

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE
FORTERRA (HANSON) ALDERSHOT EAST QUARRY
PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 2
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF EAST FLAMBOROUGH, WENTWORTH COUNTY
CITY OF BURLINGTON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

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Archaeological Licence #P046 (Clish)
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF# P046-0276-2016
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May 12, 2017



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CITY OF BURLINGTON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was retained by Forterra Brick, Ltd. to undertake the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Forterra (Hanson) Aldershot East Quarry, located on part of Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Township of East Flamborough, Wentworth County, now in the City of Burlington, Regional Municipality of Halton. The subject property encompasses approximately 18.3 hectares. Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on October 21, 2016.

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research has led to the conclusion that there is the potential for encountering pre-contact Indigenous archaeological resources within the subject property. The potential of encountering historic Euro-Canadian resources is considered low.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment has determined that the subject property contains the potential for the presence of archaeological resources. Therefore, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is recommended on all undisturbed lands in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Project Manager:</i>	Beverly Garner, Hons. BA Staff Archaeologist & Manager of Stage 1 and 2 Projects, Planning Division
<i>Project Director:</i>	Andrew Clish, BES (P046) Senior Archaeologist & Geomatics Specialist
<i>Project Administrator:</i>	Jennifer Ley, Hons. BA (R376) Staff Archaeologist & Assistant Manager of Stage 1 and 2 Projects, Planning Division
<i>Project Archaeologist:</i>	Jamie Houston-Dickson, MA (R398)
<i>Report Preparation:</i>	Jamie Houston-Dickson
<i>Graphics:</i>	Jonas Fernandez, MSc (R281) Staff Archaeologist & Geomatics Specialist
<i>Report Reviewers:</i>	Beverly Garner Jennifer Ley David Robertson, MA Partner & Director, Planning Assessments



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

ASI was contracted by Forterra Brick, Ltd. to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Forterra (Hanson) Aldershot East Quarry, located on part of Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Township of East Flamborough, Wentworth County, now in the City of Burlington, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 18.3 hectares in size.

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and project direction of Mr. Andrew Clish (MTCS PIF P046-0276-2016). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as a matter of due diligence as the subject property is already licensed as a quarry under the *Aggregate Resources Act*. All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture [MCL] 1990) and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G) (MTC 2011).

All work carried out for this assessment is also guided by the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (ASI 1998, 2008), which provides further refinement with regards to potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics which affect archaeological potential.

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on October 21, 2016.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the subject property. This is followed by a review of historic Euro-Canadian settlement trends.

Historically, the subject property is located within part of Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Township of East Flamborough, Wentworth County. The subject property is located north of a hydro corridor and southwest of a residential neighbourhood, and consists primarily of forested lands as well as a small section of the cleared hydro corridor.

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. As there tends to be less widespread awareness of the depth of this pre-contact settlement history or general knowledge of the societies that inhabited Ontario prior to the onset of Euro-Canadian settlement, a brief review of the prehistory of the area is necessary in order to provide an understanding of the various natural and cultural forces that have operated to create the archaeological sites that are found today. The area in general has been occupied by Indigenous peoples for thousands of years. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and surrounding area.



Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC-AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	AD 1650-1800's	
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1800-present	European settlement

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement

The land within Flamborough Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1784. The first township survey was undertaken in 1793, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in Flamborough West the same year and in Flamborough East by 1800. Flamborough East was originally known as Geneva Township due to its location on Burlington Bay, which was then called Lake Geneva. These townships were later renamed after a town and a geographical place called Flamborough Head in Yorkshire, England. Flamborough was initially settled by disbanded soldiers, mainly Butler's Rangers, and other Loyalists following the end of the American Revolutionary War. East Flamborough was to have been reserved for the use of French nobility and royalists who fled from France during the "Reign of Terror" but this plan was never carried into effect. The original township was divided into East and West halves by provincial legislation in 1798. By the 1840s, both townships were noted for their excellent land and good farms (Boulton 1805:79; Smith 1846:59; Armstrong 1985:143; Green and Green 1997:1-3; Rayburn 1997:120).

