

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
311 Stone Church Road East  
and Annex Property**

Part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 7,  
Geographic Township of Barton,  
Historical County of Wentworth,  
now the City of Hamilton, Ontario

**Submitted to:**

Nexus Development Corp.  
c/o Vienna Medeiros  
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Hamilton ON, L8W 3K8

and

Ontario's Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture  
Industries

**Submitted by:**



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**ORIGINAL REPORT**

November 3, 2020

## Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Vienna Medeiros of Nexus Development Corp. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 7 within the Geographic Township of Barton and historical County of Wentworth, now the City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of a proposed residential development in the City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 5).

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('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* (Government of Ontario 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 under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mr. Mike Pitul by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ('MHSTCI') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The Study Area measures 0.35 hectares ('ha') and includes the residential property at 311 Stone Church Road East and a vacant property, south of Crerar Drive (Figure 3), which will be referred to as the Annex property going forward. The property at 311 Stone Church Road East was bound by Stone Church Road East to the south, a residential property to the west, and an agricultural field to the northwest, north and east. The Annex property is bound by residential properties to the northeast and southeast as well as an agricultural field to the west.

At the time of assessment, the majority of the Study Area comprised manicured and overgrown grass, a woodlot, and an agricultural field. Additionally, a house, two concrete patios, and a gravel laneway and parking area were also observed fronting Stone Church Road East.

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 field assessment was recommended.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on September 18, 2020. This investigation consisted of a typical pedestrian survey of the agricultural land, and a typical test pit assessment of the woodlot and various grassy areas throughout the Study Area (Figure 3). The existing house, concrete patios, as well as the gravel laneway and parking area were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). These previously disturbed areas, as confirmed during a Stage 2 property inspection, were mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

This investigation resulted in the identification of no archaeological material; therefore, **no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

*The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for more detailed information and findings, as well as a complete set of recommendations, the reader should examine the complete report.*

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## Acknowledgments

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

- Ms. Vienna Medeiros of Nexus Development Corp.

## 1.0 Project Context

### 1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Vienna Medeiros of Nexus Development Corp. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lot 12, Concession 7 within the Geographic Township of Barton and historical County of Wentworth, now the City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of a proposed residential development in the City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 5).

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('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* (Government of Ontario 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 under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mr. Mike Pitul by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ('MHSTCI') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The purpose of a Stage 1 Background Study is 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 *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the following Stage 1 assessment 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 Study Area.

The purpose of the Stage 2 Property Assessment is to provide an overview of any archaeological resources within the Study Area; to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest ('CHVI'); and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the following Stage 2 Property Assessment were 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.

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

## 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 Étienne 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 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Iroquois sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolize 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 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries represent a turning point 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 Mississaugas 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, Tuscarora, 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 is located on Lots 11 and 12, Concession 7 within the Geographic Township of Barton and historical County of Wentworth, now the City of Hamilton, Ontario.

On July 24, 1788, Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Québec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario 2012-2015). Further change came in December 1791 when the Province of Québec was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the Constitutional Act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada; he introduced several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them (Coyne 1895:33).

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. 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 (Archives of Ontario 2012-2015).

In 1816, boundaries of the Home and Niagara Districts were shifted once again resulting in the formation of the Gore District and its two counties; Wentworth County and Halton County. Wentworth County was named after Sir. John Wentworth, the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia from 1792 to 1808. It originally consisted of seven townships formerly belonging to Haldimand, Lincoln and York Counties; Glanford County was originally part of Lincoln Township. In 1849, Gore District was replaced by the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton. This administrative configuration lasted until 1854. In 1973, Wentworth County was replaced by the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth. In 2001, the Regional Municipality and its six constituent municipalities were amalgamated as the ‘megacity’ of Hamilton (Archives of Ontario 2012-2015).

Barton Township was named after the English Town of Barton upon Humber in 1816. Settlement began to trickle into the region in 1790, with an influx of loyalist immigrants mainly from New York State immigrating to Upper Canada in the years following the Revolutionary War. The Township of Barton included Hamilton and 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 initially settled at first below the escarpment before spreading south of the escarpment after the War of 1812.

