

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
256 First Road West
City of Hamilton**

Part 1 Plan of Lot 26, Concession 7,
Geographic Township of Saltfleet,
Historical County of Wentworth,
City of Hamilton, Ontario

Submitted to:
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and

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Submitted by:



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ORIGINAL REPORT

June 8, 2017

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Inc. ('Detritus') was retained by Ryan Kotar ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on 256 First Road West, located on part 1 Plan of Lot 26, Concession 7, Geographic Township of Saltfleet, Historical County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1). The assessment property comprised a derelict field approximately 0.6 hectare (ha) in all ('Study Area'). The Study Area is a rectangle bound to the north by Mud Street West, to the west by First Road West, to the east by a drainage pond and to the south by a residential lot. The Study Area is delineated on the south and east by metal fencing, to the west by First Road West and to the north by Mud Street West.

The assessment was triggered by the PPS that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, *development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved*. To meet this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the pre-approval phase of the development application under archaeological consulting license PO17 issued to Mr. Garth Grimes by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

The subsequent Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted on May 26, 2017. The Stage 2 assessment consisted of a standard pedestrian survey at five metre (m) intervals and resulted in the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources. Therefore, **no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

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Acknowledgments

Generous contributions by the following individuals and agencies made this report possible.

- Mr. Ryan Kotar

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Inc. ('Detritus') was retained by Ryan Kotar ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on 256 First Road West, located on part 1 Plan of Lot 26, Concession 7, Geographic Township of Saltfleet, Historical County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1). The assessment property comprised a derelict field approximately 0.6 hectare (ha) in all ('Study Area'). The Study Area is a rectangle bound to the north by Mud Street West, to the west by First Road West, to the east by a drainage pond and to the south by a residential lot. The Study Area is delineated on the south and east by metal fencing, to the west by First Road West and to the north by Mud Street West.

The assessment was triggered by the PPS that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, *development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved*. To meet this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the pre-approval phase of the development application under archaeological consulting license P017 issued to Mr. Garth Grimes by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the Study Area and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

The objectives of the Stage 1 assessment were to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

- To provide information about the Study Area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions;
- To evaluate in detail the Study Area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Detritus archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the Study Area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area.

The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of archaeological resources within the Study Area and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment are as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the Study Area;
- To determine whether the Study Area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the region was occupied by the Neutral or Attawandaron tribe. The earliest recorded visit to the region was undertaken by Etienne Brûlé, who requested permission of Samuel de Champlain to live among the Algonquin people and to learn their language and customs. The purpose of this endeavour was to establish good relations with the Aboriginal communities in advance of future military and colonial enterprises. In 1615, Brûlé joined twelve Huron warriors during their visit to the Andaste people, allies of the Huron, to ask their assistance in an expedition being planned by Champlain. Brûlé arrived two days late, however, and the Hurons were already defeated by the Iroquois (Heidenreich 1990).

Throughout the middle of the 17th century, the Iroquois sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolise the fur trade as well as the trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes region. A series of bloody conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, contested between the Iroquois confederacy and the Algonkian speaking communities of the Great Lakes region. Many communities were destroyed including the Huron, Neutral, Susquehannock and Shawnee leaving the Iroquois as the dominant group in the region. By 1653 after repeated attacks, the Niagara peninsula and most of Southern Ontario had been vacated (Heidenreich 1990).

The late 17th and early 18th centuries represent a watershed moment in the evolution of the post-contact Aboriginal occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating into southern Ontario from New York State, followed by the arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). More specifically, this period marks the arrival of the Mississaugas into Southern Ontario and, in particular, the watersheds of the lower Great Lakes. The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as recounted by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1904, suggest that the Mississaugas defeated the Mohawk Nation, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario. Following this conflict, a peace treaty was negotiated between the two groups and, at the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas' settled permanently in Southern Ontario, including within the Niagara Peninsula (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). Around this same time, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into southwestern Ontario (Feest and Feest 1978:778-779).

The Study Area first entered the record as a result of Treaty No. 3, which...

