

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
251 Stone Church Road West,
City of Hamilton**

Part of Lot 17, Concession 8, Geographic Township of
Barton, Historical County of Wentworth, Ontario

Submitted to:

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and

Ontario's Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture
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ORIGINAL REPORT

April 5, 2022

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Royal Living Development Group ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of Part of lot 17, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Barton, Historical County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of a proposed development of the property located at 251 Stone Church Road West. The Study Area consists of a rectangular residential property covering about 0.8ha (Figure 5).

An archaeological investigation of the Study Area was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." To meet the conditions of this legislation, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the application stage of the development under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mike Pitul by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ('MHSTCI') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the manicured lawn and overgrown areas within the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on April 4, 2022. Approximately 96% (0.77ha) of the Study Area comprised a manicured lawn with trees observed throughout and overgrown areas. These areas were subjected to a typical Stage 2 test pit survey, conducted at 5m intervals. No material culture was encountered during the test pit survey; therefore, no additional assessment methods were employed. Approximately 4% (0.03ha) of the Study Area comprised previously disturbed areas including a residence and driveway. These areas were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. Previously disturbed areas were mapped and photo-documented only.

The Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area resulted in the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources; therefore, **no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for a more detailed discussion regarding the results of the current Stage 1-2 assessment, including a complete set of recommendations, the reader should examine the complete report.

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Acknowledgments

Generous contributions made by Alex Arbab, Royal Living Development Group, made this report possible.

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Royal Living Development Group ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of Part of lot 17, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Barton, Historical County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of a proposed development of the property located at 251 Stone Church Road West. The Study Area consists of a rectangular residential property covering about 0.8ha (Figure 5).

An archaeological investigation of the Study Area was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." To meet the conditions of this legislation, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the application stage of the development under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mike Pitul by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ('MHSTCI') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The purpose of a Stage 1 Background Study is to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within a Study Area, and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the following Stage 1 assessment are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

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

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

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

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

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

Morris 1943:17-18

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

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

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The Study Area is located on Lot 17, Concession 8 within the Geographic Township of Barton and historical County of Wentworth, now the City of Hamilton, Ontario. The settlement history of this area began on July 24, 1788, when Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Québec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario 2012-2015). Further change came in December 1791 when the Province of Québec was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the Constitutional Act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada; he introduced several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them (Coyne 1895: 33).

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed the Western, Home, Midland and Eastern Districts. As population levels in Upper Canada increased, smaller and more manageable administrative bodies were needed resulting in the establishment of many new counties and townships. As part of this realignment, the boundaries of the Home and Western Districts were shifted and the London and Niagara Districts were established (Archives of Ontario 2012-2015).

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

Barton Township was named after the English Town of Barton upon Humber in 1816. Settlement began to trickle into the region in 1790, with an influx of loyalist immigrants mainly from New York State immigrating to Upper Canada in the years following the Revolutionary War. The Township of Barton, including Hamilton, was laid out in eight concessions between Lake Ontario and the Township of Binbrook to the south. After the American Revolutionary War, Crown Patents were granted to United Empire Loyalists who initially settled at first below the escarpment before spreading south of the escarpment after the War of 1812.

One of the earliest settlement concentrations formed in the southeast corner of Barton Township at Ryckman’s Corners. In 1795, Samuel Ryckman was given land about 1km to the east Study Area as payment for the survey of Barton Township. A few years later, his brother Cornelius was issued additional lands in the area. Between the two, the Ryckman brothers owned over a thousand acres (Irwin 1883). In 1804 Samuel Ryckman became a Captain in the 2nd York Regiment of Militia and fought in the War of 1812. By 1815 the two brothers had cleared approximately 70 acres and owned a considerable number of livestock. The Ryckman farmstead began as a log house and barn but gradually expanded to include a frame house, store and other buildings. The Ryckman brothers had many children between them, some of whom inherited land from their fathers. In 1826 Samuel Ryckman began selling off pieces of his holdings in the area, which was known as Ryckman’s Corners by that time. Following Samuel Ryckman’s death in 1846, the Ryckman estate, including the original homestead and the surrounding lands, were sold off piecemeal. In

1846, Hamilton Ryckman, Samuel Ryckman's eldest son, inherited the southern half of Lot 14, Concession 8 (Irwin 1883).

