ACC
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANTS CANADA

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

9380 Burwash Road, in Part of Lot 7, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Hamilton, County of Northumberland, Ontario

Revised Report

Prepared for:

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared by:

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PIF# P1208-0469-2024
Project No. 167-12-24
23 June 2025

Executive Summary

Archaeological Consultants Canada ("ACC") was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological resource assessment, including background research and property survey, for a proposed development. An archaeological assessment was required as part of the pre-approval process for future development under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The subject property is located at 9380 Burwash Road, in Part of Lot 7, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Hamilton, County of Northumberland, Ontario. The subject property totals approximately 29.4 hectares ("ha") (Figure 1). The Proponent provided the subject property limits as defined within this report (Figure 5).

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1208, held by Matthew Muttart. The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism ("MCM") assigned Project Information Form ("PIF") number P1208-0469-2024 (Stage 1 & 2) to this project. Fieldwork was completed under the direction of Michelle Volpe (R1241). The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary. The property was accessed on June 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, 2024; and May 9th and 10th, 2025.

Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due the presence of a historical homestead within the subject property as well as the subject property's proximity to historical transportation routes and the Village of Baltimore. Additionally, two archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the subject property.

The subject property measures 29.4 ha in total. A visual inspection of the subject property determined that 0.15 ha, or 0.5 per cent, of the subject property was previously disturbed by construction of a shopping plaza and large parking lot.

13.04 ha, or 44.4 per cent, of the subject property is comprised of woodlot, scrubland and manicured greenspace and was assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals. 16.21 ha, or 55.1 per cent, of the subject property, is comprised of agricultural field and was assessed by pedestrian survey at 5 m transects.

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment.

The following recommendations are provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

1. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property. The subject area has now been fully assessed according to the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

9380 Burwash Road, in Part of Lot 7, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Hamilton, County of Northumberland, Ontario

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Consultants Canada ("ACC") was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological resource assessment, including background research and property survey, for a proposed development. An archaeological assessment was required as part of the pre-approval process for future development under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The subject property is located at 9380 Burwash Road, in Part of Lot 7, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Hamilton, County of Northumberland, Ontario. The subject property totals approximately 29.4 hectares ("ha") (Figure 1). The Proponent provided the subject property limits as defined within this report (Figure 5).

The objective of a Stage 1 background study is to provide information about the subject property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions. A Stage 1 study evaluates the subject property's archaeological potential in order to recommend appropriate strategies for the Stage 2 survey.

The objective of a Stage 2 property assessment is to document all archaeological resources present on the property and to make a determination about whether these resources, if present, have cultural heritage value or interest. Archaeological resources consist of artifacts (Indigenous stone tools, pottery and subsistence remains as well as Euro-Canadian objects), subsurface settlement patterns and cultural features (post moulds, trash pits, privies, and wells), and sites (temporary camps and special purpose activity areas, plus more permanent settlements such as villages, homesteads, grist mills and industrial structures). If any archaeological resources are present that exhibit cultural heritage value or interest, a Stage 2 survey will determine whether these resources require further assessment and, if necessary, recommend appropriate Stage 3 strategies for identified archaeological sites.

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1208, held by Matthew Muttart. The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism ("MCM") assigned Project Information Form ("PIF") number P1208-0469-2024 (Stage 1 & 2) to this project. Fieldwork was completed under the direction of Michelle Volpe (R1241). The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary. The property was accessed on June 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, 2024; and May 9th and 10th, 2025.

All fieldwork and reporting were completed using MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* This report documents the research, the field methods and results, and the conclusions and recommendations based on the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment.

All documents and records related to this project will be curated at the offices of ACC, in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Background Research

Background research was conducted to determine the potential for finding and identifying archaeological resources including sites within the current subject property and to determine the necessity of conducting a Stage 2 survey. This is done by reviewing geographic, archaeological, and historical data for the property and the surrounding area. The background research was conducted to:

- amass all the readily available information on any previous archaeological surveys in the area.
- determine the locations of any registered and unregistered sites within and around the subject property.
- develop an historical framework for assigning levels of potential significance to any new sites discovered during fieldwork.

1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

Over their thousands of years of occupation in the general region, Indigenous peoples have left behind physical evidence of their lifeway activities and settlements at many locations. Based upon a published synthesis of Indigenous cultural occupations (Wright, 1968), Table 1 is a general outline of the cultural history of southern Ontario that is applicable to the subject property. Ellis and Ferris (1990) provide greater detail of the distinctive characteristics of each time period and cultural group.