...was made with the Mississa[ug]a Indians 7th December, 1792, though purchased as early as 1784. This purchase in 1784 was to procure for that part of the Six Nation Indians coming into Canada a permanent abode. The area included in this Treaty is, Lincoln County excepting Niagara Township; Saltfleet, Binbrook, Barton, Glanford and Ancaster Townships, in Wentworth County; Brantford, Onondaga, Tusc[a]r[o]ra, Oakland and Burford Townships in Brant County; East and West Oxford, North and South Norwich, and Dereham Townships in Oxford County; North Dorchester Township in Middlesex County; South Dorchester, Malahide and Bayham Township in Elgin County; all Norfolk and Haldimand Counties; Pelham, Wainfleet, Thorold, Cumberland and Humberstone Townships in Welland County.

Morris 1943:17-18

The size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture in Southern Ontario began to shift with the establishment of European settlers. Lands in the Lower Grand River area were surrendered by the Six Nations to the British Government in 1832, at which point most Six Nations people moved into Tuscarora Township in Brant County and a narrow portion of Oneida Township (Page & Co. 1879:8; Tanner 1987:127; Weaver 1978:526). Despite the inevitable encroachment of European settlers on previously established Aboriginal territories, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the

similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout Southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The Study Area occupies part 1 Plan of Lot 26, Concession 7, Geographic Township of Saltfleet, Historical County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton, Ontario. The history of the area began on July 24, 1788, when Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Quebec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario 2009). Further change came in December 1791 when the former Province of Quebec was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the *Constitutional Act*. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (Coyne 1895:33) and he initiated several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them.

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed as the Western, Home, Midland and Eastern Districts. The current Study Area is situated in the historic Home District, which comprised lands obtained in the 'Between the Lakes Purchases' of 1784 and 1792 (Archives of Ontario 2009).

As population levels in Upper Canada increased, smaller and more manageable administrative bodies were needed resulting in the establishment of many new counties and townships. As part of this realignment, the boundaries of the Home and Western Districts were shifted and the London and Niagara Districts were established.

The Township of Saltfleet was established in Lincoln County in 1791 and became part of Wentworth County in 1816. The name Saltfleet was taken from the village of Saltfleet in Lincolnshire England (Hamilton Public Library 2017). Settlement began to trickle into the region in 1786, with an influx of loyalist immigrants from New York State began immigrating to Upper Canada in the years following the Revolutionary War. The Township of Saltfleet was laid out in eight concessions between Lake Ontario and the Township of Binbrook to the south. After the American Revolutionary War, Crown Patents were granted to United Empire Loyalists who settled at first below the escarpment but soon spread south of the escarpment creating small hamlets such as Albion and Elfrida.

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth, Ont (Historical Atlas)*, demonstrates the extent to which Saltfleet Township had been settled by 1875 (Page & Co. 1876; Figure 2). Landowners are listed for every lot within the township. Many of the lots had been subdivided into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century. Structures and orchards are prevalent throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads or one of the tributaries of the Niagara River that span the township. Also visible is the community of Stoney Creek, located north of the Study Area. To the south of the Study Area is the community of Elfrida, to the west Mt. Albion and to the east Tapleystown.

According to the *Historical Atlas*, the portion of Lot 26, Concession 7 where the Study Area is situated is owned by Henry Felker. Two structures and one accompanying orchard are depicted south and southeast of the Study Area (Page & Co. 1875).

It must be recognized that historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers and were funded by subscriptions fees. Therefore, landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted on May 26, 2017 under PIF P017-0577-2017, issued to Garth Grimes of Detritus by the MTCS. The Study Area comprised approximately 0.6ha of derelict field. The majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the late 19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is located within the Iroquois Plains Physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190-191). This area is the ancient seabed of glacial Lake Iroquois, which extends around the western shore of Lake Ontario for some 300 kilometres (km). The region is characterized by a flat topography composed of shallow lacustrine deposits of primarily sand over a clay subsoil. The predominant subsurface strata are Queenston formation shale with glacio-lacustrine silt and clay. Drainage is moderate and provided by a number of small streams and creeks that often end in marshy areas south of the dunes at the Lake Ontario beachfront.

