



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

2481 Barton Street East
Part of Lot 26, Concession 1
Geographic Township of Saltfleet
City of Hamilton
County of Wentworth

Prepared for:
Barton Street Developments Inc.
c/o Rajan Banwait
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Licensee: Shane McCartney
PIF: P321-0238-2021
Original Report



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June 01, 2021

Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Premier Group Realty Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of an 0.37 hectare area located at 2481 Barton Street East, part of Lot 26, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Saltfleet, City of Hamilton, historically part Wentworth County, Ontario. The assessment was undertaken as part of an Application for Site Plan Approval and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in defined in Section 3.4.2.12, Part a (iii) of the *Urban Hamilton Official Plan*, which requires an archaeological assessment to be undertaken when a proposed development, site alteration, or redevelopment of lands has the potential to adversely affect areas of archaeological potential

Section 1.3 of the *Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* details a list of features that indicate archaeological potential when making an evaluation for developing recommendations. As documented in Section 1.0 of this report, a number of features documented during background research indicate archaeological potential. These include:

- Location of the study area within the limits of historic Hamilton
- The location of the study are on a historic transportation route

As a result of the identification of these features, it is determined that the study area would normally contain archaeological potential, and additional assessment would be required.

However, the results of geotechnical investigation determined that the study area has already been impacted by the construction of a residential structure at 2481 Barton Street East. Specifically, the borehole logs indicate deeply buried layers consisting of silty clay till fill and concrete until 84cm over brown silty clay till.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation, the study area does not contain archaeological potential due to subsurface disturbance, and as a result, no further archaeological assessments are recommended.

The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



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1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Barton Street Developments Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of an 0.37 hectare area located at 2481 Barton Street East, part of Lot 26, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Saltfleet, City of Hamilton, historically part Wentworth County, Ontario (Map 1). The assessment was undertaken as part of an Application for Site Plan Approval and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in defined in Section 3.4.2.12, Part a (iii) of the *Urban Hamilton Official Plan*, which requires an archaeological assessment to be undertaken when a proposed development, site alteration, or redevelopment of lands has the potential to adversely affect areas of archaeological potential (City of Hamilton 2013:26).

The objective of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition
- To evaluate the property's archaeological potential.

As part of this assessment, background research was conducted in Earthworks corporate library, the Hamilton Land Registry Office (LRO #62), and the Federal Canadian Census located online at Library and Archives Canada.

Permission to access the property was provided by Rajan Banwait.



1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous History

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the general culture history of southern Ontario, as based on Ellis and Ferris (1990)

Table 1: Pre-Contact Indigenous Culture History of Southern Ontario

Culture Period	Diagnostic Artifacts	Time Span (Years B.P.)	Detail
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectile Points	11,000-10,400	Nomadic caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo, Holcombe, Plano Projectile Points	10,400-10,000	Gradual population increase
Early Archaic	Nettling and Bifurcate Points	10,000-8,000	More localized tool sources
Middle Archaic	Brewerton and Stanly-Neville Projectile Points	8,000-4,500	Re-purposed projectile points and greater amount of endscrapers
Narrow Point Late Archaic	Lamoka and Normanskill Projectile Points	4,000-3,800	Larger site size
Broad Point Late Archaic	Genessee, Adder Orchard Projectile Points	3,800-3,500	Large bifacial tools. First evidence of houses
Small Point Late Archaic	Crawford Knoll, Innes Projectile Points	3,500-3,100	Bow and Arrow Introduction
Terminal Archaic	Hind Projectile Points	3,100-2,950	First evidence of cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points, Cache Blades, and pop-eyed birdstones	2,950-2,400	First evidence of Vinette I Pottery
Middle Woodland	Pseudo-scallop shell	2,450-1550	Burial Mounds
	Princess Point pottery	1550-1100	First evidence of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	Levanna Point	1,100-700	Early longhouses
	Saugeen Projectile Points	700-600	Agricultural villages
	Nanticoke Notched Points	600-450	Migrating villages, tribal warfare



1.2.2 Post-Contact Indigenous History

The surrounding area enters the historic record in 1626, when Father Daillon, a French missionary, spent three months in the Hamilton region attempting to conclude a trading alliance with the Neutral Confederacy. These negotiations ultimately failed due to opposition from Huron allies (White 1978:409). By 1638, the Neutral had expanded east to the Niagara River in response to a void left by the Wenro migrating to Huronia and the Erie migrating southwest. By the early 1640s, the Neutrals were engaged in large scale warfare with the Assistaeronons to the west while maintaining a neutral stance between the Huron and the League of Five Nations Iroquois. European influence in the region was generally restricted to the beaver pelt trade, and Aboriginal groups practiced a way of life that did not differ significantly from the pre-Contact period. By the late 1640's, the increasing scarcity of beaver pelts prompted the invasion of the Neutral by the League of Five Nations Iroquois. By 1651, the Neutral were destroyed and either moved west out of Ontario or were absorbed into the League of Five Nations (Trigger 1994:57).

The region appears to have been relatively unpopulated by permanent settlements in the latter half of the seventeenth century, with much of southern Ontario used as a hunting territory by the Iroquois. However, Ojibwa groups previously thought to have settled along the northern shores of Georgian Bay and Lake Superior gradually migrated into southern Ontario, and by the late seventeenth/early eighteenth century the Mississauga had settled in the Hamilton region (Rogers 1978:761).

By 1784, the British government purchased from the Mississauga over a million hectares of land between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, which became known as the Between the Lakes Purchase (Surtees 1994:102). The Mississauga eventually relocated to the Grand River at New Credit in 1847.

