

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment 705 Rymal Road East

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

Submitted to:

Wellings Planning Consultants Inc.
513 Locust, Unit B,
Burlington ON, L7S 1V3

and

Ontario's Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Submitted by:



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ORIGINAL REPORT

November 8, 2018

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Wellings Planning Consultants Inc. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lot 8, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Barton, Historical County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was undertaken in advance of a proposed townhouse development at 705 Rymal Road East in the City of Hamilton ('Study Area'). The Study Area measures 0.64 hectares and occupies the entire property (Figure 4). At the time of the assessment, it comprised dense woodlot in its northern half, and overgrown, non-agricultural land interspersed with mature trees in the southern half; a small shed also occupies the southern half of the property. The Study Area boundaries were clearly defined by existing residential properties to the north and east, the Rymal Road right-of-way to the south, and a silt fence to the west. This silt fence marked the eastern edge of a large construction area adjacent to the Study Area on this side.

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Ontario 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* (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 pre-approval phase of the proposed development under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport ('MTCS') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the entire Study Area, except for the existing shed, exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources; a Stage 2 assessment was recommended for these areas. The shed itself was 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). This area of disturbance was mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The subsequent Stage 2 assessment of the remainder of the Study Area was conducted on September 11, 2018 and consisted of a typical test pit survey at a 5m interval. This investigation resulted in the identification of no archaeological material, therefore **no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

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- Mr. Glenn Wellings, MCIP, RPP of Wellings Planning Consultants Inc.

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Wellings Planning Consultants Inc. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lot 8, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Barton, Historical County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was undertaken in advance of a proposed townhouse development at 705 Rymal Road East in the City of Hamilton ('Study Area'). The Study Area measures 0.64 hectares (ha) and occupies the entire property (Figure 4). At the time of the assessment, it comprised dense woodlot in its northern half, and overgrown, non-agricultural land interspersed with mature trees in the southern half; a small shed also occupies the southern half of the property. The Study Area boundaries were clearly defined by existing residential properties to the north and east, the Rymal Road right-of-way to the south, and a silt fence to the west. This silt fence marked the eastern edge of a large construction area adjacent to the Study Area on this side.

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Ontario 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* (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 pre-approval phase of the proposed development under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport ('MTCS') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The purpose of the Stage 1 Background Study was to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the 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 Stage 1 assessment were 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 the Stage 2 Property Assessment was to provide an overview of any archaeological resources within the Study Area, and 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 Stage 2 assessment were 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 land 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 Étienne 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 their assistance in an expedition being planned by Champlain. Brule 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 monopolize 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. 1879:8; Tanner 1987:127; Weaver 1978:526).

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 within the Geographic Township of Barton, Historical County of Wentworth, now the City of Hamilton, Ontario.

On July 24, 1788, 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 2009). 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 as 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 2009).

Later, in 1816, the boundaries of the Home and Niagara Districts were shifted 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.

Barton Township was originally part of York County. It 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, included the current City of Hamilton, and was laid out in eight concessions between Lake Ontario and the Township of Binbrook to the south. The Study Area is located on Lot 8, Concession 8. After the American Revolutionary War, Crown Patents were granted to United Empire Loyalists who settled at first below the escarpment but spread south of the escarpment after the War of 1812 (Irwin 1993).

In 1849, the 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 2009).

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth* (*Historical Atlas*; Page & Smith 1875) demonstrates the extent to which Barton Township had been settled by 1875 (Figure 2). Landowners are listed for every lot within the township, except for the City of Hamilton town lots to the northwest of the Study Area. Many of the lots had been subdivided 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 or water ways.

William Almas is listed as the landowner of Lot 8, Concession 8. A single structure and two orchards are illustrated on Mr. Almas' property to the northeast of the Study Area. An unnamed tributary of Redhill Creek crosses Lot 8, Concession 7 to the north; the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railroad is illustrated on Lot 3, Concession 8 to the east. To the west of the Study Area, on Lots 11 to 13, Concession 8, was the early community of Ryckman Corners.

