

**STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 644 MAIN STREET WEST ON  
LOT 20 CONCESSION 3 IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BARTON,  
FORMER WENTWORTH COUNTY, IN THE CITY OF HAMILTON**

**Revised Report**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report discusses the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the 644 Main Street West property in the City of Hamilton. Triggered by the *Planning Act*, this assessment was undertaken to assist in the submission of an Official Plan amendment and Zoning By-law Amendment in advance the construction of a new 18 storey apartment building, associated underground parking, and at-grade parking spaces on the easterly part of the property. The study area is located on the north side of Main Street West on Lot 20 Concession 3 in the Geographic Township of Barton, Wentworth County. New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (NDA) was contracted by Urban Solutions Planning & Land Development Consultants Inc. on behalf of the property owner to conduct this Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment. The study area measures 1.46 ha and is bounded by Carling Street to the north, the property line (MTO Highway 403 setback) to the east, Main Street West to the south, and Macklin Street South to the west. Permission to access the property was granted to New Directions Archaeology Ltd. by the property owner.

Given that the study area was located within the manicured lawn of a residential property, ploughing was not feasible. As a result, a test pit assessment was conducted according to Section 2.2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011:31). Approximately 64% study area was visually assessed and was determined to be disturbed based on the presence of the round footprint of the existing apartment building, a fenced tennis court, a swimming pool, and the parking lot on the property. The remainder of the study area (36%) was comprised of manicured lawn. Upon commencement of the test pit survey, it became clear that the study area had been subject to significant disturbance. Test pits demonstrated disturbed soil profiles consisting of heavy clay fill with gravel and asphalt inclusions. Consequently, the entire manicured lawn was strategically test pitted to confirm the extent of the disturbance. The entire study area (100%) was determined to be disturbed. No archaeological resources were encountered during the assessment.

On the basis of the above information, the following recommendation is made:

1. The 644 Main Street West study area requires no further archaeological assessment.

However, should previously unknown or unassessed deeply buried archaeological resources be uncovered during development, 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 archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1.1 Development Context

This report discusses the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the 644 Main Street West property in the City of Hamilton (Map 1). Triggered by the *Planning Act*, this assessment was undertaken to assist in the submission of an Official Plan amendment and Zoning By-law Amendment in advance the construction of a new 18 storey apartment building, associated underground parking, and at-grade parking spaces on the easterly part of the property (APPENDIX I). The study area is located on the north side of Main Street West on Lot 20 Concession 3 in the Geographic Township of Barton, Wentworth County. NDA was contracted by Urban Solutions Planning & Land Development Consultants Inc. on behalf of the property owner to conduct this Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment. The study area measures 1.46 ha and is bounded by Carling Street to the north, the property line (MTO Highway 403 setback) to the east, Main Street West to the south, and Macklin Street South to the west. Permission to access the property was granted to NDA by the property owner.

Assessment activities were conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990, c.o. 18) in compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) under an archaeological consulting license (#P018) issued to Phillip Woodley of New Directions Archaeology Ltd. The field notes, photos and related documents will be curated at the office of New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (APPENDIX II).

### 1.2 Historical Context

After a century of archaeological work in southern Ontario, scholarly understanding of the historic usage of lands in the City of Hamilton has become very well-developed. With occupation beginning in the Palaeo-Indian period approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian histories. Section 1.2.1 provides an overview of the region's settlement history, and Section 1.2.2 summarizes the past and present land use of the study area.

#### 1.2.1 Settlement History

##### 1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact

The Pre-Contact history of the region is both lengthy and rich, and a variety of Aboriginal groups inhabited the landscape. Archaeologists generally divide this complex history into three main periods: Palaeo-Indian, Archaic and Woodland. Each of these periods comprises a range of discrete sub-periods characterized by specific material culture, settlement patterns and lifeways. The principal archaeological horizons/cultures of the region are summarized in Table 1.

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

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
<i>Early Palaeo-Indian</i>	9000–8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Small bands; Mobile hunters and gatherers; Utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; Fluted projectiles

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

### 1.2.1.2 Post-Contact

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

**Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History**  
(Smith 1846; Page & Smith 1875; Coyne 1895; Adams 1908; Lajeunesse 1960; Cumming 1972; Smith 1987; DVSA 1971; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; NRC 2010; AO 2011)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Contact	Early 17 <sup>th</sup> century	Brûlé explores the area in 1610; Champlain visits in 1613 and 1615/1616; Iroquoian-speakers (Huron, Petun and Neutral) and Algonkian-speakers (Anishinabeg) encountered; European goods begin to replace traditional tools
Five Nations Invasion	Mid-17 <sup>th</sup> century	Haudenosaunee (Five Nations) invade ca. 1650; Neutral, Huron and Petun Nations are defeated/removed; vast Iroquoian hunting territory established in the second half of the 17 <sup>th</sup> century; Explorers continue to document the area
Anishnabeg Influx	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> and early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Ojibway, Odawa and Potawatomi expand into Haudenosaunee lands in the late 17 <sup>th</sup> century; Nanfan Treaty between Haudenosaunee and British in 1701; Anishnabeg occupy the area and trade directly with the French and English
Fur Trade Development	Early and mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years’ War in 1754; French surrender in 1760



Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
British Control	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century	<i>Royal Proclamation</i> of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties arranged by the Crown; First acquisition is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in August 1764
Loyalist Influx	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; ‘Between the Lakes Purchase’ in 1784 orchestrated by Haldimand to obtain lands for Six Nations; <i>Constitutional Act</i> of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> and early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	The area that would eventually become Wentworth County was initially part of Lincoln County’s First Riding in the Niagara District. In 1816, Wentworth County was created within the Gore District and included the Townships of Ancaster, Barton, Glanford, Binbrook, and Saltfleet. Following the abolition of the district system, in 1849 the boundaries of Wentworth County were reconfigured, and became comprised of the Townships of Beverley, Ancaster, West Flamborough, East Flamborough, Barton, Saltfleet, Glanford, and Binbrook.
Township Formation	19 <sup>th</sup> century	The historic Township of Barton was originally surveyed in 1788 by Augustus Jones. The township was bordered by the Township of Saltfleet to the east, the Township of Glanford to the south, the Townships of Ancaster and West Flamborough to the west, and Cootes Paradise Marsh and Burlington Bay to the north. Given the Township of Barton surrounded the Village (and later Town/City of Hamilton), the two shared a similar history. The 1815 assessment for Barton documented 102 ratepayers in the township as well as 72 log homes and 25 frame houses. By 1823, there were five merchant shops in the township (four which were in Hamilton), and there were three saw mills and one grist mill in operation. The population of Barton reached 1,484 in 1841, not including the population of the Town of Hamilton. The most prominent historic community in the township was the Village/Town/City of Hamilton, which quickly became the largest population centre in the region. Aside from this major centre, the township also contained smaller communities that developed around local post offices, including Rickman Corners in the south and Bartonville in the northeast. The township was traversed by the Great Western Railway (1845–), the Hamilton & Lake Erie Railway (1869–) and the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway (1884–).
Town Formation	19 <sup>th</sup> century	The first settler in the area that would become Hamilton was Robert Land, a Loyalist who arrived from America in 1778 and subsequently cleared 122 ha of land from Burlington Bay to the ‘foot of the mountain’ near the east end of the city. In general, however, immigration was very slow at this time, especially north of the escarpment. By the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century, the Town of Hamilton had a population of 6,475, and it was already the largest commercial centre in the region. Prior to the completion of the Burlington Bay Canal (begun in 1823 and completed in 1832), however, vessels could only travel as far as Burlington Beach, where a custom house and warehouses were established. Following the opening of the canal, Hamilton became the principal market town in the region, and “an immense amount of goods” was annually imported. The first district court was held in Hamilton in 1822, the town was incorporated in 1833, and the city was incorporated in 1846. Hamilton was a premier manufacturing city by the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century, with extensive shipping facilities on Lake Ontario. Six railway lines converged here, and the city contained sixty-nine churches, twelve banks, eight colleges, eighteen public schools, one public library, four hospitals and countless other amenities. The population of Hamilton was 52,634 in 1906.

### 1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use

The study area is located on Lot 20 Concession 3 in the Geographic Township of Barton, Wentworth County. In an attempt to reconstruct the historic land use of the study area, NDA conducted a review of nineteenth century maps and twentieth century aerial photographs focused on the Lot 20. This was completed in order to provide insight in to the past and present land use and settlement history of the property.

### *Review of Nineteenth Century Maps*

The nineteenth century maps reviewed include Hardy Gregory's *Robert Surtees Map of the County of Wentworth, Canada West* (1859) (Map 2) and Page & Smith's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth, Ont.* (1875) (Map 3). The ownership and settlement features of Lot 13 Concession IV is documented in Table 3.

**Table 3: Summary of Historic Ownership of the Study area and Nearby Historic Features**  
(Gregory 1859; Page & Smith 1875)

Lot	Con	Part	1859 (Gregory)		1875 (Page & Smith)		
			Owner(s)	Feat.	Part	Owner(s)	Feat.
20	3	Study Area	Estate of Cartmer	-	Study area	Cartmer Est.	-

According to the 1859 Gregory Map, the study area was located west of the City of Hamilton limits, immediately north of a roadway within a lot that was partly subdivided in the northwest corner. The lot is listed as under the ownership of "Estate Cartmer". The map also illustrates the study area as perched along a ridge immediately south of the roadway (Main Street West), and that Macklin Street is an historic road. The 1875 Page & Smith atlas shows again that the study area was located immediately east of a subdivided portion of the lot outside the City of Hamilton proper. The lot is still listed under the ownership of the Cartmer Estate.

No structures were illustrated on either nineteenth century map within the vicinity of the study area. However, not all buildings were illustrated on nineteenth century maps, particularly in cases where a lot has been subdivided so heavily. As a result, there is the potential to encounter the remnants of structures within the study area. Additionally, given the proximity of the study area to documented historic roadways (Main Street West and Macklin Street North) and to the historic City of Hamilton, there is a distinct possibility that historic materials may be present within the study area.

### *Review of Twentieth Century Aerial Imagery*

A review of twentieth century aerial imagery was also completed to assist in documenting more recent changes to the landscape. Imagery from 1934 (Map 4) demonstrates that several structures were present within the limits of the study area at this point in time, with historic Main Street West bisecting the property in the southeast corner. The buildings on the property appear to be associated with a farming operation. By 1950 (Map 5), the configuration of the property looks similar to that which is laid out in the 1934 aerial, with the addition of some structures. Currently, the study area is utilized for residential purposes and comprises a large high rise and associated parking lots and other amenities (tennis court, swimming pool etc.) (Map 6). Main Street West is also shown to have been realigned south of the study area, and Highway 403 can be seen to the south as well.