One of the earliest settlement concentrations in the township formed in the southeast corner of Barton Township at Ryckman’s Corners, to the southwest of the Study Area. In 1795, Samuel Ryckman was given land as payment for his surveying of the area that would become Barton Township. A few years later, his brother Cornelius was issued additional lands in the area. Between the two, the Ryckman brothers owned over a thousand acres (Irwin 1883).

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wentworth* (‘*Historical Atlas*’; Page & Smith 1875), map of Barton Township demonstrates the extent to which the township had been settled by 1876 (Figure 2). Landowners are listed for every lot within the township, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Structures and orchards are prevalent throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads.



According to the *Historical Atlas*, in 1875 Lot 11, Concession 7 was divided into five parcels. The southern half was divided into two parcels, Jonathan Finton is listed as the owner of the southernmost parcel; a house and orchard are depicted in the southwest corner of the property. Jer Finton is illustrated as the owner of the northernmost parcel; a house is illustrated in the northeastern corner of the property adjacent to Upper Wentworth Street. The northern half of the lot is divided into three parcels owned by A. McGill, C. Arthur, and John and Charles Murray. A house is illustrated on the Murray parcel; a house and an orchard are illustrated adjacent to Upper Wentworth Street. Lot 12, Concession 7 was divided into two halves. William Misener is listed as the owner of the southern half; a house and orchard are depicted in the southwest corner of the property, to the southeast of the Study Area. The northern half of the lot was owned by S. Finton. A house and orchard are depicted in the northeastern corner of the property. The Study Area is located within the Misener property on Lot 11, Concession 7 and Finton property on Lot 11, Concession 7 (Figure 2). Additionally, the early community of Ryckman Corners is illustrated to the southwest of the Study Area, the City of Hamilton to the north, and the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway to the east.

It should be recognized, however, that historical county atlases were funded by subscriptions fees and were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers. 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

As was noted above, the Study Area measures 0.35 hectares ('ha') and includes the residential property at 311 Stone Church Road East and a vacant property, south of Crerar Drive (Figure 3), which will be referred to as the Annex property going forward. The property at 311 Stone Church Road East was bound by Stone Church Road East to the south, a residential property to the west, and an agricultural field to the northwest, north and east. The Annex property is bound by residential properties to the northeast and southeast as well as an agricultural field to the west.

At the time of assessment, the majority of the Study Area comprised manicured and overgrown grass, a woodlot, and an agricultural field. Additionally, a house, two concrete patios, and a gravel laneway and parking area were also observed fronting Stone Church Road East.

Prior to the urbanisation of the City of Hamilton, the majority of the region surrounding the Study Area had been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over one hundred years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The Study Area is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain. According to Chapman and Putnam,

*...although it was all submerged in Lake Warren, the till is not all buried by stratified clay; it comes to the surface generally in low morainic ridges in the north. In fact, there is in that area a confused intermixture of stratified clay and till. The northern part has more relief than the southern part where the typically level lake plains occur.*

Chapman and Putnam 1984:156

Haldimand Clay is slowly permeable, imperfectly drained with medium to high water-holding capacities. Surface runoff is usually rapid, but water retention of the clayey soils can cause it to be droughty during dry periods (Kingston and Presant 1989). The predominant soil type throughout the Study Area has been identified as Haldimand silty clay loam, a clay till soil belonging to the Grey-Brown podzolic group with imperfect drainage qualities (Presant and Wicklund 1965). This type of soil is suitable for corn and soy beans in rotation with cereal grains as well as alfalfa and clover (Huffman and Dumanski 1986).



The closest source of potable water is Twenty Mile Creek, which runs approximately 2.3 kilometres (km) to the southwest 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 Barton Township (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

**Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Barton 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 known archaeological resources in the vicinity of the Study Area, Detritus consulted the ASDB. The ASDB, which is maintained by the MHSTCI (Government of Ontario n.d.), contains information concerning archaeological sites that have been 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 13 kilometres (km) 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 lies within block AhGx.

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 MHSTCI 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.

According to the ASDB, 53 archaeological sites have been registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area (Table 2). The majority of these were pre-contact Aboriginal sites spanning the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods. Another five were identified as exclusively Euro-Canadian sites, while the remaining five were multi-component sites that produced both pre-contact Aboriginal and post-contact Euro-Canadian material culture.

