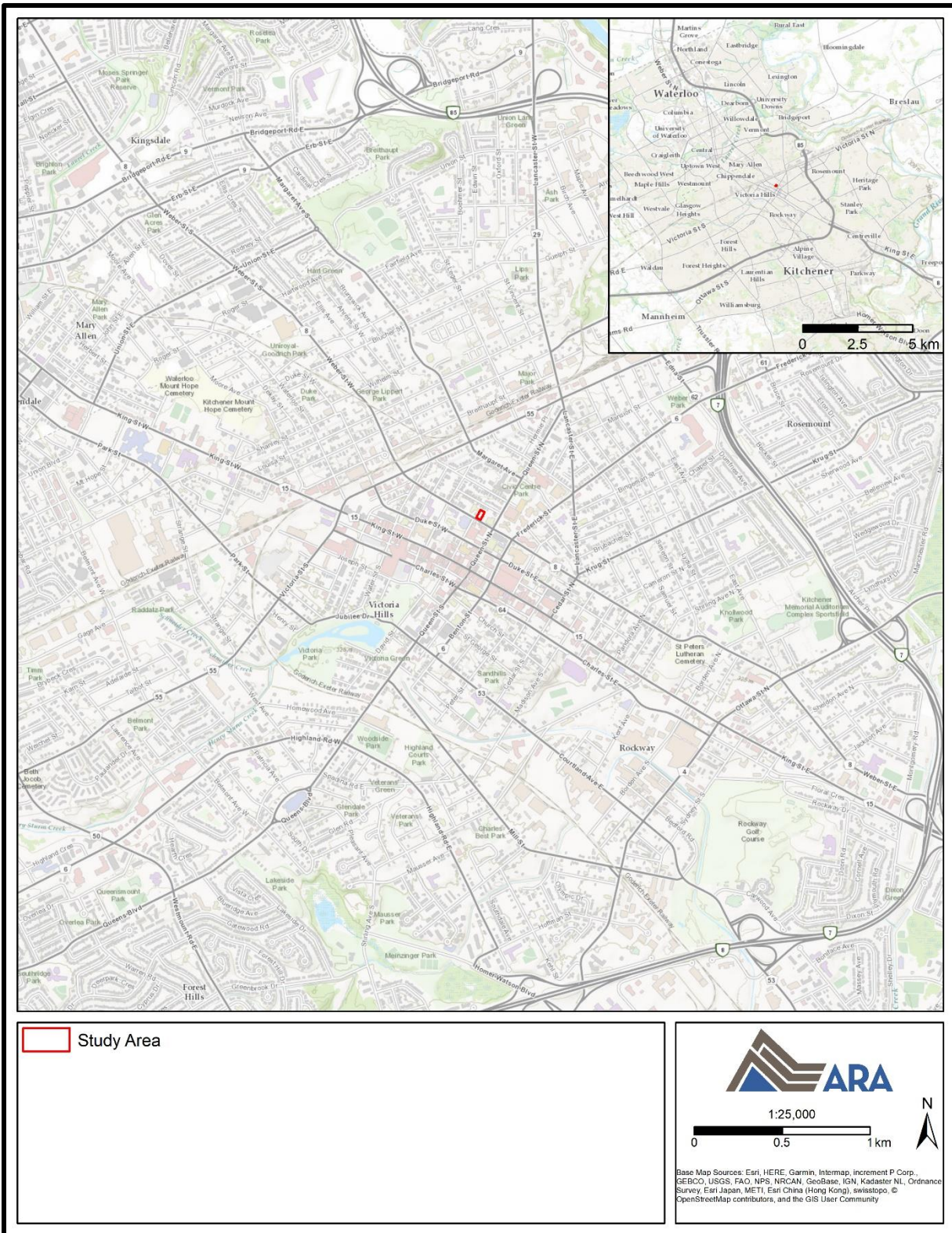


Image 3: Disturbed Lands
(June 2, 2020; Facing Southeast)

