

**From:** Lanteigne <[REDACTED]>  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 18, 2024 11:48 PM  
**To:** Clerks <[clerks@wilmot.ca](mailto:clerks@wilmot.ca)>  
**Subject:** Re: Schneider property

**CAUTION:** This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open any attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Please relay this to Wilmot Council and the Mayor on my behalf.

Thank you kindly for your time

Louissette Lanteigne

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Dear Mayor and Council members.

I have known Jane Schneider and her family for over 20 years and I walked her property and had tea at her home as we watched deers and foxes in her back yard. Her husband John planted thousands of trees with her kids to restore the forest which she wants to donate to RARE reserve for preservation. That is a highly suitable use for this land and the only appropriate one seeing that it is home to some of Canada's most endangered species.

Her property is a confirmed critical habitat for both the endangered Acadian Flycatchers and Hooded Warblers confirmed by Lyle Friesen as noted in regional reports and my sworn evidence used for PLO71044 the Ontario Municipal Board regarding the West Side Lands and ESPA 19 which I personally launched. I have personal correspondence to confirm and there is no plausible deniability at the Region or Province or the MNR or MOE to refute the existence of these animals in this area. I won concessions to protect them. I know how to do that and what data to use and who to summons if need be. I know where physical samples exist.

It is far cheaper for me to do this today because I know how to issue summons and write affidavits and how to frame a case effectively. I cost Enbridge 609 million at the NEB forcing them to install new valves and currently I am the only person to hold a pipeline company fiscally accountable to address a climate risk. I also know this location is critical to protect especially during the age of climate change.

When I did the OMB it was my first environmental Tribunal. Since then I've won several and secured concessions at the NEB and today my work is archived at Wilfrid Laurier and I've been the subject of many Master's Thesis.

I stand among the people willing to defend these federally protected species, that I know are breeding here, from not only a parking lot scheme but from what I fear, is a broader scheme to erode the

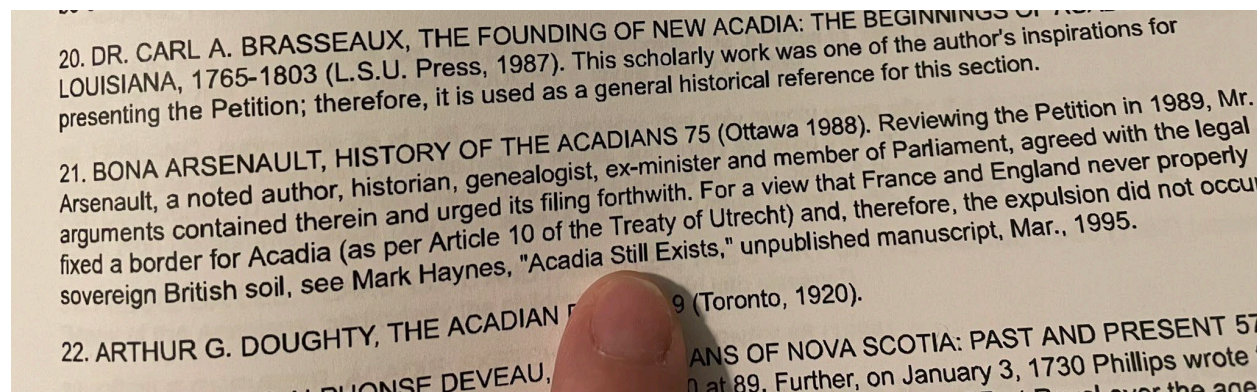
ecological constraints that warrant the ESL designation in this area. I am more than familiar with how some people can be when greed clouds sound judgement. Sound science is often the first thing sacrificed by such individuals.

If there is to be a parking lot there must be salt studies first and drainage, and washrooms and infrastructure for public use and the issue snowballs in expenses from there. It is not fiscally reasonable to expect this location to be anything but a scientific reserve for the preservation of federally protected species with very limited use by the public. This will be a Class EA schedule C process if you wish to pave the road and spent all that money in an issue that will have the public angry at the waste of money.