1.2.3 European Settlement History

The study area is located in the historic township of Saltfleet, which was initially settled between 1786 and 1790 by United Empire Loyalists from the American Revolutionary War, and was first surveyed by Augustus Jones in 1791 (Page & Smith 1875:XII; Winearls 1991:562). It originally received its name from the salt springs that went into production at the outbreak of the War of 1812. Initial settlement was slow and was focussed on agricultural production. The first assessment was undertaken in 1815, which listed 102 householders and documented a total of 55 wooden houses of either log or frame construction. By 1840, population growth and economic activity increased with the establishment of grain storehouses near the village of Stoney Creek. Agricultural activity eventually shifted to fruit growing due to the optimal growing conditions in the region. The township was eventually incorporated into the Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth in 1974.



1.2.4 Land Use History of Study Area

Land registry records indicate that Lot 26, Concession 1, Saltfleet was first granted to James Willson in 1796 who released it to Augustus Jones the following year. The Jones family retained ownership until 1834, when it was split into two halves and sold off. The 1851 census lists the resident of the western half of Lot 26 as R.C. Van Wagner, a local farmer residing in a one storey frame house having cleared 71 of his available 111 acres for cultivation (Government of Canada 1853:27-28,119). The property was sold to Henry Lutz in 1852, who is listed on contemporary nineteenth century historic mapping (Map 2). The 1861 Census lists Henry Lutz as a local farmer owning Lots 26 & 27, Concession 1 with 120 acres and 95 acres under cultivation (Government of Canada 1863:6,119). The property remained in the ownership of the Lutz family throughout the nineteenth century. Analysis of historic topographic maps indicate the study area remained as agricultural land until its conversion to a residential lot by 1938, and became part of an increasingly dense residential landscape (Map 3).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area current conditions consist of a vacant residential property with associated gravel driveway, and debris piles (Images 1 thru 6)

1.3.2 Natural Environment

The study area sits within a sand plain (Map 4) of the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario. This region extends around the western part of Lake Ontario, from the Niagara River to the Trent River, its width varying from a few hundred yards to about eight miles. The lowland bordering Lake, when the last glacier was receding but still occupied the St. Lawrence Valley, was inundated by a body of water known as Lake Iroquois. The undulating till plains above its old shorelines make up the Iroquois Plain (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The surficial geology of the study area consists of glaciolacustrine clay and silt deposits (Map 5) and the soils consist of Grimsby sandy loam (Map 6), a well drained water deposited medium and fine sand belonging to the Gray-Brown Podzolic Great Soil Group (Presant et al. 1965).

The nearest potable water source is Battlefield Creek, located approximately 858 metres east of the study area. Battlefield Creek joins with Stoney Creek before emptying into Lake Ontario approximately 1.5 kilometres northwest of the study area.

The study area is located within the Grimsby Ecodistrict of the Lake Erie – Lake Ontario Ecoregion, which itself is situated within the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone. This region encompasses 2,185,845 hectares, with the Grimsby Ecodistrict comprising 83,864 hectares. The Grimsby Ecodistrict is characterized by the Niagara Escarpment, which was formed by the differential erosion of Paleozoic bedrock (Crins et al 2018:414). This Ecodistrict is associated with the Eastern Temperate Deciduous Forest Vegetation Zone and the Niagara Section of the Deciduous Forest Region. A large section of this Ecodistrict has been converted to support agriculture and settlement (Crins et al 2018:416) and contains a diverse array of flora and



fauna. It characterized by a mix of Carolinian forest remnants of tulip-tree, black gum, sycamore, Kentucky coffee-tree, pawpaw, various oaks and hickories, and common hackberry, in addition to the more widespread sugar maple, American beech, white ash, eastern hemlock, and eastern white pine.

Typical mammals inhabiting this ecoregion include white-tailed deer, northern raccoon, striped skunk, and the Virginia opossum which has increased its distribution and abundance since the latter half of the 20th century. Characteristic birds include green heron, Virginia rail, Cooper's hawk, eastern kingbird, willow flycatcher, brown thrasher, yellow warbler, common yellowthroat, northern cardinal, and savannah sparrow. Wild turkey has been re-introduced into the ecoregion. Herpetofauna, is diverse, including several provincially rare species (e.g., spiny softshell turtle), as well as more frequent species such as eastern red-backed salamander, American toad, eastern gartersnake, and Midland painted turtle. Longnose gar, channel catfish, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, walleye, northern hogsucker, banded killifish, and spottail shiner are among the fish species found in the lakes and rivers in this ecoregion.

(Crins et al. 2009:52)

1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

A search of registered archaeological sites within the MTCS Archaeological Sites Database was conducted. One archaeological site was identified within a one kilometre radius of the study area. AhGw-98, Battlefield Creek a Pre-Contact Site.

1.3.4 Previous Archaeological Assessments

No archaeological surveys within 50 metres of the study area were identified.

1.3.5 Geotechnical Investigation

As part of their development application, the client commissioned a geotechnical investigation of the study are and provided the results to Earthworks. EXP's geotechnical survey was to determine the subsoil and groundwater conditions, 10 boreholes were placed throughout the study area (EXP 2021:1). The boreholes encountered fill soils up to 0.8m to 2.6m below grade (EXP 2021:2).



2.0 Stage 1 Property Inspection

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on March 30, 2021 under PIF#: P321-0238-2021, issued to Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321).

The entire study area and its periphery was inspected. The weather at the time was sunny and mild.

The results of the Stage 1 property inspection are presented in Map 7.



