

**STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 1187-1193 WEST 5<sup>TH</sup> STREET ON  
LOT 15, CONCESSION VIII IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BARTON,  
WENTWORTH COUNTY, IN THE CITY OF HAMILTON**

**Original License Report**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report discusses the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the 1187-1193 West 5<sup>th</sup> Street property in the City of Hamilton. Triggered by the *Planning Act*, this assessment was undertaken as part of a development application for a housing development on the property. The study area includes a rectangular piece of land on Lot 15, Concession VIII in the Geographic Township of Barton, Wentworth County. New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (NDA) was contracted by AJ Lakatos Planning Consultant on behalf of the property owner to conduct this Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment. The study area measures approximately 70 metres in length and 40 metres in width (0.3 hectares). Permission to access the property was granted to New Directions Archaeology Ltd. by the property owner.

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was carried out on October 26, 2016. Given that the study area was located within the unkempt lawn of a vacant urban lot, 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*. Approximately 52% of the study area was subject to a test pit assessment at 10 metre intervals to confirm disturbance. The disturbed portion of the study area was in the south half of the property. The remaining lands (48%) were subject to a test pit assessment at 5 metre intervals, located in the north half of the property, and in the southeast corner. No archaeological materials were encountered during this assessment.

On the basis of the above information, the following recommendations are made:

1. The 1187-1193 West 5<sup>th</sup> Street 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 1187-1193 West 5<sup>th</sup> Street property in the City of Hamilton (Map 1). Triggered by the *Planning Act*, this assessment was undertaken as part of a development application for a housing development on the property (APPENDIX I). The study area includes a rectangular piece of land on Lot 15, Concession VIII in the Geographic Township of Barton, Wentworth County. New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (NDA) was contracted by AJ Lakatos Planning Consultant on behalf of the property owner to conduct this Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment. The study area measures approximately 70 metres in length and 40 metres in width (0.3 hectares). Permission to access the property was granted to New Directions Archaeology Ltd. 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
<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

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
<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 (Anishnabeg) 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
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

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
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, 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 part of Lot 15 Concession VIII in the Geographic Township of Barton, Wentworth County. 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 study area on Lot 1. This was completed to provide insight in to the past and present land use and settlement history of the property.

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 the study area on Lot 15 Concession VIII is documented in Table 3.

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

			1859 (Gregory)		1875 (Page & Smith)		
Lot	Con	Part	Owner(s)	Feat.	Part	Owner(s)	Feat.
15	VIII	Study area	A. Marshall	School House	Study area	S. Hess	1 Structure

According to the 1859 Gregory Map, the study area was located on a parcel of land owned by A. Marshall. One school house is illustrated on the map on the west edge of the study area, located along West 5<sup>th</sup> Street. The 1875 Page & Smith atlas shows the study area was now on a smaller parcel of land owned by S. Hess. While the school house is no longer illustrated, one structure is shown on the east edge of the parcel along Upper James Street, outside the study area.

Given the proximity of the study area to documented historic roadways (West 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Rymal Road East, Upper James Street) and the documented school house which once stood within the vicinity of the study area, there is a high probability of locating historic materials within the study area. A review of 20th century aerial imagery was also completed to assist in documenting more recent changes to the landscape. Imagery from 1934 demonstrates that the study area and its general surroundings were primarily utilized for agricultural purposes (Map 4). Imagery from 1954 is less clear, though it does show the construction of several residential properties along the east side of West 5<sup>th</sup> Street within the vicinity of the study area (Map 5).

Currently the study area is private property comprised of the unkempt lawn of a vacant urban lot.

### 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), whether there are any registered or known archaeological sites located within 1 km of the study area (Section 1.3.3), and review of municipal archaeological management plans (Section 1.3.4). The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was carried out on October 26, 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, this study area is located within the Haldimand Clay Plain, which covers the Niagara Peninsula up to the edge of the Niagara Escarpment (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190-196). The Haldimand Clay Plain was formed as part of glacial Lake Warren and is comprised of myriad soil variations within the general area (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190). In terms of drainage, a tributary of Redhill Creek is located 36 metres to the east of the study area. The study area itself is comprised of a vacant urban lot with unkempt lawn that is interspersed with trees. The soil within the study area is Brantford silt loam,

a grey-brown podzolic comprised of lacustrine silty clay loam and silty clay, and is well drained. 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, 24 archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km (Table 4). None of the sites are located within 50 metres of the study area.