Don't you remember when Clair Hills was being made how they dug to bury the cables and hit an aquifer and had to install all the wells to divert the water flooding the area? It was a mess. The area around the Schneider property is down the same street. The water table is still the same. It is primary recharge.

The Ontario Anti Slapp legislation passed years back and I spoke with the Judiciary about my OMB experience to show the need of this policy for public tribunals because developers tried to have my case dismissed with costs but today I can demand costs too and demand evidence to prove if allegations of frivolous or vexatious charges have merit or not. I am aware of that.

If there were a hearing I also reserve the right to review documents relative to correspondences, emails and planning issues involving the Schneider property and this proposed parking lot and perhaps the deeper history of the German Tract lands agreements all together because I am Acadian and born in Ontario and I have a treaty bound to my people that predated Canada called the Vatican Concordat of 1610 and the Treaty of Utrecht. Did you know Acadia never had a Western Boundry? It goes coast to coast. This fact was mentioned in the legal documents by Warren Perrin that secured an apology from Queen Elizabeth.



20. DR. CARL A. BRASSEAU, THE FOUNDING OF NEW ACADIA: THE BEGINNINGS OF ACADIA IN LOUISIANA, 1765-1803 (L.S.U. Press, 1987). This scholarly work was one of the author's inspirations for presenting the Petition; therefore, it is used as a general historical reference for this section.

21. BONA ARSENAULT, HISTORY OF THE ACADIANS 75 (Ottawa 1988). Reviewing the Petition in 1989, Mr. Arsenault, a noted author, historian, genealogist, ex-minister and member of Parliament, agreed with the legal arguments contained therein and urged its filing forthwith. For a view that France and England never properly fixed a border for Acadia (as per Article 10 of the Treaty of Utrecht) and, therefore, the expulsion did not occur on sovereign British soil, see Mark Haynes, "Acadia Still Exists," unpublished manuscript, Mar., 1995.

22. ARTHUR G. DOUGHTY, THE ACADIAN PETITIONERS (Toronto, 1920).

ANS OF NOVA SCOTIA: PAST AND PRESENT 57  
at 89. Further, on January 3, 1730 Phillips wrote  
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## FIRST DEFINITE BOUNDARIES

There are provisions in Royal French “Acadian” charters of 1603-04, which possess special interest, as they signify the beginning of colonization in America and they proclaimed a French Colonial Empire from the St. Lawrence to the Delaware. Chronologically the French were the first permanent colonizers in America. The founding of Port Royal (Annapolis Royal) in 1604 was an initial step in effective organization of New France, but the Acadian Viceroy, De Monts, clearly intended to establish a greater capital further south, possibly at New York bay.

De Monts received two distinct commissions—the first for colonization and the second a trading monopoly. The administrative and commercial scope of Acadia of 1604 ranged over a larger territory than proprietorship in land. It is not generally understood that De Mont’s governing and business authority extended from 40 North to 52 or even to 54 North—Philadelphia to James Bay—and as far inland as “they might go” which could include the Pacific coast. It cannot be successfully disputed that “Acadia” is the oldest concrete and continuous colonization move on the Western continent.

Picturesque Acadia, of classic nomenclature, is the first major land grant made by any European ruler throughout the United States and Canada, to be defined by fixed parallels of latitude. The full extent of the old Acadian charter has been somewhat obscured by a succession of conflicting national claims. Numerous States and Provinces have been carved from “Acadia’s” original limits and the amplitude of the great Charter has been lost to view.

In Europe, altered transportation demands grew out of the discovery of America in 1497. A free land of liberty for millions was created in the West, but 3,000 miles of billows rolled between.