3.0 Analysis & Conclusions

Section 1.3 of the *Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* details a list of features that indicate archaeological potential when making an evaluation for developing recommendations. As documented in Section 1.0 of this report, a number of features documented during background research indicate archaeological potential. These include:

- Location of the study area within the limits of historic Hamilton
- The location of the study area at the edge of Barton Street, a historic transportation route

As a result of the identification of these features, it is determined that the study area would normally contain archaeological potential, and additional assessment would be required.

However, the results of geotechnical investigation determined that the study area has already been impacted by the construction of a residential structure at 2481 Barton Street East. Specifically, the borehole logs indicate deeply buried layers consisting of silty clay till fill and concrete until 84cm over brown silty clay till.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation, the study area does not contain archaeological potential due to subsurface disturbance, and as a result, no further archaeological assessments are recommended.



4.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation the study area is considered to be free of archaeological material. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The MHSTCI is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



5.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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 and Culture, 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.

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 time as a licensed archaeologist has completed 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*.

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 *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.



6.0 References

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City of Hamilton

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Government of Ontario

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7.0 Images



Image 1: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.



Image 2: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.





Image 3: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.



Image 4: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.



**Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
2481 Barton Street East
Hamilton**



Image 5: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.



Image 6: Study Area Conditions. Facing West.



8.0 Maps











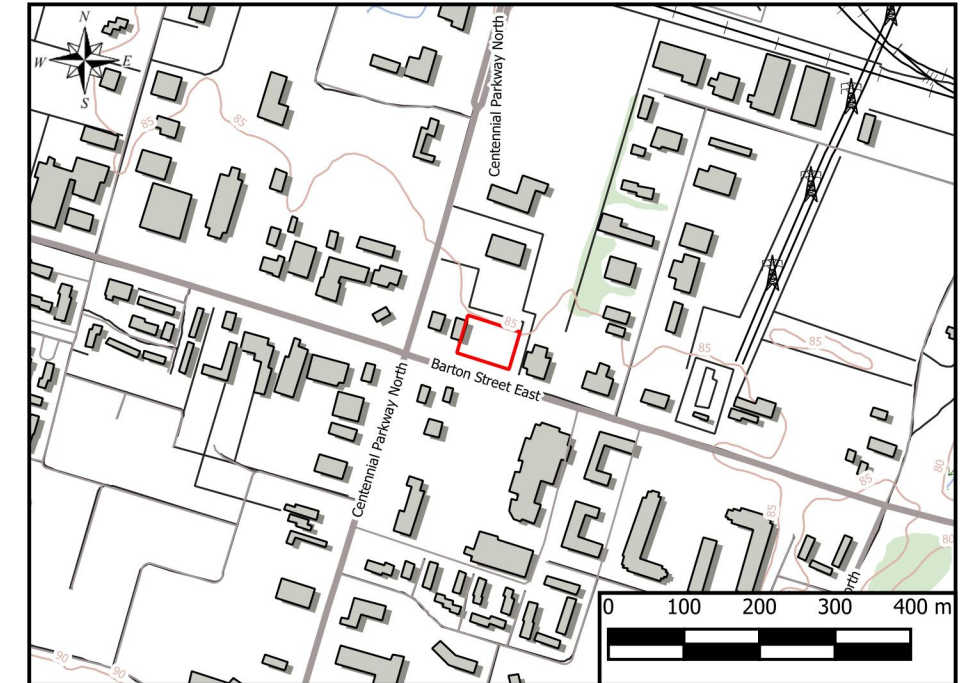
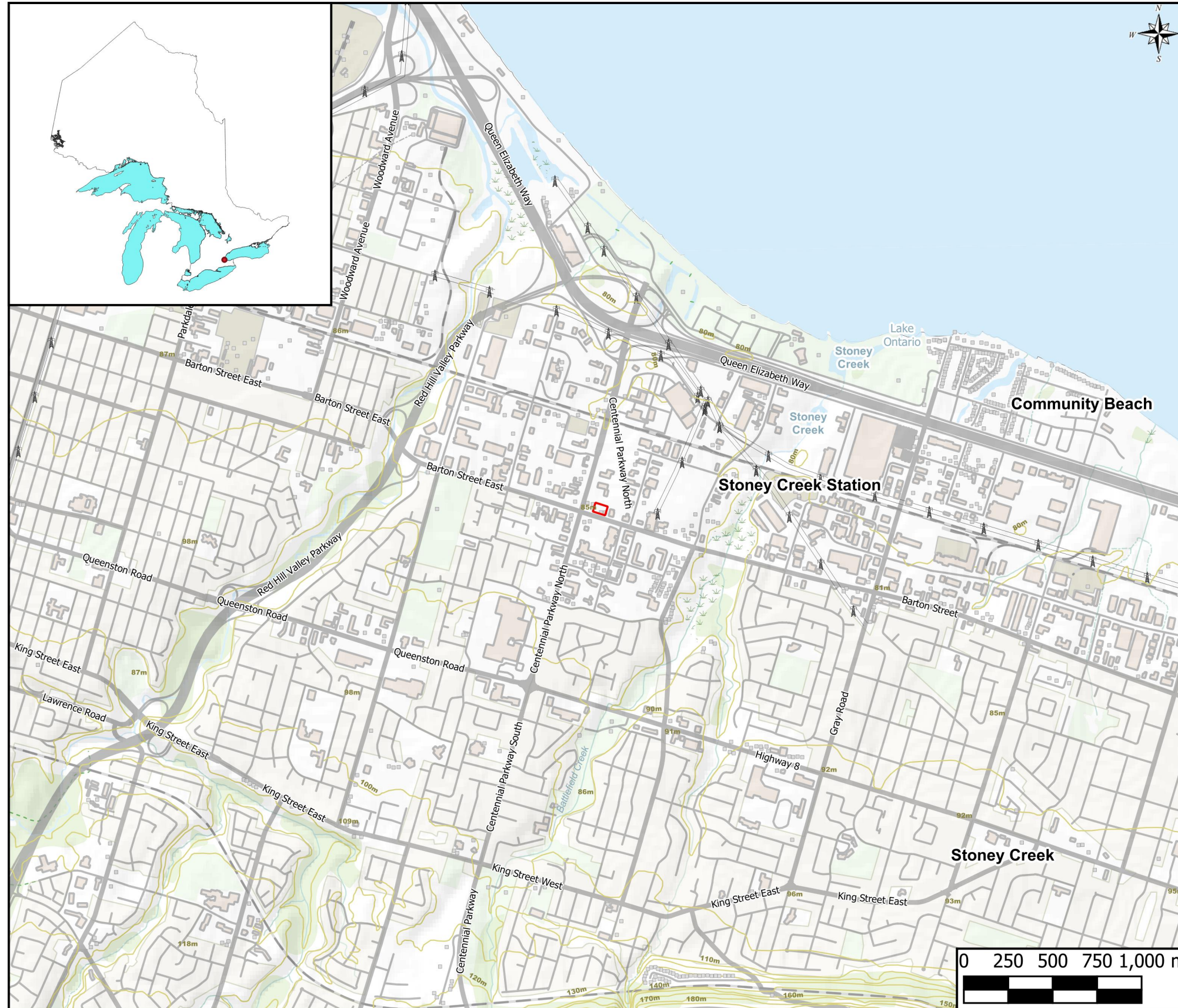








Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
 2481 Barton Street East
 Hamilton



Legend

Study Area

Reference:
 Canvec Data. Scale 1:50000
 Ontario Basic Mapping. Scale 1:10000
 ESRI Basemap

Map 1: Regional Map


Tile 1 - 1859



Tile 2 - 1879



Legend

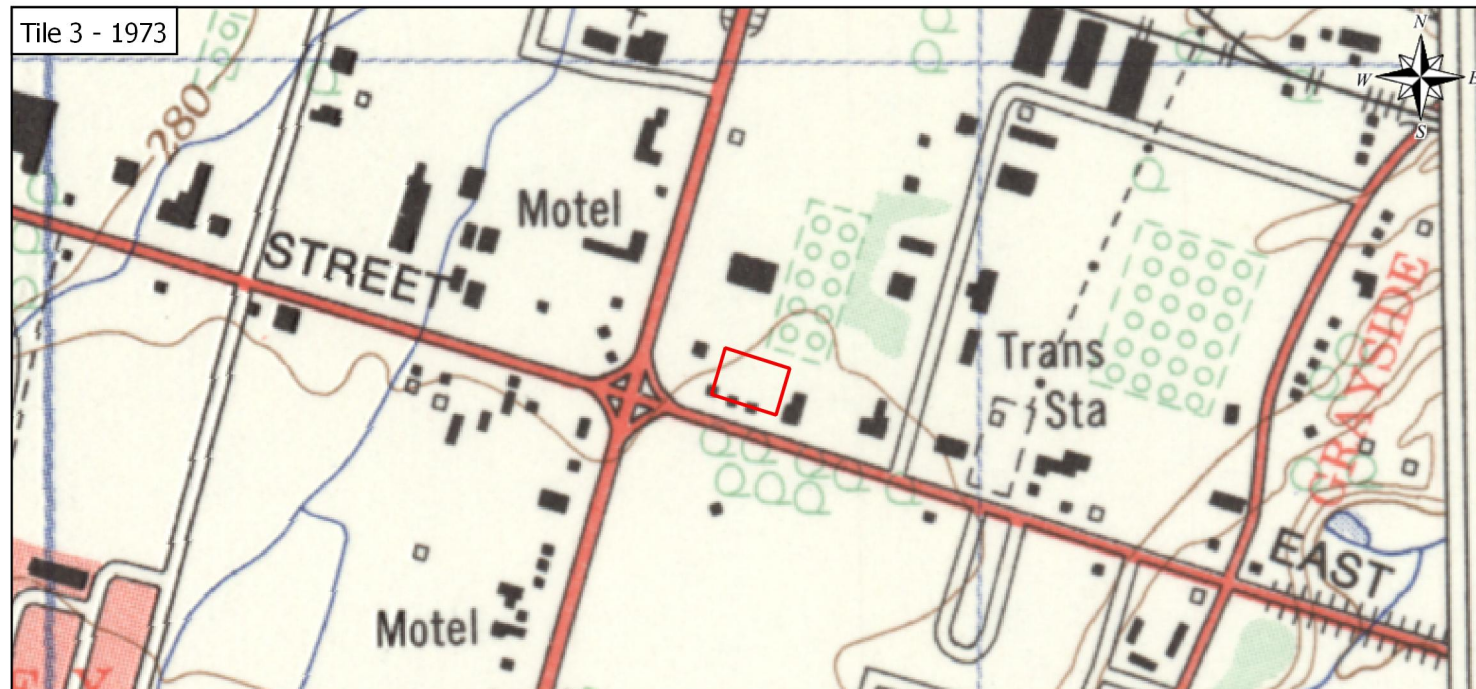
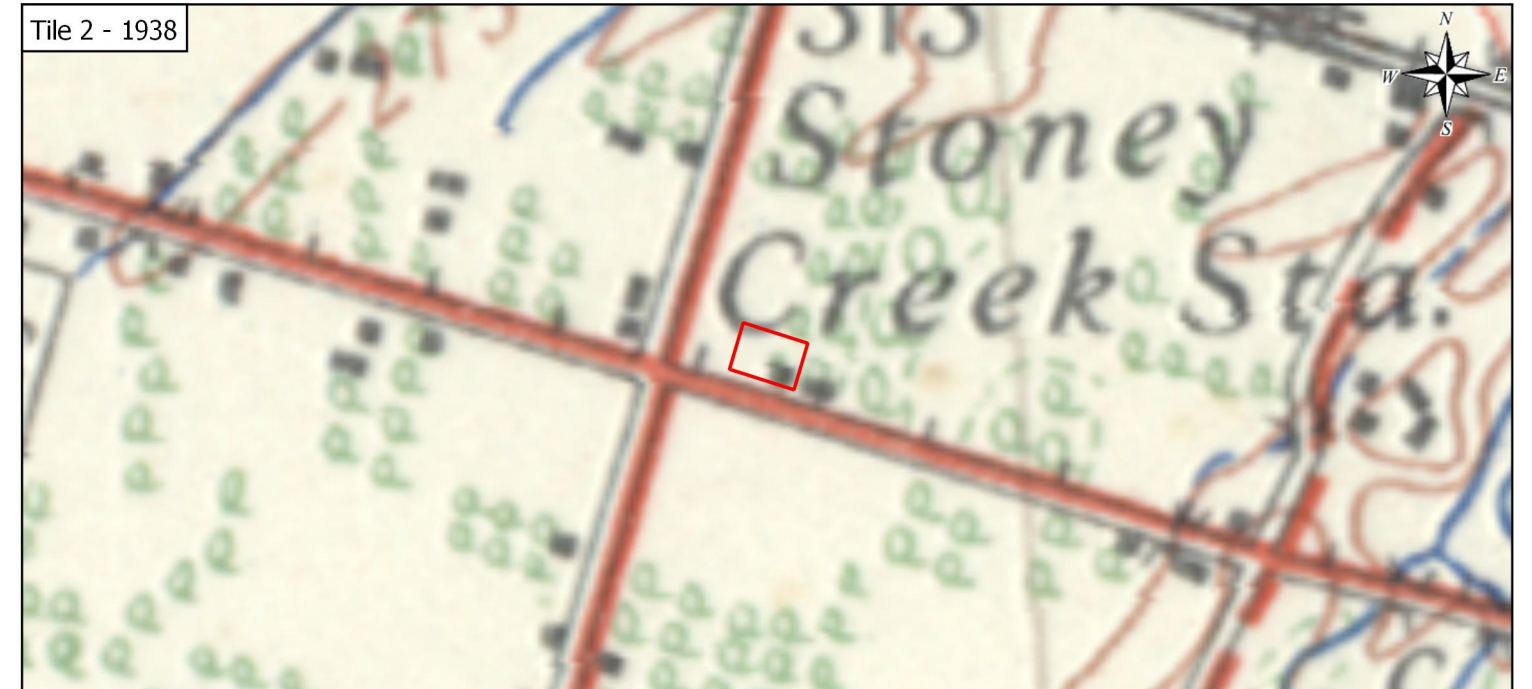
 Study Area

