



ACC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANTS CANADA

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Zoning By-Law Amendment

1284 Main Street East, Formerly Part of Lot 3, Concession 3, Geographic
Township of Barton, Wentworth County, now in the City of Hamilton, Ontario

Original Report

Prepared for:

Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

Prepared by:

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PIF: P1208-0117-2022
Project No. 173-12-22
7 September 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants Canada (“ACC”) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment for a proposed redevelopment. The assessment is required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990* and was completed as part of the submission of a Zoning By-Law Amendment. The subject property is 2.52 hectares (“ha”) in size and is located 1284 Main Street East in the City of Hamilton, Part of Lot 3, Concession 3, Former Geographic Township of Barton, Wentworth County, Ontario (Figure 1). The proponent provided the property limits and verified the subject area defined within this report.

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1208, held by Matthew Muttart. The fieldwork was completed under the direction of Matthew Muttart (P1208). The Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (“MHSTCI”) assigned project information number P1208-0117-2022 to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary. The property was assessed on September 1st, 2022.

Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- A historic transportation route, Main Street East, located directly north of the subject property,
- The presence of three registered Euro-Canadian archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property.

A visual property inspection determined that 1.81 ha, 71.8%, of the subject property has low to no archaeological potential because it has been previously disturbed by modern construction activities for an existing school building and parking lots and walkways.

The balance of the subject property, 0.71 ha, 28.2%, consisted of greenspace that did not display evidence for disturbance that would have destroyed or removed archaeological resources and therefore retained archaeological potential. Stage 2 assessment of the undisturbed portions of the subject property was conducted by test pit survey at 5 m intervals. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 property assessment.

The following recommendations are provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries:

1. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment. The subject property has now been fully assessed according to the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries’ 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. No further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Zoning By-Law Amendment

1284 Main Street East, Formerly Part of Lot 3, Concession 3,
Geographic Township of Barton, Wentworth County, now in the City of
Hamilton, Ontario

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Consultants Canada (“ACC”) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment for a proposed redevelopment. The assessment is required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990* and was completed as part of the submission of a Zoning By-Law Amendment. The subject property is 2.52 hectares (“ha”) in size and is located 1284 Main Street East in the City of Hamilton, Part of Lot 3, Concession 3, Former Geographic Township of Barton, Wentworth County, Ontario (Figure 1). The proponent provided the property limits and verified the subject area defined within this report.

The objective of a Stage 1 background study is to provide information about the subject property’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions. A Stage 1 study evaluates the subject property’s archaeological potential in order to recommend appropriate strategies for the Stage 2 survey.

The objective of a Stage 2 property assessment is to document all archaeological resources present on the property and to make a determination about whether these resources, if present, have cultural heritage value or interest. Archaeological resources consist of artifacts (Indigenous stone tools, pottery and subsistence remains as well as Euro-Canadian objects), subsurface settlement patterns and cultural features (post moulds, trash pits, privies, and wells), and sites (temporary camps and special purpose activity areas, plus more permanent settlements such as villages, homesteads, grist mills and industrial structures). If any archaeological resources are present that exhibit cultural heritage value or interest, a Stage 2 survey will determine whether these resources require further assessment and, if necessary, recommend appropriate Stage 3 strategies for identified archaeological sites.

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1208, held by Matthew Muttart. The fieldwork was completed under the direction of Matthew Muttart (P1208). The Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (“MHSTCI”) assigned project information number P1208-0117-2022 to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary. The property was assessed on September 1st, 2022.



All fieldwork and reporting were completed using MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This report documents the research, the field methods and results, and the conclusions and recommendations based on the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment. All documents and records related to this project will be curated at the offices of Archaeological Consultants Canada, in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Background Research

Stage 1 background research was conducted to determine the potential for finding and identifying archaeological resources including sites within the current subject property and to determine the necessity of conducting a Stage 2 survey. This is done by reviewing geographic, archaeological, and historical data for the property and the surrounding area. The background research was conducted to:

- amass all the readily available information on any previous archaeological surveys in the area.
- determine the locations of any registered and unregistered sites within and around the subject property.
- develop an historical framework for assigning levels of potential significance to any new sites discovered during fieldwork.