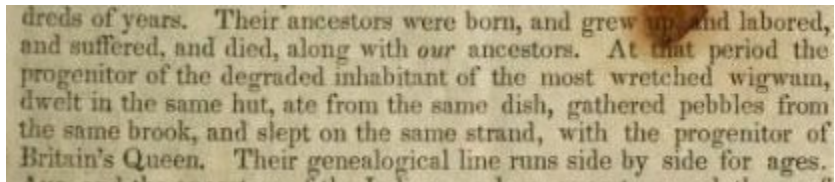
John Cabot, bold navigator, in 1497 took only 90 days to steer a barque through sundown, discover America—the mainland—raise a Cross, a supplication, two Flags, spend time ashore, survey 300 “leagues” of strange coast and sail home to present an unknown continent to wondering Europe. A second voyage covered 1800 miles north and south of the landfall. The gift was too staggering to be digested. There was no experience or organization adequate to deal with this gargantuan inheritance.

From 1497 to 1603 Maritime Nations of Europe allowed 100 years to sand through the hour glass, before “Acadian” plans of 1603 were matured at Fontainebleau to make the Western continent an appannage of the Crown of France.

My people never asked for a penny. And as she was dying Queen Elizabeth II still took the time to call Warren Perrin to thank him

[https://www.theadvocate.com/acadiana/news/just-before-she-died-the-queen-thanked-this-champion-of-acadian-heritage-in-louisiana/article\\_dbcd9854-39af-11ed-8c6d-0bf27f396ef1.html](https://www.theadvocate.com/acadiana/news/just-before-she-died-the-queen-thanked-this-champion-of-acadian-heritage-in-louisiana/article_dbcd9854-39af-11ed-8c6d-0bf27f396ef1.html)

Acadians in my family are of this line as seen below. If you wonder why I do what I do it is because we have always been protectors of the people. I have a treaty and a duty. Plus we are of the people who built the system on both sides of the ocean and have been here doing it since 10th century at least.



dreds of years. Their ancestors were born, and grew up, and labored, and suffered, and died, along with *our* ancestors. At that period the progenitor of the degraded inhabitant of the most wretched wigwam, dwelt in the same hut, ate from the same dish, gathered pebbles from the same brook, and slept on the same strand, with the progenitor of Britain's Queen. Their genealogical line runs side by side for ages.



A  
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS  
RELATING TO  
THE HISTORY, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, LANGUAGE, AND  
LITERATURE  
OF THE  
**Micmac Tribe of Indians,**  
IN  
NOVA-SCOTIA AND P. E. ISLAND.

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By S. T. RAND.

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Being the substance of Two Lectures delivered in Halifax, in November,  
1843, at Public Meetings held for the purpose of instituting a  
Mission to that Tribe.

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PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMITTEE FOR SU-  
PERINTENDING THE MISSION.

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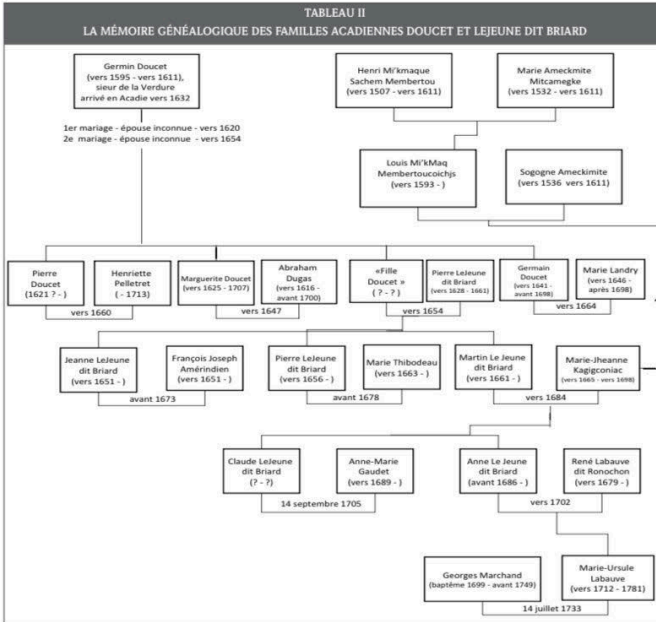
HALIFAX, N. S.  
PRINTED BY JAMES BOWES & SON.  
1850.

non-subscribers, 7½d. Profits devoted wholly to the  
objects of the Mission.