The closest source of potable water is Red Hill Creek, which is located just over 1km west of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of southern Ontario has been demonstrated to have been occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Saltfleet Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990)

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Saltfleet Township

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500 – 7000 BC	Paleo Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500 - 1000 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter gatherers
1000 - 400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery
400 BC – AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
AD 800 - 1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300 - 1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large palisaded villages
AD 1400 - 1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB (Government of Ontario n.d.) is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is within Borden Block AhGw.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 29 archaeological sites registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area. Nine of the sites are pre-contact Aboriginal and can be dated from the Paleo-Indian to the Late Woodland periods. The remaining ten pre-contact Aboriginal sites were unable to be dated. Five sites are dated to the post-contact period, two of which are Euro-Canadian homesteads. The remaining five sites were unable to be dated.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1km of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AhGw-27	Henry Felker	Pre-Contact			
AhGw-32	Leslie	Archaic, Early, Paleo-Indian, Late			
AhGw-68	Clinte Site	Post-Contact			
AhGw-84	Felker Stage 2-I	Other			
AhGw-85	Felker Stage 2-II	Pre-Contact			
AhGw-95	Mount Albion Stage II	Archaic, Late			
AhGw-96	Potruff	Post-Contact			
AhGw-102	Heritage Green	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Further CHVI
AhGw-103	Heritage Green	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	
AhGw-104	Heritage Green	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	
AhGw-105	Heritage Green	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	
AhGw-106	Olmstead	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI
AhGw-133	Shadyglen	Woodland, Late			
AhGw-172	Old Mud	Archaic, Late			
AhGw-173	Mistywood	Pre-Contact			
AhGw-174	Bridgewater	Pre-Contact			
AhGw-175		Archaic, Late			

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AhGw-176		Pre-Contact			
AhGw-177		Pre-Contact			
AhGw-215	-	Woodland, Late			
AhGw-252		Paleo-Indian			
AhGw-253		Paleo-Indian, Early			
AhGw-254		Other			
AhGw-255		Paleo-Indian			
AhGw-256	Yeager				
AhGw-257		Other			
AhGw-265	Upper Centennial P3	Pre-Contact			
AhGw-267		Post-Contact			
AhGw-268					

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted within 50 metres (m) of the Study Area.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the region under study. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

Distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

The closest source of potable water is Red Hill Creek, which is located just over 1km west of the Study Area. The primary soils within the Study Area have been documented as being suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal practices (Huffman and Dumanski 1986). Add to that the fact that 19 pre-contact Aboriginal sites are registered within 1km to the Study area and the pre-and post-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential is judged to be moderate to high.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events.

The *Historical Atlas* (Page & Co 1875), demonstrates that Saltfleet Township was densely occupied by Euro-Canadian farmers by the late 19th century. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today. Considering also the proximity of the Study Area to the historic communities of Stoney Creek, Elfrida, Mt. Albion and Tapleypoint as well as the two Euro-Canadian homesteads registered within 1km of the Study Area and the Euro-Canadian archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

When the above listed criteria are applied to the Study Area, the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 1 portion of the archaeological assessment compiled the available information concerning any known and/or potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area. The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting license PO17 issued to Garth Grimes by the MTCS (PO17-0577-2017).

The Study Area comprises approximately 0.6ha of derelict field that was able to be ploughed. The Stage 1-2 assessment was conducted on May 26, 2017; the weather was overcast and cool. During the Stage 2 field work, assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Photos 1 to 4 demonstrate the current land conditions throughout the Study Area, as per the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1; Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

The entire Study Area was subject to pedestrian survey at 5m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) (Photos 1 to 4). No archaeological material was identified during the pedestrian survey and so no further archaeological methods were employed.