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

<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Affinity</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
AhGx-32	-	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	burial, village
AhGx-35	Almas	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	scatter
AhGx-36	Comley 1	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	camp/campsite
AhGx-37	Comley 2	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	camp/campsite
AhGx-38	Comley 3	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal, Iroquoian	camp/campsite
AhGx-39	Comley 4	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	camp/campsite
AhGx-40	Comley 5	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	camp/campsite
AhGx-41	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead, midden
AhGx-42	Goodale 1	Post-Contact, Woodland, Early	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	camp/campsite, house
AhGx-43	Goodale 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house
AhGx-46	Comley 6	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AhGx-47	Comley 7	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	camp/campsite
AhGx-101	-	Late Archaic	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-102	-	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AhGx-103	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AhGx-104	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-105	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp/campsite
AhGx-106	-	Archaic	Aboriginal	scatter
AhGx-107	-	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-108	-	Archaic, Early, Post-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	camp/campsite, homestead
AhGx-225	Daniel Young site	Archaic, Late, Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian, Iroquoian	camp / campsite, homestead
AhGx-228	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-232	Oakdale 1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-233	Oakdale 2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-234	Oakdale 3	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp/campsite
AhGx-235	Oakdale 4	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AhGx-236	Oakdale 5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-237	Oakdale 6	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AhGx-238	Oakdale 7	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-239	Oakdale 8	Woodland, Late	Iroquoian	findspot
AhGx-240	Oakdale 9	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-241	Oakdale 10	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AhGx-242	Oakdale 11	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-243	Oakdale 12	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-274	Serena	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	camp/campsite
AhGx-325	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AhGx-326	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-327	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-328	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-329	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-330	-	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-401	Jacqueline	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp/campsite
AhGx-402	Hydro	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp/campsite
AhGx-555	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AhGx-556	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden
AhGx-614	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AhGx-615	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AhGx-616	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AhGx-720	-	Archaic, Middle, Post-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	camp / campsite, homestead
AhGx-724	-	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	camp/campsite
AhGx-784	Young Site	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown, dump
AhGx-785	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp/campsite
AhGx-797	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead

A Stage 1-2 assessment was conducted as part of the current proposed development (Detritus 2015; P017-195-2011; Figure 5) and is located adjacent to the northwest, north and east of the Study Area. This assessment was conducted by Detritus in 2015 and comprised a typical test pit and pedestrian survey of the Study Area. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the recovery of three isolated late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian artifacts. The findspots were considered to have limited CHVI, therefore, no further work was recommended.

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no additional assessments have been conducted on adjacent properties, nor have sites been registered within 50m 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 MHSTCI to determine areas of archaeological potential within Study Area. According to Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), 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, when 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. 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. As per Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), water sources may be categorized 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.

As was discussed above, the closest source of potable water is Twenty Mile Creek, which runs approximately 2.3km to the southwest of the Study Area.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain Physiographic Region. As was discussed earlier, the soils within this region drain well making them suitable for pre-contact and post contact Aboriginal agricultural. Considering also the length of occupation of Barton Township prior to the arrival of Euro-Canadian settlers, as evidenced by 43 pre-contact Aboriginal sites and 5 multi-component sites registered within 1km of the Study area, the pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Study Area 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 & Smith 1875) map of Barton Township shows the Study Area in close proximity to historical roads, and the early community of Ryckman Corners and the City of Hamilton. Considering also the presence of five Euro-Canadian and five multi-component sites within 1km of the Study Area, and the potential for post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is judged to be moderate to high.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential, as per Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Current aerial imagery of the Study Area identified a number of potential disturbance areas within the Study Area, including a house, a concrete patio, a concrete and gravel laneway and parking area. It is recommended that these areas be subject to a Stage 2 property inspection, conducted according Section 2.1.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), Section 1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), to confirm and document the level of disturbance.

Given an absence of additional disturbance areas, the remaining grassy areas and agricultural land throughout the Study Area were determined to demonstrate the potential for the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, and are recommended for a Stage 2 field assessment.