24. Né vers 1510 selon Marc Lescarbot, mais vraisemblablement beaucoup plus tard si l'on tient compte de la date avérée de son décès, Henri Membertou était le Sagamo (Chef) de la nation micmaque occupant un territoire près de Port-Royal, établissement fondé en 1604 et Assomoni, la capitale de l'Acadie jusqu'à 1700. Sur sa vie et ses relations avec les Français, voir CAMPEAU, Lucien. *Dictionnaire biographique du Canada*, [www.biographi.ca/fr/](http://www.biographi.ca/fr/).

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Le Jeune dit Briard: WHITE. *Op. cit.*, p. 1048-1049.  
 s du Canada (voir note 15), il semblerait que la version des recensements de l'Acadie (1671-1701) mise en  
 es ne soit pas tout à fait conforme à celle conservée dans les *Archives des Colonies*, Série G4, vol. 404.  
 Le Jeune dit Briard et son séjour en Acadie, voir la note 15.



Continuons quand même! Cette « fille Doucet » serait prétendument l'un des quatre enfants (Tableaux II et III) d'un certain Germain Doucet<sup>28</sup> dit La Verdure arrivé vraisemblablement en Acadie au cours de l'année 1632. Y était-il arrivé accompagné d'une épouse<sup>29</sup> et de trois de leurs enfants: Pierre, Marguerite et Germain? Peut-être! Mais aucune source

28. Germain Doucet, dit sieur de La Verdure, serait né vers 1595. Avant son départ pour l'Acadie au cours de l'année 1632, il résidait — mais rien n'est certain — en la paroisse ou commune de Basseville, ou celle des Couperans en Brie, situées l'une et l'autre dans la région de la Brie champenoise, département de la Seine-et-Marne. Germain Doucet arrive en Acadie probablement à titre de capitaine d'armes du sieur Isaac de Razilly (1687-1693), nommé alors gouverneur (1632-1635) de l'Acadie par le Cardinal Richelieu.

29. Germain Doucet dit La Verdure se serait-il marié deux fois? Le nom de sa première épouse demeure inconnu; c'est, du moins, l'avis général des généalogistes de l'Acadie ancienne. Un fait historique est néanmoins attesté: Germain Doucet était le beau-frère d'un nommé Jacques Bourgeois (1608-1632 - d 1701), lieutenant de la garnison à Port-Royal. Aussi, est-il possible que Germain Doucet ait épousé en secondes noces la sœur de Jacques Bourgeois; mais il est encore possible que Germain Doucet ait épousé en secondes noces une fille de Guillaume Trahan qui ne lui aurait donné aucun enfant survivant. À propos de ces mariages de Germain Doucet dit Lavardure, voir les publications suivantes: CORMIER, Clément. « BOURGEOIS, JACQUES (Jacob) », *Dictionnaire biographique du Canada*, [www.biographi.ca/fr/](http://www.biographi.ca/fr/); PERRON, F. René. « De Germain Doucet à Jacques Bourgeois », *Les Cahiers de La Société historique acadienne*, vol. 22, n° 4, octobre-décembre 1991, p. 86-114.

historique ou généalogique ne le prouve vraiment. Plus encore, les recensements de 1671 et de 1686 se contredisent quant aux lieux et dates de naissance de ces trois enfants. Ainsi, au premier recensement de 1671, Pierre est âgé de 50 ans; il serait alors né en France, en 1621, soit donc onze ans<sup>30</sup> avant le départ de son père pour l'Acadie. Il en est de même au recensement de 1686: il lui est donné 55 ans, ce qui le fait naître en 1631, soit cette fois moins d'un an avant le départ de son père pour l'Acadie!

TABLEAU III  
Enfants nés d'un 1<sup>er</sup> mariage (?) de Germain Doucet dit La Verdure, nom de l'épouse inconnu

Date de naissance	Age

Ainsi, prenons les filiations maternelles de Marguerite Doucet. Par deux fois, nous retrouvons des unions consanguines de ses arrière-petits-enfants (Tableau IV): la première fois lors du mariage, le 18 avril 1746, de son arrière-petite-fille Anne Le Blanc à Claude Trahan, lui-même arrière-petit-fils de Pierre Lejeune dit Briard, marié entre 1650 et 1654 à ladite fille Doucet; Marguerite Doucet est encore l'arrière-grand-mère d'Anne-Marie Dugas, mariée le 27 janvier 1749 à Pierre Doucet dit Maillard, petit-fils de Germain Doucet.

