

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AiHc-558, Fischer-Hallman Road Improvements Part of Lot 151, German Company Tract, Former Township of Waterloo, County of Waterloo, City of Kitchener, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario

Revised Report

Prepared for:

Associated Engineering

508 Riverbend Drive, Suite 302, Kitchener, ON, N2K 3S2

Archaeological Licence: P400 (Webb)

PIF P400-0206-2022

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 22MT-011

October 18, 2022



Executive Summary

ASI was contracted by Associated Engineering, on behalf of the Region of Waterloo, to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AiHc-558 that lies with the proposed Fischer-Hallman Road Improvement, within part of Lot 151, German Company Tract, County of Waterloo, Former Township of Waterloo, City of Kitchener, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario.

This project involves the urbanization and widening of Fischer-Hallman Road to four lanes, the installation of multi-use trails, utilities, a roundabout, and enhanced landscaping and streetscaping.

The Stage 3 assessment of the site was conducted May 17-24, 2022, consisting of 12 test units excavated across an area measuring 31 metres north-south by 6 metres east-west. A total of 23 non-diagnostic Indigenous lithic debitage artifacts were recovered.

The Stage 2 and 3 results indicate that AiHc-558 represents a small non-diagnostic Indigenous lithic scatter indicative of a single event or temporary occupation.

According to the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, AiHc-558 does not meet the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation and can be considered clear of further archaeological concern.



Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager:** Sara Cherubin, MSc. (P223), Senior Archaeologist, Manager, Indigenous Sites, Mitigation Division
- **Project Manager:** Thanos Webb, MA. (P400), Lead Archaeologist, Project Manager, Mitigation Division
- **Project Director:** Thanos Webb
- **Project Administrator:** Tara Guitard, Hons. BSc, Archaeologist, Project Administrator, Mitigation Division
- **Fieldwork Coordinator:** Rob Wojtowicz, BSc. (R291), Senior Archaeologist, Field Operations Coordinator and Fleet Manager, Operations Division
- **Indigenous Engagement:** Sarah Jagelewski, Hon. BA (R405), Hon. BA (R405), Lead Archaeologist, Manager, Environmental Assessment Division; Thanos Webb
- **Project Archaeologist:** Jesse Hume, BA (R1254), Archaeologist, Field Director, Mitigation Division
- **Field Archaeologist:**

LJ Chua	Kaitlyn Specht, BA (Hons)
Emily Hilts, MA	Rachel Tucker
Jackson Lenizky	
- **Artifact Processing:** Natasa Zdeljar, MSc, Lab Technician, Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations
- **Report Preparation:** Cassandra Hamilton, MA (P1128), Associate Archaeologist, Project Manager, Mitigation Division; Thanos Webb
- **Graphics:** Robin Latour, MPhil, PDip, Associate Archaeologist Geomatics Specialist, Operations Division
- **Artifact Photography:** Deborah Steiss, MA (P049), Senior Associate
- **Lithic Analysis:** Deborah Steiss
- **Report Reviewer:** Sara Cherubin; Thanos Webb



Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Project Personnel	2
1.0 Project Context	5
1.1 Development Context	5
1.2 Historical Context	6
1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement	6
1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement	8
1.3 Archaeological Context	10
1.3.1 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (ASI)	10
1.3.2 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Wood)	11
1.3.3 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (ASI)	11
1.3.4 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (ASI)	12
2.0 Field Methods	12
3.0 Record of Finds	14
3.1 Site Stratigraphy	14
3.2 Artifact Distributions and Frequencies	14
3.3 Potential Features	14
3.4 Artifact Analysis	15
3.5 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record	15
4.0 Analysis and Conclusions	17
5.0 Recommendations	18
6.0 Legislation Compliance Advice	18
7.0 Bibliography and Sources	19
8.0 Images	21
9.0 Figures	23
Appendices	26



List of Tables

Table 1: Pre-contact Indigenous Temporal Culture Periods in Southern Ontario.	6
Table 2: Lithic Debitage Composition of the Site	15
Table 3: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record	16

List of Images

Image 1: View south of crew setting up the grid.	21
Image 2: View northwest of crew setting up the grid.	21
Image 3: View northwest of crew excavating unit 510-200.	21
Image 4: View southeast of crew excavating unit 503-197.	21
Image 5: Typical site stratigraphy east wall profile of unit 510-200.	22
Image 6: Typical site stratigraphy: west wall profile of unit 522-190.	22
Image 7: Lithic artifact assemblage, top from left to right: L15, L16, L20 (3); bottom from left to right L22 (3), L24.	22

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property.	24
Figure 2: Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Results of AiHc-558.	25



1.0 Project Context

ASI was contracted by Associated Engineering, on behalf of the Region of Waterloo, to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AiHc-558 that lies within the proposed Fischer-Hallman Road Improvement, within part of Lot 151, German Company Tract, County of Waterloo, Former Township of Waterloo, City of Kitchener, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario (Figure 1)

1.1 Development Context

The proposed Fischer-Hallman Road Improvements include the urbanization and widening of Fischer-Hallman Road to four lanes, the installation of multi-use trails, utilities, and roundabouts, as well as enhanced landscaping and streetscaping. AiHc-558 was previously identified by ASI during a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (P1066-0263-2021) (ASI, 2022).