Rykman Corners was first settled in the late 1790s by Samuel Rykman and his brother Cornelius. The brothers received over 1000 acres in land grants as payment for the survey of Barton Township. 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 had 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 that had become known as Ryckman Corners. In 1846 Samuel Ryckman died and the estate, including the original homestead and the surrounding lands, were gradually sold (Irwin 1993).

Although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the current *Historical Atlas*, it should be recognized 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 measures 0.64ha and occupies the entire property (Figure 4). At the time of the assessment, it comprised dense woodlot in its northern half, and overgrown, non-agricultural land interspersed with mature trees in the southern half; a small shed also occupies the southern half of the property. The majority 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.

The Study Area is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region. 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 soil is suitable for corn and soy beans in rotation with cereal grains as well as alfalfa and clover (Huffman and Dumanski 1986).

The closest source of potable water is Redhill Creek, which is located approximately 2.7 kilometres (km) to the east of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of southern Ontario has been demonstrated to have been occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were

practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Barton Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

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

In order to compile an inventory of known archaeological resources in the vicinity of the Study Area, Detritus consulted the ASDB. The ASDB, which is maintained by the MTCS (Government of Ontario n.d.), contains information concerning archaeological sites that have been 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 13km 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 lies within block AhGx.

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 MTCS 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 37 archaeological sites have been registered within 1km of the Study Area (Table 2). Most of these sites, 21 in all, were identified as pre-contact Aboriginal sites dating from the Archaic to the Woodland periods; another six have been classified as 19th century Euro-Canadian sites. No information is available for the remaining sites.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1km

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AhGx-35	Almas	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	scatter
AhGx-36	Comley 1	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AhGx-37	Comley 2	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AhGx-38	Comley 3	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal, Iroquoian	Other camp/campsite
AhGx-39	Comley 4	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AhGx-41		Post-Contact		homestead, midden
AhGx-50	Bethune 1	Post-Contact		Unknown
AhGx-51		Post-Contact		Unknown
AhGx-76	Henry Long Homestead	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AhGx-230				
AhGx-236	Oakdale 5	Other		Other findspot_
AhGx-237	Oakdale 6	Other		Other unknown_, Unknown
AhGx-238	Oakdale 7	Other		Other findspot_
AhGx-239	Oakdale 8	Woodland, Late	Iroquoian	findspot
AhGx-240	Oakdale 9	Other		Other findspot_
AhGx-241	Oakdale 10	Other		Other unknown_, Unknown
AhGx-242	Oakdale 11	Other		Other findspot_
AhGx-243	Oakdale 12	Other		Other findspot_
AhGx-246				
AhGx-301	Cadham	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-302	Ossington	Archaic, Middle, Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AhGx-303	Upper Gage North	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AhGx-304	Upper Gage South	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AhGx-305	Terni	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AhGx-306	Long Dump	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	dump
AhGx-325		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-326		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-327		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-328		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-329		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-330		Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-485	Mantis	Archaic	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite, scatter
AhGx-486	Chicory	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite, scatter
AhGx-487	-	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AhGx-488	-	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite, scatter
AhGx-666				
AhGx-667		Pre-Contact		

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted on adjacent properties, nor have sites 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 MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within Study Area. 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, 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 sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) categorizes water sources 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 Red Hill Creek, which is located approximately 2.7km to the east 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 discussed earlier, the primary soils within the Study Area, meanwhile, have been documented as being suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal practices. Considering also the 21 pre-contact Aboriginal sites registered within 1km of the Study Area and the 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, including 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 property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events.