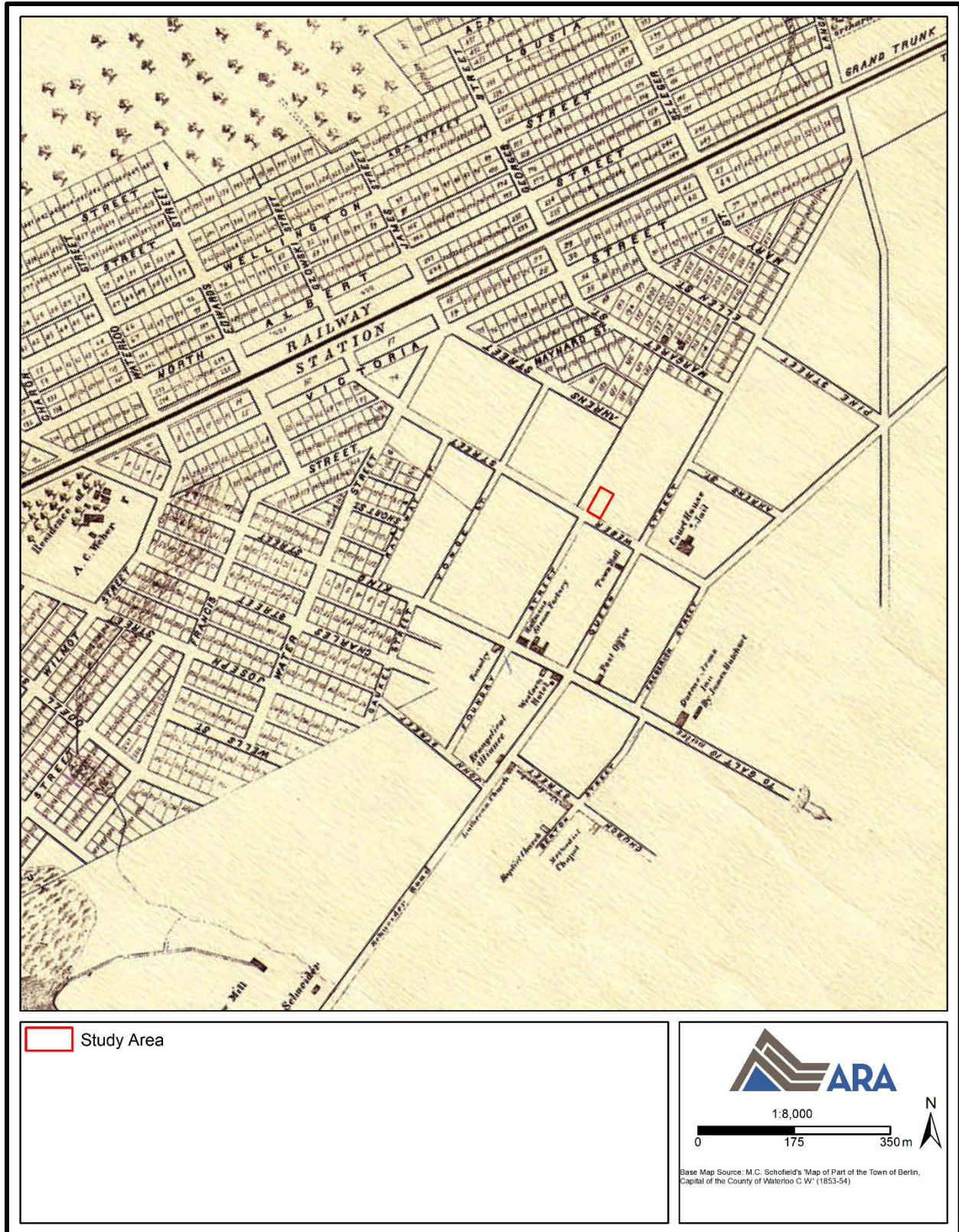


Image 4: Disturbed Lands
(June 2, 2020; Facing Northeast)