1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

Over their thousands of years of occupation in the general region, Indigenous peoples have left behind physical evidence of their lifeway activities and settlements at many locations. Based upon a published synthesis of Indigenous cultural occupations (Wright, 1968), Table 1 is a general outline of the cultural history of southern Ontario that is applicable to the subject property. Ellis and Ferris (1990) provide greater detail of the distinctive characteristics of each time period and cultural group.

It is likely that Ontario was occupied soon after the retreat of the Ice Age glaciers. The earliest known human occupation in the area was during the Paleoindian period (between 12,000 and 9,500 years ago) wherein small groups of nomadic peoples hunted big game such as caribou in a cool sub-arctic climate. Sites are typically found near glacial features such as the shorelines of glacial lakes or kettle ponds which allowed access to the low-lying environments favoured by the caribou and other wildlife. These people were few and their small, temporary campsites are relatively rare. Paleoindian sites are recognized by the presence of distinctive artifacts such as fluted projectile points, beaked scrapers, and graves and by the preference for light colored cherts, such as Collingwood chert. The Paleoindian Period is divided into two sub-periods, Early Paleoindian, and Late Paleoindian.



Table 1: General Cultural Chronology for Southwestern Ontario

PERIOD	SUBDIVISION I	SUBDIVISION II	YEARS BEFORE PRESENT	COMMENTS
PALEOINDIAN	Early Paleoindian	Fluted Point Horizon	12,000-10,500	big game hunters
	Late Paleoindian	Holcombe & Hi-Lo Horizons	10,500-9,500	small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC	Early Archaic	Side Notched Horizon	10,000-9,700	nomadic hunters and gatherers
		Corner-Notched Horizon	9,700-8,900	
		Bifurcate Horizon	8,900-8,000	
	Middle Archaic	Middle Archaic I/Stemmed Horizon	8,000-5,500	territorial settlements
		Middle Archaic II	5,500-4,500	polished ground stone tools
	Late Archaic	Narrow Point Horizon	4,500-3,500	
		Broad Point Horizon	4,000-3,500	
		Small Point Horizon (including Haldimand and Glacial Kame Complexes)	3,500-2,800	burial ceremonialism
WOODLAND	Early Woodland	Meadowood Complex	2,900-2,400	introduction of pottery
		Middlesex Complex	2,500-2,000	
	Middle Woodland	SW Ontario: Saugeen	2,300-1,500	long distance trade networks
		Western Basin: Couture	2,300-1,500	
	Transitional Woodland	SW Ontario:		
		Princess Point	1,500/1,400-1,200	incipient agriculture
		Western Basin:		
		Riviere au Vase	1500/1400-1200/1100	
	Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquois Tradition	Early: Glen Meyer	1200/100-750/700	transition to village life
		Middle I: Uren	720/700-710/670	large villages with palisades
		Middle II: Middleport	710/670-670/600	wide distribution of ceramic styles
		Late: Neutral	600-450	
	Late Woodland: Western Basin Tradition	Younge Phase	1200/1100-800	
		Springwells Phase	800-600	
		Wolf Phase	600-450	
HISTORIC	SW Ontario Iroquois	Historic Neutral	450-350	tribal warfare
	European Contact	Initial Contact	380-300	tribal displacement
		European Settlement	200 >	European settlement
		First Nations Resettlement	200 >	

(Compiled from Adams, 1994, Ellis *et al.*, 1990, Wright, 1968)

People during the Archaic period (*circa* 10,000 to 2,800 years ago) were still primarily nomadic hunters, but they adapted to a more temperate climate. Groups were dispersed during winter months and converged around watercourses from the spring to fall in large fishing campsites. The Archaic period is characterized by the appearance of ground stone tools, notched, or stemmed projectile points. The Archaic Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Archaic. During the Archaic Period groups began to establish territorial settlements

and introduce burial ceremonialism. There is a marked increase in the number and size of sites, especially during the Late Archaic period.