1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Mapping

The 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth* was reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of historical archaeological remains within the subject property during the nineteenth century (Figure 2). It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

The 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* indicates that Lot 1, Concession 2 had at this time been quartered into four individual parcels. The subject property occupies the north half of the southeast quarter owned by Thomas Smith, as well approximately one-half of the southwest quarter, also at the north end, which was owned by Thomas Easterbrook. There are no structures illustrated within the subject property on either parcel. The historical atlas map also depicts the subject property just to the southeast of the



prominent brow of the Niagara Escarpment, which crosses through the north half of the lot. The property is located north of the historically important transportation corridor of present-day King Road, and is also located adjacent to the eastern boundary line of Nelson Township.

Also consulted was the early twentieth century topographic map series which includes features such as structures, streams, roads, elevations, and woodlots. On the 1909 *Hamilton Sheet* (Figure 3), the surrounding township boundary and road networks are clearly visible, and the property is again shown to be bordered by Nelson Township (the black dashed line to the east) and present-day King Road to the south. No structures are illustrated on or within the general vicinity of the subject property, and the area is shown to be heavily forested. A number of watercourses are depicted in the area flowing northwest-southeast, where they eventually drain into Burlington Bay to the south; the head of an unnamed stream flows through the south end of the subject property. Most significant, however, is the high level of detail given to the rapid changes in elevation characteristic of the Niagara Escarpment, which more clearly illustrates the subject property within an area characterized by steeper and more irregular topography along the south slope.

1.2.4 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth-century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth-century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the sitting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early settlement roads or railroads are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

Based on the proximity to present-day King Road (more than 100 metres), there is a low potential of encountering nineteenth-century historic material on the subject property.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions.



1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the MTCS, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property under review is located within the AiGx Borden block.

No archaeological sites have been registered within the limits of the subject property, and only one has been registered within a one kilometre radius (Table 2); however, this site is situated more than 750 metres southwest of the subject property. The general paucity of archaeological sites is attributable to a lack of systematic archaeological survey in the surrounding area, which remains sparsely developed particularly to the north and west of the subject property. No previous archaeological assessments have been conducted on or within the immediate vicinity of the property (i.e. within a 50 metre radius).

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

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGx-361	CUMIS	Late Archaic--Crawford Knoll	Campsite	Poulton 1996a, 1996b

1.3.2 Physiography

The subject property is situated in the Niagara Escarpment physiographic region of southern Ontario, between the Norfolk Sand Plain to the north and the Iroquois Plain to the south. The Niagara Escarpment is by far one of the most prominent features in southern Ontario, extending from the Niagara River to the northern tip of the Bruce Peninsula, and continuing through the Manitoulin Islands (Chapman and Putnam 1966). Vertical cliffs along the brow mostly outline the edge of the Lockport and Amabel Formations, of which the slopes below are carved in red shale. Northward from the Dundas Valley to Credit Forks, across a distance of 80 kilometres, the brow of the escarpment increases in elevation from approximately 240 metres to 440 metres above sea level and is cut by several creeks. The subject property is located in an area of the escarpment noted for several large valleys as well as a broad belt of exposed red shale, and where the long lower slopes have been highly eroded (Chapman and Putnam 1966:173-177).

The subject property is situated midway along the south-facing slope of the Niagara Escarpment between the shorecliff and the brow, in an area of steep slopes and irregular terrain composed of shale.

1.3.3 Review of Indigenous Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), as well as ancient water sources (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, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.



Geographic characteristics also indicate archaeological potential and include distinct topographic features and soils.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location.

This basic potential model has been further refined, as part of the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (ASI 1998, 2008). The *Master Plan* research determined that a buffer zone extending 200 metres from any water source constitutes an acceptable characterization of pre-contact archaeological site potential within Halton Region.

The current 1:50,000 map illustrates several watercourses within the subject property, whereas the 1909 *NTS Sheet Hamilton* only illustrates one within the southern portion (Figures 1 and 3).