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

According to the *Historical Atlas*, in 1875 Lot 17 Concession 8 was owned by Samuel Kern. A house and orchard are depicted near the center of the property probably around 250m to the south of the Study Area. It should be recognized, however, that historical county atlases were funded by subscriptions fees and were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997: 100). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area comprises a large rectangular residential property measuring about 0.8ha. The Study Area is bounded by Stone Church Road West to the north and property fences to the east, west and south (Figure 5).

Most of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes and increasingly residential developments.

The Study Area is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain. According to Chapman and Putnam, "although it was all submerged in Lake Warren, the till is not all buried by stratified clay; it comes to the surface generally in low morainic ridges in the north. In fact, there is in that area a confused intermixture of stratified clay and till. The northern part has more relief than the southern part where the typically level lake plains occur" (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 156)

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

The original forest cover probably consisted of a mix of pines and hardwoods such as sugar maple, oak, beech and cherry. This pattern of forest cover is characteristic of areas of clay soil within the Maple - Hemlock Section of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Forest Province - Cool Temperate Division (McAndrews and Manville 1987).

The closest source of potable water is a seasonal tributary of Red Hill Creek located about 640m to the east. Additionally, Twenty Mile Creek is located about 1.2m to the south of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

The Study Area occupies a portion of Ontario that was occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For most of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 on the following page provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Barton Township.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Barton Township

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

1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

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

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

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are eleven archaeological sites registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area. Three of the sites are post-contact Euro-Canadian sites including two middens and one outbuilding. Five of the sites are scatters of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts. Lastly, three of the sites contain pre-contact Aboriginal and post-contact Euro-Canadian artifacts. Site AhGx-677 is the only site with temporally diagnostic Pre-Contact Aboriginal artifacts. Artifacts from this site date to the Early Woodland.

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

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AhGx-53	Carpenter 2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AhGx-54	Carpenter 3	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AhGx-270	Jacob Smith	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	outbuilding
AhGx-677	Hess	Post-Contact, Early Woodland	Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian	homestead, scatter
AhGx-678	Park I	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AhGx-679	Park II	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden
AhGx-680	AhGx-680-P1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AhGx-687		Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian	hunting
AhGx-726		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AhGx-798	Edelweiss	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Euro-Canadian and Aboriginal	homestead and findspot
AhGx-817		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no assessments have been conducted adjacent to the Study Area and no sites have been registered within 50m of the Study Area.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MHSTCI to determine areas of archaeological potential within Study Area. According to Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), these variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, when considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees. As per Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), water sources may be categorized in the following manner:

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

As was discussed above, the closest source of potable water is a seasonal tributary of Red Hill Creek located about 640m to the east. Additionally, Twenty Mile Creek is located about 1.2m to the south of the Study Area.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region. As was previously discussed, the soils within this region are suitable for corn and soybeans in rotation with cereal grains as well as alfalfa and clover. Also considering the length of occupation of Barton Township, as evidenced by the eight registered archaeological sites yielding pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts within 1km of the Study Area, the pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

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

The *Historical Atlas* map of Barton township (Page & Co. 1876) demonstrates the extent to which the township had been settled by 1876. Landowners are listed for every lot, many of which had been subdivided multiple times to accommodate a growing population. The Study Area is located Lot 17, Concession 8, on a property owned by Samuel Kern. A house and orchard are visible to the south of the Study Area. Considering also the six registered sites with 19th century artifacts occurring 1km of the Study Area, the potential for post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is judged to be moderate to high.

Additionally, the *Hamilton Archaeology Master Plan* (City of Hamilton 2013) archaeological potential mapping was consulted. This plan indicates that the entire Study Area is located within an area retaining archaeological potential.