The *Historical Atlas* map of Barton Township (Figure 2; Page and Smith 1875), demonstrates that the township was densely occupied by Euro-Canadian farmers by the late 19th century. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today. The early community of Ryckman Corners, the City of Hamilton, and the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railroad can all be observed in the area surrounding the Study Area. Considering also the six post-contact Euro-Canadian sites and the Euro-Canadian archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a Study Area (Wilson and Horne 1995). As was mentioned above, a small shed also occupied the southern half of the Study Area. This structure was 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). Given that no additional disturbance areas could be identified, Detritus determined that the remainder of the Study Area demonstrated the potential for the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, and was recommended for a Stage 2 assessment.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area was conducted under archaeological consulting license P389, issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the MTCS (P389-0381-2018). At the time of the assessment, the Study Area comprised dense woodlot in its northern half, and overgrown, non-agricultural land interspersed with mature trees in the southern half.

The Stage 1 background research presented above indicated that the entire Study Area, with the exception of an existing shed in the southern half of the property, exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources (Section 1.3.4). Therefore, a Stage 2 assessment was recommended. This investigation was conducted on September 11, 2018. The Study Area boundaries were clearly defined by existing residential properties to the north and east, the Rymal Road right-of-way to the south, and a silt fence to the west. This silt fence marked the eastern edge of a large construction area adjacent to the Study Area on this side.

The weather during the assessment was overcast and 14 °C. Assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Photos 1 to 6 demonstrate the land conditions at the time of the survey throughout the Study Area. Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 survey methods, as well as all photograph locations and directions.

Approximately 98% of the Study Area comprised either dense woodlot, or overgrown grassy areas with mature trees. Given that none of the property was accessible for ploughing, these areas were subject to a typical test pit survey at five metre (m) intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 1 to 6). Test pits were excavated to within 1m of all standing structures as per Standard 4 of this section. All test pits were approximately 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil. The soils were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. A single soil layer was observed across the Study Area. All soil from the test pits was screened through six-millimetre (mm) hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were identified during the test pit survey.

The small shed in the southern half of the Study Area occupied the remaining 2% of the Study Area. As was discussed previously, this structure was 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). This disturbance area was not subject to Stage 2 assessment, but was mapped and photo documented only (Photo 2) in accordance with 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. 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 of Document Type	Additional Comments
1 Page 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
18 Digital Photographs	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file

No archaeological resources were identified within the Study Area during the Stage 2 assessment; therefore, no artifacts were collected. As a result, no storage arrangements were required.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lot 8, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Barton, Historical County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton, Ontario. This assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed townhouse development at 705 Rymal Road East in the City of Hamilton. The Study Area measures 0.64ha and occupies the entire property. At the time of the assessment, it comprised dense woodlot in its northern half, and overgrown, non-agricultural land interspersed with mature trees in the southern half; a small shed also occupies the southern half of the property.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the entire Study Area, except for the existing shed, exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources; a Stage 2 assessment was recommended for these areas. The shed itself was 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). This area of disturbance was mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The subsequent Stage 2 assessment of the remainder of the Study Area was conducted on September 11, 2018 and consisted of a typical test pit survey at a 5m interval. This investigation resulted in the identification of no archaeological material.

5.0 Recommendations

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

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 Tourism, 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 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*.