It is likely that Ontario was occupied soon after the retreat of the Ice Age glaciers. The earliest known human occupation in the area was during the Paleoindian period (between 12,000 and 9,500 years ago) wherein small groups of nomadic peoples hunted big game such as caribou in a cool sub-arctic climate. Sites are typically found near glacial features such as the shorelines of glacial lakes or kettle ponds which allowed access to the low-lying environments favoured by the caribou and other wildlife. These people were few and their small, temporary campsites are relatively rare. Paleoindian sites are recognized by the presence of distinctive artifacts such as fluted projectile points, beaked scrapers, and gravers and by the preference for light colored cherts, such as Collingwood chert. The Paleoindian Period is divided into two sub-periods, Early Paleoindian, and Late Paleoindian.

Table 1: General Cultural Chronology for Southwestern Ontario

PERIOD	SUBDIVISION I	SUBDIVISION II	YEARS BEFORE PRESENT	COMMENTS
PALEOINDIAN	Early Paleoindian	Fluted Point Horizon	12,000-10,500	big game hunters
	Late Paleoindian	Holcombe & Hi-Lo Horizons	10,500-9,500	small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC	Early Archaic	Side Notched Horizon	10,000-9,700	nomadic hunters and gatherers
		Corner-Notched Horizon	9,700-8,900	
		Bifurcate Horizon	8,900-8,000	
	Middle Archaic	Middle Archaic I/Stemmed Horizon	8,000-5,500	territorial settlements
		Middle Archaic II	5,500-4,500	polished ground stone tools
	Late Archaic	Narrow Point Horizon	4,500-3,500	
		Broad Point Horizon	4,000-3,500	
		Small Point Horizon (including Haldimand and Glacial Kame Complexes)	3,500-2,800	burial ceremonialism
WOODLAND	Early Woodland	Meadowood Complex	2,900-2,400	introduction of pottery
		Middlesex Complex	2,500-2,000	
	Middle Woodland	SW Ontario: Saugeen	2,300-1,500	long distance trade networks
		Western Basin: Couture	2,300-1,500	
	Transitional Woodland	SW Ontario:		
		Princess Point	1,500/1,400-1,200	incipient agriculture
		Western Basin:		
		Riviere au Vase	1500/1400-1200/1100	
	Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquois Tradition	Early: Glen Meyer	1200/100-750/700	transition to village life
		Middle I: Uren	720/700-710/670	large villages with palisades
		Middle II: Middleport	710/670-670/600	wide distribution of ceramic styles
		Late: Neutral	600-450	
	Late Woodland: Western Basin Tradition	Younge Phase	1200/1100-800	
		Springwells Phase	800-600	
		Wolf Phase	600-450	
HISTORIC	SW Ontario Iroquois	Historic Neutral	450-350	tribal warfare
	European Contact	Initial Contact	380-300	tribal displacement
		European Settlement	200 >	European settlement
		First Nations Resettlement	200 >	

(Compiled from Adams, 1994, Ellis *et al.,* 1990, Wright, 1968)

People during the Archaic period (*circa* 10,000 to 2,800 years ago) were still primarily nomadic hunters, but they adapted to a more temperate climate. Groups were dispersed during winter months and converged around watercourses from the spring to fall in large fishing campsites. The Archaic period is characterized by the appearance of ground stone tools, notched, or stemmed projectile points. The Archaic Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Archaic. During the Archaic Period groups began to establish territorial settlements and introduce burial ceremonialism. There is a marked increase in the number and size of sites, especially during the Late Archaic period.

The Woodland period is distinguished by the introduction of pottery vessels for storage and cooking. Sites of the Woodland period (*circa* 2,900 to 400 years ago) are usually the most numerous because the population levels in southern Ontario had significantly increased, especially along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Woodland Period is also marked by the establishment of complex long distance trading networks. The Woodland Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Woodland. During the Late Woodland Period, there is increasing sedentarism and the establishment of horticulture, a reliance on tribal warfare, and the introduction of semi-permanent villages with large protective palisades. The Late Woodland period also envelops the emergence of Iroquoian tribes and confederacies.