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

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on April 4, 2022 under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mike Pitul by the MHSTCI. The Study Area is bounded by Stone Church Road West to the north and by fences marking property lines to the south, east and west. During the Stage 2 field work, assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological materials. The weather on April 4, 2022 was 5 °C and partly cloudy. Photos 1 through 11 demonstrate the land conditions throughout the Study Area, including areas that met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per Section 7.8.6, Standards 1a and b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods as well as photograph locations and directions. Figure 4 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods in relation to the proposed development.

Approximately 96% (0.77ha) of the Study Area comprised a manicured lawn and overgrown areas with trees. These areas were inaccessible to ploughing and were subject to a typical Stage 2 test pit survey, conducted at 5m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2, Standards 1 and 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The test pits were excavated to within 1m of all built structures or until they showed evidence of recent ground disturbance as per Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Each test pit was at least 30 centimetres ('cm') in diameter and excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil as per Section 2.1.2, Standards 5 and 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit as per Section 2.1.2, Standards 7 and 9 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The soils were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.

The test pits ranged in depth from 25-35cm and contained a single stratigraphic layer of dark loam. Considering that each test pit was excavated 5cm into sterile, orange-coloured sandy loam, subsoil, this observed topsoil layer ranged in depth from 20-30cm. All soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit as per Section 2.1.2, Standards 7 and 9 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). No material culture was encountered during the test pit survey; therefore, no additional assessment methods were employed.

Approximately 4% (0.03ha) of the Study Area comprised previously disturbed areas including a residence and driveway (see Section 1.3.4 above). Following a Stage 2 property inspection, conducted according to Section 2.1.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), these areas were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All the visibly disturbed areas documented within the Study Area were mapped and photo-documented per Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

3.0 Record of Finds

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

Table 3: Inventory of Document Record

Document Type	Current Location	Additional Comments
2 pages of field notes	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 map provided by the Proponent	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 field map	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
41 photographs	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file

No material culture was encountered during the Stage 2 survey of the Study Area; therefore, no storage arrangements were necessary.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Royal Living Development Group ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of Part of Lot 17, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Barton, Historical County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of a proposed development of the property located at 251 Stone Church Road West. The Study Area consists of a rectangular residential property covering about 0.8ha (Figure 5).

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the manicured lawn and overgrown portion of the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on April 4, 2022. Approximately 96% (0.77ha) of the Study Area comprised a manicured lawn and overgrown areas with trees. These areas were inaccessible to ploughing and were subject to a typical Stage 2 test pit survey, conducted at 5m intervals. Approximately 4% (0.03ha) of the Study Area comprised previously disturbed areas including a residence and driveway. These areas were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources and were mapped and photographed.

This investigation resulted in the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources.

5.0 Recommendations

The Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area resulted in the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources; therefore, **no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c o.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of 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.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