## **1.3 Archaeological Context**

The archaeological context of any given study area must be informed by the general condition of the property (Section 1.3.1), summaries of any previous archaeological work conducted within 50 m of the subject property (Section 1.3.2) and whether there are any registered or known archaeological sites located within 1 km of the study area (Section 1.3.3). The Stage 1-2 property

inspection was carried out on August 15, 2016, and the specific weather and lighting conditions are summarized in Section 2.0.

### ***1.3.1 Condition of the Property***

The study area is located within the deciduous forest region of southern Ontario, which is dominated by agricultural and urban areas. In terms of physiography, the study area lies in the region known as the Iroquois Plain, which extends around the western and northern parts of Lake Ontario and consists of the shoreline and lake bed of Lake Iroquois. The old shorelines, including cliffs, bars, beaches and boulder pavements are clearly visible in this area, and the undulating till plains above stand in marked contrast to the smoothed lake bottom (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190–192). These physiographic elements have accumulated over dolostone bedrock belonging to the Middle and Lower Silurian Lockport Amabel formation (Davidson 1989:42). Due to the large amount of development in the City of Hamilton, the original soil types within the study area are unknown, being classified as Urban Land which are characterized by variable drainage qualities (Presant et al. 1965). More specifically, the study area is located within a residential property that includes a large residential apartment building and its associated manicured lawn interspersed with trees, driveways, parking lots, a swimming pool, and a tennis court. The study area is adjacent to a tributary of Hamilton Harbour and is located 1.0 km southeast of Cootes Paradise Provincial Marsh, and 1.5 km southwest of Lake Ontario. The general topography is flat (Map 1).

### ***1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Work***

The MTCS's Ontario Archaeological Sites Database was consulted to determine whether any archaeological assessments had been previously conducted within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the study area. It was determined that there are no reports on record documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within a 50 m radius of the study area.

### ***1.3.3 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites***

The MTCS's Ontario Archaeological Sites Database was consulted to determine whether any registered or known archaeological resources are located within 1 km of the study area. While no sites are located within the study area, two archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km (Table 4). Neither site is located within 50 m of the study area.

**Table 4: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites within 1 km**

<b>Borden No.</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Researcher (s)</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
AhGx-28	Frederick Ashbaugh Redware Pottery (Kozicz Property)	Rita Michael 1985	Euro-Canadian	Other
AhGx-645	Victoria Park	Fisher 2015	Euro-Canadian	Park

## 2.0 FIELD METHODS

The entire study area (100%) was subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment as per Section 2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) (Map 6).

Given that the study area was located within the manicured lawn of a residential property, ploughing was not feasible. As a result, a test pit assessment was conducted according to Section 2.2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011:31). Approximately 64% study area was visually assessed and was determined to be disturbed based on the presence of the round footprint of the existing apartment building, a fenced tennis court, a swimming pool, the parking lot on the property, and related sewage infrastructure (Image 3 to Image 7). The remainder of the study area (36%) was comprised of manicured lawn (Image 8 and Image 9). Upon commencement of the test pit survey, it became clear that the study area had been subject to significant disturbance. Consequently, the entire manicured lawn was strategically test pitted to confirm the extent of the disturbance. (Image 10 to Image 14). All test pits demonstrated disturbed soil profiles consisting of heavy clay fill with gravel and asphalt inclusions (Image 14: Test Pit Survey

(Facing South)



Image 15 to Image 19), and occasionally demonstrated a light grey clay fill layer immediately above subsoil (Image 17). Test pits measured approximately 30 cm in width and were excavated 5cm into subsoil (Image 15 to Image 17), except for a few test pit locations where the soils were impenetrable due to a high level of compactivity (Image 18 and Image 19). These locations included an area between Carling Street and the main building on the property, as well as at the east end of the study area adjacent to Main Street. However, given the obvious disturbance across the remainder of the study area where subsoil had been encountered, it is not believed that intact

soils are present at the locations of the impenetrable test pits. All soil was shoveled into a 6 mm mesh screen and sifted to recover artifacts and determine level of disturbance. The profiles of each test pit were examined for stratified layers and/or disturbance. All test pits were backfilled. No archaeological resources were encountered during the assessment, and the entire study area (100%) was determined to be disturbed.

All encountered field conditions were photo-documented (Map 6, Image 3 to Image 14). The assessment was undertaken during sunny and warm conditions (30°C), and at no time during the assessment did weather conditions adversely affect visibility. Two fixed reference landmarks (FRLs) were recorded using differential GPS extended readings with an ALTO-G12 from Corvallis Micro Technology under clear skies and open canopy and were post-processed. GPS recordings were made using UTM 17T (NAD 83) with an accuracy reading of under one metre. FRL1 was recorded at a utility pole at 589,679E and 4,790,393N and FRL2 was recorded at a cable box at 589,711E and 4,790,385N.

### **3.0 RECORD OF FINDS**

No archaeological resources were encountered during the assessment.