The Woodland period is distinguished by the introduction of pottery vessels for storage and cooking. Sites of the Woodland period (*circa* 2,900 to 400 years ago) are usually the most numerous because the population levels in southern Ontario had significantly increased, especially along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Woodland Period is also marked by the establishment of complex long distance trading networks. The Woodland Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Woodland. During the Late Woodland Period, there is increasing sedentarism and the establishment of horticulture, a reliance on tribal warfare, and the introduction of semi-permanent villages with large protective palisades. The Late Woodland period also envelops the emergence of Iroquoian tribes and confederacies.

The historic period (from A.D. 1650 to 1900) begins with the arrival of Euro-Canadian groups. While North America had been visited by Europeans on an increasing scale since the end of the fifteenth century, it was not until the voyages of Jacques Cartier in the 1530s that Europeans visited Ontario Iroquoians in their home territories. Sites of this period document European exploration, trade, and the displacement and devastation of native groups caused by warfare and infectious disease. The most common sites of this period include Euro-Canadian homesteads, industries, churches, schools, and cemeteries.

The subject property was historically located within Part of Lot 3, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Barton, Wentworth County. Wentworth County was once part of the Gore District. When the districts were broken up into counties, Wentworth and Halton formed one municipality until 1854. Wentworth County was named after Sir John Wentworth, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia between 1792 and 1808 (Mika & Mika, 1983:624). The earliest settlers in the county were United Empire Loyalists. As early as 1791, a grist mill was built on what is present day Ancaster. Upper Canada's first paper mill was established in Wentworth County in 1826.

During the War of 1812, Stoney Creek was the centre of a decisive battle credited with preventing American forces from overtaking Upper Canada. An invading force of 3,000 soldiers, having just seized Fort George and Niagara, moved inland and set up camp near Stoney Creek in 1813. British soldiers staged a surprise attack, and the British forces were victorious (Mika & Mika, 1983:625).

Barton Township was first surveyed in 1791 by Augustus Jones. The history of Barton Township is closely tied to the development of the city of Hamilton. In 1815, there were 72 houses in the township, including within the site of the city (Page & Smith, 1875:VIII). Eight years later, there were three sawmills and a grist mill operating in the township (Mika & Mika, 1977:143). Land at the foot of the escarpment was not suitable for farming, but a settlement, named Hamilton after George Hamilton, a prominent landowner, prospered there due to the favourable location on Burlington Bay.

The nearest historic community was Bartonville, located approximately 600 m to the southeast. Bartonville was named after the town of Barton in Lincolnshire, England. In 1839 land for a

schoolhouse and burying ground were sold by David Burkholder, the son of a pioneer settler. A log schoolhouse was erected and used for 19 years until a brick schoolhouse was built (Mika & Mika, 1977:144).

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian occupation within and near the subject property. An 1822 a ratepayer assessment indicates that at that time a Daniel Croswait resided on Lot 3, Concession 3, with a rate paid of 111 pounds (Page & Smith, 1875:VIII). He had 60 acres of uncultivated land and 4 acres of “improved” land, two horses, two oxen, and two milk cows. Daniel Crosthwaite also appears in the 1842 census for Canada West as a farmer residing on Lot 3, Concession 3 (Library and Archives, 1842).

Figures 2 and 3 represent the Euro-Canadian settlement in and around the current subject property in the late 19th century. Surtee’s 1859 *Map of the County of Wentworth, Canada West* indicates that Robert Crossthwaite owned the portion of Lot 3, Concession 3 within the current subject property at that time (Figure 2). No structures are shown within Crossthwaite’s property. The subject property fronts Main Street, a historic transportation route. There is a toll gate shown on the east edge of Lot 3, along King A church and post office are shown on the adjacent lot to the east and there is a reservoir at the south end of the adjacent lot to the west.

Page & Smith’s 1875 map of Barton Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth, Ontario* indicates that west portion of the subject property was owned by Mrs. G. Crosthwaite, while the eastern portion was owned by Harvey Crossthwaite (Figure 3). A farmstead and orchard are illustrated on Harvey’s land along King Street, approximately 500 m to the south. A schoolhouse and post office for the community of Bartonville are shown on the adjacent lot to the east. The property fronts Main Street, a historic transportation route.