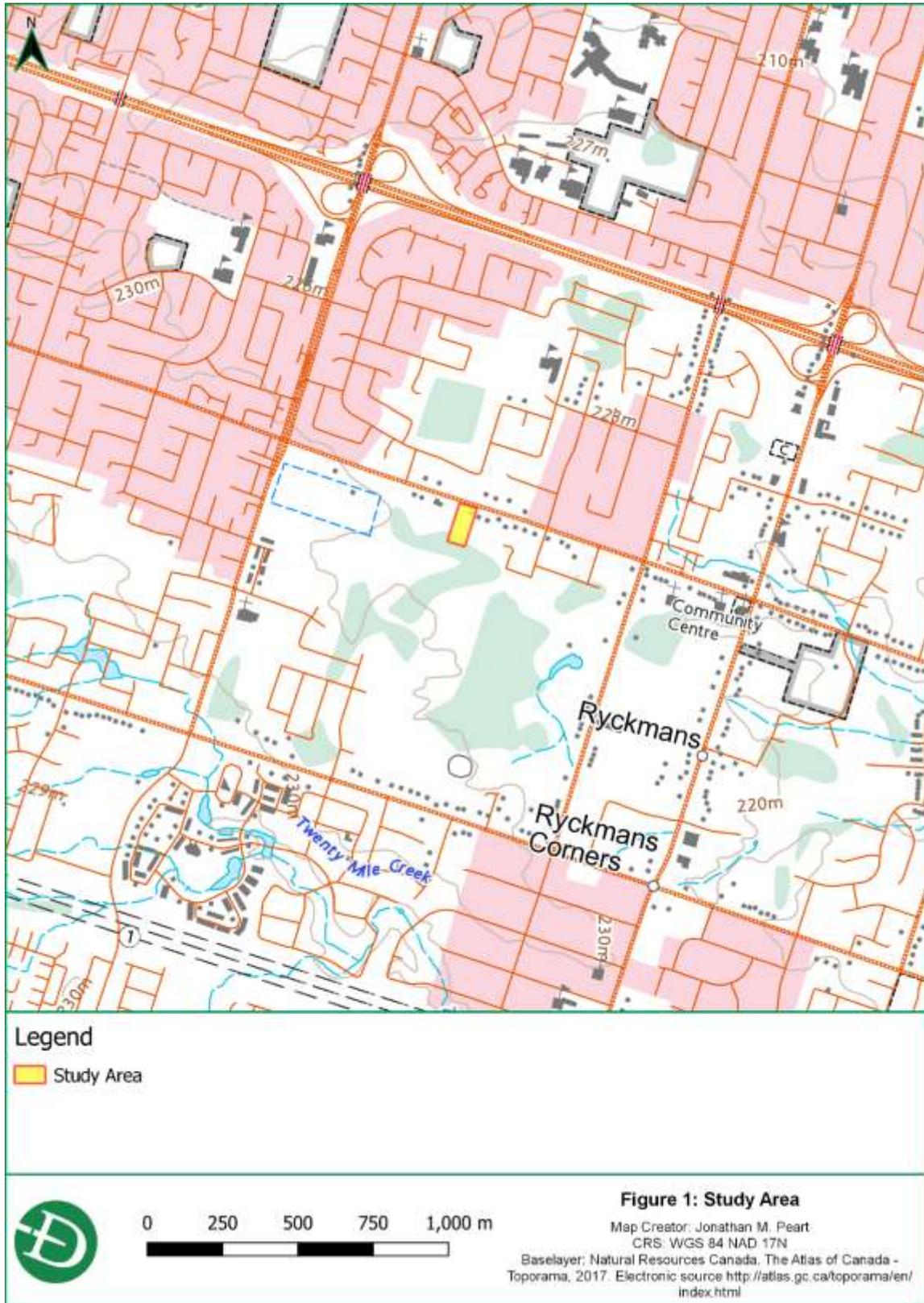
The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