### **4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

NDA has completed a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the 644 Main Street West study area in the City of Hamilton. A test pit survey was completed within the study area, and the entire study area was determined to be disturbed. No archaeological resources were encountered.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the above information, the following recommendation is made (Map 6):

1. The 644 Main Street West study area requires no further archaeological assessment.

However, should previously unknown or unassessed deeply buried archaeological resources be uncovered during development, 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 archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Government Services. Contacts: Culture Unit, Programs and Services, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport: (416) 212-4019 and Registrar of Cemeteries, Cemeteries Regulation Unit: (416) 326-8404 or (416)-326-8393

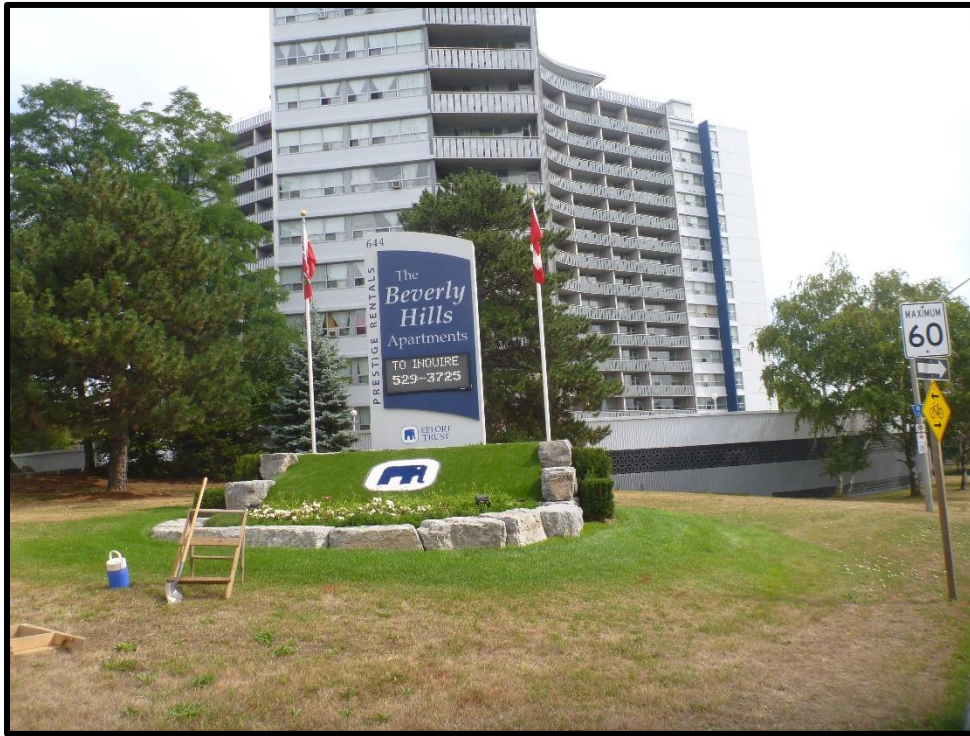
Finally, development should not proceed before receiving confirmation that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport has entered the report into the provincial register of reports. This report is filed with the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport in compliance with sec. 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The ministry reviews all reports to ensure that the licensee has met the terms and conditions of the license and archaeological resources have been identified and documented according to the standards and guidelines set by the ministry, ensuring the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario.

## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the *S&Gs* requires that the following information be provided for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTCS 2011:126–127):

1. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport* as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport*, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alteration to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. 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 times 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*.
3. 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*.
4. 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 IMAGES