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

Borden No.	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher (s)
AhGx-032	Olmstead	Woodland, Late	Burial, Village	Williamson 1989; Parslow 2011; Neill 2013; Austin 2014
AhGx-088	UG Kirkwall 37	PreContact	Camp	Mayer, Pihl and Poulton 1986, 1988
AhGx-103	-	PreContact	Camp	Williamson 1987
AhGx-104	-	PreContact	Findspot	Williamson 1987
AhGx-105	-	PreContact	Camp	ASI 1987; NDA 2000
AhGx-106	-	PreContact	Camp	Williamson 1987
AhGx-225	Daniel Young site	Archaic, Late, EuroCanadian, Woodland, Late	Camp Homestead	Berry 2013
AhGx-228	-	PreContact	Findspot	Mayer, Pihl and Poulton 1987
AhGx-254	Abby Hill 1	PreContact	Camp	Mayer, Pihl and Poulton 1988
AhGx-255	Abby Hill 2	PreContact	Camp	Mayer, Pihl and Poulton 1988
AhGx-270	Jacob Smith	EuroCanadian	Homestead	ASI 1990
AhGx-274	Serena	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early, Woodland, Late	Camp Camp Camp	ASI 1993
AhGx-402	Hydro	PreContact	Camp	Henry 1997
AhGx-614	-	PreContact	Camp	Mayer 1997
AhGx-615	-	PreContact	Camp	Grimes 2006
AhGx-616	-	PreContact	Camp	Grimes 2006
AhGx-677	Hess	EuroCanadian, Woodland, Early	Homestead Scatter	ASI 2008
AhGx-678	Park I	EuroCanadian	Midden	ASI 2008
AhGx-679	EuroCanadian	EuroCanadian	Midden	ASI 2008
AhGx-680	AhGx-680-P1	PreContact	Findspot	ASI 2008

<b>Borden No.</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Researcher (s)</b>
AhGx-687	-	EuroCanadian PreContact	Undetermined Undetermined	Grimes 2011
AhGx-720	-	Archaic, Middle, EuroCanadian	Camp Homestead	Grimes 2014
AhGx-724	-	Archaic, Late	Camp	Grimes 2015
AhGx-726	-	Pre-Contact	Unknown	Grimes 2011

### ***1.3.4 Review of Archaeological Management Plans***

Archaeological management plans are tools that provide strategies for the identification and conservation of archaeological resources on a given property. A review of the City of Hamilton's *Archaeology Management Plan* (2016) indicates the study area is located within an area identified as holding archaeological potential (Map 6).

## 2.0 FIELD METHODS

The entire study area (100%) was subject to a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment as per Section 2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) (Map 7). All encountered field conditions were photo-documented (Map 7, Image 1 to Image 8). The assessment was undertaken during sunny to partly cloudy conditions with cool temperatures (5°C), and at no time during the assessment did weather conditions adversely affect visibility.

Given that the study area was located within the unkempt lawn of a vacant urban lot, ploughing was not feasible (Image 1 to Image 3). 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). Initial review of the property revealed that portions of the study area were likely disturbed, noted by the presence of concrete and asphalt deposits on the surface (Image 4 to Image 6). The test pit assessment began at a 5 metre interval and revealed disturbed soil profiles consisting of asphalt, plastic, and other modern garbage throughout the test pits (Image 7). When disturbance was encountered, test pit intervals were increased to 10 metres to confirm disturbance. When disturbance was no longer noted within the soil profiles, test pit intervals resumed to 5 metres. As a result, approximately 52% of the study area was subject to a test pit assessment at 10 metre intervals to confirm disturbance. The disturbed portion of the study area was in the south half of the property. The remaining lands (48%) were subject to a test pit assessment at 5 metre intervals, located in the north half of the property, and in the southeast corner. Test pits without disturbance consisted of a medium brown sandy loam with a light medium brown clay loam subsoil (Image 8).