The historic period (from A.D. 1650 to 1900) begins with the arrival of Euro-Canadian groups. While North America had been visited by Europeans on an increasing scale since the end of the fifteenth century, it was not until the voyages of Jacques Cartier in the 1530s that Europeans visited Ontario Iroquoians in their home territories. Sites of this period document European exploration, trade, and the displacement and devastation of native groups caused by warfare and infectious disease. The most common sites of this period include Euro-Canadian homesteads, industries, churches, schools, and cemeteries.

The subject property was historically located on Part of Lot 7, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Hamilton, County of Northumberland, Ontario. Northumberland County, named for one of the largest counties in England, was originally part of the Home District until 1802 when the Newcastle District was formed, consisting of the counties of Durham and Northumberland (Armstrong, 1985; Gardiner, 1899). In 1850, Newcastle District was dissolved and replaced with the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Armstrong, 1985). By the 1840s the district was populated predominantly by British and Irish immigrants, and wheat and other grains were primary crops of the area. By 1842, the population of Newcastle District stood at 32,033 (Smith, 1846).

Hamilton Township was named after Henry Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor of Canada in 1785 (Gardiner, 1899). By 1842, Hamilton Township possessed six grist mills and seventeen saw-mills. The population at this time was 4,774 (Smith, 1846).

H. Belden & Co.'s 1878 Historic atlas map of Hamilton Township, Northumberland County indicates that the subject property was at this time owned by A. Burwash. A homestead is located in the southern portion of the subject property, approximately in the location of the currently standing residence and farm buildings. The subject property was bounded to the south by a concession road, the east by an unnamed historical road, and the west and northwest by the Village of Baltimore. An unnamed creek is located approximately 50 m northwest of the subject property (Figure 2).

Adam Burwash appears in the 1871 Canadian census as a 58-year-old, Quebec-born farmer. He and his Scottish born wife, Ann, aged 54, had four adult children living with them at this time: Adam Jr., aged 26; Lacklin T., aged 23; Stephen, aged 20; and Samuel, aged 17 (Library and Archives Canada, 1871).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The study area is within the South Slope physiographic region of Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 113). This region includes the southern strip of the Peel Plain and the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine (Chapman and Putnam 1984:172). The South Slope lies across limestone made up of the Verulam and Lindsay Formations and shales made up of the Georgian Bay and Queenston Formations. The region contains a variety of soils, some of which are excellent for agriculture.

The *Soils of Northumberland County* (Hoffman and Acton, 1974) indicates that the soil within the subject property is comprised of three predominant soil types: Granby sandy loam, Bondhead loam, and Gilford loam (Figure 3). Granby sandy loam is a humic gleysol soil comprised of fine sand and possessing poor drainage capabilities. Bondhead loam is a grey-brown podzolic soil comprised of loam and sandy loam till, possessing good drainage characteristics. Gilford loam is a humic gleysol soil comprised of loam over gravel at 1 to 3 feet. It possesses poor drainage capabilities.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Primary water sources include lakes, rivers, creeks, and streams. Secondary water sources include intermittent streams, creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Past water sources, such as raised beach ridges, relic water channels, and glacial shorelines are also considered to have archaeological potential. Swamps and marshes are also important as resource extraction areas. An unnamed creek crosses through the northeastern portion of the subject property and there is an additional unnamed creek approximately 50 m northwest of the subject property (Figure 1).

1.3.2 Current Land Use

The subject property is currently an agricultural property with a woodlot in the northern portion and tree stands and scrubland throughout. A residence and farm buildings are present, along with an associated driveway, in the southern portion of the subject property (Figures 4 to 6). The surrounding area is comprised of residential neighbourhoods, woodlots, and agricultural land.

Figure 1 provides the location of the subject property on a 1:50,000-scale topographic map. Fieldwork for the project was conducted on June 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, 2024; and May 9th and 10th, 2025.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

1.3.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Previously registered archaeological sites can be used to indicate archaeological potential. To determine if any previous assessments have yielded archaeological sites, either within or surrounding the current subject property, two main sources were consulted. These include the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* ("OASD") and the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports,* both of which are maintained by MCM.

The OASD contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden, 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into 13 kilometre ("km") by 18.5 km blocks based on longitude and latitude. Each Borden block is designated with a four-letter label and sites identified within the block are numbered sequentially as they are registered. The subject property is located within the *BaGm* Borden block.

No archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property. Two sites have been registered within approximately 1 km of the subject property (MCM, 2024a). Table 2 lists these sites along with their current Cultural Heritage Value or Interest ("CHVI"). There are no registered archaeological sites within 250 m of the subject property.

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

REG. #	NAME	TIME PERIOD	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	TYPE	STATUS
BaGm-3	Keith Curtis	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	Unknown
BaGm-11	Ludgate	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Cabin, homestead	Further CHVI

1.3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Reports

A review of archaeological reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicated that no archaeological reports detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within the subject property has been filed with the MCM at the time this report was written. One archaeological report detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within 50 m of the subject property has been filed with the MCM (MCM, 2024b) (Figure 4).

> ***Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Phase 2 Baltimore Estates, Part of Lot 6, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Hamilton, Northumberland County, Ontario*.** **LHC Heritage Planning & Archaeology Inc. PIF P051-0295-2023. 5 February 2024.**

In 2023 LHC Heritage Planning & Archaeology Inc. ["LHC"] conducted a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of a 23 ha property directly south of the current subject property. Background research and a field inspection determined that 20 to 30 per cent of the property has no or low archaeological potential due to previous disturbance and slope. The remainder of the property was recommended for Stage 2 assessment by test pit survey at 5 m intervals.

1.3.4 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of finding archaeological sites within a subject property. For planning purposes, determining archaeological potential provides a preliminary indication that significant sites might be found within the subject property, and consequently, that it may be necessary to allocate time and resources for archaeological survey and mitigation.

The framework for assigning levels of potential archaeological significance is drawn from provincial guidelines found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011: Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2). The following are features or characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential:

- previously identified archaeological sites
- water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.).
    - primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)
    - secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
    - features indicating past water sources (e.g., 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)
    - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaus)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formation that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- resource areas, including:
    - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
    - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert)
    - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portages)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is in a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or parts of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land

alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as "disturbed" or "disturbance" and may include:

- quarrying
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- building footprints
- sewage and infrastructure development
- activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources on a property. Historical mapping shows a historical homestead within the subject property. Additionally, the subject property is in close proximity to multiple historical roads and the Town of Baltimore. There is one registered Euro-Canadian site located within 1 km of the subject property.

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Indigenous archaeological resources on a property. The subject property is comprised of land that is suitable for human habitation and has an unnamed creek passing through it. There is one registered Indigenous site located within 1 km of the subject property.

Given the above, background archival research indicates that the subject property exhibits general archaeological potential for the discovery of both pre/post-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. All unassessed portions of the subject property retain archaeological potential, aside from any previously disturbed areas, low-lying and permanently wet areas, and areas of steeply sloping topography. Therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The subject property measures 29.4 ha. The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted on June 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, 2024; and May 9th and 10th, 2025, with advance permission to enter the subject property obtained from the Proponent. Table 3 shows weather conditions during the assessment for each day. The ground was bare and dry at the time of inspection. As such, it is confirmed that the assessment met Section 1.2 Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* regarding weather and lighting.

Table 3: Weather Conditions for Fieldwork

DATE	MAXIMUM DAILY TEMP	WEATHER CONDITIONS
June 21, 2024	25°C	Partially sunny
June 22, 2024	22°C	Overcast
June 23, 2024	26°C	Partially sunny
May 9, 2025	17°C	Partially sunny
May 10, 2025	16°C	Overcast

The Stage 1 assessment of the subject property began with an on-site property inspection to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current condition of the property. The entirety of the subject property was accessible and was inspected. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken during the visual inspection. Coverage of the area was sufficient to identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential, meeting the requirements of Section 1.2 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Areas of low to no archaeological potential include lands that have been previously disturbed, lands that have steeply sloping topography, and lands that are low-lying and permanently wet, such as wetlands, swamps, and marshes. 0.15 ha, or 0.5 per cent, of the subject property has been previously disturbed by construction a residence, farm buildings, and an associated driveway. There were no areas of steeply sloping topography or low-lying and permanently wet areas within the subject property.

The remainder of the subject property, totally 29.25 ha, or 99.5 per cent, consists of agricultural field, woodlots, scrubland, and manicured greenspace that exhibits archaeological potential and required Stage 2 property survey.