**Image 1: Disturbed Lands – Apartment Building  
(Facing Northeast)**

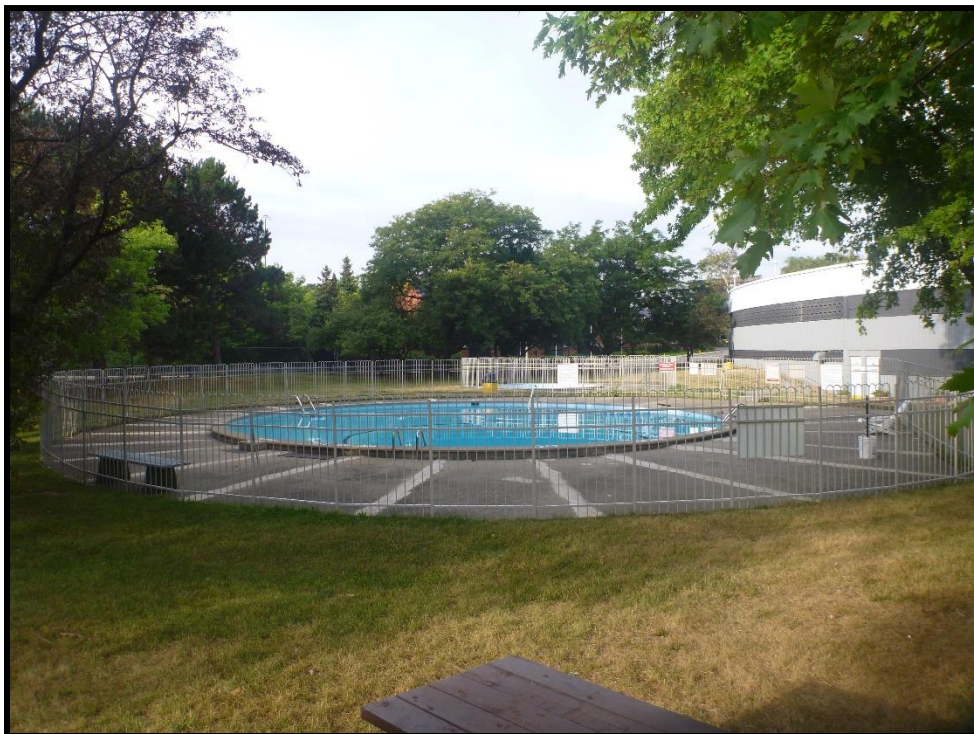


**Image 2: Disturbed Lands – Apartment Building and Driveway  
(Facing South)**





**Image 3: Disturbed Lands – Fenced Tennis Court  
(Facing West)**



**Image 4: Disturbed Lands – Fenced Swimming Pool  
(Facing Southwest)**



**Image 5: Disturbed Lands – Parking Lot  
(Facing West)**



**Image 6: Disturbed Lands – Sewage Infrastructure  
(Facing West)**



