

**STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PART OF 8475 ENGLISH
CHURCH ROAD ON LOT 7, CONCESSION 4 IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF
GLANFORD, 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 for two parcels of land (Part 5 and Part 6) located at 8475 English Church Road in the City of Hamilton. Triggered by the *Planning Act*, this assessment was undertaken in advance of proposed residential construction on the two parcels. The study area measures approximately 1.5 ha and is located on Lot 7 Concession 4 in the Geographic Township of Glanford, Wentworth County. NDA was contracted by Fothergill Planning and Development Inc. on behalf of the property owner to conduct this Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment. Permission to access the property was granted to NDA by the property owner.

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was completed in September 2017. The west parcel (Part 5) was entirely (100%) subject to a test pit survey at 5 m intervals. The east parcel (Part 6) was initially subject to a test pit survey at 5 m intervals, and resulted in the discovery that the soils within the parcel displayed disturbed profiles. Additionally, early in the test pit survey it became clear that the lands had been subject to recent alterations that removed archaeological potential including the creation of a gravel road along with and large-scale soil moving activities that resulted in artificial changes in elevation and the appearance of subsoil on the ground surface. As a result, while approximately 43.5% of Part 6 was subject to a test pit survey at 5 m intervals, a combination survey was completed throughout the remainder of the parcel (56.5%). No archaeological resources were encountered.

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

1. No further assessment of the study area (Part 5 and Part 6 of 8475 English Church Road) is required.

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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 for two parcels of land (Part 5 and Part 6) located at 8475 English Church Road in the City of Hamilton (Map 1). Triggered by the *Planning Act*, this assessment was undertaken in advance of proposed residential construction on the two parcels (APPENDIX I). The study area measures approximately 1.5 ha and is located on Lot 7 Concession 4 in the Geographic Township of Glanford, in the City of Hamilton. NDA was contracted by Fothergill Planning and Development Inc. on behalf of the property owner to conduct this Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment. Permission to access the property was granted to NDA by the property owner.

Assessment activities were conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990, c.o. 18) in compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) under an archaeological consulting license (#P018) issued to Philip Woodley of NDA. The field notes, photos and related documents will be curated at the office of NDA (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 due to the variety of Indigenous groups who 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 17th century triggered widespread shifts in Indigenous 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; Warnock 1862; Coyne 1895; Lajeunesse 1960; Cumming 1972; Smith 1987; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; NRC 2010; AO 2011)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Contact	Early 17 th 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 th 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 th century; Explorers continue to document the area
Anishnabeg Influx	Late 17 th and early 18 th century	Ojibway, Odawa and Potawatomi expand into Haudenosaunee lands in the late 17 th 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 th 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 th 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 th 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
Wentworth County Development	Late 18 th and early 19 th 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 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 now the County was comprised of the Townships of Beverley, Ancaster, West Flamborough, East Flamborough, Barton, Saltfleet, Glanford, and Binbrook.
Glanford Formation and Development	19 th century	The historic Township of Glanford was settled beginning in the early 19 th -century. By 1815, 50 rate payers were residing in the township. In 1832, 3,573 acres had been cleared and were arable and 9,390 remained in wild, and there were 12 log houses, 16 framed houses, three 2-storey houses, and one stone house. Only one saw mill was present within the township in 1831. Mount Hope was the only noted village in Glanford, located halfway between Hamilton and Caledonia on the Hamilton and Port Dover Road. Two churches were present in the village. In 1841, the population had expanded to 996. Due to the Niagara Escarpment, settlement was more slow and sparse than neighboring townships, with agriculture being the primary industry in the region.

1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use

The study area is located on Lot 7 Concession 4 in the Geographic Township of Glanford, Wentworth County. To reconstruct the historic land use of the study corridor, NDA conducted a review of nineteenth century maps and twentieth century aerial photographs focused on the study area. This was completed to provide insight into the past and present land use and settlement history of the property.

Review of Nineteenth Century Maps

The nineteenth century maps reviewed include Hardy Gregory’s *Map of the County of Wentworth, Canada West* (1859) (Map 2) and Page & Smith’s *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth, Ont.* (1875) (Map 3). The ownership and settlement features of Lot 7, Concession 4 are documented in Table 3.

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

Location		1859 (Gregory’s)			1875 (Page & Smith)		
Lot	Con	Part	Owner(s)	Feat.	Acres	Owner(s)	Feat.
20	2	All	Christopher Kern	-	All	Chris Kern	1 structure, 2 orchards

The 1859 Gregory map indicates the study area was located on property owned by Christopher Kern, with no structures illustrated within the vicinity of the study area. Three Mile Creek is shown to meander along the southern edge of the study area. The 1876 Page & Smith. Atlas illustrates a more developed thoroughfare with additional structures having been constructed demonstrates the property continued under the ownership of Chris Kern, with one structure and two associated orchards illustrated south of the study area in the centre of the lot.