While no structures are shown within the current subject property on the historical atlas mapping, this does not necessarily mean that one or more additional structures were not present at that time, earlier or later. Not all features of interest were mapped systematically on the Ontario series of historical maps and atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference regarding the level of detail provided on the maps.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The subject property is within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 113). The study area is located within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984). This region is a lowland bordering Lake Ontario that was once inundated by a body of water known as Lake Iroquois. The area is made up of undulating till plains that once made up the shorelines of Lake Iroquois. These old shorelines and the smoothed lake bottoms are easily identifiable geographic features. The physiography of the area is largely made up of sand plains (MNDM, 2007).

The *Soils of Wentworth County* (Presant et al., 1965) indicates that the subject property was urban lands at the time and therefore the surface soil type is not shown (Figure 4).

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. The nearest water source is currently Burlington Bay, 3.5 km to the north. The harbour along the bay has been built up but historically there were a number of inlets that have since been filled in (see Figures 2 & 3). The nearest of these is 2 km from the subject property.

1.3.2 Current Land Use

The subject property is in the location of the former Delta Secondary School. The former school and associated parking lots take up much of the property, with the remaining areas made up of manicured greenspace. The surrounding lands are all urban land within the City of Hamilton.

Figure 1 provides the location of the subject property on a 1:50,000 scale topographic map. Fieldwork for the project was conducted on September 1st, 2022.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

1.3.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Previously registered archaeological sites can be used to indicate archaeological potential. To determine if any previous assessments have yielded archaeological sites, either within or surrounding the current subject property, two main sources were consulted. These include the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (“OASD”) and the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*, both of which are maintained by MHSTCI.

The *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden, 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into 13 km by 18.5 km blocks based on longitude and latitude. Each Borden block is designated with a four-letter label and sites identified within the block are numbered sequentially as they are registered. The subject property is located within the *AhGw* Borden block.

No archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property. However, three sites have been registered within one km of the subject property (MHSTCI, 2022a). Table 2 lists these sites along with the current Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (“CHVI”) for each site. Information in Table 2 is provided by MHSTCI through the OASD (MHSTCI, 2022a). All three sites are Euro-Canadian. Site types include a midden and two homesteads. None of the sites are located within 300 m of the subject property.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject Property

REG. #	NAME	TIME PERIOD	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	STATUS
AhGw-136	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden	Further CHVI
AhGw-543	Location 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Further CHVI
AhGw-560	Ramsy Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No further CHVI



1.3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Reports

A review of archaeological reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicated that there are no archaeological reports detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within the subject property or within 50 m of the subject property filed with MHSTCI at the time this report was written (MHSTCI, 2022b). Reports were searched based on registered site information, historic lots and concessions, and nearby streets.

1.3.4 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of finding archaeological sites within a subject property. For planning purposes, determining archaeological potential provides a preliminary indication that significant sites might be found within the subject property, and consequently, that it may be necessary to allocate time and resources for archaeological survey and mitigation.

The framework for assigning levels of potential archaeological significance is drawn from provincial guidelines found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI, 2011: Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2). The following are features or characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential:

- previously identified archaeological sites
- water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.).
 - primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)
 - secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
 - features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)
 - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaus)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formation that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.



- resource areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
 - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
 - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portages)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is in a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or parts of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as “disturbed” or “disturbance” and may include:

- quarrying
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- building footprints
- sewage and infrastructure development
- activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources on a property. The subject property is located within 100 m of a historic transportation route, Main Street, which is located directly north of the subject property. There are three Euro-Canadian sites within 1 km of the subject property.

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Indigenous archaeological resources on a property. The subject property is largely comprised of well-drained land that is suitable for human habitation, however there are no water sources located just within 300 m. There are no Indigenous archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property.



Given the above, background archival research indicates that all previously undisturbed portions of the subject property exhibit general archaeological potential for the discovery of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required. The general potential for discovery of Indigenous archaeological resources is low.

Areas that have been disturbed by modern activities, both extensive and intensive, have low potential for the recovery of archaeological resources. The property largely consists of a former school building with surrounding parking, however there is greenspace on the north and south portions of the subject property.



2.0 FIELD METHODS

Stage 1 visual inspection and Stage 2 property assessment were conducted concurrently on September 1st, 2022, with advance permission to enter the subject property obtained from the Proponent. Weather conditions during the assessment were excellent, with clear skies and a maximum daily temperature of 24° Celsius. There were no weather, ground, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of artifacts. As such, it is confirmed that the assessment met Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* regarding weather and lighting.