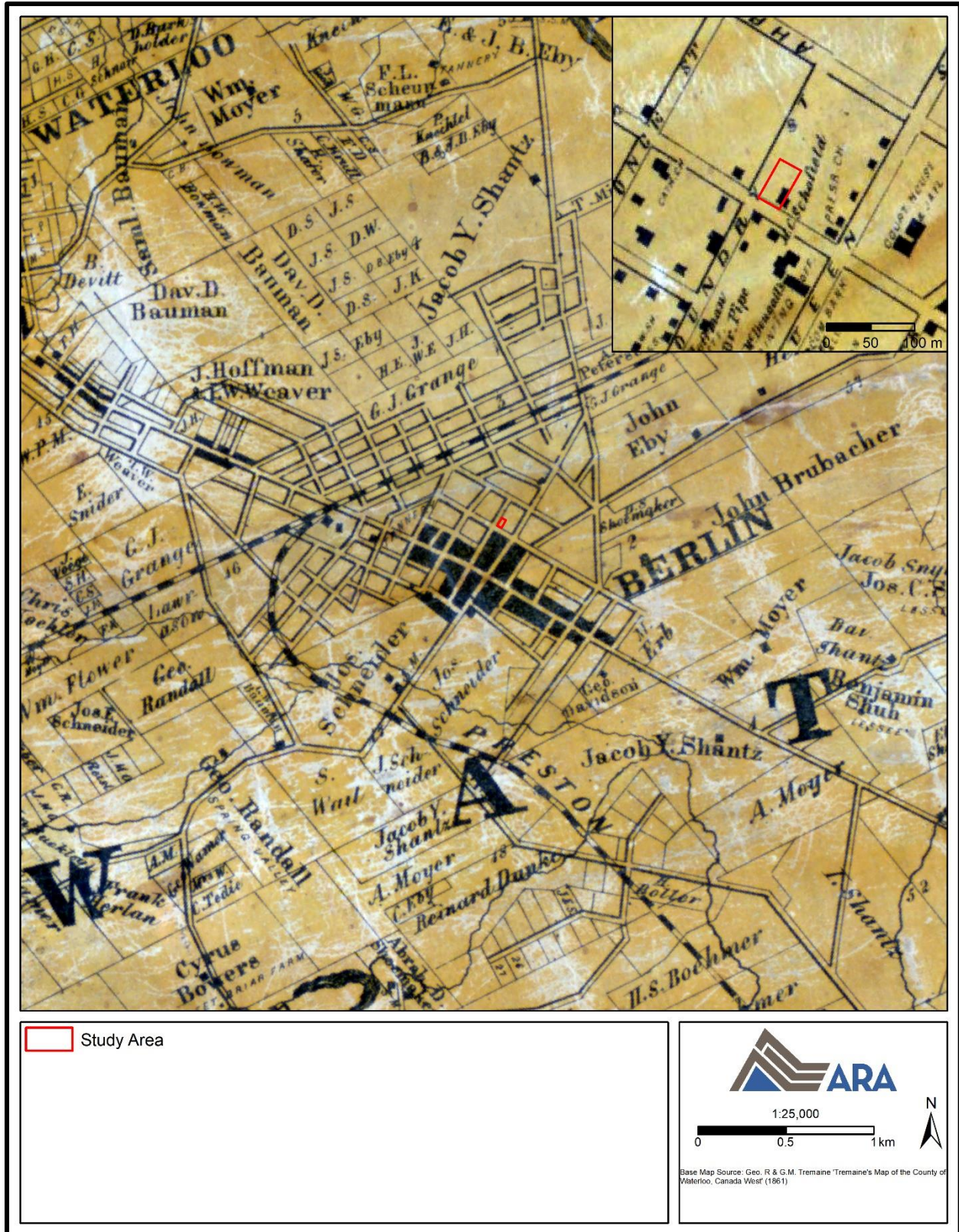
6.0 MAPS



Map 1: Location of the Study Area
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