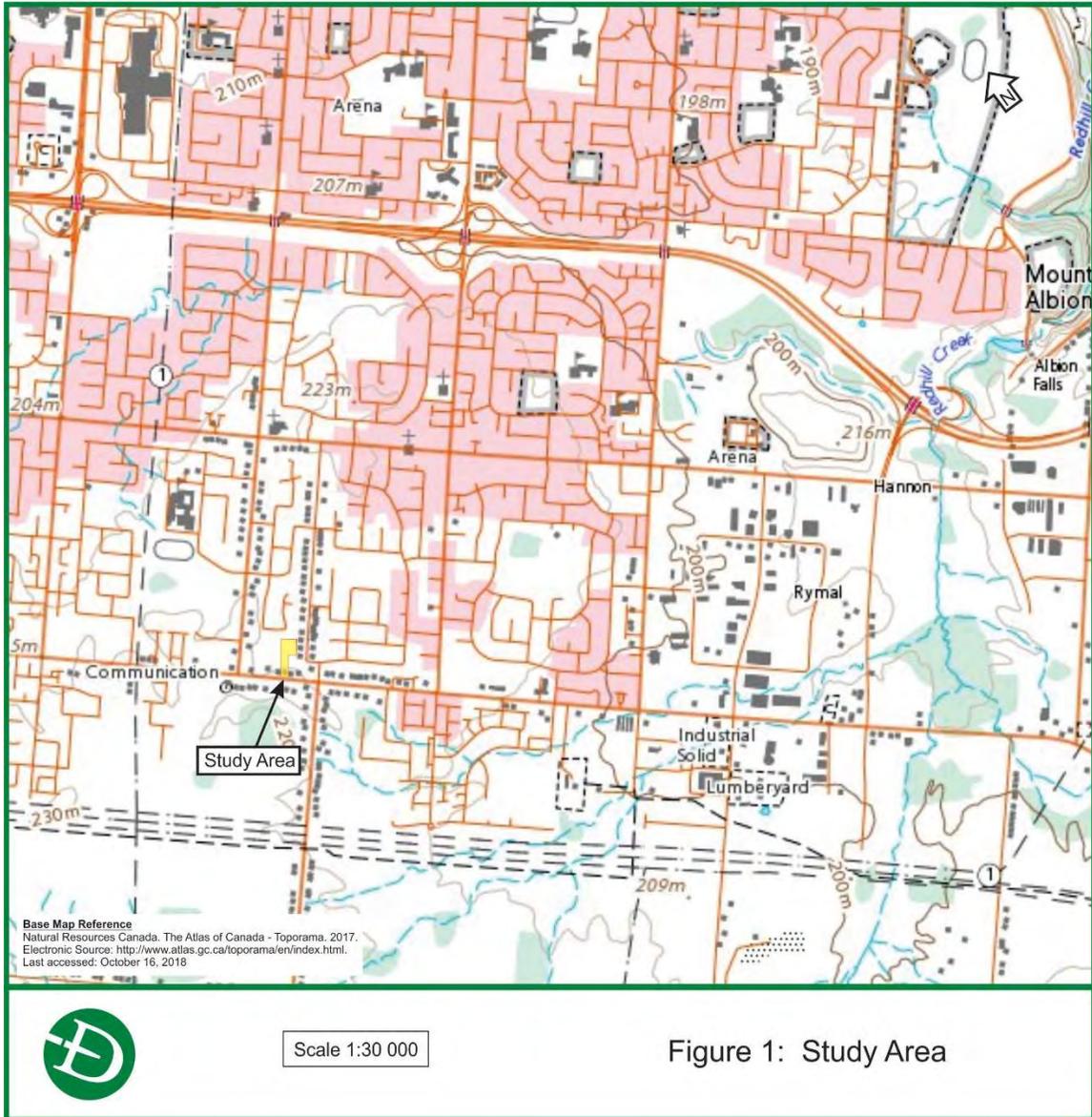
The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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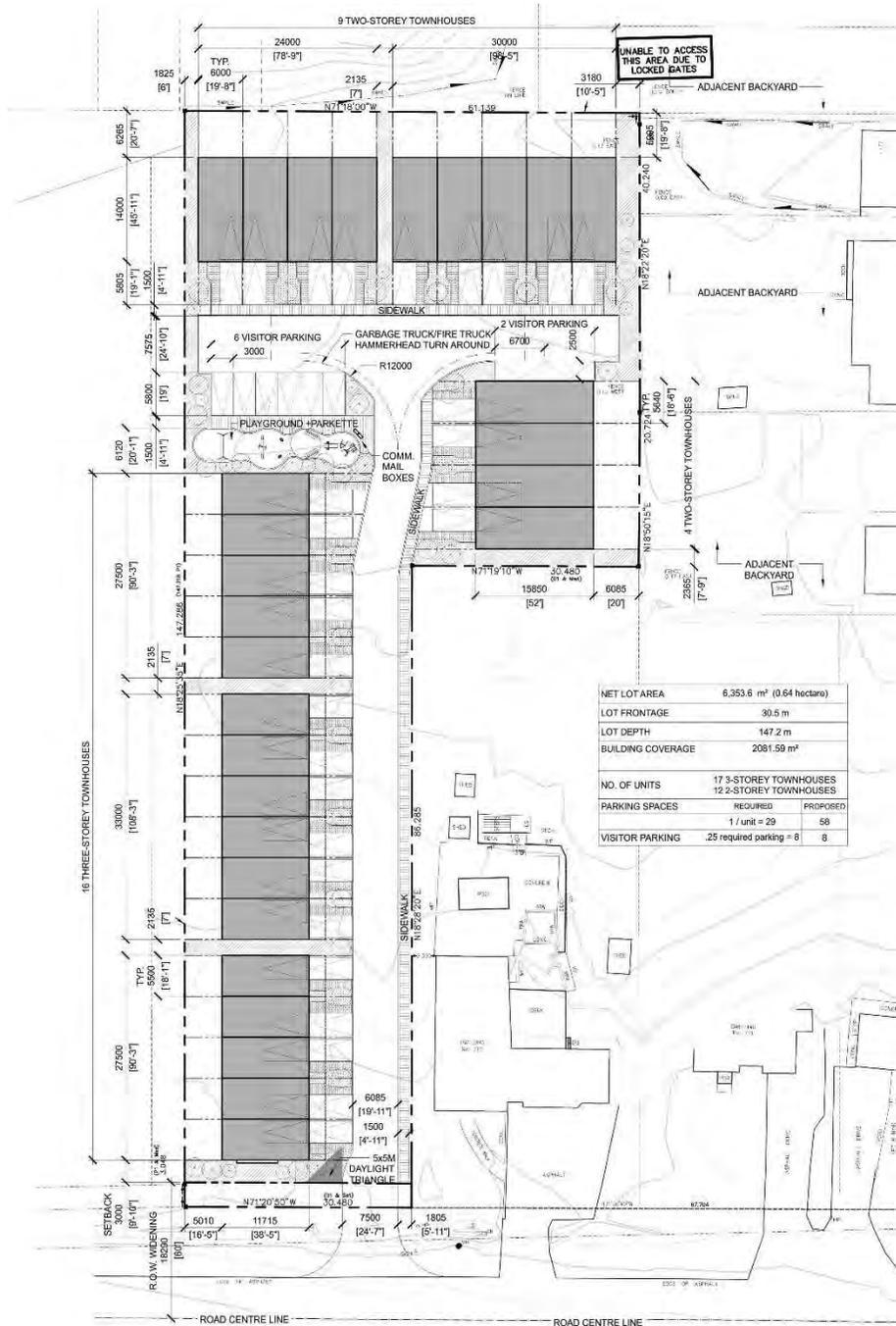
8.0 Maps





Stage 1-2, 705 Rymal Road East, City of Hamilton

Figure 4 : Development Map



RYMAL ROAD EAST
ORIGIN: 2012 LUMBER J. & S. CHARTER BY DEPT. OF INFRASTRUCTURE

ROYAL LIVING DEVELOPMENT GROUP
705 RYMAL RD EAST RESIDENCES
 SITE PLAN
 Scale: 1:500
 Project No: 11804 Date: 2018-08-26



9.0 Images

Photo 1: Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing southwest



Photo 2: Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals; Previously Disturbed Shed Not Assessed facing southeast



Photo 3: Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing east



Photo 4: Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing southwest



Photo 5: Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing west



Photo 6: Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing north