Given the proximity of the study area to documented historic roadways (English Church Road, Upper St. James Street) and nearby structures, there is a distinct possibility that historic materials might be located within the study area. Additionally, it is noted that not all structures were illustrated on historic maps and as a result, additional structures such as outbuildings may be present within the study area.

Review of Twentieth Century Aerial Photographs

A review of aerial photographs taken in 1934 and 1954 demonstrate that the study area and its general surroundings were primarily used for agricultural purposes (Map 4 and Map 5). By 1934, a structure is shown to have been constructed between the two property parcels that comprise the study area.

Currently, the study area is comprised of two small parcels of land located at 8475 English Church Road. The parcels themselves are comprised of overgrown grasslands located south of the roadway and north of a golf course.

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 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 a review of relevant municipal or regional archaeological management plans (Section 1.3.4). The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was carried out on September 19 and 20, 2017, 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 rural areas. In terms of physiography, the 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).

More specifically, the study area includes Part 5 and Part 6 of 8475 English Church Road in the City of Hamilton. The parcels are located on the south side of English Church Road north of the Willow Valley Golf Course. The west parcel (Part 5) is located between two residential lots and measures approximately 0.4 ha. The parcel is comprised of overgrown grasslands. The east parcel (Part 6) measures approximately 1.1 ha and is comprised of overgrown grasslands. Three Mile Creek is located approximately 75 m to the south. The soil within the study area is Brantford silt loam, and grey-brown podzolic comprised of lacustrine silty clay loam and silty clay that is well drained (Presant, Wicklund and Matthews 1953). In general, the topography is flat to undulating (Map 1). A golf course abuts the study area to the south.

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 that document previous archaeological fieldwork within 50 m 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. The MTCS identified 11 sites that have been previously registered within 1 km of the study area (Table 4). However, following the subsequent mapping of these 11 sites in relation to the study area, it was found they are all located more than 1 km beyond the study area limits.

Table 4: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites within 1 km

Borden No.	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Current Development Status	Researcher (s)
AgGx-726	-	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	Further CHVI	Grimes 2017
AgGx-727	-	Late Archaic	Findspot	No further CHVI	Grimes 2017
AgGx-728	-	Pre-Contact	Camp	Further CHVI	Grimes 2017
AgGx-729	-	Pre-Contact Euro-Canadian	Camp Farmstead	Further CHVI	Grimes 2017
AgGx-730	-	Late Archaic	Scatter	No further CHVI	Grimes 2017
AgGx-731	-	Pre-Contact Euro-Canadian	Camp Farmstead	Further CHVI	Grimes 2017
AhGx-275	Spruce	Late Archaic	Findspot	No further CHVI	ASI 1991
AhGx-276	Pine	Pre-Contact	Findspot	No further CHVI	ASI 1991
AhGx-277	Poplar	Late Archaic	Findspot	No further CHVI	ASI 1991
AhGx-571	Wright-Maricle	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	No further CHVI	ASI 2005, Snarey 2006
AhGx-574	The Aeropark 2 Site	Pre-Contact	Findspot	Further CHVI	ASI 2005, Snarey 2006

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 ().

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* (S&Gs) (MTCS 2011). All encountered field conditions were photo-documented (Map 7 and Map 8, Image 1 to Image 14). The assessment was undertaken during sunny conditions with hot temperatures (25°C), and at no time during the assessment did weather conditions adversely affect visibility.

Given both parcels of land were comprised of overgrown grasslands located between residential lots, ploughing was not feasible. As a result, the study area was subject to a test pit survey. The west parcel (Part 5) was entirely (100%) subject to a test pit survey at 5 m intervals (Image 1 to Image 4). The east parcel (Part 6) was initially subject to a test pit survey at 5 m intervals, and resulted in the discovery that the soils within the parcel displayed disturbed profiles (Image 5 and Image 6). Additionally, early in the test pit survey it became clear that the lands had been subject to recent alterations that removed archaeological potential including the creation of a gravel road along with and large-scale soil moving activities that resulted in artificial changes in elevation and the appearance of subsoil on the ground surface (Image 7 to Image 9). As a result, while approximately 43.5% of Part 6 was subject to a test pit survey at 5 m intervals, a combination survey was completed throughout the remainder of the parcel (56.5%). The combination survey consisted of a mixture of visual and test pit surveys to confirm disturbance. Where disturbance was evident on the ground surface, a visual survey was completed; test pit surveys were completed within small pockets of land that appeared to retain integrity within the larger area of disturbance, to confirm disturbance (Image 10 to Image 14).