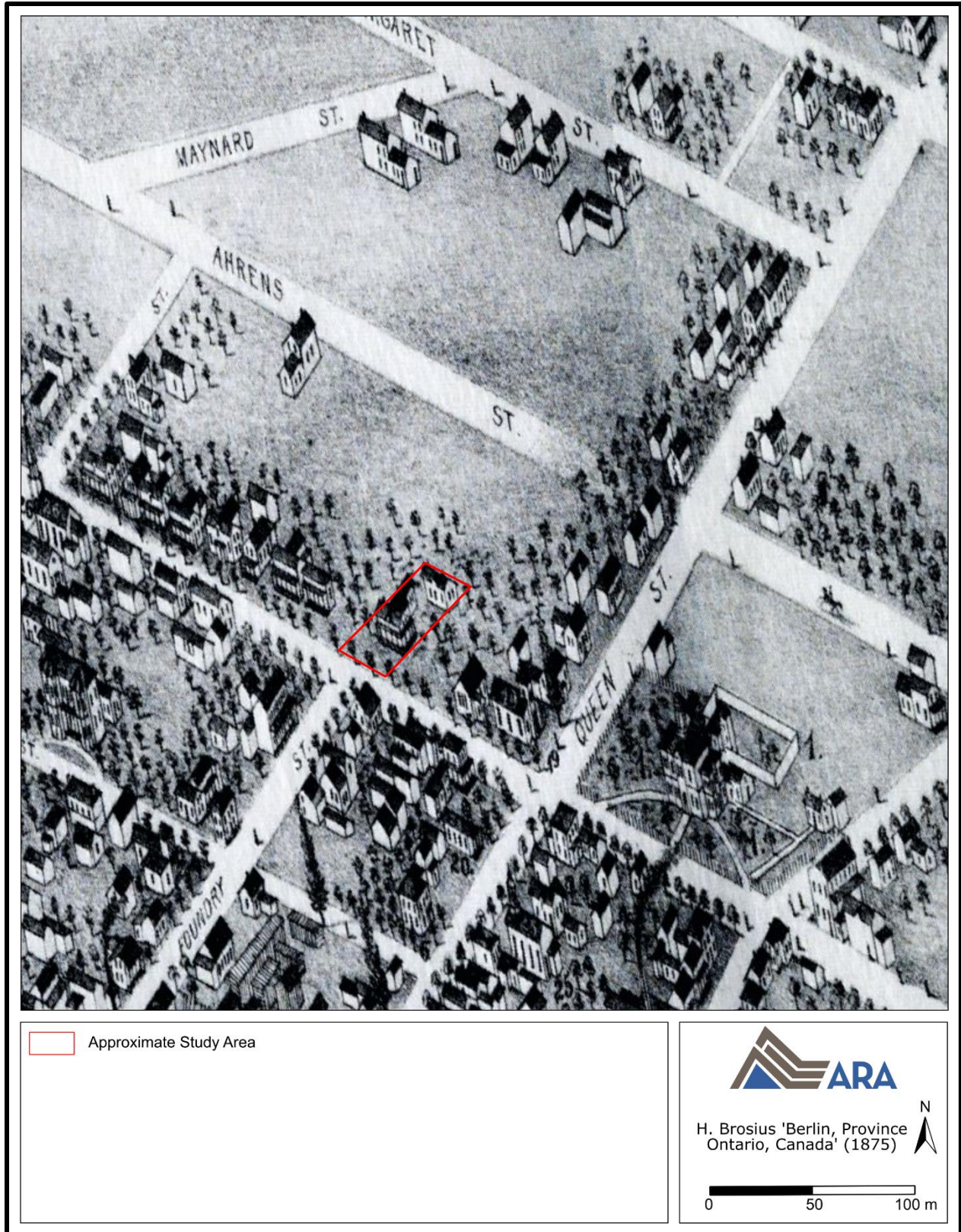


Map 2: M.C. Schofield's Map of Part of the Town of Berlin, Capital of the County of Waterloo C.W. (1853-54)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; LAC 2020)