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places for Indigenous populations such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by Indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, or rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential.

The *Master Plan* also defines potential site buffers in the vicinity of registered archaeological sites: within 200 metres of Late Woodland villages and within 100 metres of other sites (ASI 2008). However, no archaeological sites have been registered within a 200 metre radius.

It should also be noted that an added factor of this pre-contact potential model is the location of the subject property on the south-facing slope of the Niagara Escarpment, which features significant and rapid changes in slope and elevation. Although multiple waterfalls are also found in this general area, the closest cluster of known falls, which includes Great Falls, Snake Falls, Grindstone Cascade, and Hidden Grindstone Falls, are all located more than three kilometres to the west (HCA 2016).

Given the presence of permanent water sources and variation of slope and elevated terrain throughout the subject property, there is the potential for the identification of Indigenous archaeological remains, depending on the degree of recent developments or soil alterations.

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The subject property is approximately 18.3 hectares in size, and is bounded by a large forested area to the northwest, a smaller forested corridor to the northeast beyond which lies a residential street, and by a hydro corridor to the south (Figure 4). The subject property includes a small section of the hydro corridor intended to connect the proposed East Quarry to the developed Centre Quarry, also operated by Forterra Brick, Ltd., which is located on the south side of the corridor. The property is primarily forested with some open areas, particularly in the hydro corridor, and watercourses are located at the east and west ends; survey mapping provided by the proponent indicates highly varied topography (Figure 5).



2.0 FIELD METHODS

The optional field review was not required as part of this assessment, as per the S & G, Section 1.2. As such, in order to provide images to support the analysis, conclusions and recommendations of this report, orthographic imagery and topographic mapping supplied by the proponent were reviewed (Figures 4-6).

2.1 Findings

The majority of the subject property is forested, while the south extension into the hydro corridor has been cleared. Some other small corridors have been cleared of mature trees, including in the north corner and in the west end, the latter of which appears to correspond to a possible watercourse (Figures 1 and 4).

It should be noted that topographic mapping of the property indicates steeply sloped terrain throughout, including the potential for slopes in excess of 20° across 3.9 hectares, or 21%, of the subject property (Figures 3 and 5). However, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required in order to document the extent of any sloped areas that would preclude archaeological potential, and to assess those remaining areas with archaeological potential by means of test pit survey (Figure 6).

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by Forterra Brick, Ltd. to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Forterra (Hanson) Aldershot East Quarry, located on part of Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Township of East Flamborough, Wentworth County, now in the City of Burlington, Regional Municipality of Halton. The subject property is approximately 18.3 hectares in size.

The Stage 1 background assessment determined that one archaeological site has been registered within a one kilometre radius of the subject property. A review of the general physiography of the subject property and historic mapping suggests that the subject property encompasses an area that exhibits potential for the presence of pre-contact Indigenous archaeological resources due to the presence of permanent water sources and elevated topography. The potential for historic Euro-Canadian resources is considered low.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment has determined that the subject property contains the potential for encountering archaeological resources.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

1. Prior to any land-disturbing activities within the subject property, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment should be conducted in accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1.
 - a) The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment should be carried out on all undisturbed lands within the subject property by means of a test pit survey. All test pits should be excavated at least five centimetres into sterile subsoil, with all soils being screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All test pits should be at least 30 centimetres in diameter and backfilled upon completion. Test pits should be excavated



within one metre of all built structures. The test pits must be excavated at five-metre transect intervals.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport should be immediately notified.

The documentation related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO1990, 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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 and Sport, 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 archaeological field work 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 sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002. c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.



- 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.