The subject area measures 2.52 ha. The assessment began with an on-site property inspection to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current condition of the property. The entirety of the property was accessible and was inspected. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken during the visual inspection. Coverage of the property was sufficient to identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential, meeting the requirements of Section 1.2 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Areas of low to no archaeological potential include lands that have been previously disturbed, lands that have steeply sloping topography, and lands that are low-lying and permanently wet. Areas of disturbance include the former school building, surrounding parking lots and walkways, and account for 1.81 ha, 71.8%, of the subject property. There were no low-lying and permanently wet areas or areas of steeply sloping topography present on the subject property.

The remainder of the property, 0.71 ha, 28.2%, appears undisturbed and retains archaeological potential, therefore requiring Stage 2 assessment (Figure 5). As the undisturbed lands are in use within an urban area, with mature trees, landscaped lawn, and underground utilities that cannot be ploughed, Stage 2 survey was conducted by test pit excavation by hand at 5 m intervals (Figure 6). Each test pit was 30 centimetres in diameter and was dug to at least five centimetres into the subsoil. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. Test pits placed to within 1 m of all disturbances and other areas of low to no archaeological potential. All soil was screened through 6-millimetre mesh to maximize the potential for artifact recovery. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken, and all test pits were backfilled upon completion.

The entirety of the subject property was assessed. Results of the Stage 1 & 2 assessment are shown on Figures 5 and 6.



3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 Soils

Topsoil in the test pits ranged from approximately 15 to 35 centimeters in thickness and consisted of medium brown clay to clay loam above yellow-orange clay subsoil. No areas of disturbance were noted in the portion of the property that was subject to test pit assessment.

3.2 Artifacts

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were recovered during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment.

3.3 Documentary Record

All fieldwork-related activities were documented and kept, including field notes and observations and detailed maps. Appropriate photographic records were kept of the excavation, and all pictures were recorded in a photo log.

A detailed list of field records is presented in Table 3. All digital items have been duplicated and all paper items have been scanned and stored as digital documents. All items are housed in the corporate offices of ACC.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, ACC will keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the license and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the license, except where the objects and records are donated to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records

PROJECT INFORMATION		
ACC project number	173-12-22	
Licensee	Matthew Muttart	
MHSTCI PIF number	P1208-0117-2022	
DOCUMENT/MATERIAL	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
field notes & photo logs	2	pages (paper, with digital copies)
maps	1	sketch map of study area
	1	aerial photograph of subject property
photos	10	digital format

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- A historic transportation route, Main Street East, located directly north of the subject property,
- The presence of three registered Euro-Canadian archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property.

A visual property inspection determined that 1.81 ha, 71.8%, of the subject property has low to no archaeological potential because it has been previously disturbed by modern construction activities for an existing school building and parking lots and walkways.

The balance of the subject property, 0.71 ha, 28.2%, consisted of greenspace that did not display evidence for disturbance that would have destroyed or removed archaeological resources and therefore retained archaeological potential. Stage 2 assessment of the undisturbed portions of the subject property was conducted by test pit survey at 5 m intervals.

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 property assessment. According to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI, 2011), the property has now been completely assessed and does not require any additional fieldwork.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject to acceptance of the results and approval of the recommendations, MHSTCI is requested to deem this report compliant with ministry requirements for archaeological fieldwork and reporting and to issue a letter accepting this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

The following recommendations are provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries:

1. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment. The subject property has now been fully assessed according to the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. No further archaeological assessment of the property is required.



6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The following advice on compliance with current legislation is provided for consideration:

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 2005, 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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.
- b. 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 a 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. 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*.
- d. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the local police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.



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8.0 IMAGES





Image 1: Subject property from northwest corner, facing southwest to parking lot.



Image 2: Subject property from north of Main Street showing building, facing southwest.



Image 3: Subject property from northeast corner, facing southwest to parking lot.



Image 4: Subject property from southeast corner, facing northwest.



Image 5: Subject property from southwest corner, facing northeast.



Image 6: Crew at work, test pit assessment, facing east.