Nous voilà devant un phénomène de filiation de parenté génétique aux conséquences habituelles. Les liens de parenté de ces futurs époux et épouses remontent en lignes collatérales du quatrième au premier degré de génération acadienne des Doucet et des Lejeune dit Briard. Aussi, ces deux mariages vont-ils à l'encontre du code de droit canonique de l'Église catholique

If I take this on as a case I will scrutinize this parking lot and all the potential beneficial owners of it from the gravel and the contractors and the planners involved and appointed chairs I am given. The West Side Lands had interesting issues of conflict of interest but it didn't stop the ruling I got. I won the concessions at the experts meeting. I also spoke to the Queens Park judiciary about the illegal banking and fraud and money laundering from Germany to Canada via German Tract Lands. I know how Wilmot quarry pits run like a Ponzi scheme and quite honestly I am sick of it and calling for aggregate act reform to end this. Trying to add value to undevelopable lands by issuing permits that will never be used is unreasonable and unacceptable. It is wrong and it has to stop.

**List of licensed aggregate sites in Wilmot Township, Region of Waterloo**

Data from IBI Group Final Planning Justification Report Addendum (Oct 2020) for Proposed Hallman Pit (Jackson Harvest Farms)

Compiled by Michael and Emil Frind, December 18, 2021.

	Pit	Area, ha	Category	Lic. tons/yr	
A	Cattleland	96.3	below water	500,000	licensed in 1991 but never opened for active extraction
B	Seibert*	55.5	above	454,000	licensed for 40 years, extraction low, significant reserves remaining
C	Barnes*	38.4	above	500,000	licensed 1980, operational, only partially extracted, little active extraction
D	Voisin	27.7	above	200,000	licensed 10 years ago, extraction has been consistent and active
E	Township	41.8	below water	75,000	used for over 40 years, low extraction rate, significant reserves left
F	Dino	25.2	above	250,000	licensed in 1983, continues to have significant reserves
G	Poll	45.7	above	50,000	rarely active for many years, occasionally used for testing
Total overall		330.6		2,029,000	
Total commercial		288.8		1,954,000	excludes Township pit (which supplies the municipality itself)
Active comm.				200,000	Voisin pit
<p>Fact: In this area in Wilmot Township (near the small hamlet of Schindelsteddle), there are already six pits (as listed above), and their licensed capacity adds up to about 2 million tons/year. But of the the total licensed capacity of about 2 million tons/year for commercial use (i.e. pits A, B, C, D, F, G), only 200,000 tons/year (about 10%) are being actively used (i.e. the Voisin Pit).</p>					
<p>Cost: 288 ha (= 2.88 square km) of agricultural land taken out of production</p>					

\* Note: The text portion of the IBI Report contains an unresolved disagreement in the respective designations for Pits B and C.

I include that chart knowing if this goes to the OMB the chair will see it. I am concerned people want this land for the gravel and development potential but I am acutely aware of how vital this area is to the Waterloo Moraine and our current and future water supply and food system.

1% of the Waterloo Region's water,  
at 1 cent per litre = \$18,184 per day,  
Annually: \$6,637,160

Source: Expert data as used in EBR request for Review for a Waterloo Moraine Protection Act

**Table 1.** Summary of predicted cost per day of water volumes lost due to construction on the Waterloo Moraine. These predictions reflect a base pumping rate of 40,000 million gallons per day (equal to 181.840 million litres per day) in the Region during 2004. The predicted volume losses range from 1 – 10% and cost range from 1 to 3 cents per litre per day.