**Image 7: Disturbed Lands – Sewage Infrastructure, Buildings  
(Facing West)**



**Image 8: Field Conditions  
(Facing East)**



**Image 9: Field Conditions  
(Facing South)**



**Image 10: Test Pit Survey  
(Facing Southwest)**



**Image 11: Test Pit Survey  
(Facing West)**



**Image 12: Test Pit Survey  
(Facing Northwest)**



**Image 13: Test Pit Survey  
(Facing West)**



**Image 14: Test Pit Survey  
(Facing South)**



**Image 15: Test Pit – Disturbed**



**Image 16: Test Pit – Disturbed**



**Image 17: Test Pit – Disturbed**



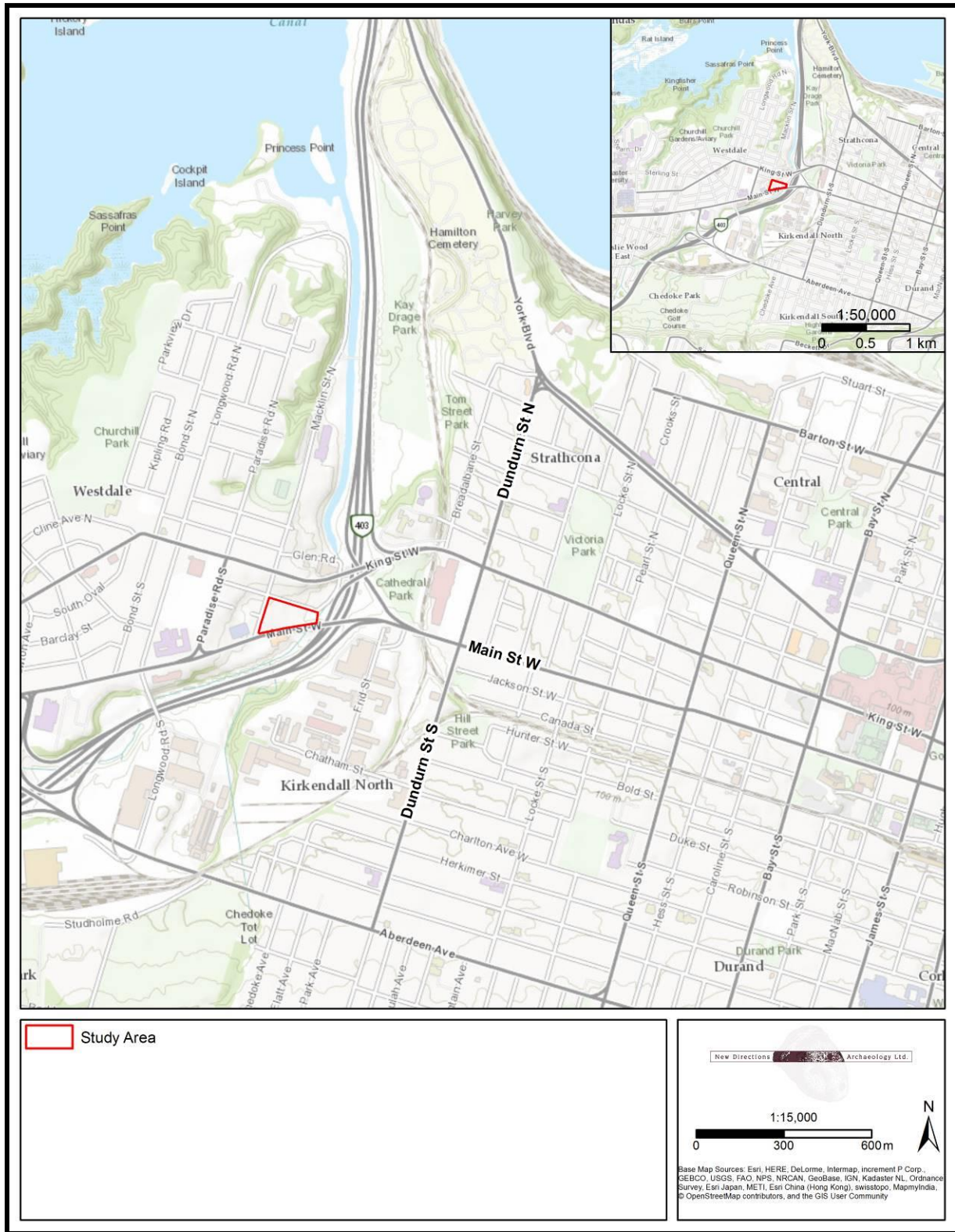