3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Inventory of Document Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
1 Page of Field Notes	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Maps provided by the Client	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Field Map	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file
16 Digital Photographs	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file

No archaeological resources were identified within the Study Area therefore no material culture was collected. As a result, no storage arrangements were required.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on 256 First Road West, located on part 1 Plan of Lot 26, Concession 7, Geographic Township of Saltfleet, Historical County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1). The Study Area comprised a derelict field approximately 0.6ha in all. The Study Area is a rectangle bound to the north by Mud Street West, to the west by First Road West, to the east by a drainage pond and to the south by a residential lot. The Study Area is delineated on the south and east by metal fencing, to the west by First Road West and to the north by Mud Street West.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended for the Study Area. The Stage 2 assessment, involving a pedestrian survey at 5m intervals, was conducted on May 26, 2017 and resulted in the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources.

5.0 Recommendations

No archaeological resources were documented during the Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area. Therefore, **no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c o.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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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 *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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8.0 Maps

All maps will follow on the succeeding pages.

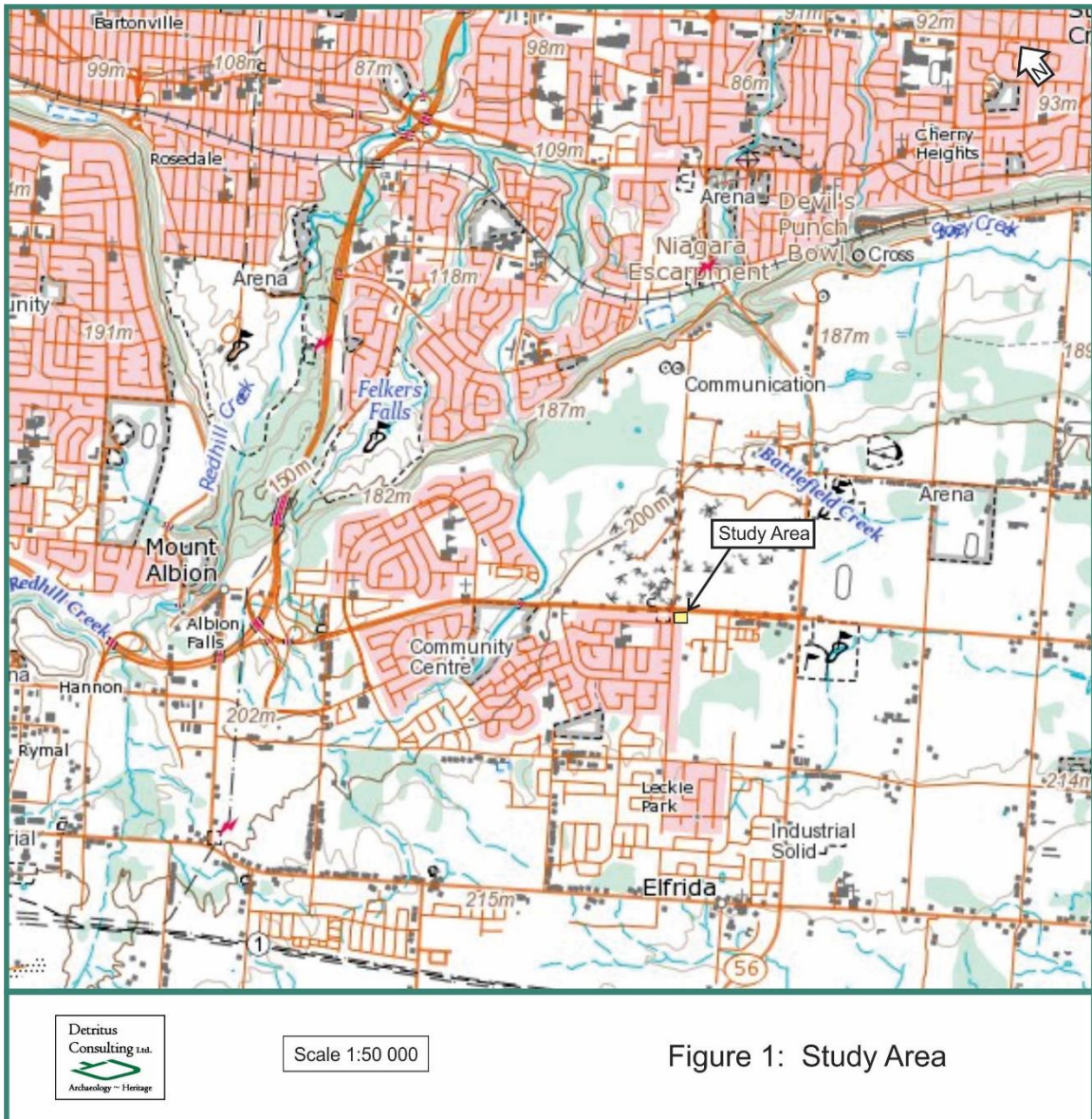
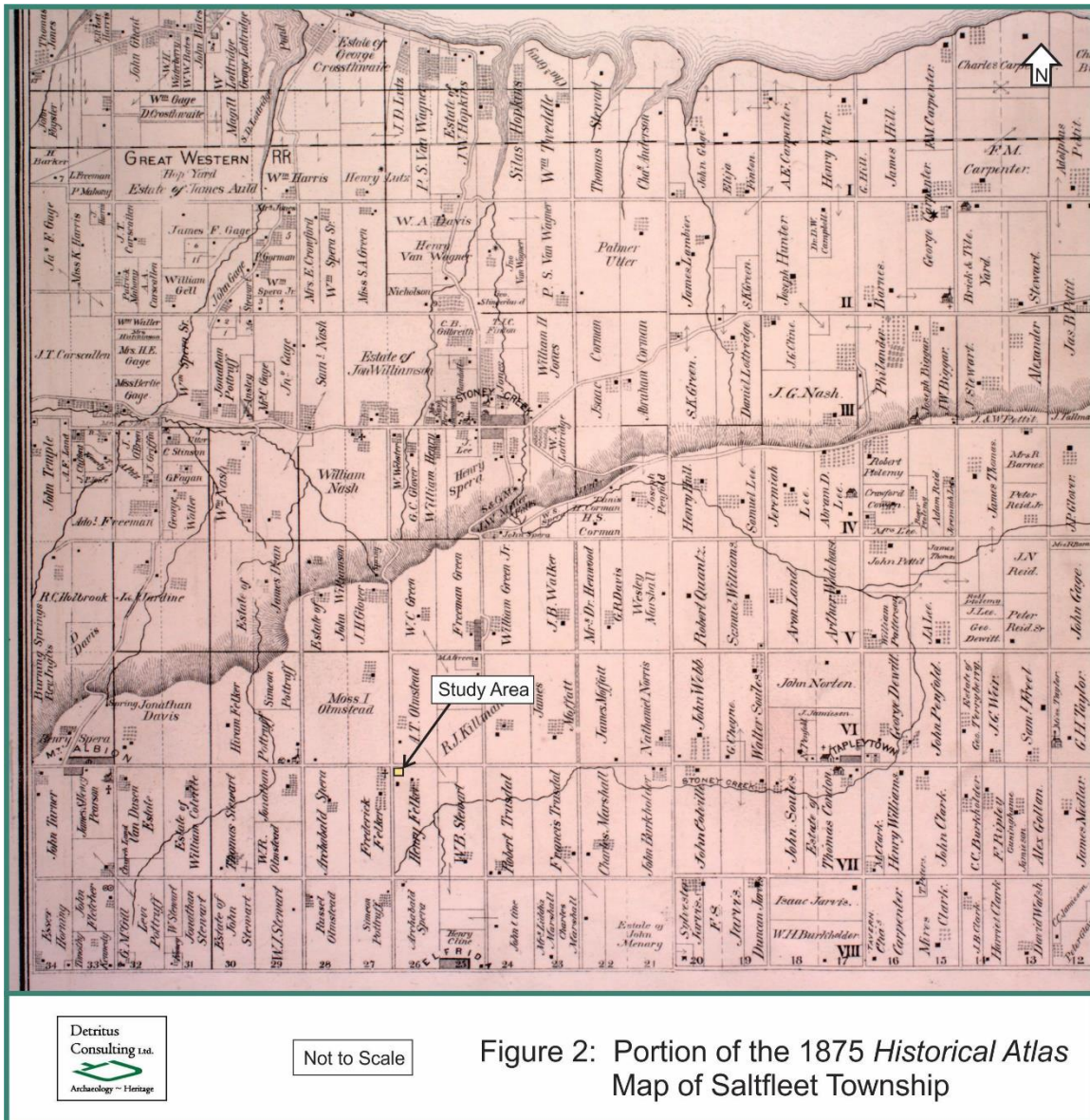