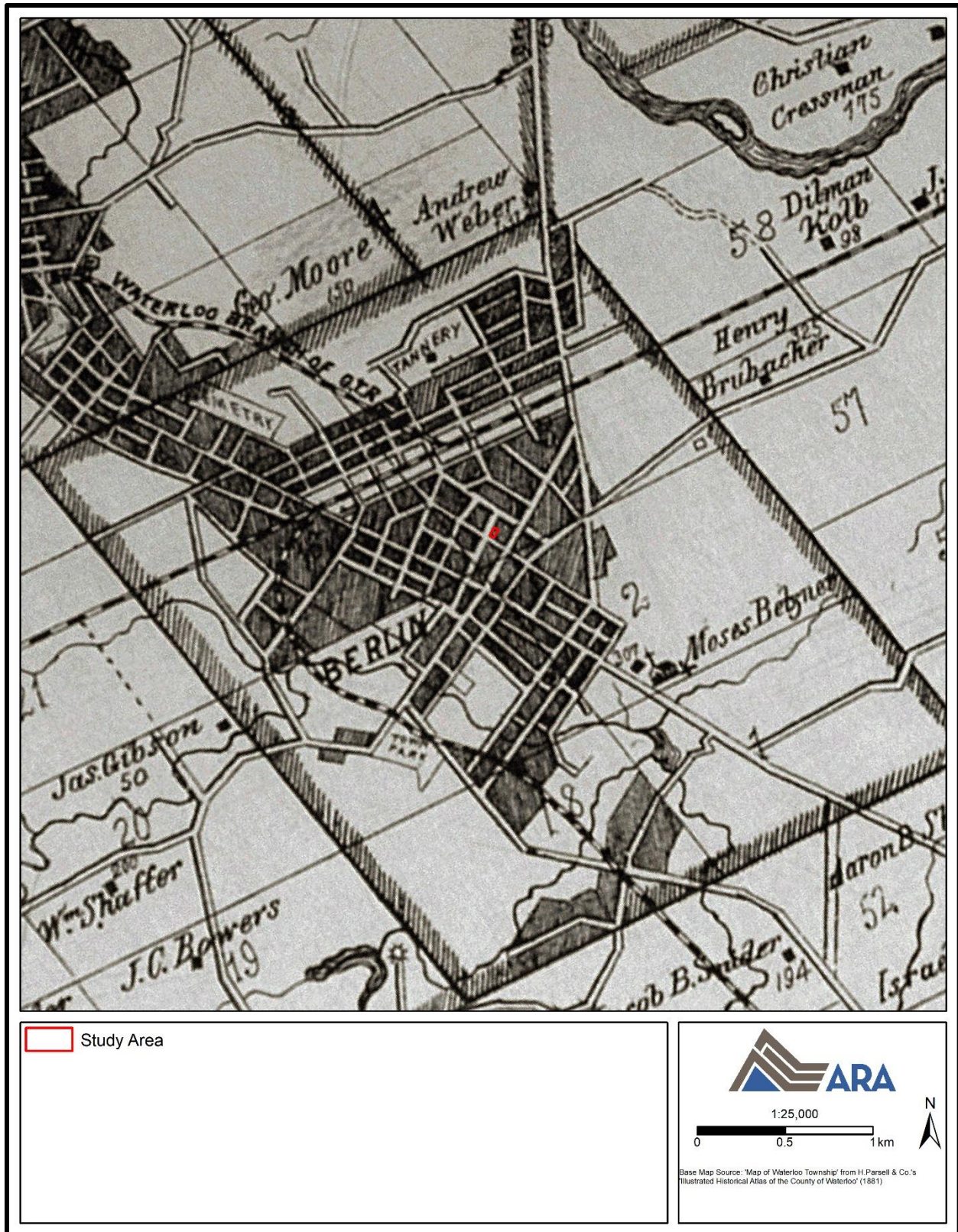


Map 3: G.R. and G.M. Tremaine's *Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West* (1861)