Image 7: Crew at work, test pit assessment, facing northwest.



Image 8: Crew at work, test pit assessment, facing southeast.



Image 9: Typical test pit.



Image 10: Typical test pit.

9.0 FIGURES



Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property on a 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map

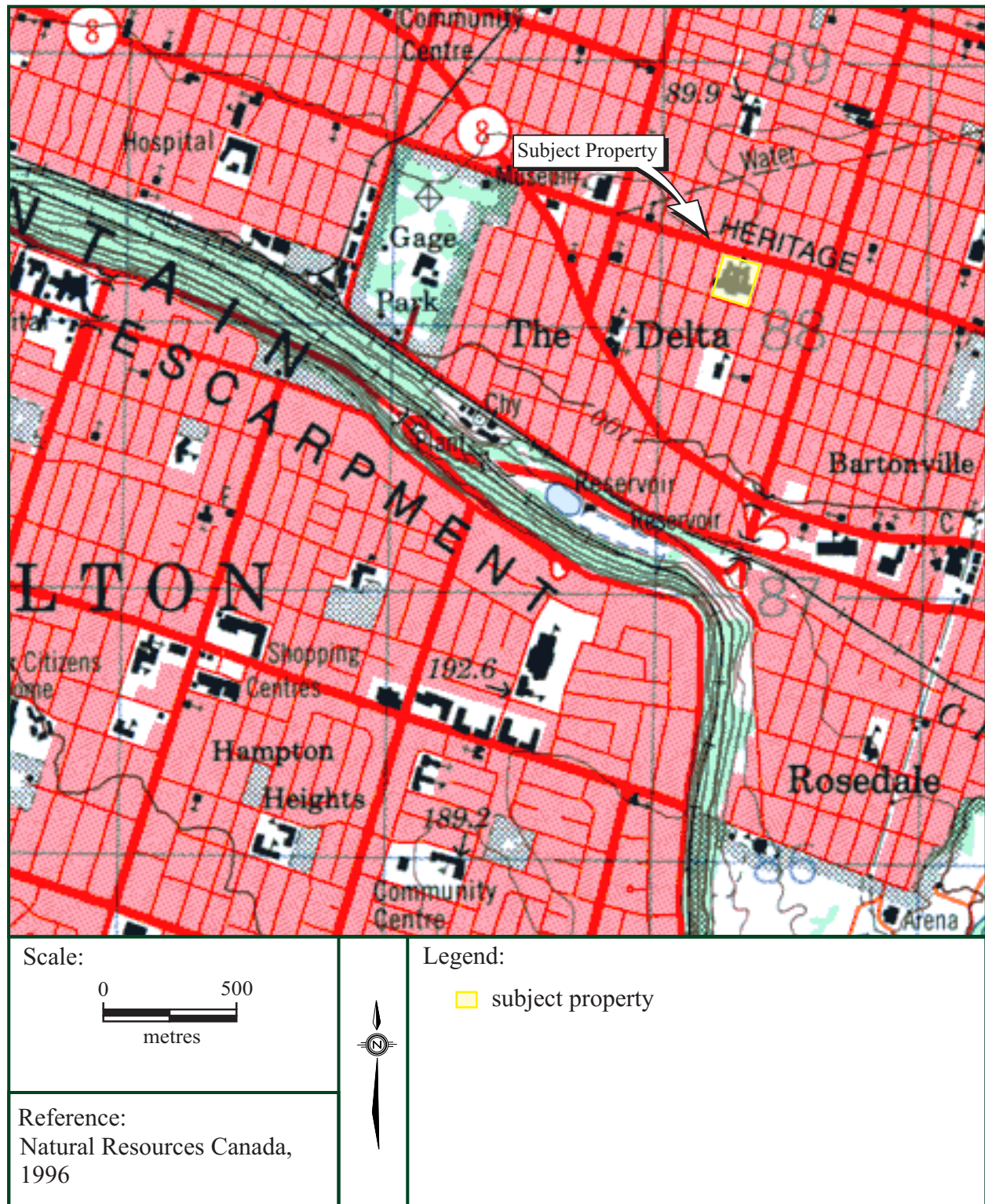


Figure 2: Location of the Subject Property on Surtee's 1859 Map of the County of Wentworth