All test pits were hand excavated, measured approximately 30 cm in diameter, and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil, or to a sufficient depth to confirm disturbance. Test pits were excavated within 1 m of built structures. 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. Soil profiles within the west parcel (Part 5) were a dark brown sandy loam topsoil over a yellow brown sandy loam subsoil (Image 4). All the test pits within the east parcel (Part 6) demonstrated evidence of disturbance, being comprised of hard packed reddish-brown soil with gravel inclusions and occasional grey clay layers (Image 6, Image 11, and Image 12). Golf balls were often recovered from depths of 30 cm or more. Several test pits appeared to be comprised exclusively of subsoil (Image 14). Following excavation all test pits were backfilled. While the west parcel of land appears to be undisturbed, the poor integrity of the east parcel is consistent with disturbance resulting from large-scale soil moving activities.

Four fixed reference landmarks (FRLs) and site locational information 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 1 m (Table 5).

Table 5: Fixed Reference Landmarks (FRLs)

Fixed Reference Landmark	Landmark Type	UTM Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
FRL1	Utility Pole	17	589,353	4,779,849
FRL2	Utility Pole	17	589,399	4,779,836
FRL3	Utility Pole	17	589,743	4,779,748
FRL4	Utility Pole	17	589,747	4,779,731

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

No archaeological resources were encountered during the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

NDA has completed a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for two parcels of land (Part 5 and Part 6) located at 8475 English Church Road in the City of Hamilton. The study area was subject to test pit and combination surveys. No archaeological resources were encountered.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the above information, the following recommendations are made (Map 7 and Map 8):

1. No further assessment of the study area (Part 5 and Part 6 of 8475 English Church Road) is required.

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*.
5. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

7.0 IMAGES



Image 1: West Parcel (Part 5) Environs Facing Northeast



Image 2: West Parcel (Part 5) Environs and Test Pit Survey Facing Southwest



Image 3: West Parcel (Part 5) Environs and Test Pit Survey Facing Northwest



Image 4: West Parcel (Part 5) Typical Test Pit Profile



Image 5: East Parcel (Part 6) Environs Facing East



Image 6: East Parcel (Part 6) Example of a Disturbed Pit



Image 7: East Parcel (Part 6) Environs Facing East, Note Gravel Road and Artificially Raised Lands