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

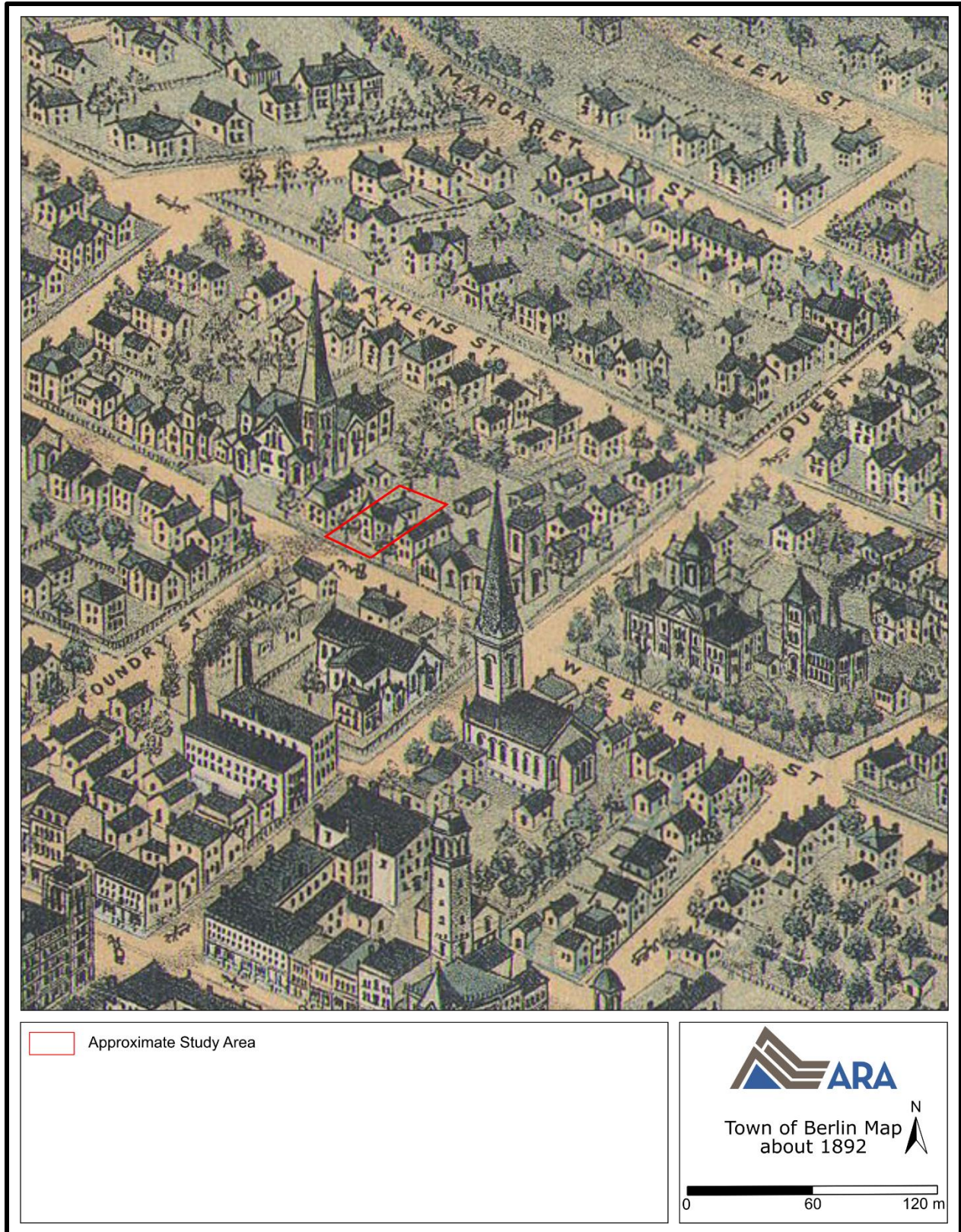


Map 4: H. Brosius's Berlin, Province Ontario, Canada (1875)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Waterloo 2020)



Map 6: H. Parsell & Co.'s *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont.* (1881)

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



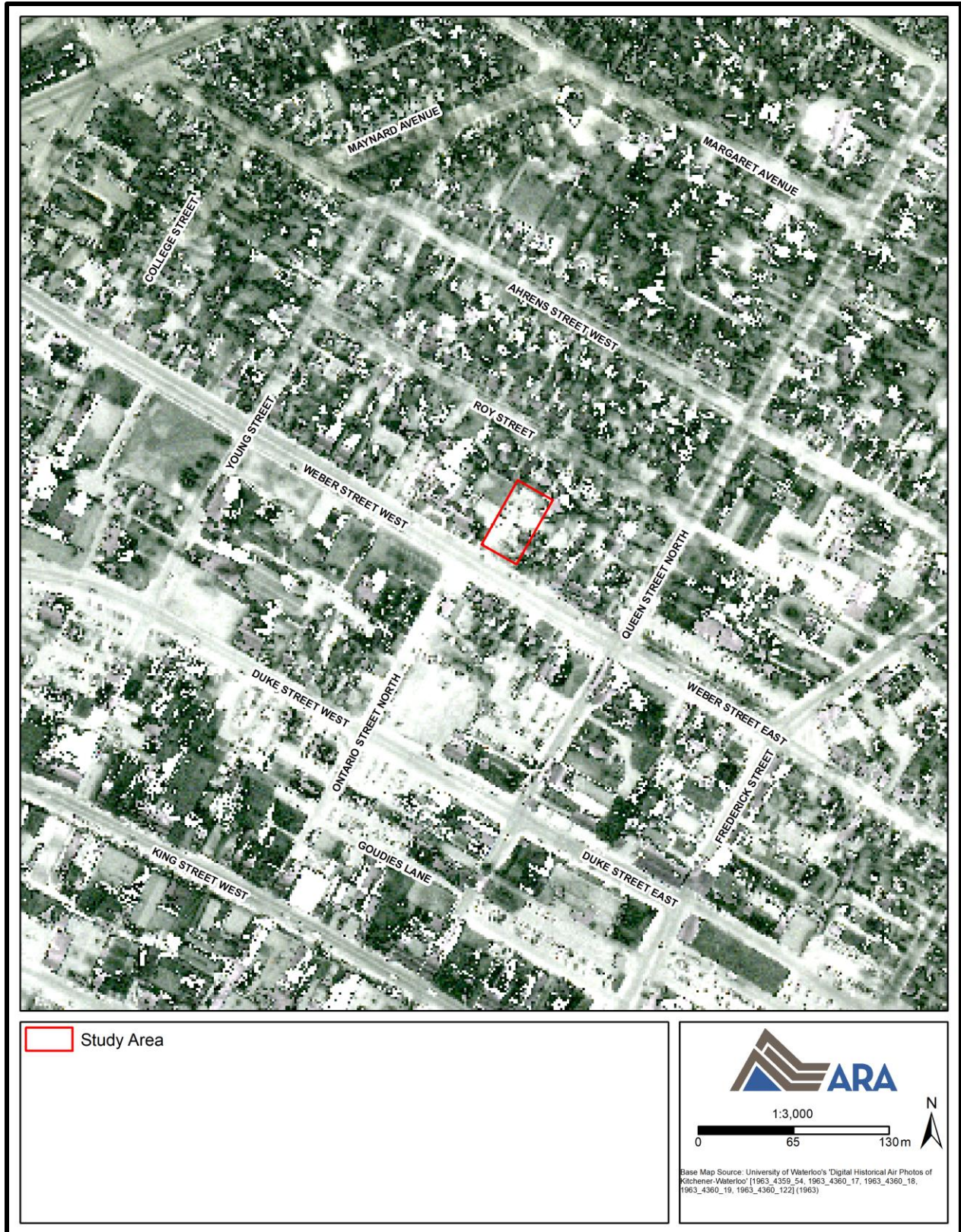
Map 7: The Town of Berlin, Canada (ca. 1892)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; WRG 2020b)