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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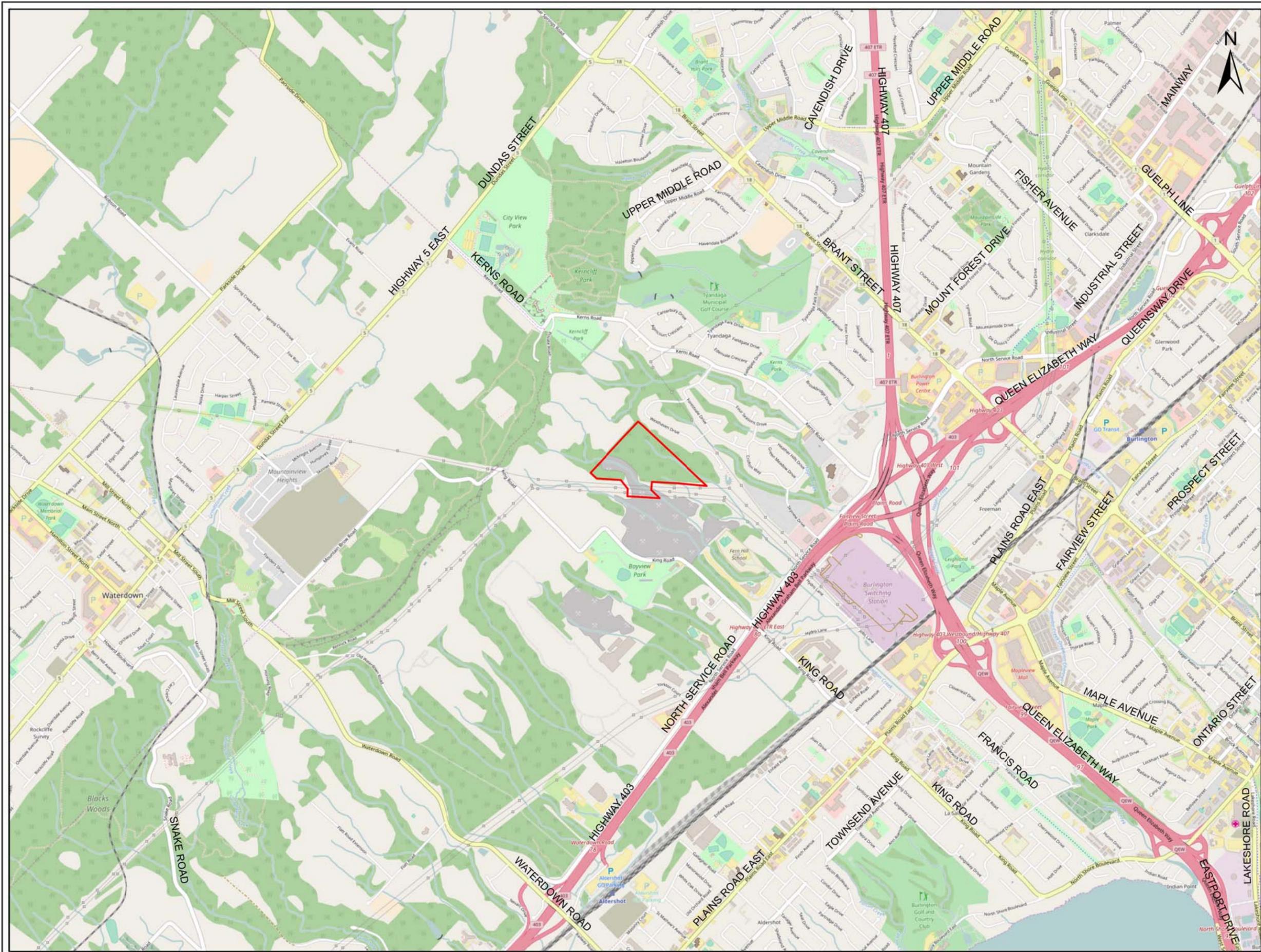
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7.0 MAPS

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.





 Subject Property

BASE:
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ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS-256
 DATE: 12/21/2016
 DRAWN BY: JF
 FILE: 16TS256_fig1_v2



Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
 416-966-1069 | F416-966-9723 | asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property.