Image 8: East Parcel (Part 6) Gravel and Subsoil Visible on Surface Facing North



Image 9: East Parcel (Part 6) Environs Facing West



Image 10: East Parcel (Part 6) Environs Facing South



Image 11: East Parcel (Part 6) Example of a Disturbed Test Pit



Image 12: East Parcel (Part 6) Example of a Disturbed Test Pit

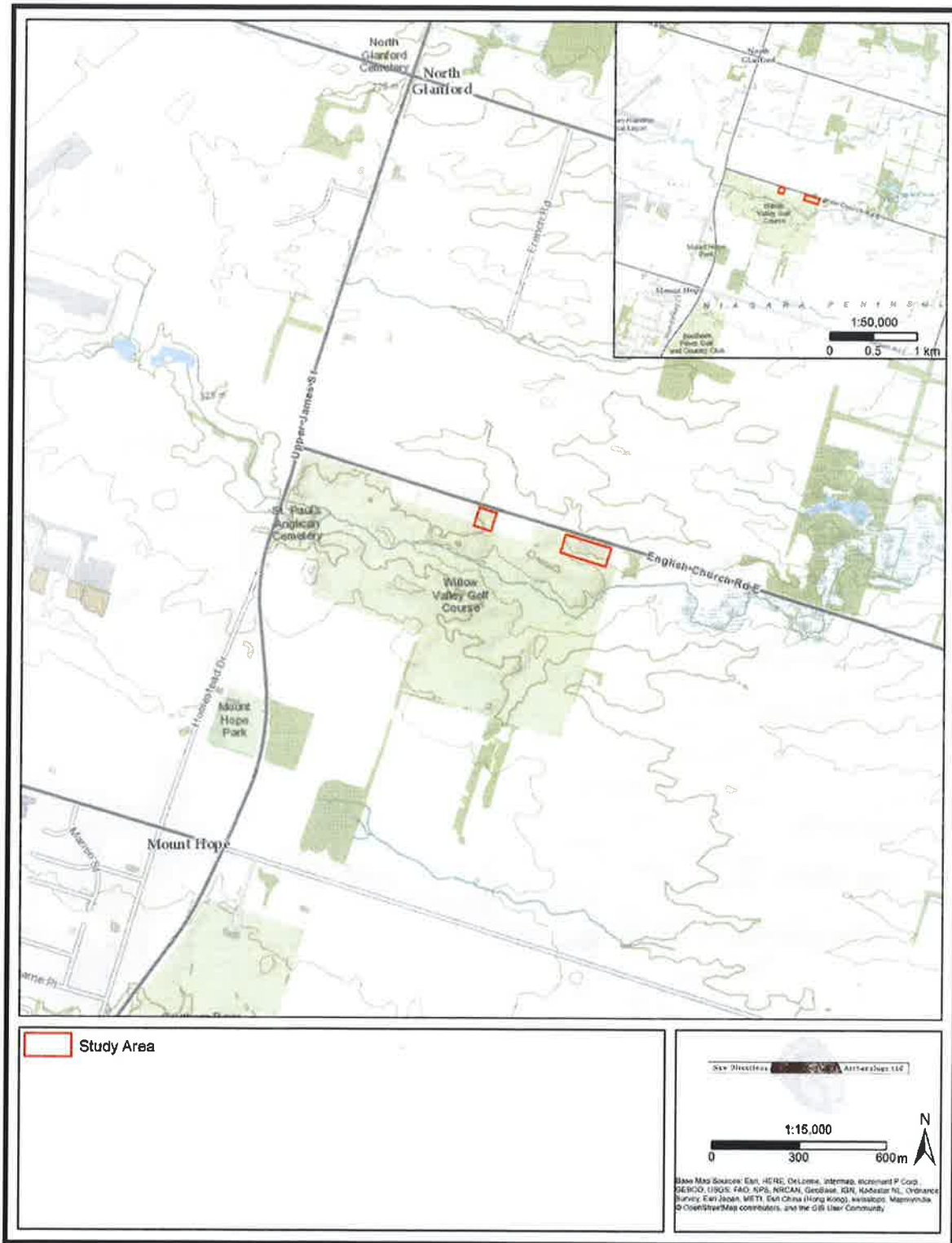


Image 13: East Parcel (Part 6) Environs Facing Southeast

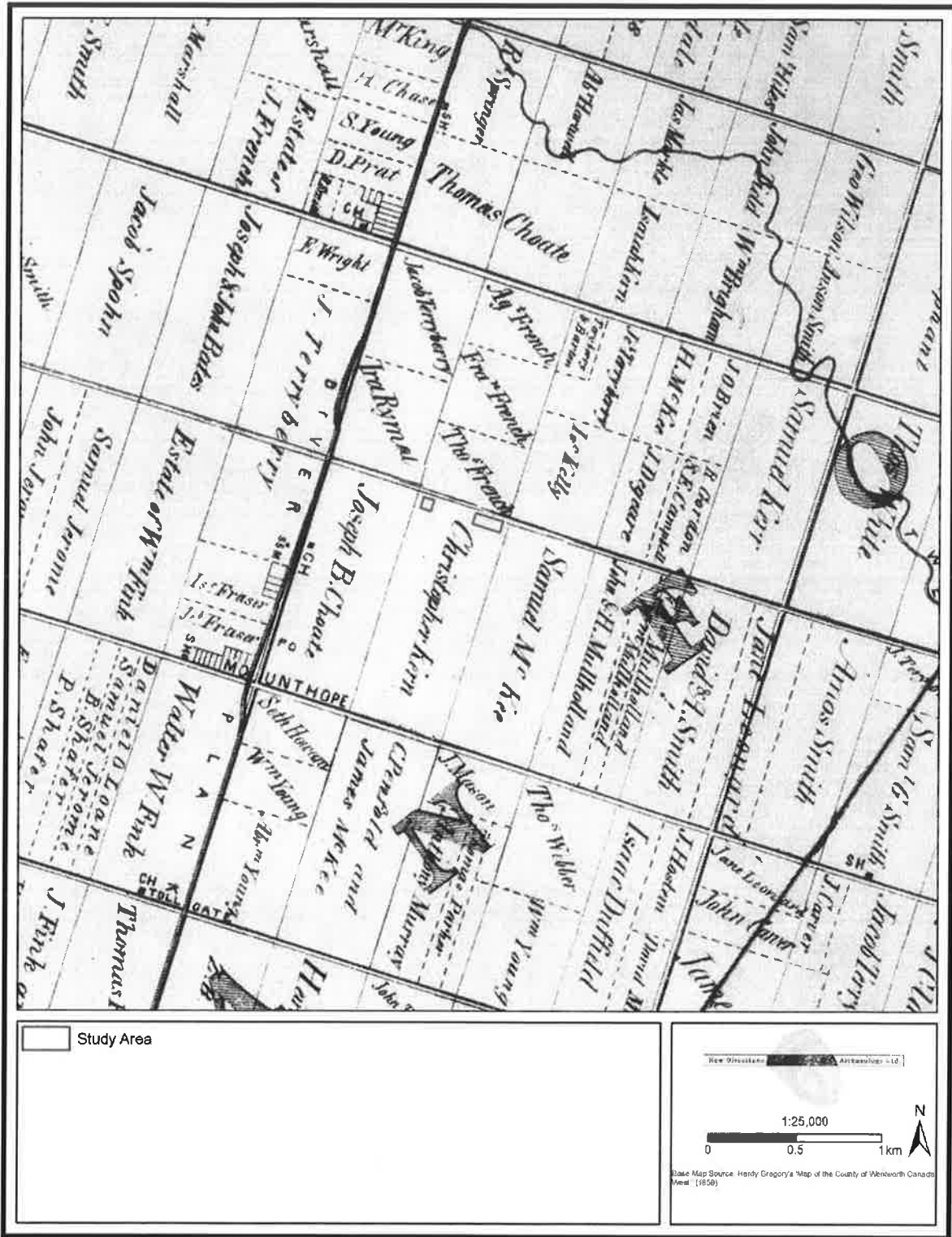


Image 14: East Parcel (Part 6) Example of a Disturbed Test Pit

8.0 MAPS



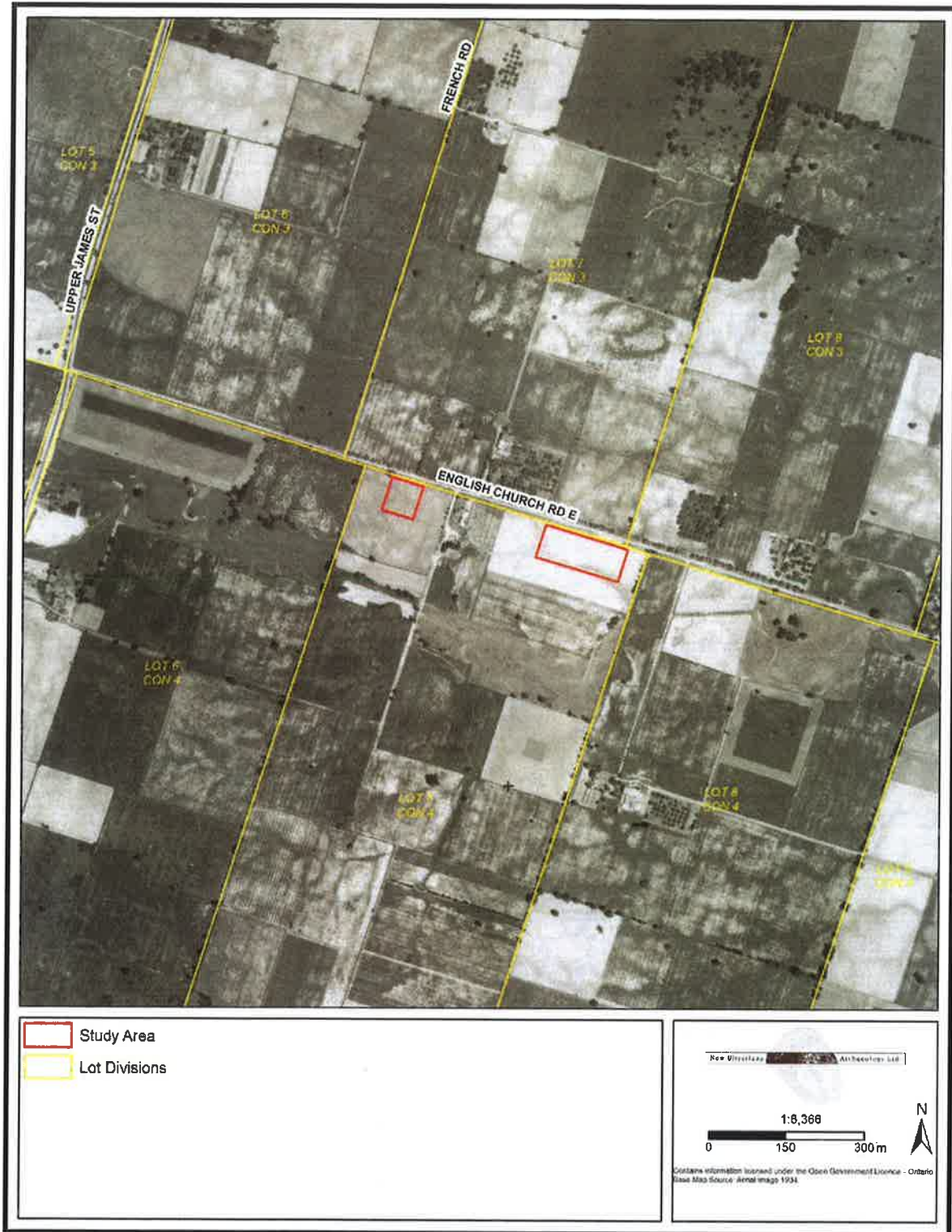
Map 1: Location of Study Area on Topographic Map