Not to Scale

Tile 1 - Map of the County of Wentworth, Canada West. Compiled from Authentic Surveys by Robert Surtees, Civil Engineer, and Published by Hardy Gregory, Lithographer and Engraver. 1859.

Tile 2 - Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Wentworth, Ont. H. Paige & Smith. 1875.

Map 2: Nineteenth Century Historic Mapping



Legend

HTDP63360K030M04_1907TIFF

0 150 300 450 600 m



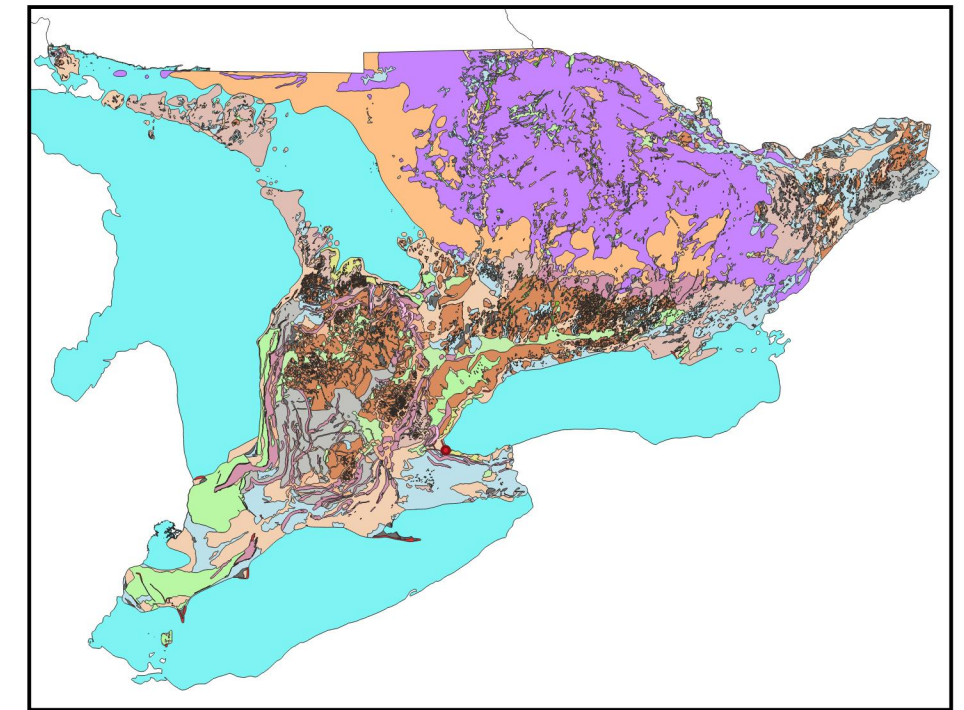
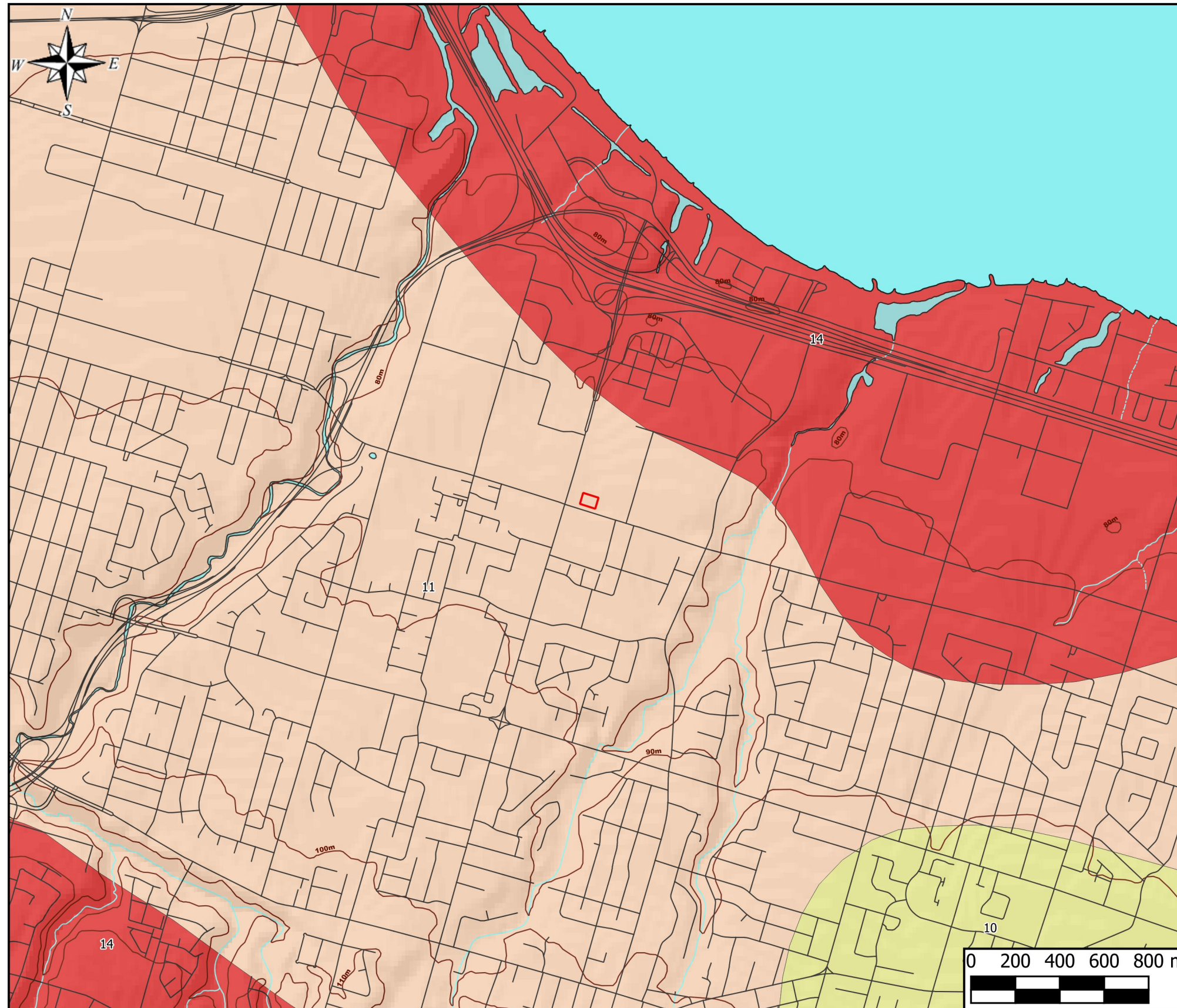
Tile 1 - Canada, Department of Militia and Defence [Department of National Defence]. Grimsby, Ontario. 1:63,360. Map Sheet 030M03, [ed. 1], 1907.

Tile 2 - Canada, Department of National Defence. Grimsby, Ontario. 1:63,360. Map Sheet 30M/4, [ed. 5], 1938.






Tile 3 - Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources [Natural Resources Canada]. Mount Albion, Ontario. 1:25,000. Map Sheet 30M/41, ed. 3, 1973.

Tile 4 - Canada, Natural Resources Canada. Hamilton-Grimsby, Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 30 M/4, ed. 7, 1996.