## 2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment of the Study Area was conducted on September 18, 2020 under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mr. Mike Pitul by the MHSTCI (P462-0040-2020). The limits of the Study Area were surveyed and marked with stakes by the Proponent prior to the assessment.

The weather at the time of the field survey was sunny with a high of 12° Celsius. 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 12 demonstrate the land conditions throughout the Study Area, including areas that met the requirements for a Stage 2 field assessment, as per Section 7.8.6, Standards 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as all photograph locations and directions; Figure 4 provides an illustration of these survey methods in relation to the proposed development of the Study Area.

Approximately 55% of the Study Area consisted of grassy areas that were deemed inaccessible for ploughing. These areas were subject to a typical Stage 2 test pit survey, conducted at 5m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2, Standards 1 and 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 9-12). The test pit survey was conducted to within 1m of the built structures (intact or ruins) according to Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Each test pit was at least 30 centimetres ('cm') in diameter and excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil as per Section 2.1.2, Standards 5 and 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The soils were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.

All test pits contained a single stratigraphic layer. All soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit as per Section 2.1.2, Standards 7 and 9 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). No artifacts were encountered during the test pit survey; therefore, no further survey methods were employed.

Approximately 25% of the Study Area comprised an open field that were accessible to ploughing (Figure 3). The field was ploughed and weathered prior to assessment, as per Section 2.1.1, Standards 2 and 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, and provided a minimum of 80% surface visibility as per Section 2.1.1, Standards 4 and 5 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The ploughed land was subject to a typical pedestrian survey at 5m intervals, conducted in accordance with Section 2.1.1, Standard 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 3-4). No artifacts were encountered during the pedestrian survey; therefore, no further survey methods were employed.

The remaining 20% of the Study Area comprised the possible disturbance areas identified on the current aerial imagery of the Study Area (see Section 1.3.4 above). The house, concrete patios, and gravel laneway and parking area (Photos 6, 8, 9, 11, 12) were subject to a Stage 2 property inspection, conducted according to Section 2.1.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). These areas were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All of the visibly disturbed areas documented within the Study Area were mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

### 3.0 Record of Finds

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

**Table 3: Inventory of Document Record**

<b>Document Type</b>	<b>Current Location of Document Type</b>	<b>Additional Comments</b>
1 Page of Field Notes	Detritus office	stored digitally in project file
1 Map provided by the Proponent	Detritus office	stored digitally in project file
1 Field Map	Detritus office	stored digitally in project file
16 Digital Photographs	Detritus office	stored digitally in project file

No material culture collected during the Stage 3 monitoring; therefore, no storage arrangements were required.

## 4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment in advance of a proposed residential development in the City of Hamilton, Ontario.

The Study Area measures 0.35ha and includes the residential property at 311 Stone Church Road East and a vacant property, south of Crerar Drive, which will be referred to as the Annex property going forward. The property at 311 Stone Church Road East was bound by Stone Church Road East to the south, a residential property to the west, and an agricultural field to the northwest, north and east. The Annex property is bound by residential properties to the northeast and southeast as well as an agricultural field to the west.

At the time of assessment, the majority of the Study Area comprised manicured and overgrown grass, a woodlot, and an agricultural field. Additionally, a house, two concrete patios, and a gravel laneway and parking area were also observed fronting Stone Church Road East.

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 field assessment was recommended.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on September 18, 2020. This investigation consisted of a typical pedestrian survey of the agricultural land, and a typical test pit assessment of the woodlot and various grassy areas throughout the Study Area. The existing house, concrete patios, as well as the gravel laneway and parking area were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. These previously disturbed areas, as confirmed during a Stage 2 property inspection, were mapped and photo documented.

This investigation resulted in the identification of no archaeological material.