This Stage 3 archaeological assessment was conducted under the project management and project direction of Thanos Webb (P400) having been triggered by the requirements of the Environmental Assessment Act (Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O., 1990) and regulations made under the Act and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. All activities carried out during the mitigation were completed in accordance with the terms of the Ontario Heritage Act (Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, 1990) and the Standard and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (henceforth the Standards) administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (henceforth the Ministry) (MTCS, 2011).

The Stage 3 fieldwork was carried out in the presence of monitors from the Lands and Resource Office of the Six Nations of the Grand River, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council via the Haudenosaunee Development Institute, and the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (see Record of Indigenous Engagement).

Permission to access the property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 3 assessment was granted by the proponent on April 28, 2022.



1.2 Historical Context

As per Section 7.5.7, Standards 1-2 of the Standards this section will include a discussion of both the pre- and post-contact settlement of the study area.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement

The following includes a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the study area and vicinity.

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 13,500 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a brief review of the area's prehistory is provided for an understanding of the various natural and cultural forces that have operated to create the archaeological sites that are encountered today.

Table 1: Pre-contact Indigenous Temporal Culture Periods in Southern Ontario.

Period	Description
Paleo > 11,500 BCE – 9,500 BCE	• First human occupation of Ontario • Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • Language Unknown • Small occupations • Non-stratified populations
Archaic 9,500 BCE – 1,000 BCE	• Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • Small occupations • Non-stratified populations • Mortuary ceremonialism • Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects



Period	Description
Early Woodland 1,000 BCE – 200 BCE.	• Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • General trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal • Small and large occupations • First evidence of community identity • Mortuary ceremonialism • Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects
Middle Woodland 200 BCE – 700 CE Transitional Woodland 600 CE – 900 CE	• Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • A general trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal into large and small settlements • Kin-based political system • Increasingly elaborate mortuary ceremonialism • Incipient agriculture in some regions • Longer term settlement occupation and reuse
Late Woodland (Early) 900 CE – 1,300 CE	• Foraging with locally defined dependence on agriculture • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Socio-political system strongly kinship based
Late Woodland (Middle) 1,300 CE – 1,400 CE	• Major shift to agricultural dependency • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Development of socio-political complexity
Late Woodland (Late) 1,400 CE – 1,650 CE	• Complex agricultural society • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Politically allied regional populations



1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

A comprehensive review of the pre-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian occupations of the Waterloo region is presented in the previous Stage 1 reports (ASI, 2016, pp. 1–8; Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, 2019a, pp. 28–35). To summarize, background research indicates that the general vicinity of the Study Area has been attractive to human settlement for thousands of years, primarily by Indigenous people and more recently by Euro-Canadian settlers. Historically, the Study Area corridor is within part of Lots 8-9, Beasley's New Survey; Lots 151-160, Germany Company Tract; Bechtel's Tract; and Hiestand's Tract.

The study area is within Treaty 3, the Between the Lakes Purchase. The study area is also located in Treaty 4, The Crown to the Six Nations or the Haldimand Tract. Treaty 4 is also known as the Simcoe Patent and was issued in 1793.

Following the 1764 Niagara Peace Treaty and the follow-up treaties with Pontiac, the English colonial government considered the Mississaugas to be their allies since they had accepted the Covenant Chain. The English administrators followed the terms of the Royal Proclamation and insured that no settlements were made in the hunting grounds that had been reserved for their use (Johnston, 1964; Lytwyn, 2005). In 1784, under the terms of the "Between the Lakes Purchase" signed by Sir Frederick Haldimand and the Mississaugas, the Crown acquired over one million acres of land in-part spanning westward from near modern-day Niagara-on-the-Lake along the south shore of Lake Ontario to modern day Burlington (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, 2013).

Joseph Brant led Haudenosaunee loyalists (1600 people) to the Haldimand tract in 1784 and in the fall of 1784, Sir Frederick Haldimand formally awarded the tract to the Mohawks "and others of the Six Nations [Iroquois]." They were authorized to "Settle upon the Banks of the River" and were allotted "for that Purpose six miles [10 kilometres] deep from each Side of [it] beginning at Lake Erie, & extending in the Proportion to [its] Head." The precise boundaries of the grant were unclear as there was no survey; for example, the northern boundary of the original deed from the Mississaugas to the Crown stated that the line extended "from the creek that falls from a small lake into...the bay known by the name of



Waghquata [Burlington Bay]...until it strikes the river La Tranche [Thames].” The 1790 survey by Augustus Jones intentionally failed to include the headwaters of the Grand, an action made all the more difficult to address given the unclear description of the extent in the original deeds (Johnston, 1964; Lytwyn, 2005).