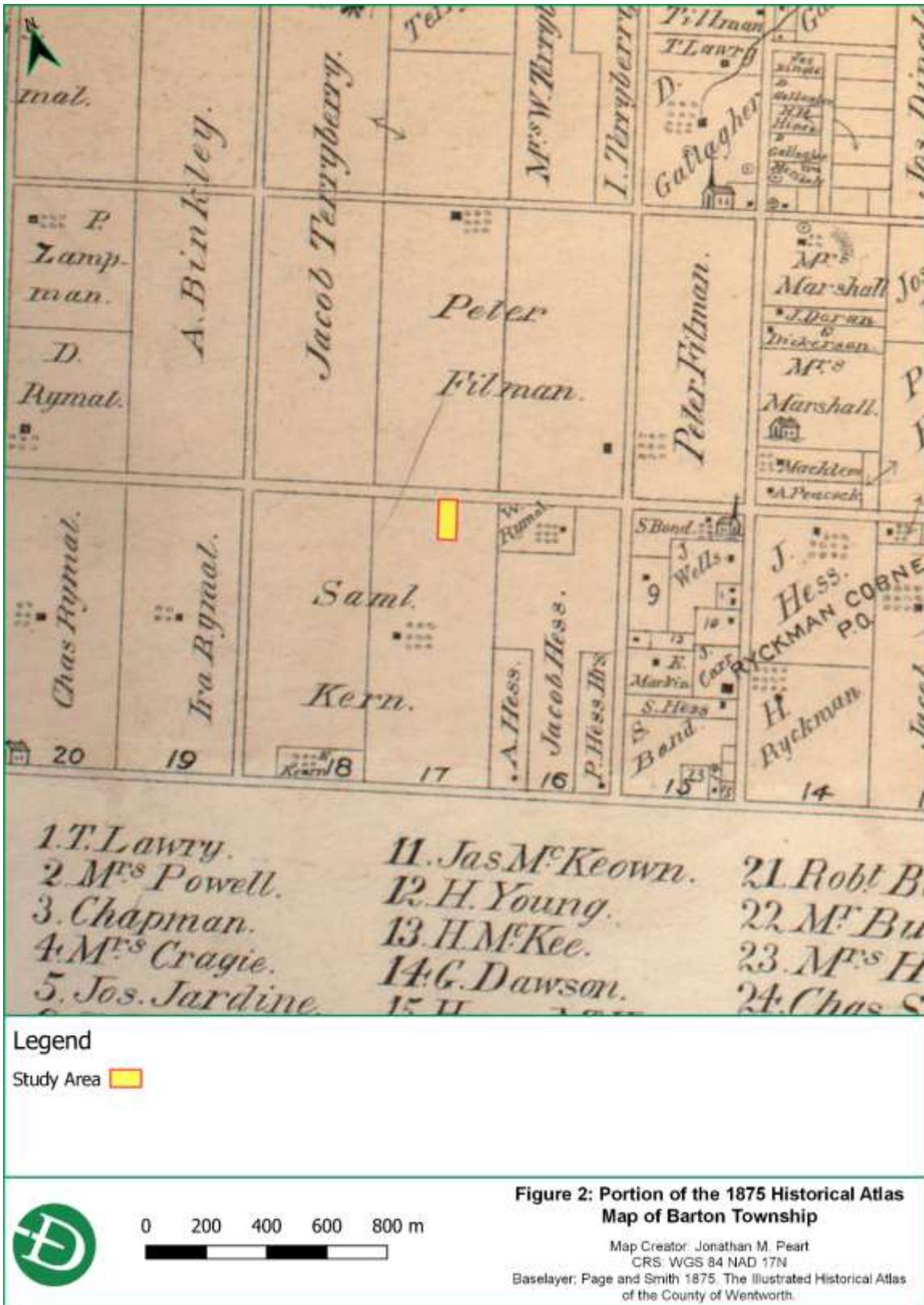
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8.0 Maps