## 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*.

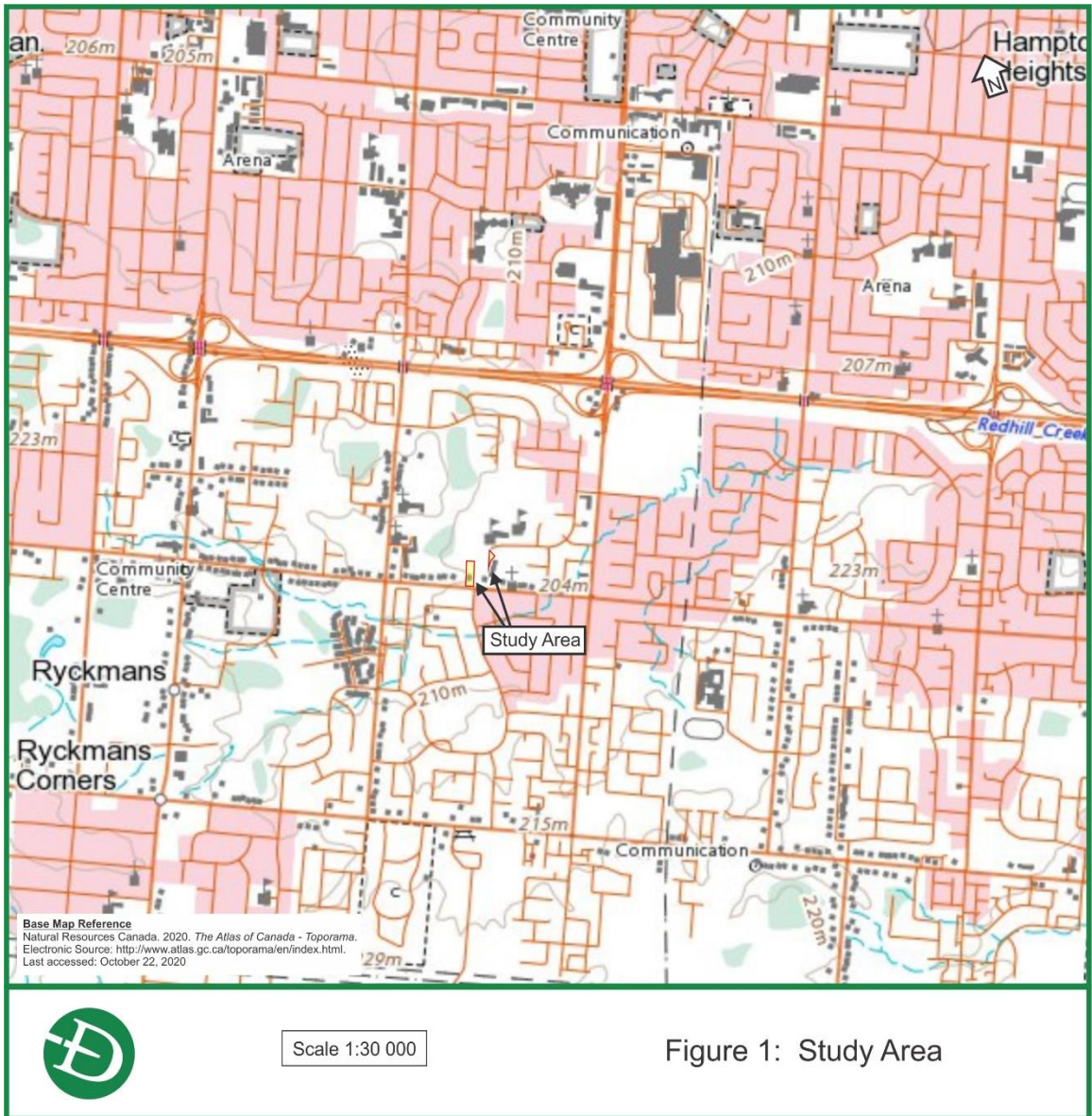
The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