Map 3: Twentieth Century Topographic Maps

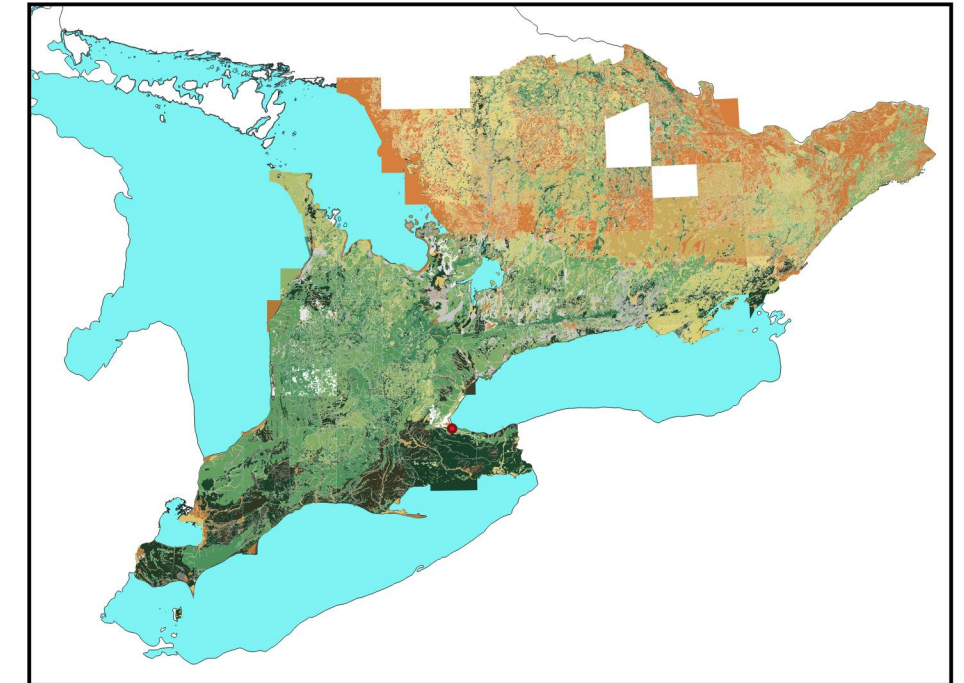
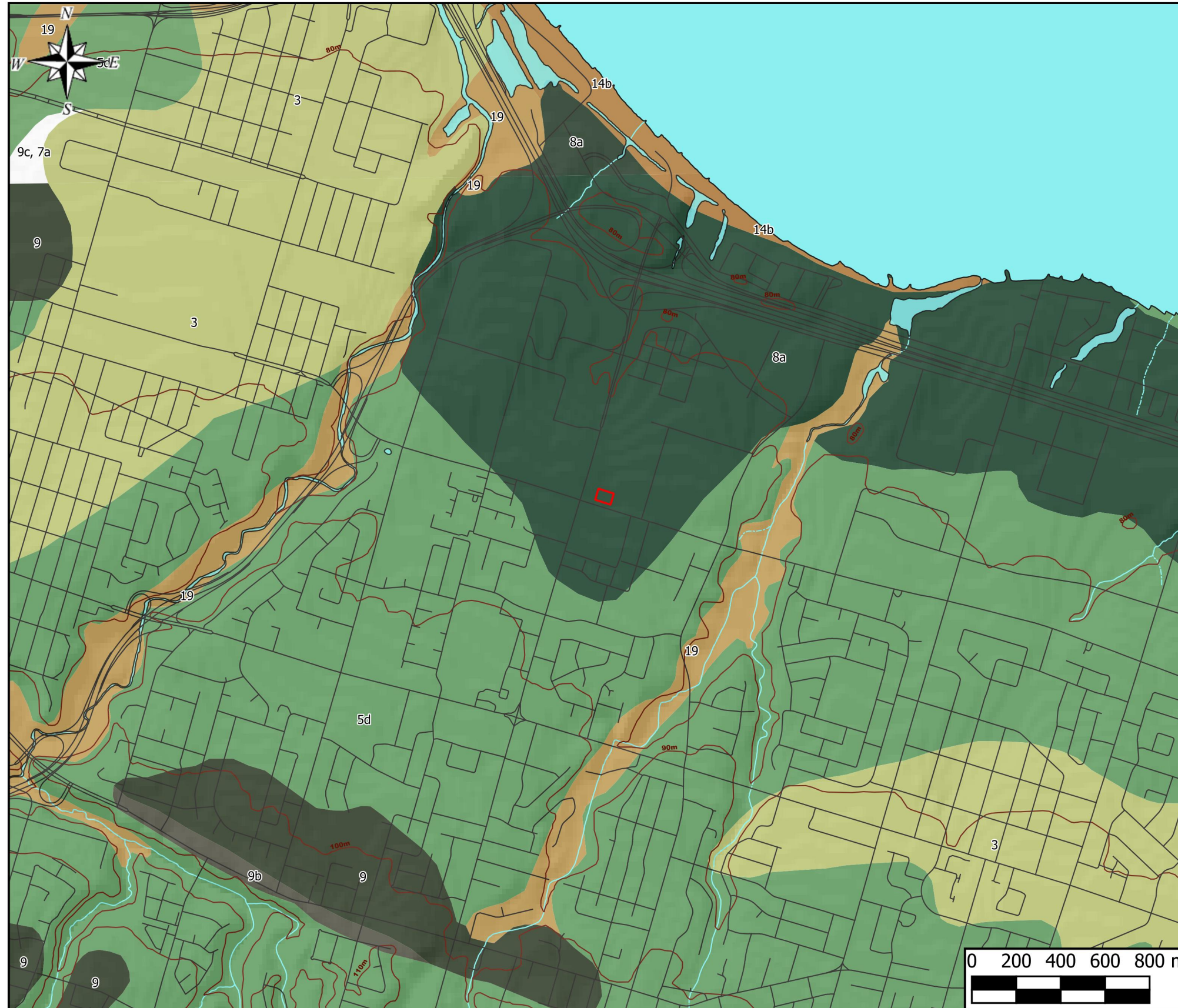


Legend

-  Study Area
-  Road Network
-  10 - Shale Plains
-  11 - Sand Plains
-  14 - Beaches

Base Data:
Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F. 2007. Physiography of southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release—
Data 228.