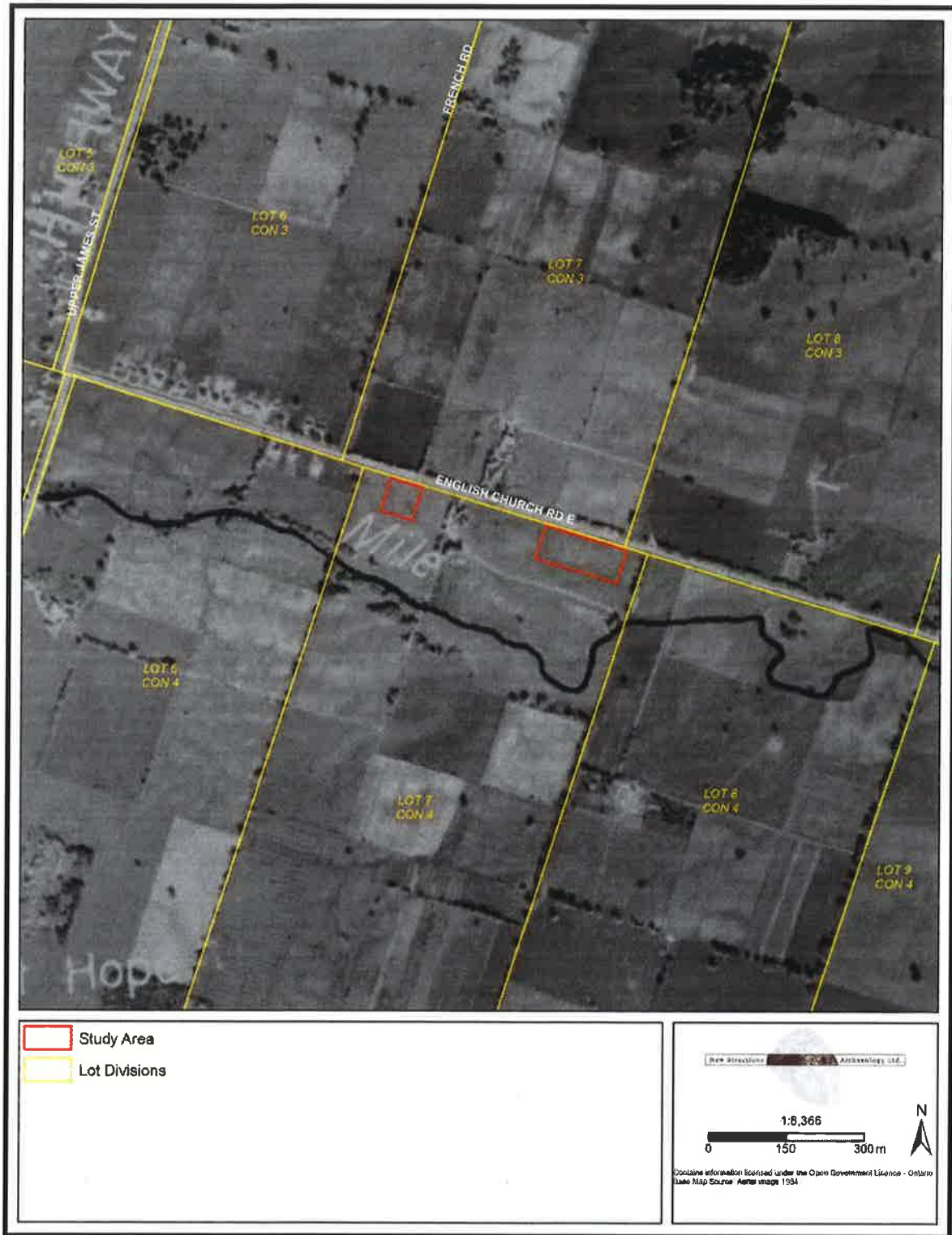
Map 2: Study Area on Hardy Gregory's *Map of the County of Wentworth, Canada West* (1859)