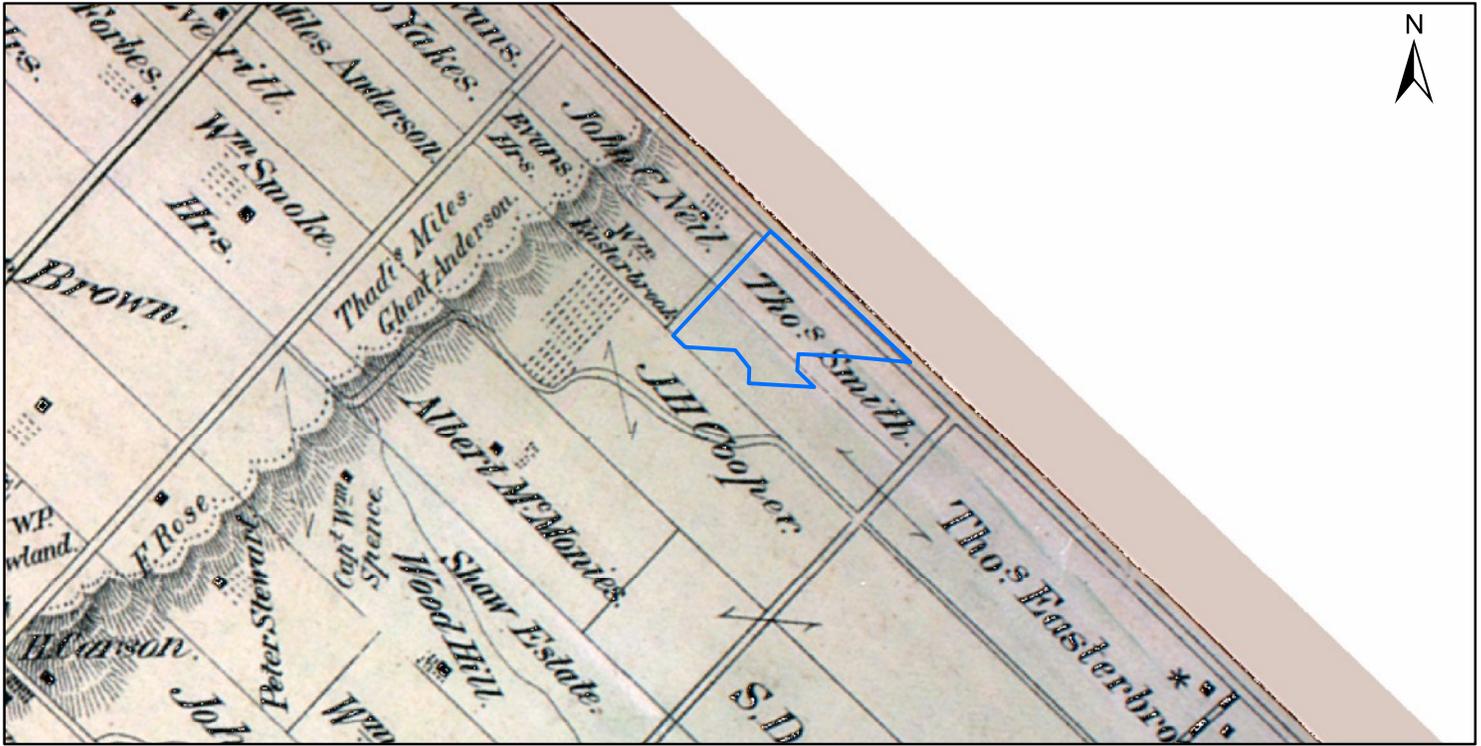


Figure 2: Subject Property located on the 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth*.



Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1909 *NTS Sheet Hamilton*.

 <p>Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069 F416-966-9723 asih heritage.ca</p>	 Subject Property	<p>Base: 1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth. 1909 NTS Sheet Hamilton.</p>	<p>0 500 Metres</p> <p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS-256 DATE: 12/21/2016</p> <p>DRAWN BY: JF FILE: 16TS256_fig2_3_hist_v2</p>
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 Subject Property

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Figure 4: Existing conditions of the Subject Property.