Map 4: Physiographic Landforms

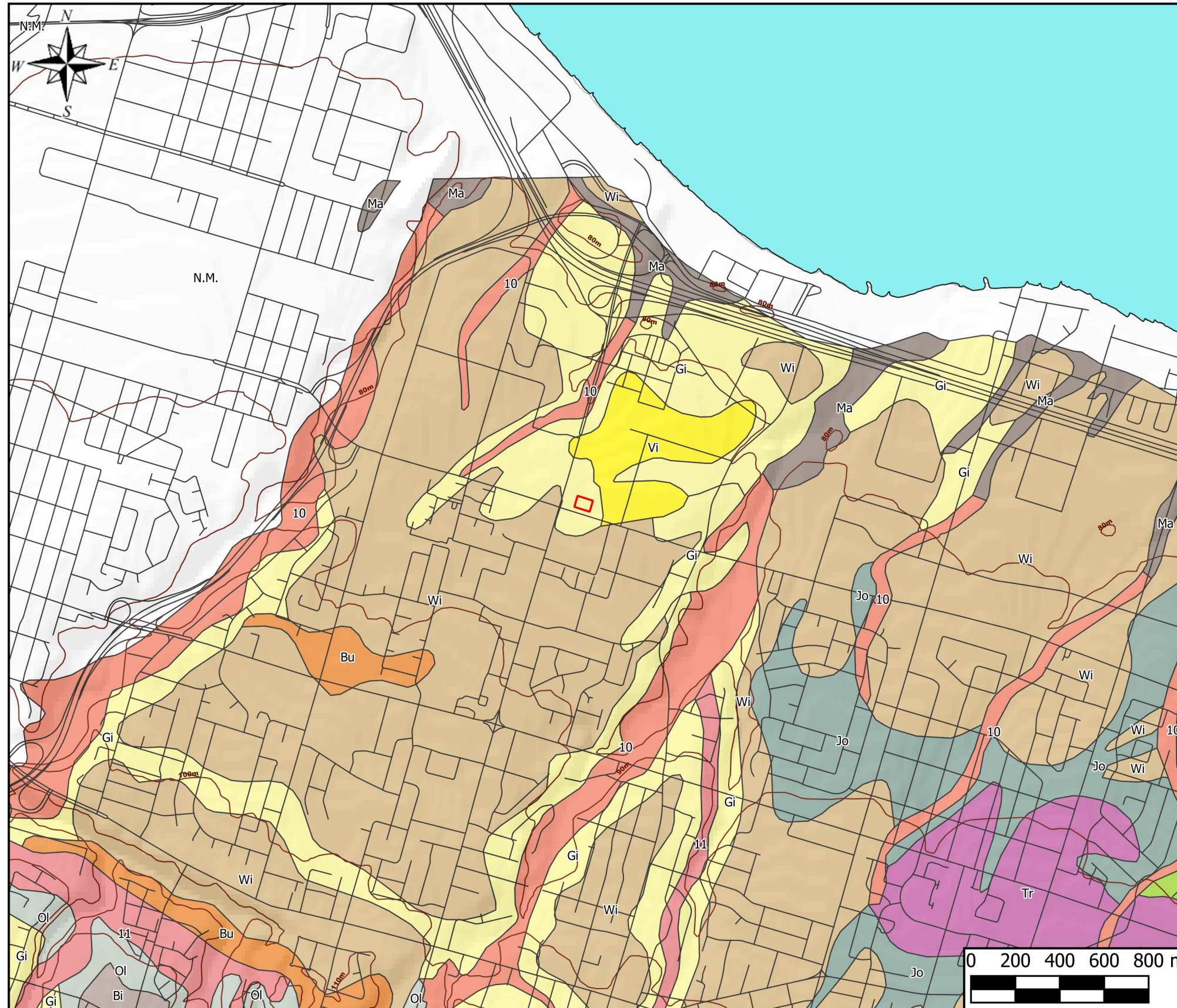


Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 3 - Shale
- 3 - Shale and dolomite
- 5d - Clay or silt till
- 5d - Clayey Silt-Clay Till
- 8a - Glaciolacustrine Clay And Silt
- 8a - Stratified to varved clay, silt, and fine sand
- 9 - Glaciolacustrine Sand
- 9 - Glaciolacustrine Sand Lake Warren Deposits
- 9b - Glaciolacustrine Beach Sand And Gravel
- 9c, 7a - Sand
- 14b - Lake Ontario Beach Gravel And Sand
- 14b - Stratified sands, gravel
- 19 - Gravel, sand, silt and clay
- 19 - Predominantly Clay And Silt, Some Sand And Gravel

Base Data:
 Ontario Geological Survey 2010. Surficial geology of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release--Data
 128-REV ISBN 978-1-4435-2483-4

Map 5: Surficial Geology



Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- Bi - Binbrook Silt Loam
- Bu - Burford Loam
- Gi - Grimsby Sandy Loam
- Ma - Marsh
- Ol - Oneida Loam
- Vi - Vineland Sandy Loam
- Wi - Winona Sandy Loam
- 10 - Stream Course
- 11 - Ravine
- N.M. - Not Mapped
- Jo - Jeddo Sandy Loam
- Tr - Trafalgar Silty Clay Loam

Reference:
 Soil Map of Wentworth County. Soil Survey Report No. 32. Scale 1:63,360.

Map 6: Regional Soil Map



Legend

- Study Area
- Area of Low Archaeological Potential
No Further Archaeological Assessments Recommended
- Photo Location and Direction

Reference:
Esri Basemap

**Map 7: Stage 1
Assessment Results**