Volume lost per day (%)	Total volume lost per day (million litres)	Total cost of water lost per day (\$)		
		0.01 \$ / litre	0.02 \$ / l	0.03 \$ / l
1	1.8184	18,184	36,368	54,552
2	3.6368	36,368	72,736	109,104
5	9.092	90,920	181,840	272,760
10	18.184	181,840	363,680	545,520



# Food vs. Aggregates: Jobs

Source: Liberal MP Leeanna Pendergast press release titled "Lets put pits in their place", June 21, 2011.

Aggregates employ 35000 people directly and indirectly including 3.2 billion GDP and 1.8 million in Labour income.

Canadian Agriculture and Agri-food sectors (2008) employ 2.2 million jobs. (one in 8 jobs in Canada.) and generates 99 Billion GDP. 8.1% of Canada's total GDP.

Mark Wales, president of  
Ontario Federation of Agriculture states:

“Canada is expected to be one of  
only six countries in the world to  
be a net exporter of food.”

<http://www.lfpress.com/news/london/2012/06/04/19836431.html>

Lyle Friesen mapped the habitat range for the Species at Risk recovery group. These are area sensitive birds that nest here. The city and/or region claim they must build driveway to accept Mrs. Schneider's land donation but this will absolutely disrupt the critical habitat area, it will alter hydrology of this highly sensitive ESL and will introduce road salt and smog and traffic in a manner that may drive the birds away or to extinction. The demand to pave a driveway in this area is in violation of the Species At Risk Act and the Ontario Endangered Species Act and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act and the Migratory Bird Act as well as the Provincial Policy Statement, the ROPP and likely Wilmot Townships own policies as well as the UN Convention on Biodiversity which Canada has ratified.

There are also salamanders cross along Wideman road. Jefferson Salamanders were gathered from these areas with physical samples at Wilfred Laurier. I still have the affidavit of my expert Dean Fitzgerald who led the Laurel Creek Watershed Studies in ESPA 19 and the surrounding areas. I provided dozens of dead salamanders hit by cars to Mr. Bogart at University of Guelph and have mapped the hot zone where they cross the road. Ken Cornelise was an expert at my OMB hearing. He was at the MNR in Guelph and knew the details of the birds and the salamanders of this area as well.

I must honestly demand that the city and region not violate Canadian law by introducing traffic and increased human use (along with encroachment, pollution, dogs and dog waste and kids) in a critical habitat of federally protected area sensitive endangered species. These are among the most endangered creatures in Canada.

Put the law and science first because these animals must be accommodated and protected. They have no place else to go. Few spaces in Southwestern Ontario exist with the pristine conditions these lands provide.

This habitat was protected by the love and dedication of the Schneiders. It is a scientific jewel because it has remained like a shrine of nature undisturbed by the machinations of foolish people. Please do not damage this ecosystem.