Each test pit was hand excavated, measured approximately 30 cm in diameter, and was excavated 5 cm into subsoil. The topsoil was shoveled into a 6 mm mesh screen and sifted to recover artifacts. The profiles of each test pit were examined for stratified layers and/or disturbance. All test pits were backfilled. Three 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 telephone pole at 589,666E and 4,784,320N, FRL2 was recorded at a light post at 591,091E and 4,790,207N, and FRL3 was recorded at a telephone pole at 589,675E and 4,784,350N

## 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 1187-1193 West 5<sup>th</sup> Street in the City of Hamilton. A test pit survey was completed within the study area, and no archaeological resources were encountered.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the above information, the following recommendations are made:

1. The 1187-1193 West 5<sup>th</sup> Street 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*.

## 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: Environs facing east**



**Image 2: Environs, test pit assessment facing west**





**Image 3: Environs, test pit assessment facing southwest**



**Image 4: Environs, concrete visible on surface facing west**





**Image 5: Environs, concrete visible on surface facing west**



**Image 6: Environs, concrete rubble facing west**





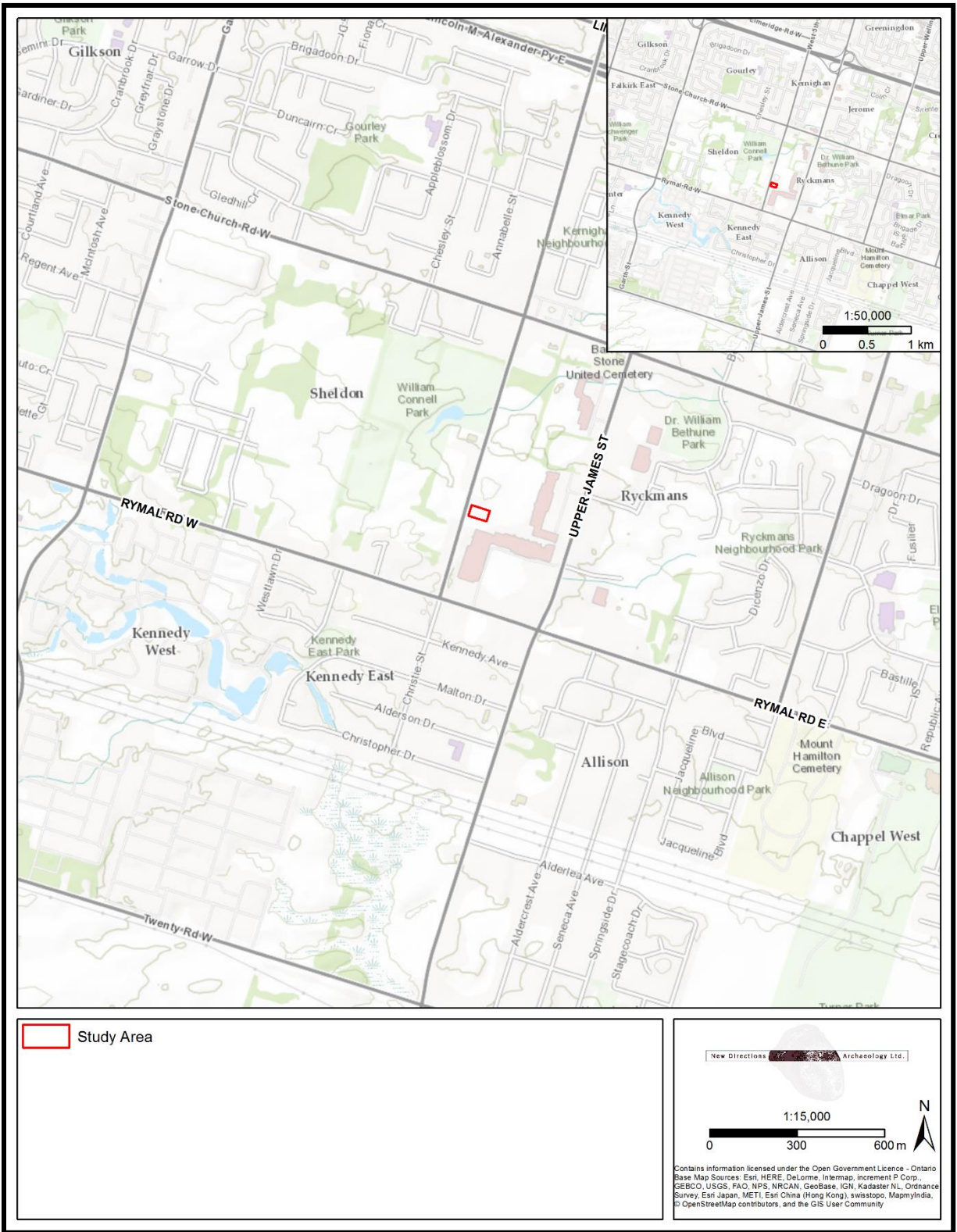
**Image 7: Example of a disturbed test pit, note rope, asphalt inclusions**