Brant regarded the territory as his own to manage on behalf of the Confederacy and interpreted the proclamation as tantamount to full national recognition of the Mohawks and fellow tribesmen. This interpretation was strongly denied by the British (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005). Appointed as Lieutenant Governor of the new colony of Upper Canada in 1791, Simcoe refused to permit the Six Nations Iroquois to sell/lease any part of their reserve because they were arranged independently of the Crown. Brant, on the other hand, argued for the Six Nations Iroquois’ need for an immediate assured income from land sales as they could no longer hope to survive by hunting exclusively. Simcoe thought that if such practices were permitted, it could lead to other Europeans attempting to seize control by any means of the better part of the Six Nations Iroquois’ reserve and it was therefore unresolved as to whether Six Nations Iroquois people could dispose of their lands directly to whomever they chose (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

In the first few years, Brant took the initiative and invited European friends and acquaintances to the tract and provided them with rough land titles. Over the next 25 years (1784-1810), a considerable number of Europeans and Americans obtained similar leases authorizing them (in Brant’s opinion) to occupy and improve lots overlooking the river (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

The subsequent Peter Russel administration (1797-1798), however, recognized the leases and the sales that Brant arranged with white settlers along the Grand River Valley. Trustees were appointed to act on the behalf of the Six Nations Iroquois with the authority to receive payment of purchases. On the other hand, some Six Nations Iroquois thought that the land sale practices violated the ancient principle that land was not a “commodity which could be conveyed.” Two Mohawk sachems even tried to take up arms to depose Brant because they did not agree with his ways. Their efforts were for naught, and they returned to the Bay of Quinte where other Six Nation Iroquois peoples, led by Sachem John



Deseronto, had settled after the American Revolution (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

A formal investigation of the matter was launched in 1812 although leases were not set aside. Many of the leases were confirmed by the Crown in 1834-1835. Unauthorized sales and agreements remained rampant (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

In 1841, Samuel P. Jarvis (Indian Superintendent) informed the Six Nations Iroquois that the only way to keep settlers off their land would be for them to surrender it to the Crown, to be administered for their sole benefit. With this plan, the Six Nations Iroquois would retain lands that they actually occupied and a reserve of approximately 8,094 hectares. The surrender of land was made by the Confederacy in January 1841 (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

Today, this history and those surrenders are still contested and there are numerous specific land claims that have been filed by the Six Nations Iroquois with the federal government in regard to lands within the Haldimand Tract (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

As part of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, ASI reviewed nineteenth-century maps. According to the *1879 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Haldimand* (Page & Co., 1879), this land was owned by Dr. William McCargow. No structures are depicted within these site areas.

1.3 Archaeological Context

The following provides archaeological project context as per the Standards Section 7.5.8, Standard 1-7, including the previous Stage 1-3 archaeological assessments of the study area.

1.3.1 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (ASI)

In 2016, ASI conducted a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Fischer Hallman Road corridor from approximately 50 metres north Bleams Road to 250 metre south of Plains Road, overlapping with the current study area (ASI, 2016). Portions of the project area were determined to not require further



archaeological assessment due to previous disturbance by right-of-way construction and grading, and low and wet and steeply sloping conditions. The Williamsburg Cemetery was noted to be adjacent to the existing right-of-way and avoidance recommended. Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was recommended for remaining lands retaining archaeological potential.

1.3.2 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Wood)

Wood conducted a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for future Fischer-Hallman Road improvements, and includes lands within the current study area (Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, 2019). Background research indicated undisturbed portions of the project area that retain archaeological potential. Portions of the project area were determined to have been previously disturbed. Stage 2 assessment was recommended for several areas, including the current study area and Stage 3 assessment was recommended for the portion of Site AiHc-414 that was located within the project area. The Williamsburg Cemetery was documented to be adjacent to the existing Fischer-Hallman Road right-of-way property boundary and it was recommended that cemetery lands should be avoided.