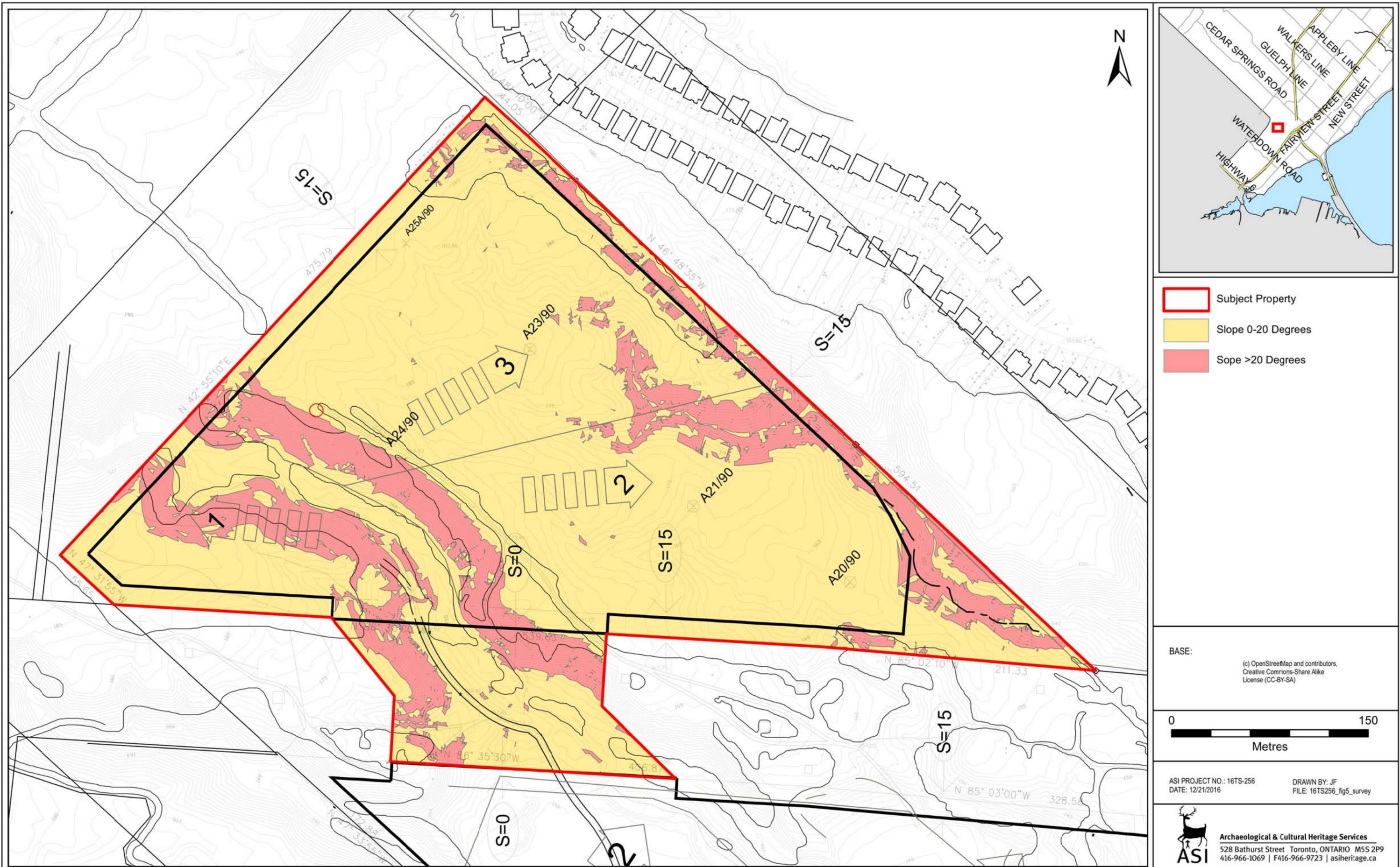


Figure 5: Subject Property Limits on Plan of Survey

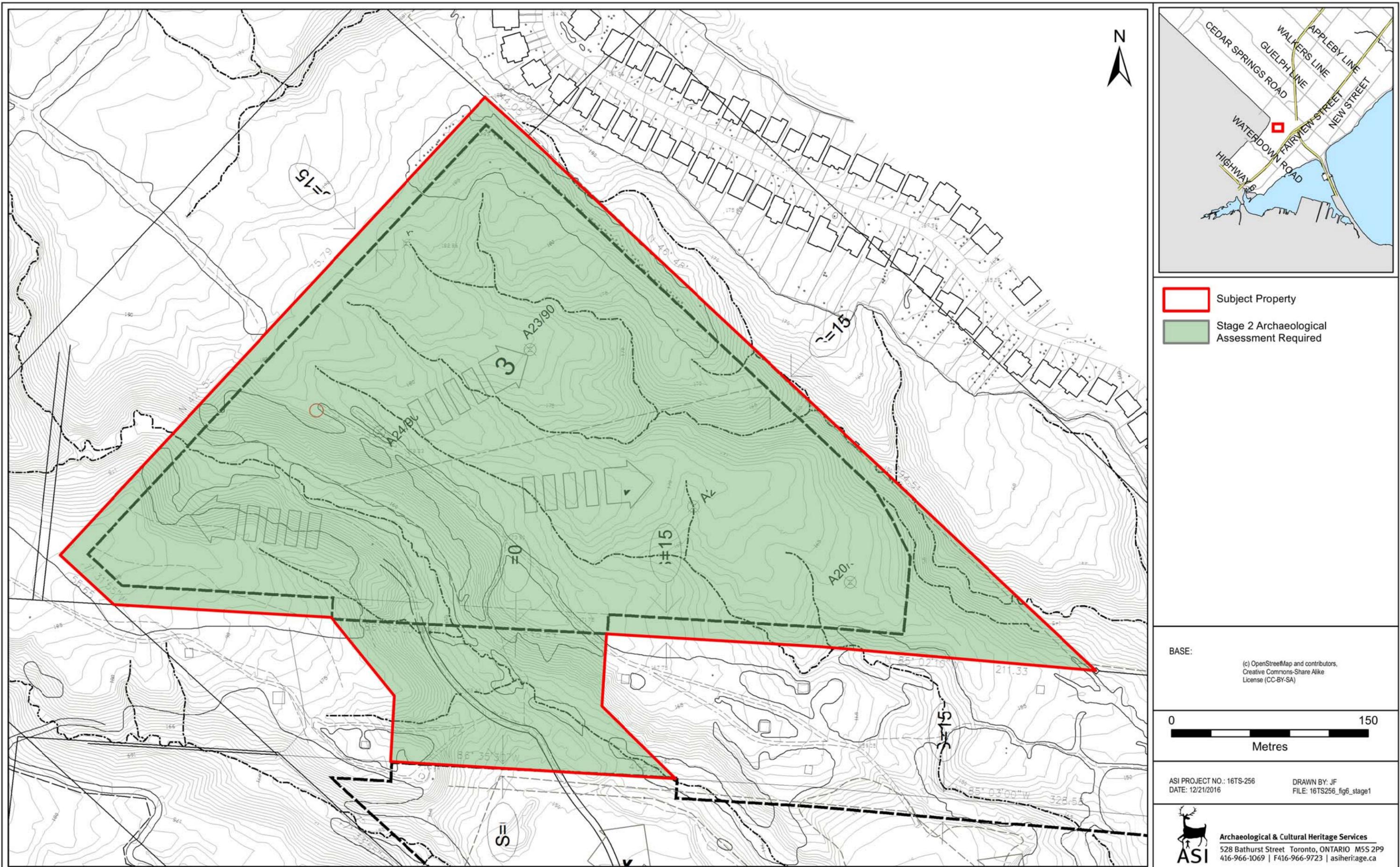


Figure 6: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Results

- Subject Property
- Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Required

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