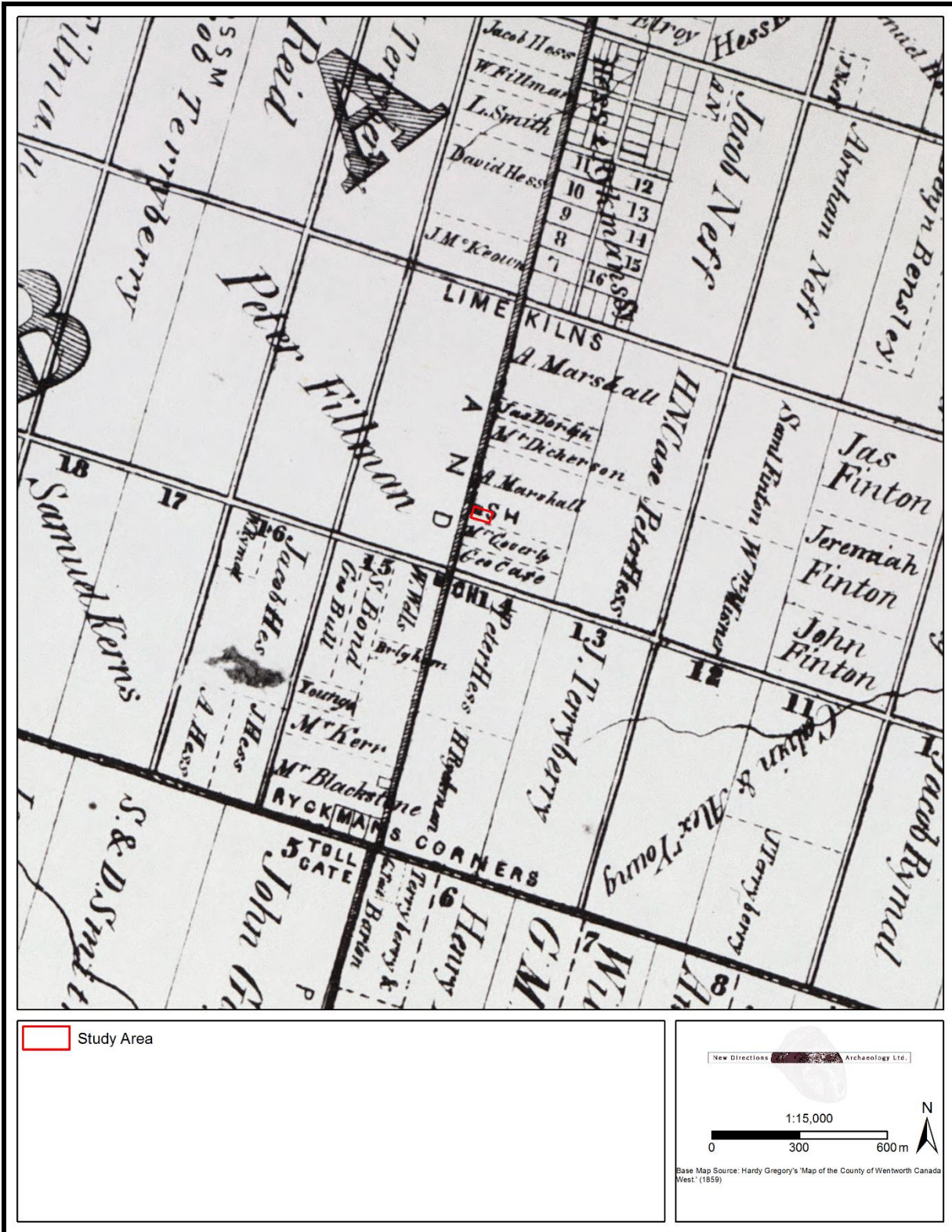
**Image 8: Example of a test pit**



### 8.0 MAPS

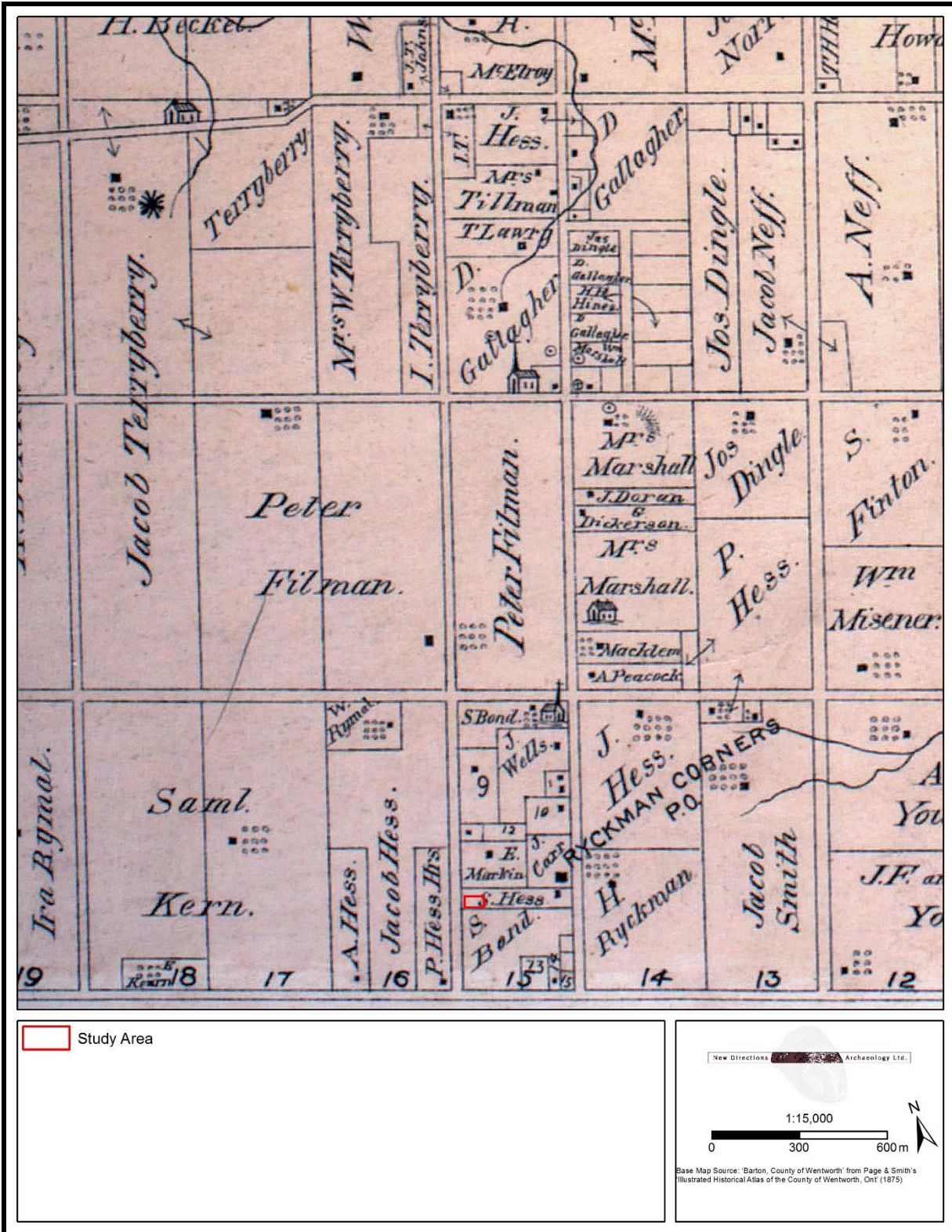


**Map 1: Location of the Study Area on Topographic Map**



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





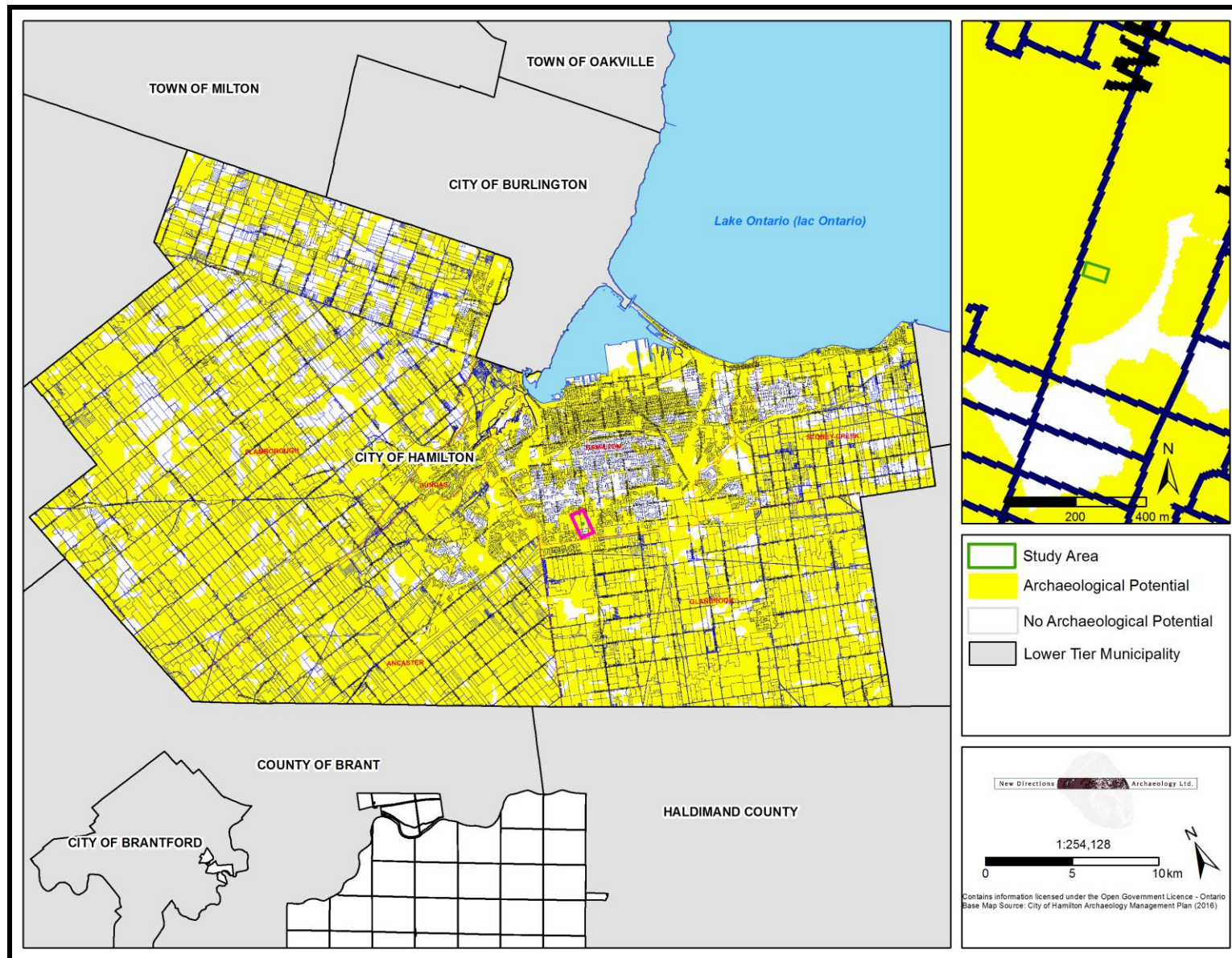