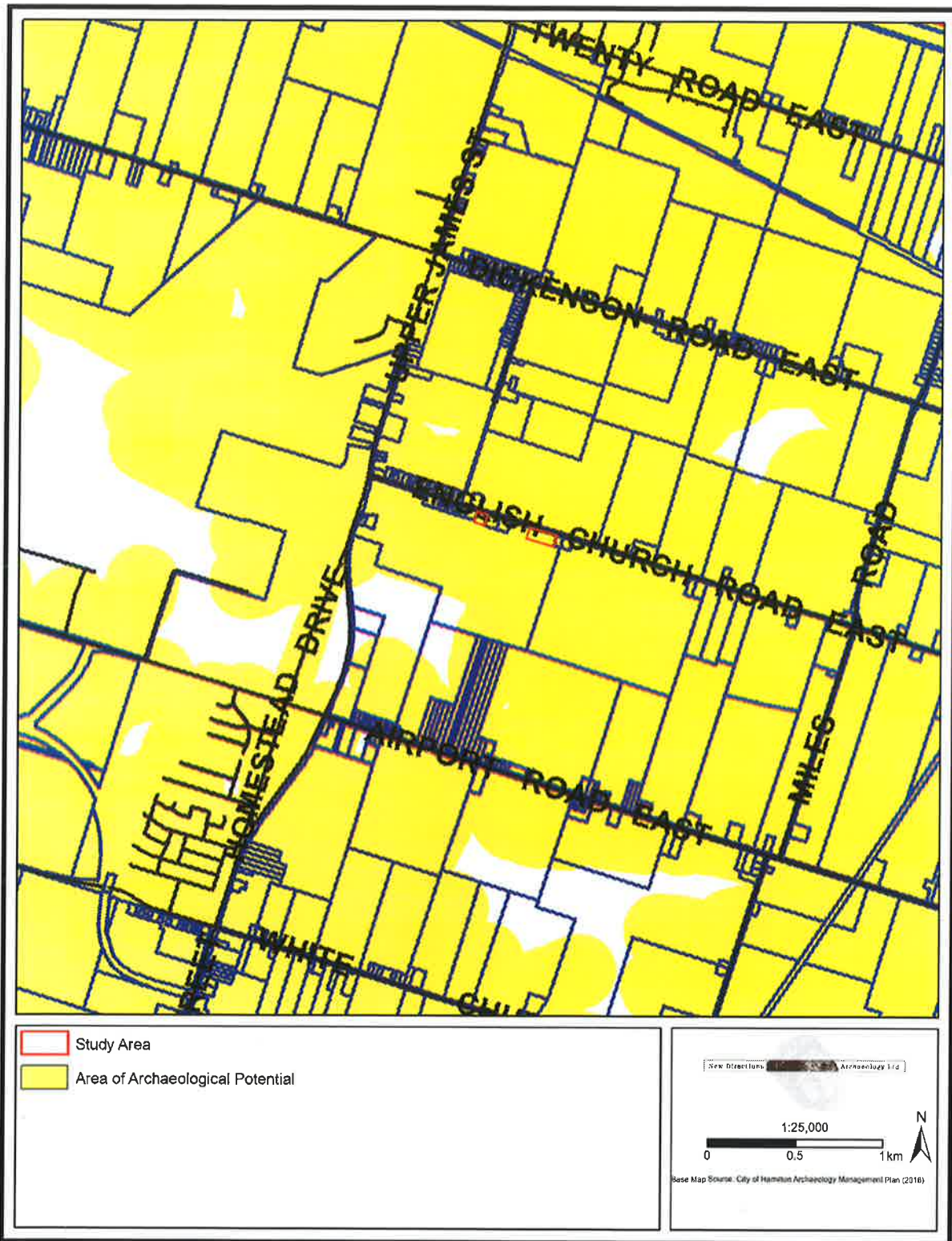
Map 3: Study Area on Page and Smith's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth, Ont.* (1875)



Map 4: Study Area on 1934 Aerial Imagery



Map 5: Study Area on 1954 Aerial Imagery



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



Map 7: Assessment Results – West Parcel (Part 5)



Map 8: Assessment Results – East Parcel (Part 6)