1.3.3 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (ASI)

In 2021, ASI was retained by Associated Engineering, on behalf of the Region of Waterloo, to conduct a Stage 2 assessment as part of the proposed Fischer-Hallman Road Improvements in the City of Kitchener (ASI, 2022). The Stage 2 survey identified two non-diagnostic pre-contact Indigenous sites and two non-diagnostic Pre-contact Indigenous secondary deposits (Supplementary Documentation Figure 1). Secondary deposits (P2 and P5) do not represent primary archaeological deposits, they do not have further cultural heritage value or interest, and therefore do not require further assessment. Site P1 (AiHc-557) was represented by three Onondaga flake fragments from one test pit and one test unit. Due to the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of AiHc-557, the site did not require further assessment. Site P3 (AiHc-558) was represented by 13 flake fragments, one secondary knapping flake and one secondary retouch flake, all manufactured from Onondaga chert recovered from seven test pits and two test units. AiHc-558 met the Standards criteria for sufficient cultural heritage value or



interest as per the Standards Section 2.2 Standard 1 a.ii and Stage 3 assessment was recommended.

At the time of the Stage 2 assessment, the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the Ministry was consulted to update the inventory of previously registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property (ASI, 2022: Table 1). For this Stage 3 assessment an update of the inventory was received May 30, 2022, and 32 archaeological sites registered were identified within one kilometre of the AiHc-558 site (Appendix A).

1.3.4 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (ASI)

The subject property consists of 12.4 hectares of land comprising of the Fischer-Hallman roadbed, paved and gravel shoulders, and ditching adjacent to either manicured or scrubby boulevards containing hydro poles and subsurface utilities (Figure 1). The study area is located along the western side of Fischer-Hallman Road and is adjacent to an agricultural field.

Site AiHc-558 is located in the southwestern portion of the subject property approximately five metres from Fischer-Hallman Road. The area surrounding AiHc-558 is bounded immediately to the east by the Fischer-Hallman Road and an agricultural field and the subject property limit to the west.

Test unit excavation was conducted under the field direction of Jesse Hume (R1254) between May 17-24, 2022.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the site was conducted in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, 1990) and the Standards. During all periods of assessment, weather and lighting conditions permitted good visibility and were in accordance with the Standards. No fieldwork was conducted in inappropriate weather or lighting conditions (Images 1-6). Photographs of all field conditions were taken, and the location and direction of each photo (Images 1-4) is mapped on Figure 2.



The site was originally identified during Stage 2 test pit survey within a grassy boulevard in the Fischer-Hallman Road right-of way. As this site was identified during a Stage 2 test pit survey, it was relocated using mapping and GPS coordinates. The datum was set at grid coordinate 500-200 (north-east). A total station and tape measures were used to establish a five-metre grid oriented nine degrees west of true north (Images 1-2). The grid was established across the site as indicated by the distribution of positive Stage 2 test pits and Stage 2 test units. All GPS coordinates are recorded in Section 2.0 of the Supplementary Documentation.

A series of one-metre square test units were excavated across the site to determine the nature and extent of cultural deposits within the site area as indicated by the distribution of Stage 2 test pits and Stage 2 test units (Figure 2; Images 3-4).

Based on the Stage 2 results, it was not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest would result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4. Therefore, in accordance with the Standards Table 3.1, nine test units were excavated at a five-metre interval across the site area, with an additional three test units (amounting to 33%) excavated in areas of interest within the site (Figure 2).

Site limits were established when the artifact yields in test units were repeatedly low and the entire area defined by positive Stage 2 test pits was assessed. The Stage 3 assessment was constrained to east by a gas line, a steep slope (greater than twenty degrees) associated with the ditch next to the Fischer-Hallman Road, and to the west by the limit of the study area, all of which were determined to have no archaeological potential during the previous Stage 1 assessment (ASI, 2016). A hydro pole with gravel disturbance was located along the western limits of the study area.

Following the Standards, Section 3.2.2, all test units were hand-excavated at least five centimetres into sterile subsoil or until a potential cultural feature was encountered. All soil fills were screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All recovered artifacts were retained for analysis. The subsoil was trowelled, and all profiles were examined for undisturbed cultural



deposits. No potential cultural features were identified. Test units were backfilled at the conclusion of excavation.

3.0 Record of Finds

All archaeological finds were documented following the Standards Section 7.8.2, Standard 1-3. The Stage 3 artifact assemblage comprised of lithic artifacts, recovered from a plough-disturbed context.

3.1 Site Stratigraphy

During the assessment of the site, a uniform stratigraphy was observed (Images 5-6). Layer 1 is a brown (7.5YR 4/2) sandy loam with gravel likely from the erosion of the steep slope, the gravel is more prevalent east of the 200 line. Layer 1 represents a plough-disturbed layer with an average depth of 50 centimetres. All artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 assessment were from this layer. Layer 2 is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand. Layer 2 represents the subsoil and was sterile for cultural material, with an average depth of 55 centimetres. Test unit depths ranged from 29 centimetres (498-197) to 90 centimetres (525-200).