**Map 4: Location of the Study Area on 1934 Aerial Imagery**





**Map 5: Location of the Study Area on 1954 Aerial Imagery**



**Map 6: Location of the Study Area on the City of Hamilton's *Archaeology Management Plan* (2016)**





**Map 7: Assessment Results**

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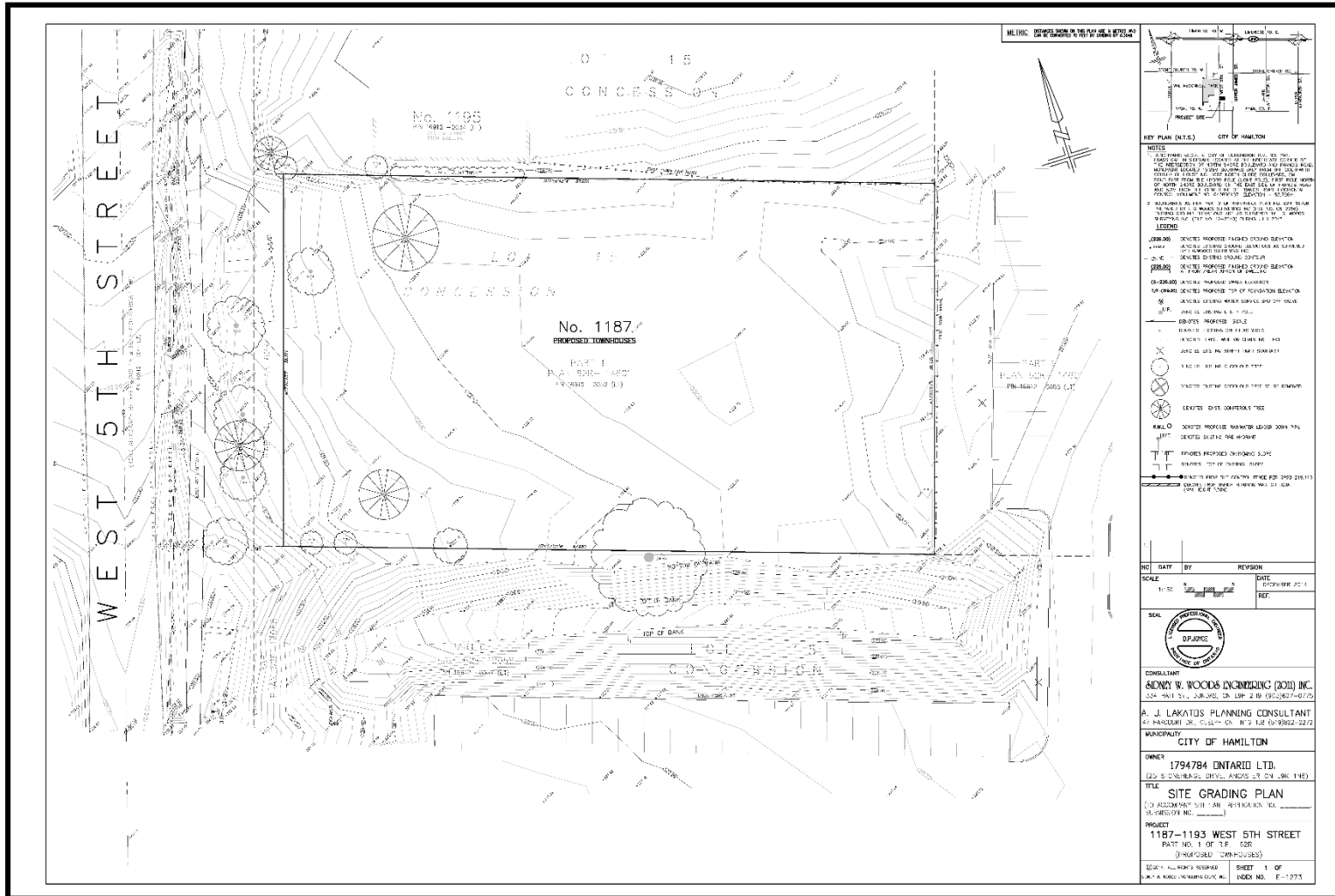
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## **APPENDICES**

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 1187-1193 West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street, Hamilton	Photographs	17	Digital	On server at 1480 Sandhill Drive, Unit 3, Ancaster; Folder P018-0828-2016
	Field Notes	2	Digital and hard copy	On server and on file at 1480 Sandhill Drive, Unit 3, Ancaster; Folder P018-0828-2016
	Field Maps	2	Digital and hard copy	On server and on file at 1480 Sandhill Drive, Unit 3, Ancaster; Folder P018-0828-2016