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Figure 4: Location of the Subject Property on a Map of Wentworth County Soils

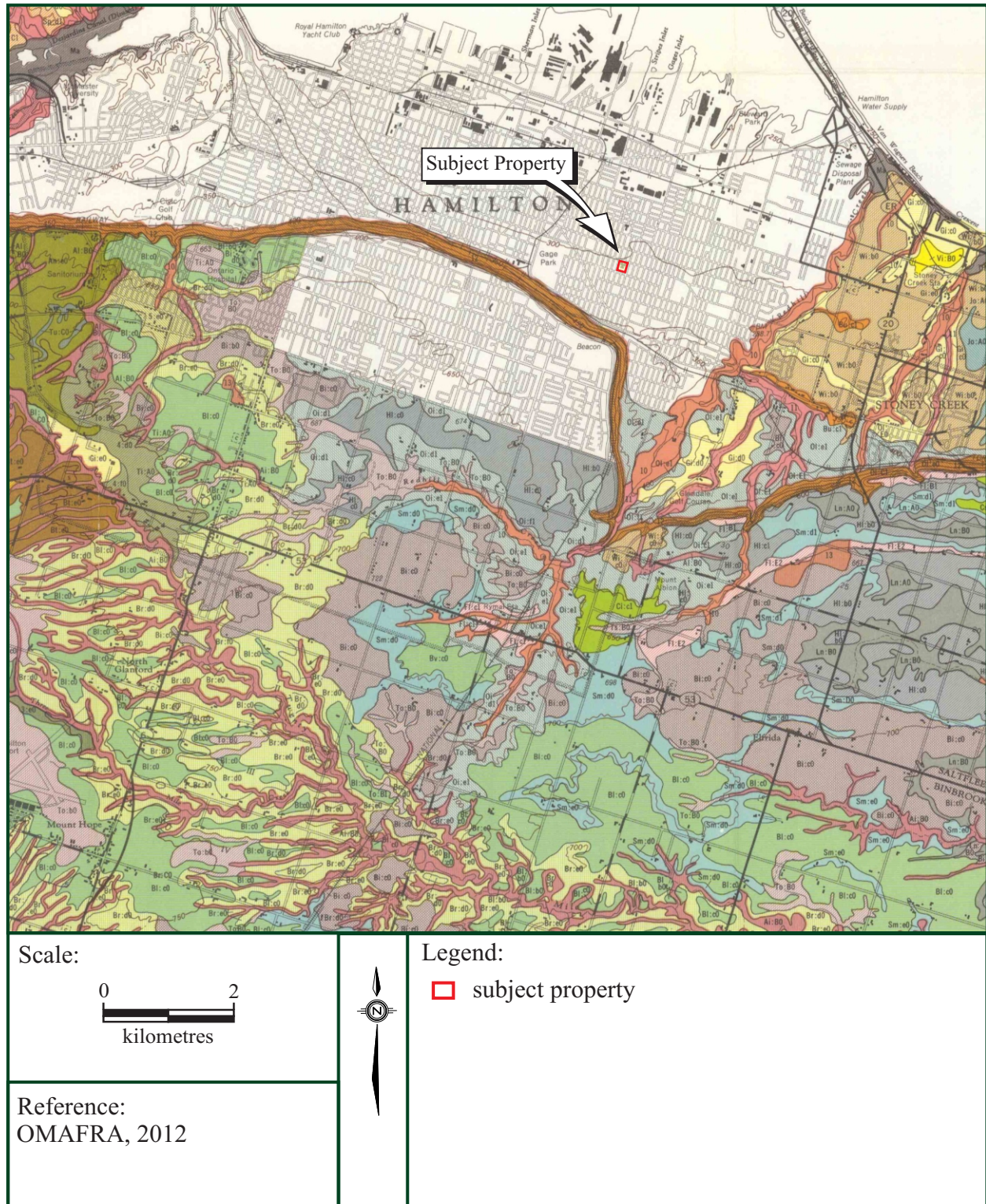


Figure 5: Aerial Photograph Showing the Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment with Image Locations and Directions



Figure 6: Aerial Photograph Showing the Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment with Image Locations and Directions