## 7.0 Bibliography and Sources

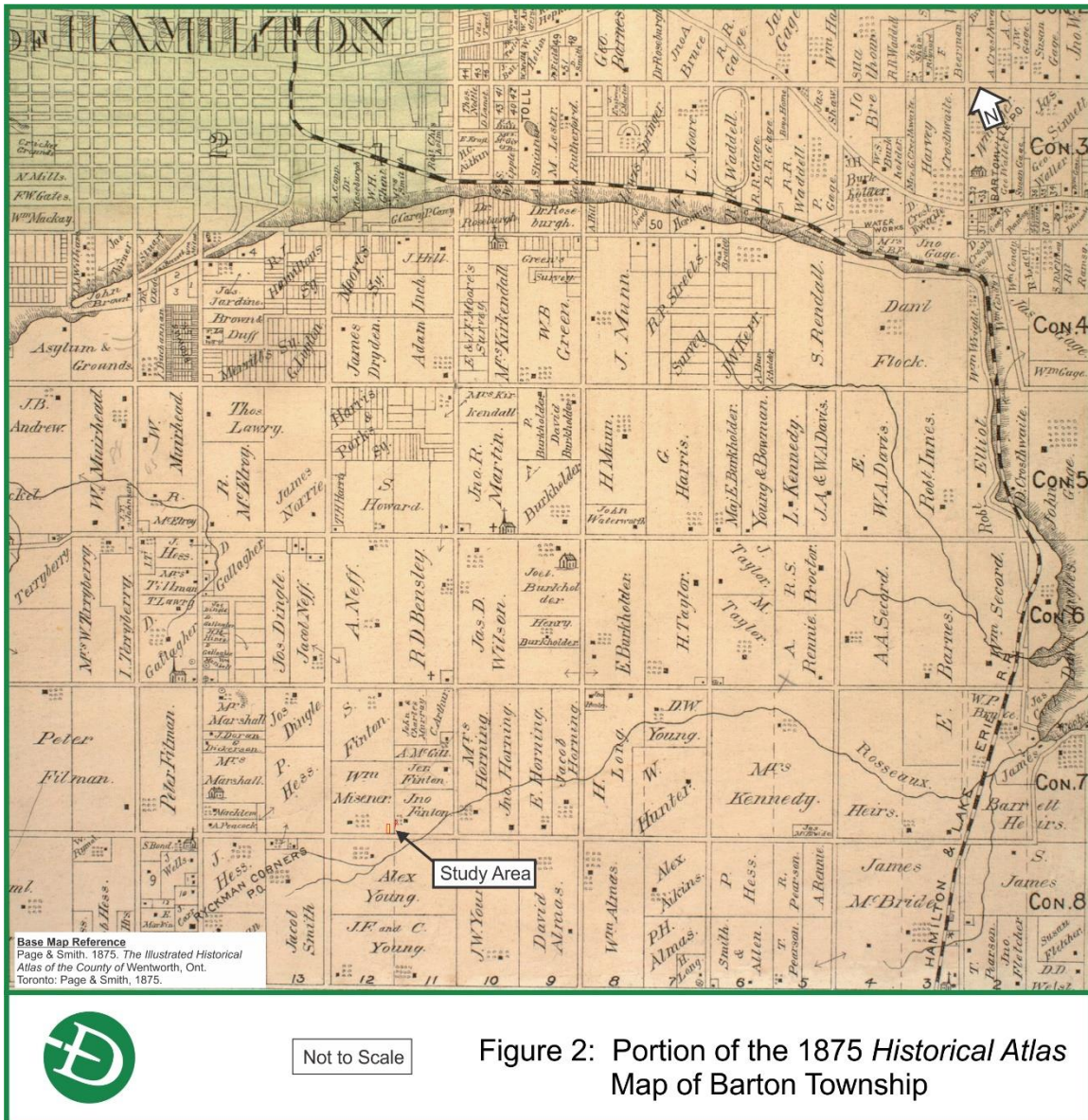
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## 8.0 Maps

















## 9.0 Images

**Photo 1: Manicured Grass Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, looking south**



**Photo 2: Manicured Grass Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, looking north**



**Photo 3: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals, looking west**



**Photo 4: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals, looking east**



**Photo 5: Overgrown Grass and Woodlot Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, looking southwest**



**Photo 6: Manicured Grass Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals; House Disturbed Not Assessed, looking southwest**





**Photo 7: Woodlot Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, looking west**



**Photo 8: Manicured Grass Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals; House, Concrete Patio Disturbed Not Assessed, looking northwest**



**Photo 9: Manicured Grass Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals; House Disturbed Not Assessed, looking northeast**



**Photo 10: Manicured Grass Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, looking northeast**



**Photo 11: Manicured Grass Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals; Gravel Laneway and Parking Area Disturbed Not Assessed, looking northwest**



**Photo 12: Gravel Surface of Laneway and Parking Area Disturbed Not Assessed**