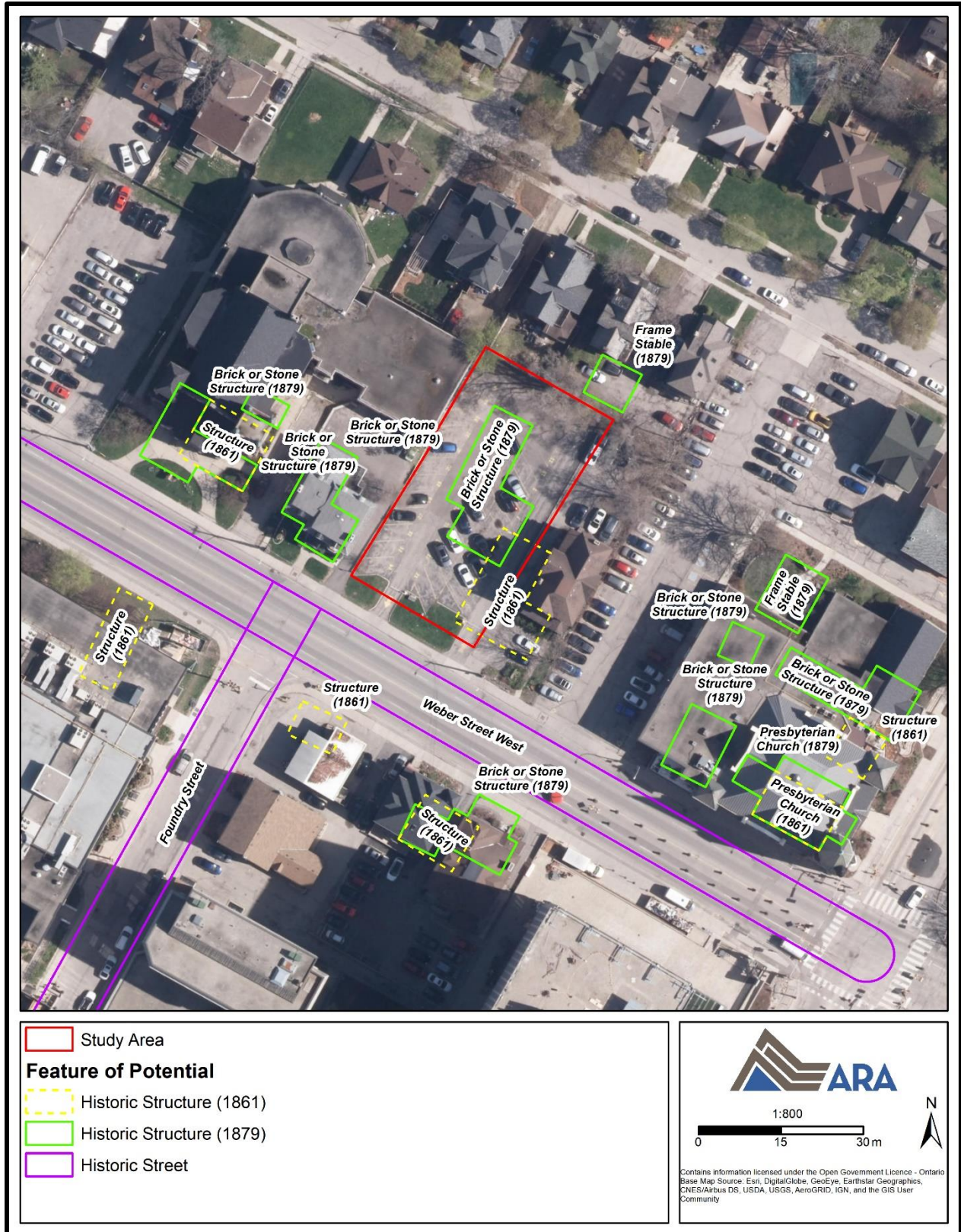






Map 11: Aerial Image (1955)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Waterloo 2016)