13.04 ha, or 44.4 per cent, of the subject property consisted of woodlot, scrubland, and manicured greenspace. Ploughing of this area is not possible, meeting the requirements of Section 2.1.2 1a, 1c and 1e of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, that ploughing, or cultivation is not viable. The woodlot, scrubland, and manicured greenspace was subjected to test pit excavation by hand at 5 m intervals. Each test pit was 30 centimetres in diameter and was dug to at least five centimetres into the subsoil. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. Test pits were placed to within 1 m of all disturbances and other areas of low to no archaeological potential. All soil was screened through 6 millimetre mesh to maximize the potential for artifact recovery. Appropriate photographic

documentation was taken, and all test pits were backfilled upon completion. No artifact bearing, or "positive", test pits were encountered, therefore no intensified survey was conducted.

16.21 ha, or 55.1 per cent, of the subject property is comprised of ploughed agricultural field. The ploughed fields were assessed by means of pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. The fields had been recently ploughed, with direction provided to the contractor undertaking the ploughing that the ploughing should be deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. The ploughed lands were weathered by several light rains to improve the visibility of archaeological resources. At least 80% of the ground surface was visible, meeting conditions for field visibility. As no artifacts were observed during the pedestrian survey no intensified survey was conducted.

The entirety of the 29.4 ha subject property was assessed. Results of the Stage 1 & 2 assessment are shown on Figures 5 and 6.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 Soils

Topsoil encountered in the northern portion of the subject property was a medium yellow-brown sandy loam ranging from 21 to 29 cm in depth, with subsoil consisting of a light yellow-brown sandy loam (Images 21 & 24). Topsoil encountered in the central portion of the subject property was a medium grey-brown loam ranging from 24 to 36 cm in depth, with subsoil consisting of a yellow-brown sandy loam (Image 22). Topsoil encountered in the southern portion of the subject property, surrounding the structures, was a medium brown loam ranging from 28 to 38 cm in depth, with subsoil consisting of a yellow-brown sandy loam (Image 23).

3.2 Archaeological Resources

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were recovered during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment of the 29.4 ha subject property.

3.3 Documentary Record

All fieldwork-related activities were documented and kept, including field notes and observations and detailed maps. Appropriate photographic records were kept of the excavation, and all pictures were recorded in a photo log.

A detailed list of field records is presented in Table 4. All digital items have been duplicated and all paper items have been scanned and stored as digital documents. All items are housed in the corporate offices of ACC.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, ACC will keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the license and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the license, except where the objects and records are donated to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records

PROJECT INFORMATION		
ACC project number	167-12-24	
Licensee	Matthew Muttart	
MCM PIF number	P1208-0469-2024	
DOCUMENT/MATERIAL	**NUMBER**	**DESCRIPTION**
field notes & photo logs	1	pages (paper, with digital copies)
maps	1 1	aerial photograph of subject property constraints/opportunities to development mapping of the subject property
photographs	24	digital colour photographs

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due the presence of a historical homestead within the subject property as well as the subject property's proximity to historical transportation routes and the Village of Baltimore. Additionally, two archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the subject property.

The subject property measures 29.4 ha in total. A visual inspection of the subject property determined that 0.15 ha, or 0.5 per cent, of the subject property was previously disturbed by construction of a shopping plaza and large parking lot.

13.04 ha, or 44.4 per cent, of the subject property is comprised of woodlot, scrubland and manicured greenspace and was assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals. 16.21 ha, or 55.1 per cent, of the subject property, is comprised of agricultural field and was assessed by pedestrian survey at 5 m transects.

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject to acceptance of the results and approval of the recommendations, MCM is requested to deem this report compliant with ministry requirements for archaeological fieldwork and reporting and to issue a letter accepting this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.*

The following recommendations are provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

1. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property. The subject area has now been fully assessed according to the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The following advice on compliance with current legislation is provided for consideration:

a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 2005, 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 subject property of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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.

b. 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 a 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

c. 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*.

d. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the local police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

e. It is an offence to destroy or alter an archaeological site without approval from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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8.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Subject property, facing southwest from near southeast corner.



Image 2: Subject property, facing northeast from centre.



Image 3: Subject property, facing northeast from near centre.



Image 4: Subject property, facing northwest from eastern edge.


Image 5: Subject property, facing northeast from western edge.


Image 6: Subject property, facing northwest from near centre.


Image 7: Subject property, facing southeast from western area.


Image 8: Subject property, facing northeast from western area.


Image 9: Subject property, facing southeast from southwestern corner.


Image 10: Subject property, facing southwest from southern edge.