3.2 Artifact Distributions and Frequencies

The Stage 3 assessment consisted of the excavation of 12 one-metre square test across an area measuring 31 metres north-south by 6 metres east-west. Test units focused around seven positive test pits and four positive test units found during the Stage 2 test pit survey. A total of 23 lithic artifacts were recovered from nine test units, distributed in a low-density scatter around the positive Stage 2 test pits and test units. The remaining three units were negative for cultural material. The test unit with the highest yield was within four metres of the gas line and contained 5 lithic artifacts (515-200) (Figure 2).

3.3 Potential Features

Despite careful inspection of the subsoil, no cultural features were identified during the test unit excavation at the site.



3.4 Artifact Analysis

The Stage 3 artifact assemblage consists of 23 lithic debitage artifacts recovered from nine one-metre square test units. Table 2 provides a summary of the lithic assemblage by type. A detailed lithic artifact catalogue is available in Appendix B.

Table 2: Lithic Debitage Composition of the Site

Artifact Type	Total	Frequency	Thermally Altered
Flake Fragment	14	61%	3
Secondary Knapping Flake	5	22%	0
Secondary Retouch Flake	4	17%	0
Total	23	100%	3

The Stage 3 artifact assemblage consists entirely of non-diagnostic lithic debitage, with the majority (39%) being secondary stage debitage. The entire assemblage was manufactured from Onondaga chert.

Three flake fragments, recovered from 510-200 (L19), 522-199 (L25), and 525-195 (L27) showed evidence of thermal alteration through colour change and crinkling. No artifacts exhibited retouch or evidence of expedient use.

3.5 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

As per the Standards Section 6.7 and Section 7.8.2.3, details pertaining to the documentary record are provided in Table 3.



Table 3: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, G.P.S. Logs, etc.	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2P9	Hard copy notes stored in Archaeological Services Inc. project folder 22MT-011; G.P.S. and digital information stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers
Field Photography (Digital)	Same as above	Stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers and/or C.D.-ROM.
Research/Analysis/Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	Same as above	Hard copy and/or digital files stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers and/or CD-ROM.
Artifacts	Same as above	All artifacts collected are stored by class and provenience. Artifacts are stored in 12.7 centimetres x 20.32 centimetres plastic bags and further separated into 5.08 centimetres x 7.62 centimetres plastic bags. All material is housed in a standard banker's box (width 30 centimetres, depth 38 centimetres, height 25 centimetres). All site assemblages are contained in two boxes labeled: 22MT-011 Fischer-Hallman Rd AiHc-588 Stage 3



4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

ASI was retained by Associated Engineering, on behalf of the Region of Waterloo, to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AiHc-558 that lies within the proposed Fischer-Hallman Road Improvement, within part of Lot 151, German Company Tract, County of Waterloo, Former Township of Waterloo, City of Kitchener, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario.

The Stage 3 assessment consisted of the excavation of 12 one-metre square test units across an area measuring 31 metres north-south by 6 metres east-west, yielding an assemblage of 23 lithic debitage artifacts from nine units positive for cultural material. The identifiable Stage 2 and Stage 3 debitage assemblages contained a large proportion of secondary stage debitage. This is indicative that refinement or resharpening of stone tools was one of the primary activities at this site. The entire assemblage was manufactured from Onondaga chert, which is locally available from outcroppings exposed along the shores of Lake Erie and the Niagara Peninsula (Eley & von Bitter, 1989).

The site was previously identified during the Stage 2 assessment with the recovery of 15 fragments of lithic debitage. Two further findspots and one other Indigenous archaeological site were also identified during the Stage 2 assessment of the property.

AiHc-558 represents a small non-diagnostic lithic scatter indicative of a short-term of temporary habitation area, likely utilised intermittently during resource procurements activities such as hunting. The low density of artifacts is characteristic of the other identified site and nearby findspots and indicates that this site does not represent a locus of prolonged activity nor a significant occupation. The presence of secondary stage debitage across the site reinforcing this indication, with tools being re-worked and re-sharpened as people passed through this area. According to the Standards, Section 3.4 the results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate AiHc-558 does not meet the significance criteria for Stage 4 mitigation and may be considered clear of archaeological concern.



5.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. AiHc-558 represents a small non-diagnostic lithic scatter indicative of an ephemeral short-term or temporary habitation area. According to the Standards, Section 3.4, AiHc-558 does not meet the significance criteria for Stage 4 mitigation and may be considered clear of archaeological concern. No further archaeological work is required.

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 Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport should be immediately notified.

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

6.0 Legislation Compliance Advice

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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.

7.0 Bibliography and Sources

ASI, (Archaeological Services Inc.). (2016). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Study and Property Inspection) Fischer-Hallman Road Improvements From Bleams Road to Plains Road Former Township of Waterloo, County of Waterloo, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario.



(PIF P392-0106-2014). Report on file with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto.