**Image 18: Test Pit – Disturbed**



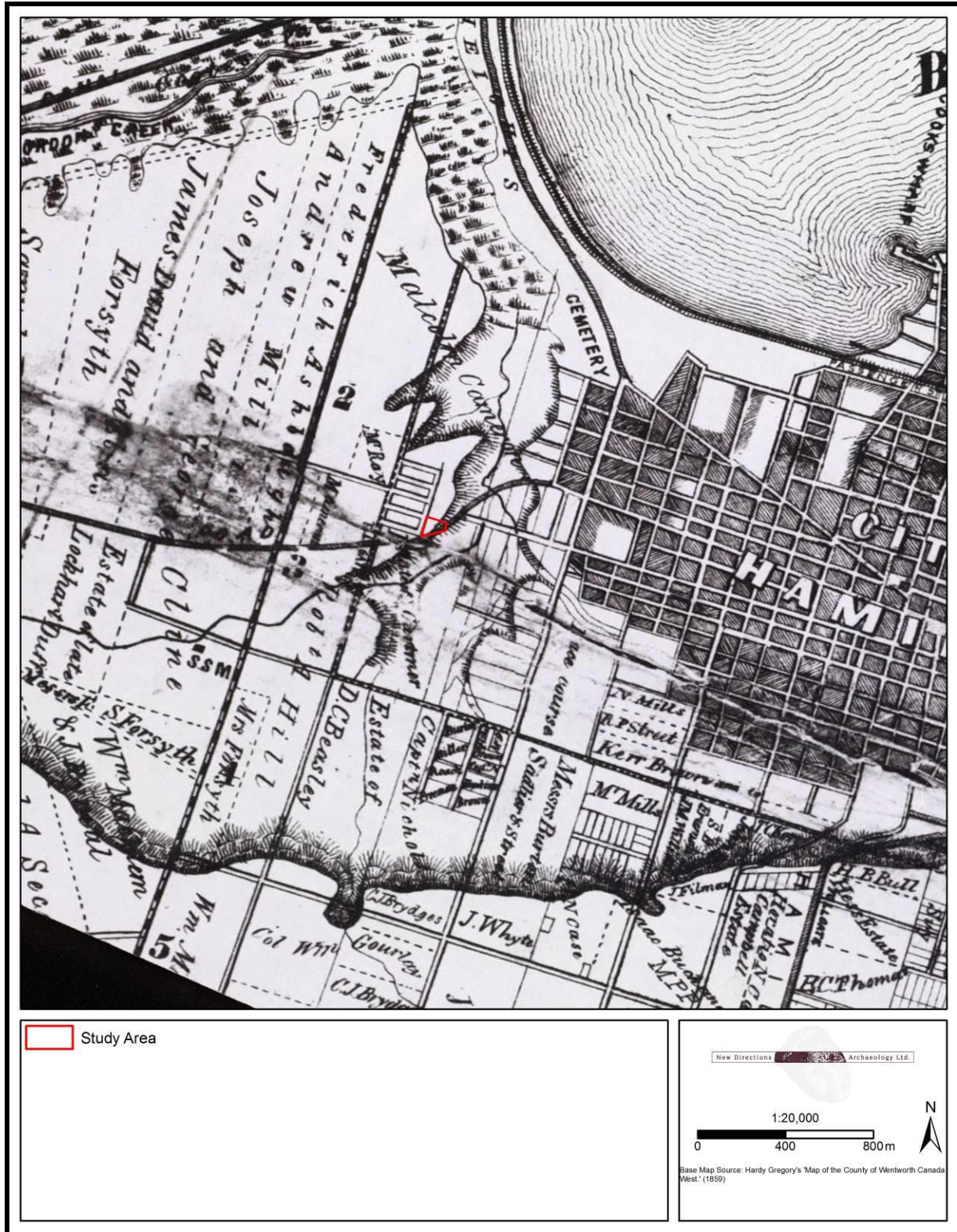


**Image 19: Test Pit – Disturbed**

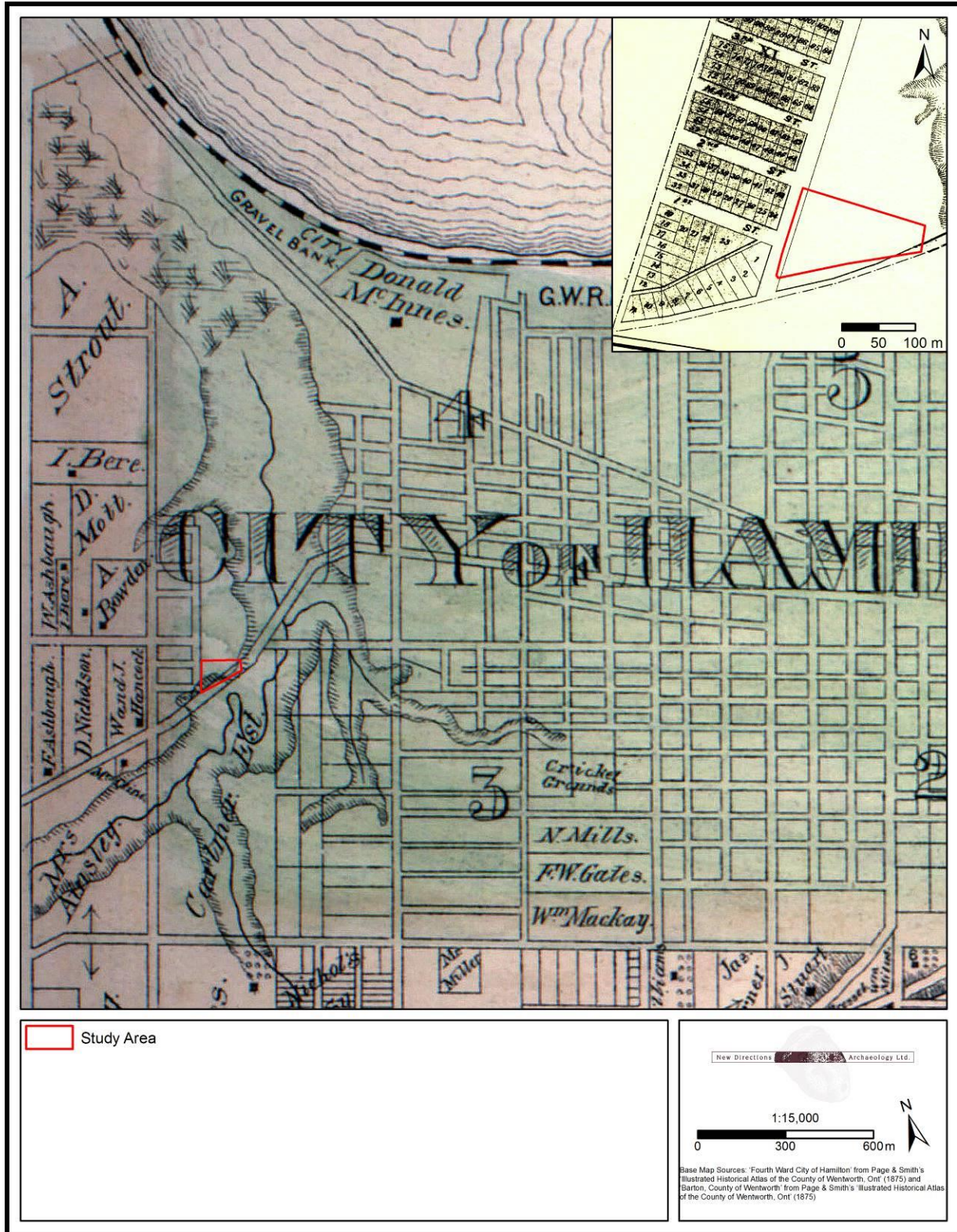
### 8.0 MAPS



Map 1: Location of the Study Area on Topographic Map



**Map 2: Location of the Study Area on Gregory's 1859 Map of the County of Wentworth, Canada West**



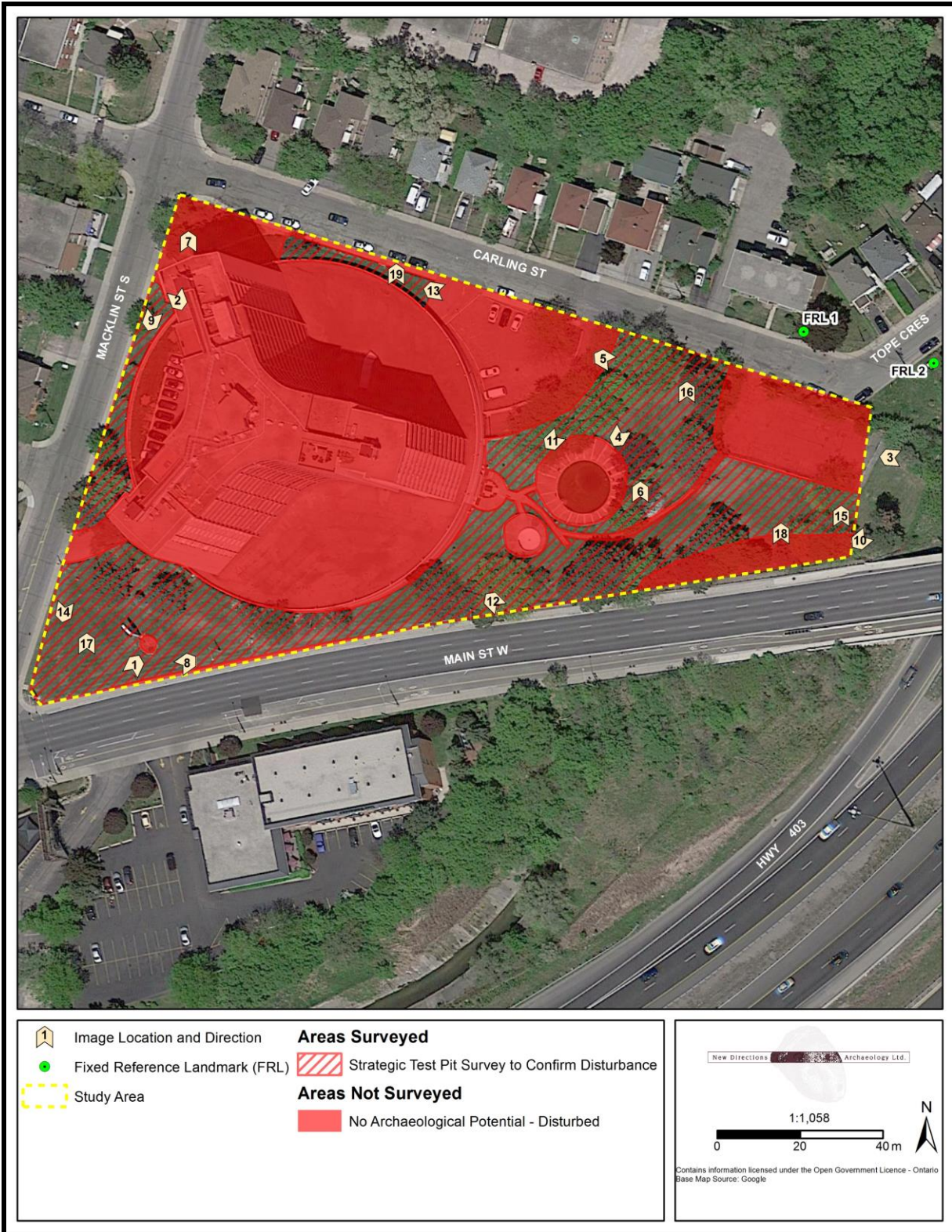
**Map 3: Location of the Study Area on Page & Smith's 1875 Illustrated Atlas of the County of Wentworth, Ont.**