Image 11: Subject property, facing southwest from near centre.


Image 12: Subject property, facing southeast from near centre.


Image 13: Subject property, facing southwest from southeastern corner.


Image 14: Subject property, facing southwest from near centre.


Image 15: Subject property, facing southeast from near northern edge.


Image 16: Subject property, facing north from near northern edge.



Image 17: Subject property, facing northwest from eastern edge.



Image 18: Subject property, facing northeast from near western edge.



Image 19: Subject property, facing northwest from eastern edge.



Image 20: Subject property, facing southeast from northern edge.



Image 21: Typical test pit throughout north central portion of subject property.



Image 22: Typical test pit throughout southeast portion of subject property.



Image 23: Typical test pit throughout southern portion of subject property.



Image 24: Typical test pit throughout northern portion of subject property.

9.0 FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property on a 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map

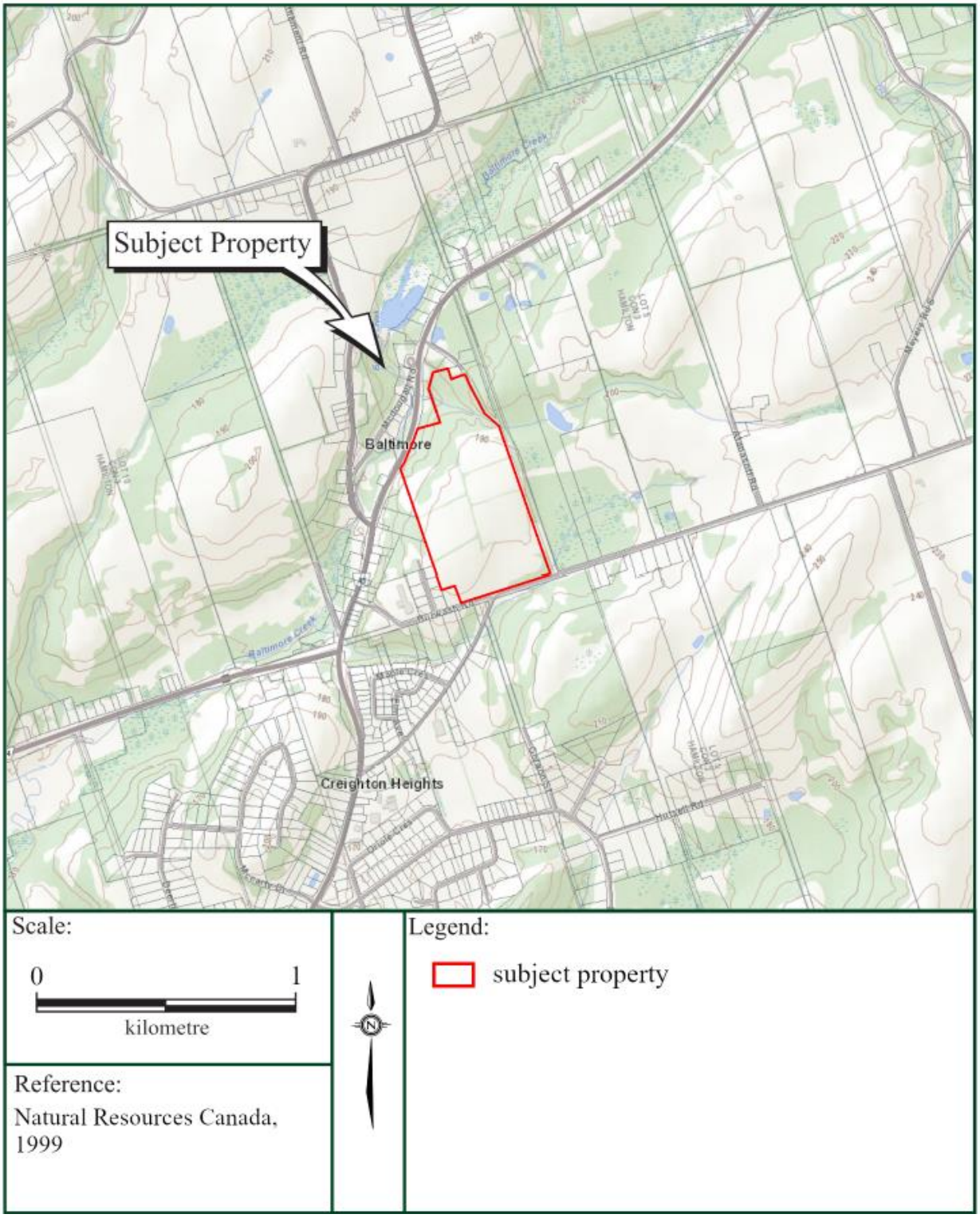

Figure 2: Location of the Subject Property on H. Belden & Co.'s 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Northampton County