ASI, (Archaeological Services Inc.). (2022). Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Fischer-Hallman Road Improvements, Part of Lots 151-160, German Company Tract; Lots 8-9, Beasley's New Survey; Hiestand's Tract; and Bechtel's Tract (Former Township of Waterloo, County of Waterloo), City of Kitchener, Regional Municipality of Waterloo. (PIF P1066-0263-2021). Report on file with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

Eley, B. E., & von Bitter, P. H. (1989). Cherts of Southern Ontario. Royal Ontario Museum.

Johnston, C. M. (1964). The Valley of the Six Nations: A Collection of Documents on the Indian Lands of the Grand River. University of Toronto Press.

Lytwyn, V. P. (2005). Historical research report: Aboriginal Settlement and Use of the North Pickering Development Planning Area and Adjacent Lands, 1690-1923.

Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, (1990).

MTCS, (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport). (2011). Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Cultural Programs Branch, Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O., (1990).

Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions. (2019). Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Fischer-Hallman Road Improvements, from Bleams Road to 140 m south of Plains Road, City of Kitchener, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario. Project #SWW1181149.3000. (PIF P348-0049-2019). Report on File with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto.



8.0 Images



Image 1: View south of crew setting up the grid.



Image 3: View northwest of crew excavating unit 510-200.



Image 2: View northwest of crew setting up the grid.



Image 4: View southeast of crew excavating unit 503-197.



Image 5: Typical site stratigraphy east wall profile of unit 510-200.



Image 6: Typical site stratigraphy: west wall profile of unit 522-190.

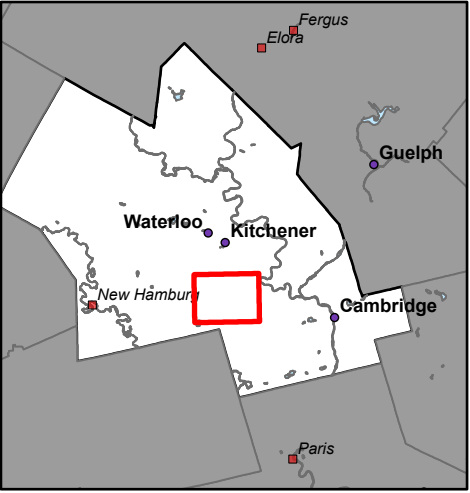
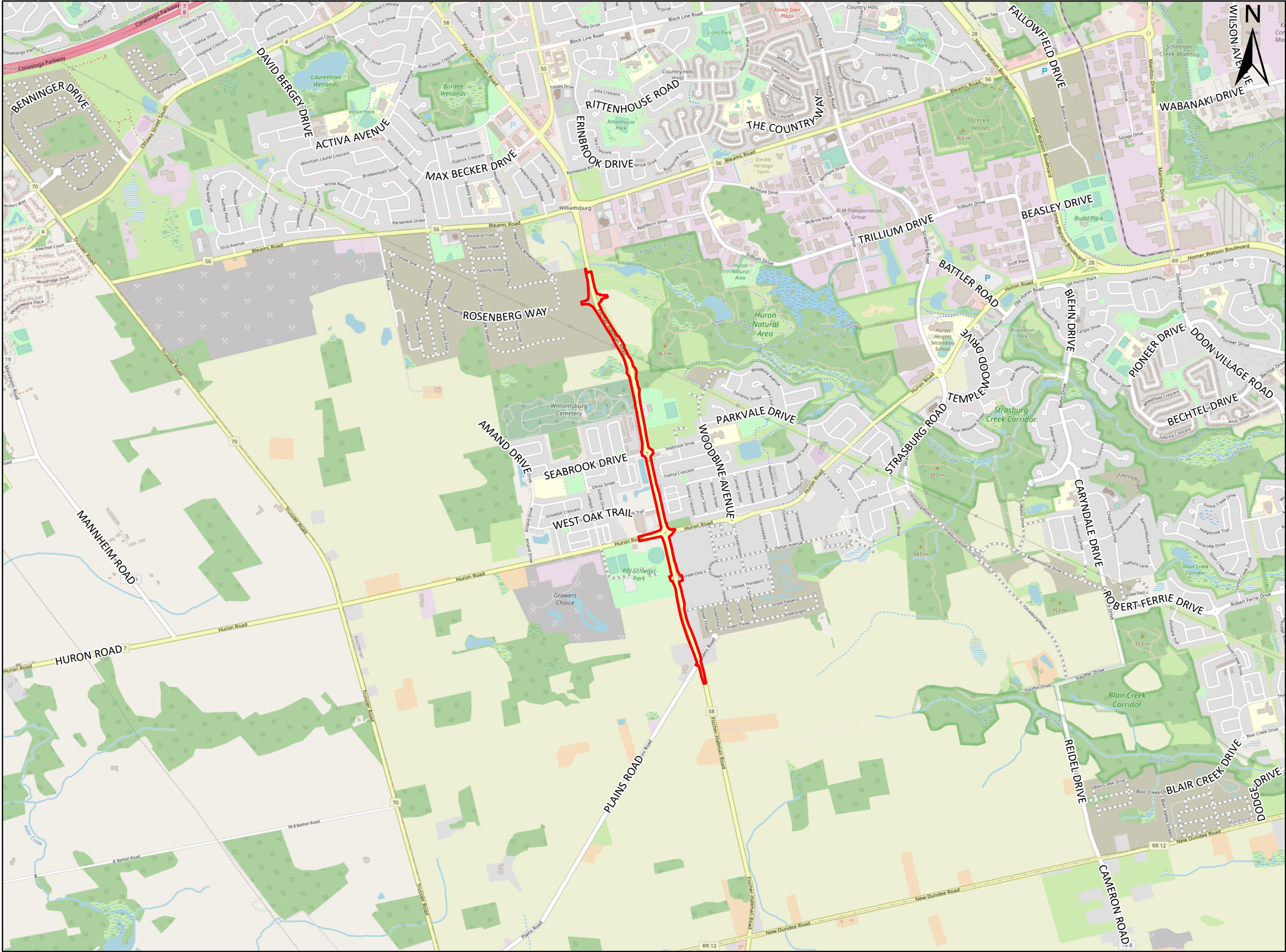