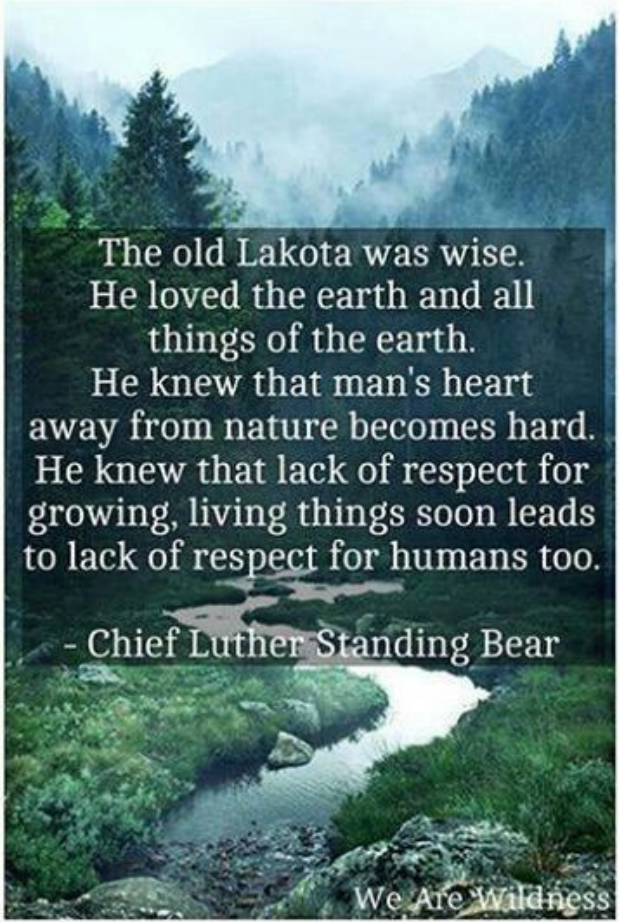
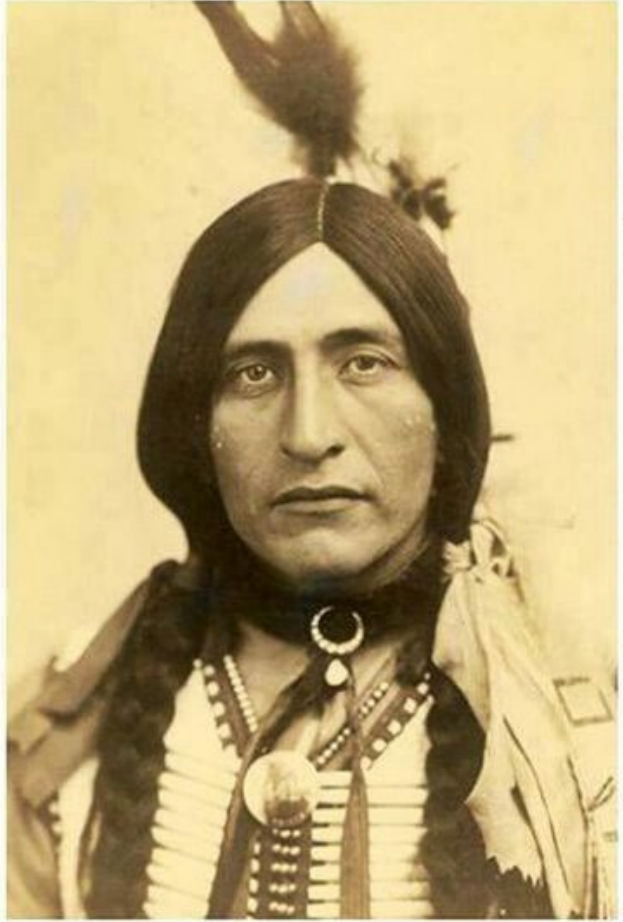
To suggest you need a driveway here like suggesting the Mona Lisa needs a moustache.

There is a the Carmelite Monastery nearby. Across the street on Carmel Koch road. This area isn't a place for parking, traffic or typical urban recreation. It is a quiet, delicate and intact ecosystem providing critical habitats for species of high scientific interests with the ability to physically regenerate limbs while placing bone, skin, muscle tissues in the right order. With the ability to grow three dna strands intertwined. Animals with the ability to build nests like no other, with unique songs to sing. Animals in an environment so pure and wet that they can breath from their skin, even in the age of climate change. They have been here for over 12,0000 year.

Keep it as a place of science, contemplation and peace. Leave it as is. The Schneiders knew what to do. Sustain the same simple measure of care that allowed this place to exist and stop making this a circus.

This land needs protection from bad planners and Mrs Schneider who loved this place and nurtured it her whole life deserves the right to see her family's life's work appreciated and protected. It is not simply a landscape. It is the art of loving nature. It is a masterpiece.

God help us to protect such spaces. We need far more of them.



The old Lakota was wise.  
He loved the earth and all  
things of the earth.  
He knew that man's heart  
away from nature becomes hard.  
He knew that lack of respect for  
growing, living things soon leads  
to lack of respect for humans too.

- Chief Luther Standing Bear

We Are Wildness

I know this is a long letter but if by the grace of God you can find enough in this letter to simply do what is right and just you will honour Mrs. Schneider's promise and reject the driveway and simply receive this amazing area to love and to treasure for the good of all.

It is time for good news. Let it be.

Louissette Lanteigne

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]