Figure 1: Study Area





Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, 256 First Road West, City of Hamilton

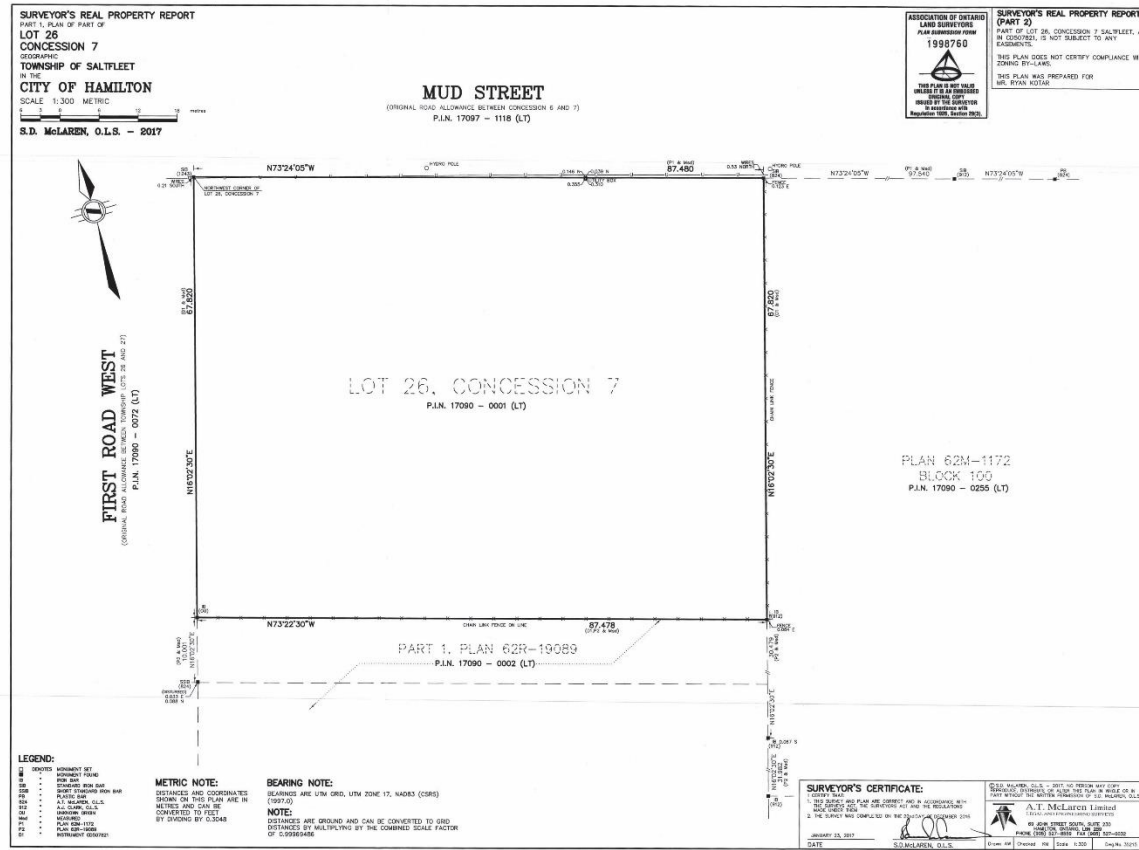


Figure 4: Development Map

9.0 Images

9.1 Photos

Photo 1: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals, facing south



Photo 2: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals, facing east



Photo 3: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals, facing west



Photo 4: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals, facing north