Image 7: Lithic artifact assemblage, top from left to right: L15, L16, L20 (3); bottom from left to right L22 (3), L24.

9.0 Figures

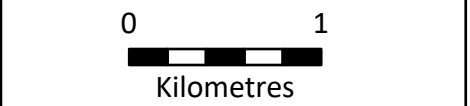
Please see the following page for detailed assessment mapping.





 STUDY AREA

Sources:© OpenStreetMap (and contributors, CC-BY-SA) Projection: NAD 1983 MTM 10 Scale: 1:25,000 Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI Project No: 22MT-011 Date: 6/17/2022 10:42 AM Drawn By: rlatour File: Figure1



Figure 1: Location of Subject Property

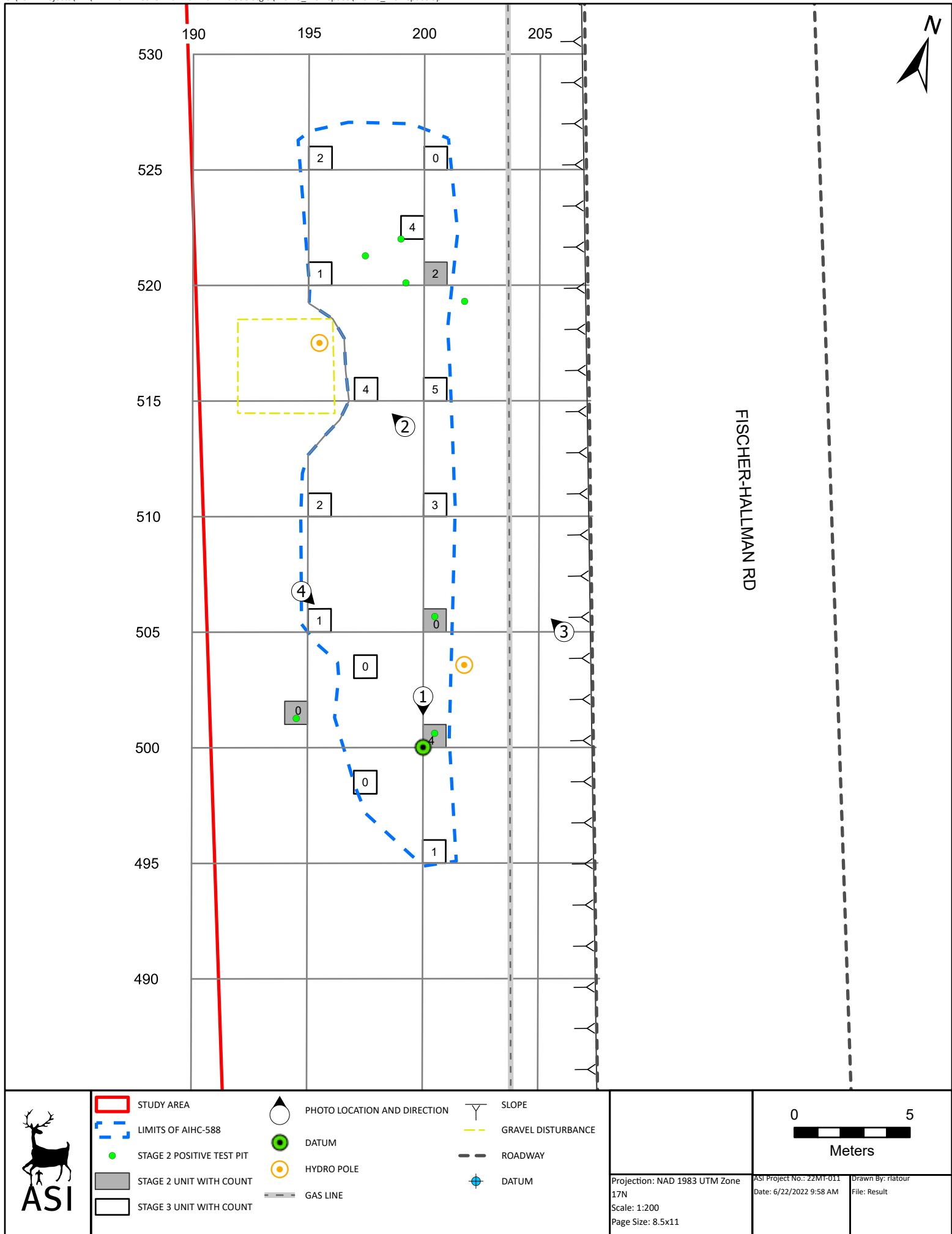


Figure 2: Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Results of AiHc-558

Appendices



Appendix A

A list of sites registered within a one-kilometre radius of the site as listed in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database uploaded from Past Portal May 30, 2022. Hereafter cultural heritage value or interest is abbreviated as CHVI.

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal / Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AiHc-2	Moyer	Late Woodland	Village	N/A
AiHc-20	Van Ordt-Duerrstein	Late Woodland	Village	Further CHVI
AiHc-112	N/A	Pre-Contact	Findspot	N/A
AiHc-113	N/A	Pre-Contact	Unknown	N/A
AiHc-114	N/A	Pre-Contact	Findspot	N/A
AiHc-115	N/A	Late Woodland	Unknown	N/A
AiHc-117	N/A	Pre-Contact	Unknown	N/A
AiHc-118	N/A	Post-Contact	Homestead	N/A
AiHc-119	N/A	Pre-Contact	Findspot	N/A
AiHc-120	N/A	Pre-Contact	Findspot	N/A
AiHc-256	Fischer-Hallman	Pre-Contact	N/A	N/A
AiHc-257	Cornfield	Pre-Contact	N/A	N/A
AiHc-358	Borsh	N/A	N/A	N/A
AiHc-359	N/A	Pre-Contact	Findspot	N/A
AiHc-360	N/A	Pre-Contact	N/A	N/A
AiHc-361	N/A	Late Archaic; Post-Contact	N/A	N/A
AiHc-362	Hewitt Farm Dump Site	Euro-Canadian	Dump	N/A



Borden number	Site Name	Temporal / Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AiHc-363	Becker Estates	Other	Campsite	N/A