**Map 4: Location of the Study Area on 1934 Aerial Imagery**



**Map 5: Location of the Study Area on 1950 Aerial Imagery**



**Map 6: Assessment Results**

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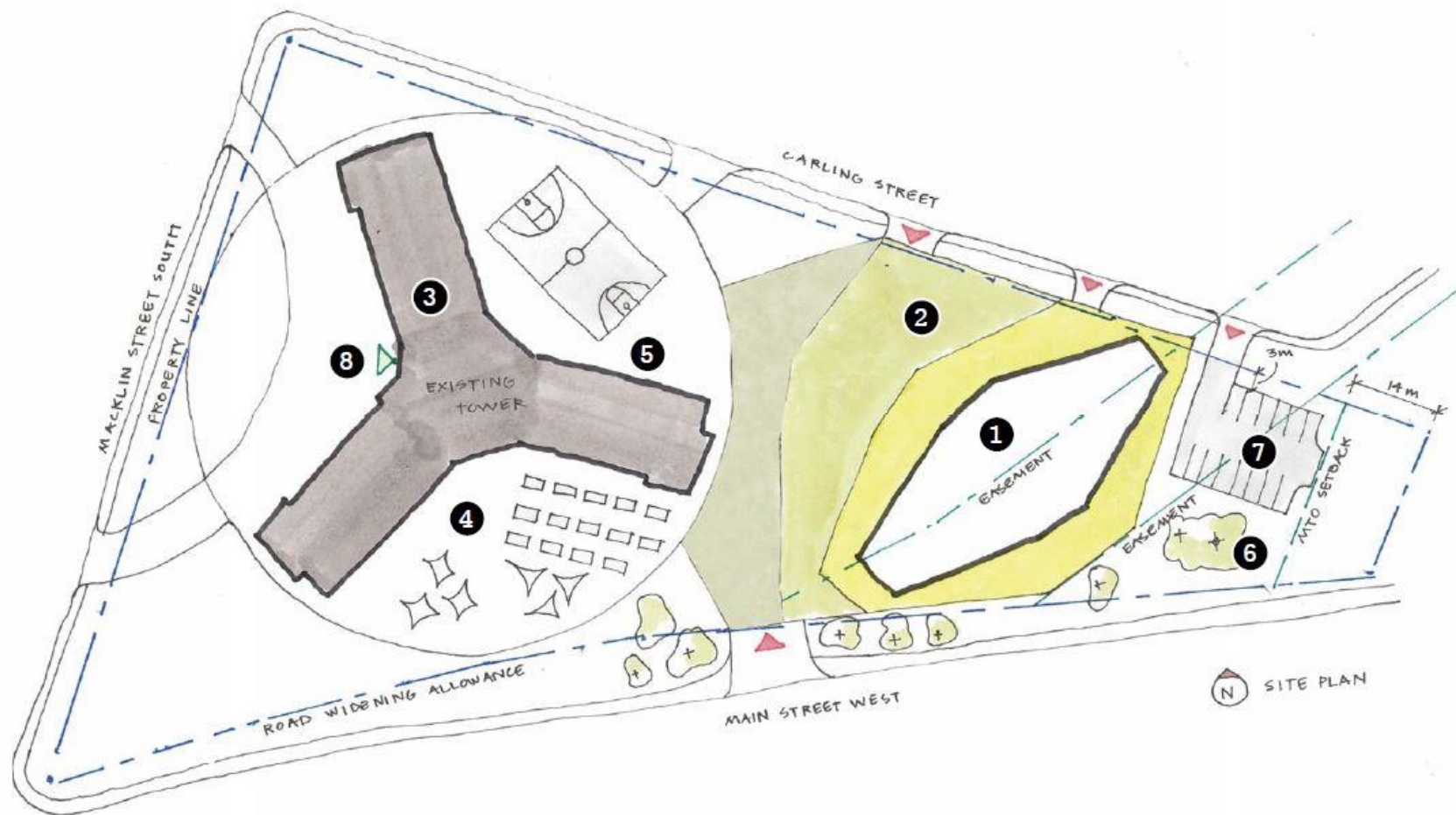
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## **APPENDICES**

### APPENDIX I: Unaltered Development Plans



**APPENDIX II: Document Inventory**

<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Field Documents</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Nature</b>	<b>Location</b>
Stage 1-2 A.A. of 644 Main Street West, Hamilton	Photographs	104	Digital	On server at 1480 Sandhill Drive, Unit 3, Ancaster; Folder P018-0808-2016
	Field Notes	1	Digital and hard copy	On server and on file at 1480 Sandhill Drive, Unit 3, Ancaster; Folder P018-0812-2016
	Field Maps	1	Digital and hard copy	On server and on file at 1480 Sandhill Drive, Unit 3, Ancaster; Folder P018-0812-2016