Legend

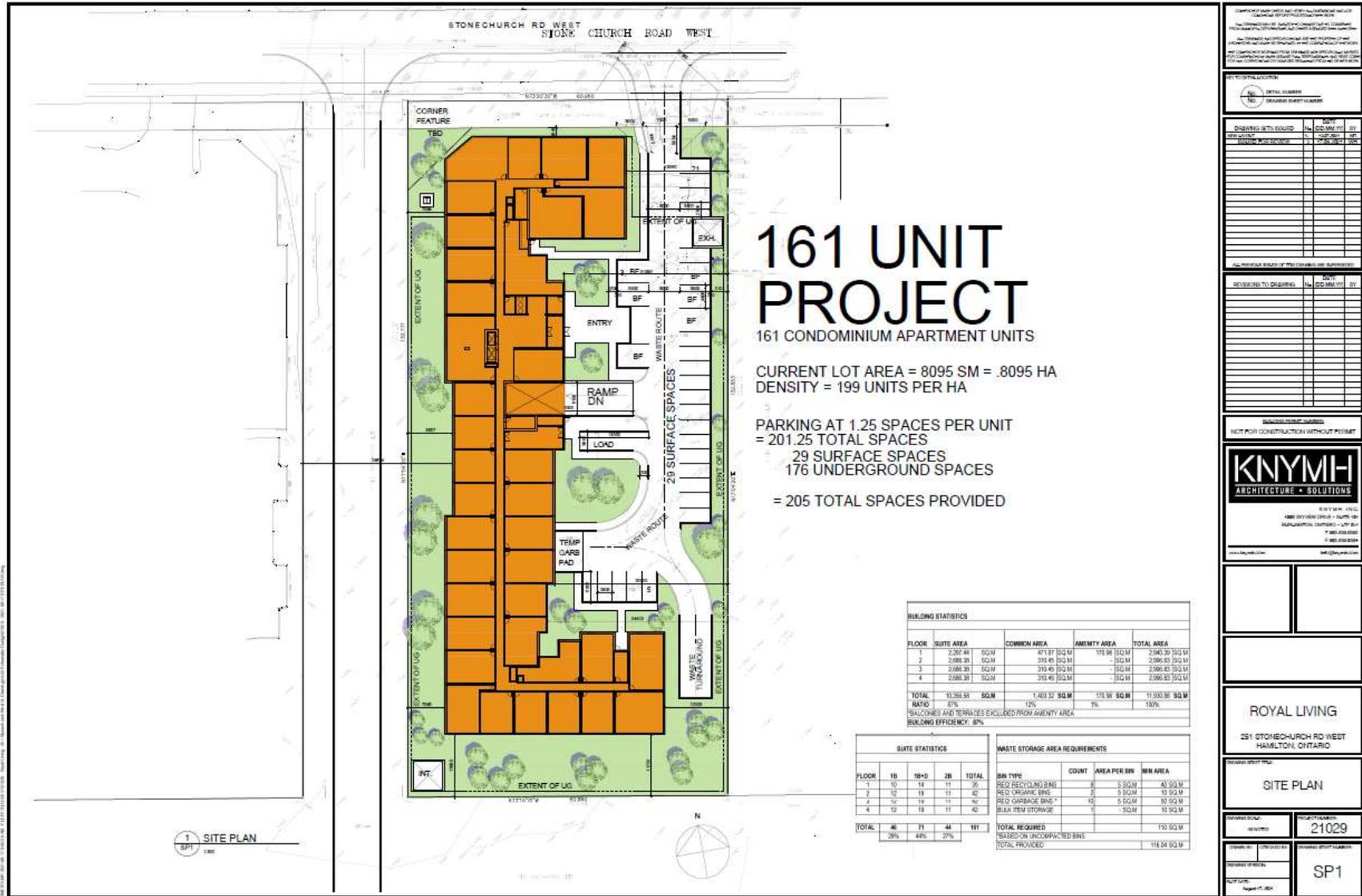
- Study Area
- Residence and Driveway, Previously Disturbed
- Test Pit Survey at 5m Interval
- Photograph Location and Direction



Figure 3: Stage 2 Methodology

Map Creator: Jonathan M. Peart
CRS: WGS 84 NAD 17N
Baselayer: Google Satellite Imagery

Figure 5. Development Map



9.0 Photos

Photo 1: Manicured Lawn Test Pit Survey at 5m Interval; facing west



Photo 2: Driveway and Residence, Previously Disturbed; facing south



Photo 3: Manicured Lawn Test Pit Survey at 5m Interval; facing east



Photo 4: Manicured Lawn Test Pit Survey at 5m Interval; facing north



Photo 5: Manicured Lawn and Overgrown Area Test Pit Survey at 5m Interval; facing west



Photo 6: Manicured Lawn Test Pit Survey at 5m Interval; facing west



Photo 7: Manicured Lawn Test Pit Survey at 5m Interval; facing east



Photo 8: Manicured Lawn Test Pit Survey at 5m Interval; facing northeast



Photo 9: Manicured Lawn and Overgrown Area Test Pit Survey at 5m Interval; facing north



Photo 10: Manicured Lawn and Overgrown Area Test Pit Survey at 5m Interval; facing north



Photo 11: Manicured Lawn and Overgrown Area Test Pit Survey at 5m Interval; facing northeast



Photo 12: Representative Test Pit Profile



Photo 13: Representative Test Pit Profile



Photo 14: Representative Test Pit Profile