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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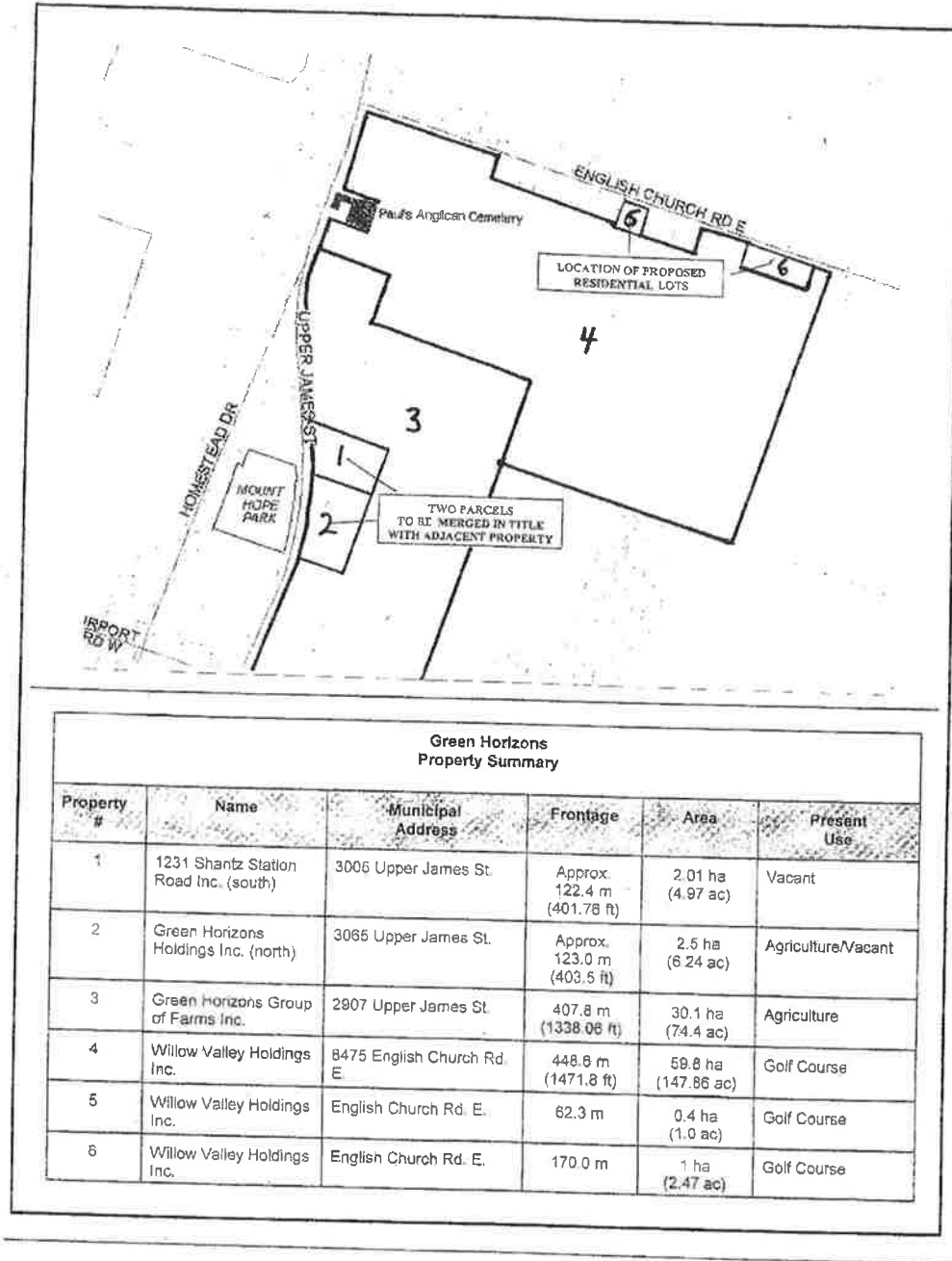
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: Unaltered Development Plans



**Green Horizons
Property Summary**

Property #	Name	Municipal Address	Frontage	Area	Present Use
1	1231 Shantz Station Road Inc. (south)	3006 Upper James St.	Approx. 122.4 m (401.78 ft)	2.01 ha (4.97 ac)	Vacant
2	Green Horizons Holdings Inc. (north)	3066 Upper James St.	Approx. 123.0 m (403.5 ft)	2.5 ha (6.24 ac)	Agriculture/Vacant
3	Green Horizons Group of Farms Inc.	2907 Upper James St.	407.8 m (1338.06 ft)	30.1 ha (74.4 ac)	Agriculture
4	Willow Valley Holdings Inc.	8475 English Church Rd. E.	448.6 m (1471.8 ft)	59.8 ha (147.86 ac)	Golf Course
5	Willow Valley Holdings Inc.	English Church Rd. E.	62.3 m	0.4 ha (1.0 ac)	Golf Course
6	Willow Valley Holdings Inc.	English Church Rd. E.	170.0 m	1 ha (2.47 ac)	Golf Course

APPENDIX II: Document Inventory

Assessment	Field Documents	Total	Nature	Location
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of 8475 English Church Road, Hamilton	Photographs	35	Digital	On server at 1480 Sandhill Drive, Unit 3, Ancaster; Folder P018-0900-2017
	Field Notes	2	Digital and hard copy	On server and on file at 1480 Sandhill Drive, Unit 3, Ancaster; Folder P018-0900-2017
	Field Maps	2	Digital and hard copy	On server and on file at 1480 Sandhill Drive, Unit 3, Ancaster; Folder P018-0900-2017