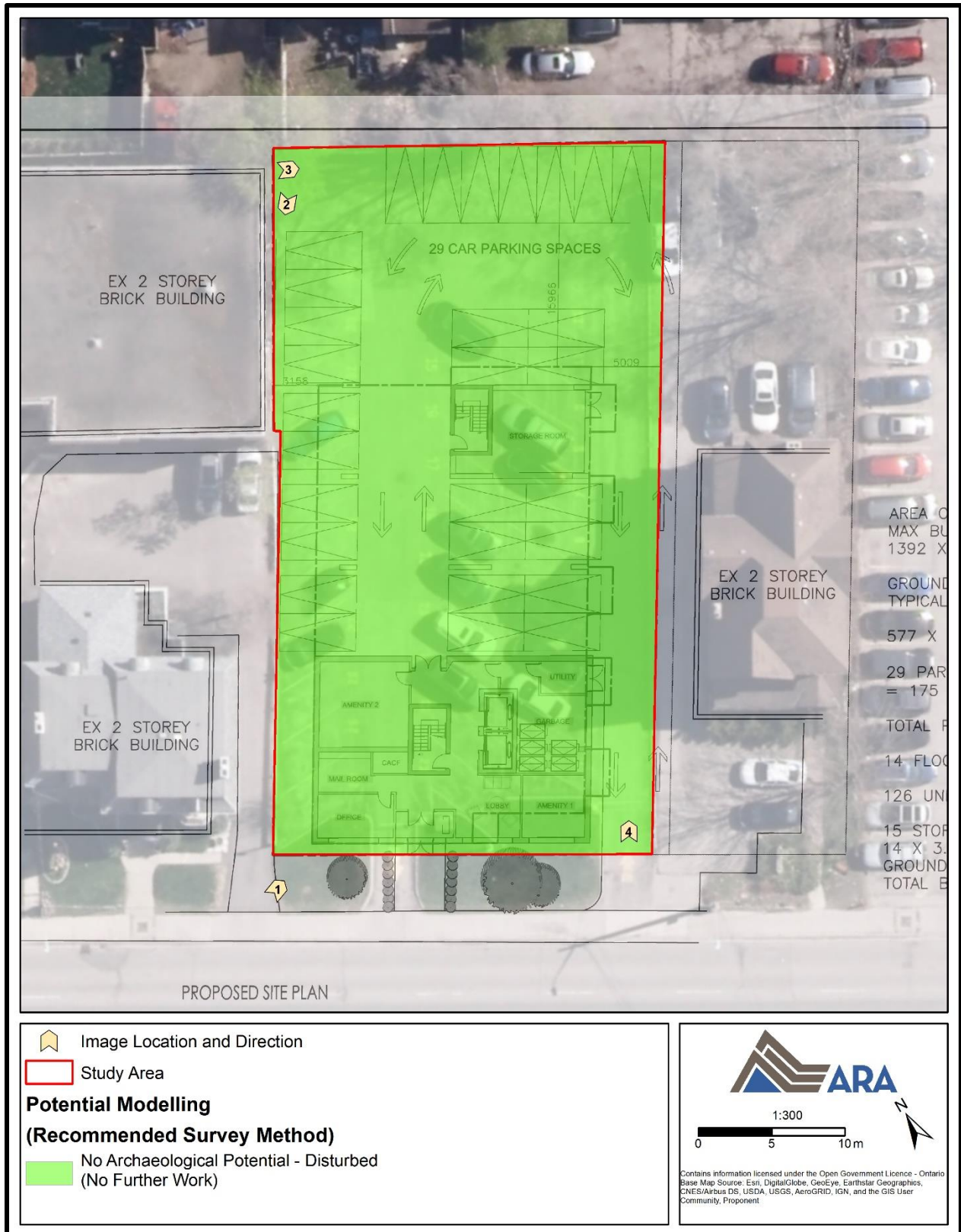




Map 13: Features of Potential
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 14: Potential Modelling (Aerial Image)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 15: Potential Modelling (Aerial Image and Site Plan)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

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