AiHc-364	Becker Estates	Pre-Contact	Campsite; Scatter	N/A
AiHc-368	N/A	Pre-Contact	Scatter	N/A
AiHc-369	N/A	Pre-Contact	Findspot	N/A
AiHc-370	N/A	Pre-Contact	Scatter	N/A
AiHc-454	Ferguson Site	Post-Contact	Farmstead; Homestead	Further CHVI
AiHc-455	P2	Middle Archaic	N/A	N/A
AiHc-479	N/A	Pre-Contact	Camp; Campsite	No Further CHVI
AiHc-481	Location 1	Late Archaic	Camp; Campsite	No Further CHVI
AiHc-520	HSL-4	Late Woodland	Camp; Campsite	Further CHVI
AiHc-521	HSL-5	Early Archaic	Camp; Campsite	Further CHVI
AiHc-522	HSL-6	Pre-Contact	Camp; Campsite	No Further CHVI
AiHc-523	HSL-15	Late Woodland	Camp; Campsite	No Further CHVI
AiHc-532	Location 17	Pre-Contact	Camp; Campsite	No Further CHVI
AiHc-557	N/A	Pre-Contact	Scatter	N/A



Appendix B



Stage 3 Lithic Catalogue

AiHc-558

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
15	1	495N - 200E	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	lateral and distal dorsal retouch
16	1	505N - 195E	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
17	2	510N - 195E	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
18	1	510N - 200E	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
19	2	510N - 200E	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	1 thermally-altered
20	3	515N - 197E	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
21	1	515N - 197E	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
22	5	515N - 200E	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	1 has ventral lateral retouch
23	1	520N - 195E	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
24	1	522N - 199E	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
25	3	522N - 199E	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	1 thermally-altered
26	1	525N - 195E	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
27	1	525N - 195E	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered

Grand Total : 23 artifacts