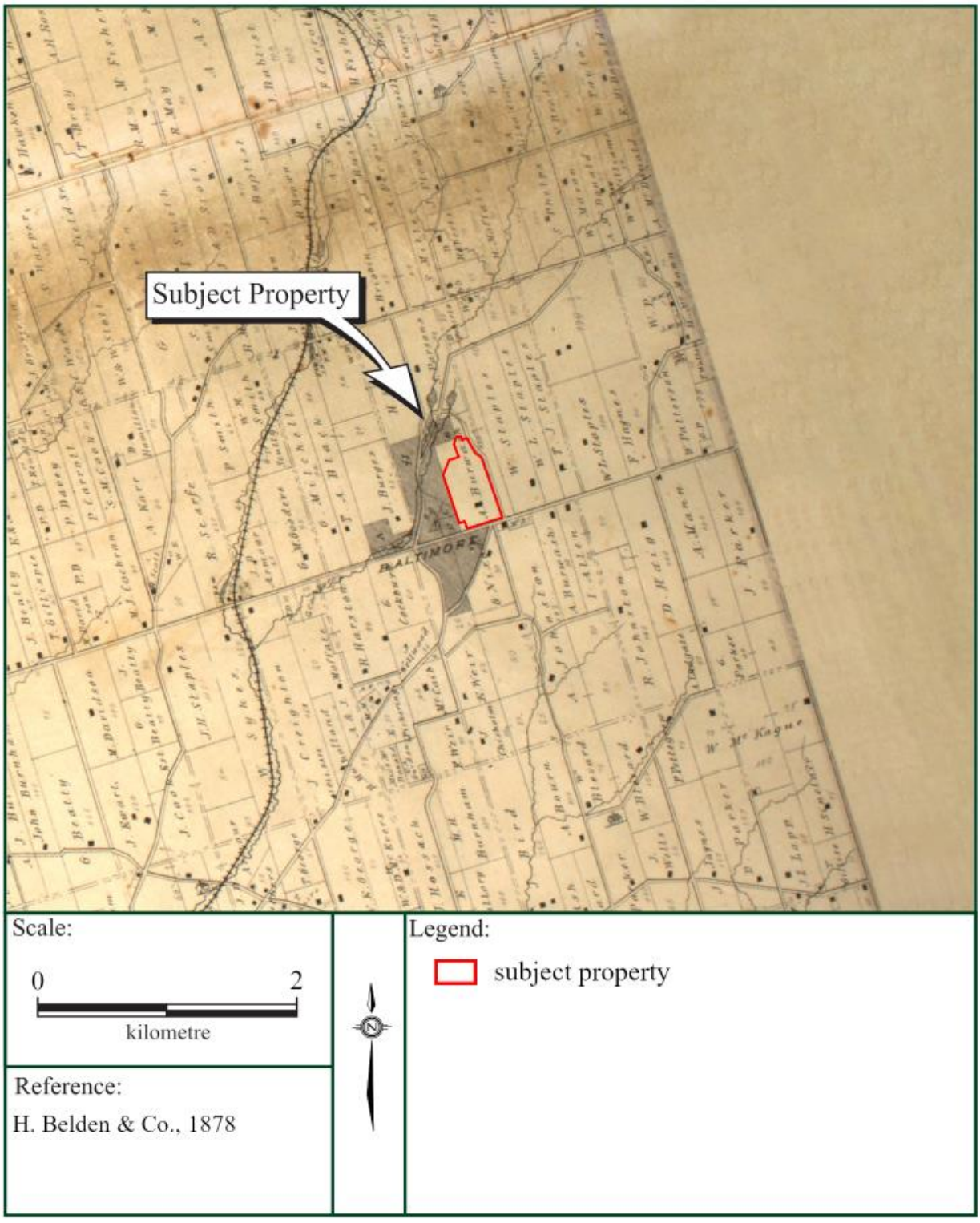

Figure 3: Location of the Subject Property on a Map of the Soils of Northampton County

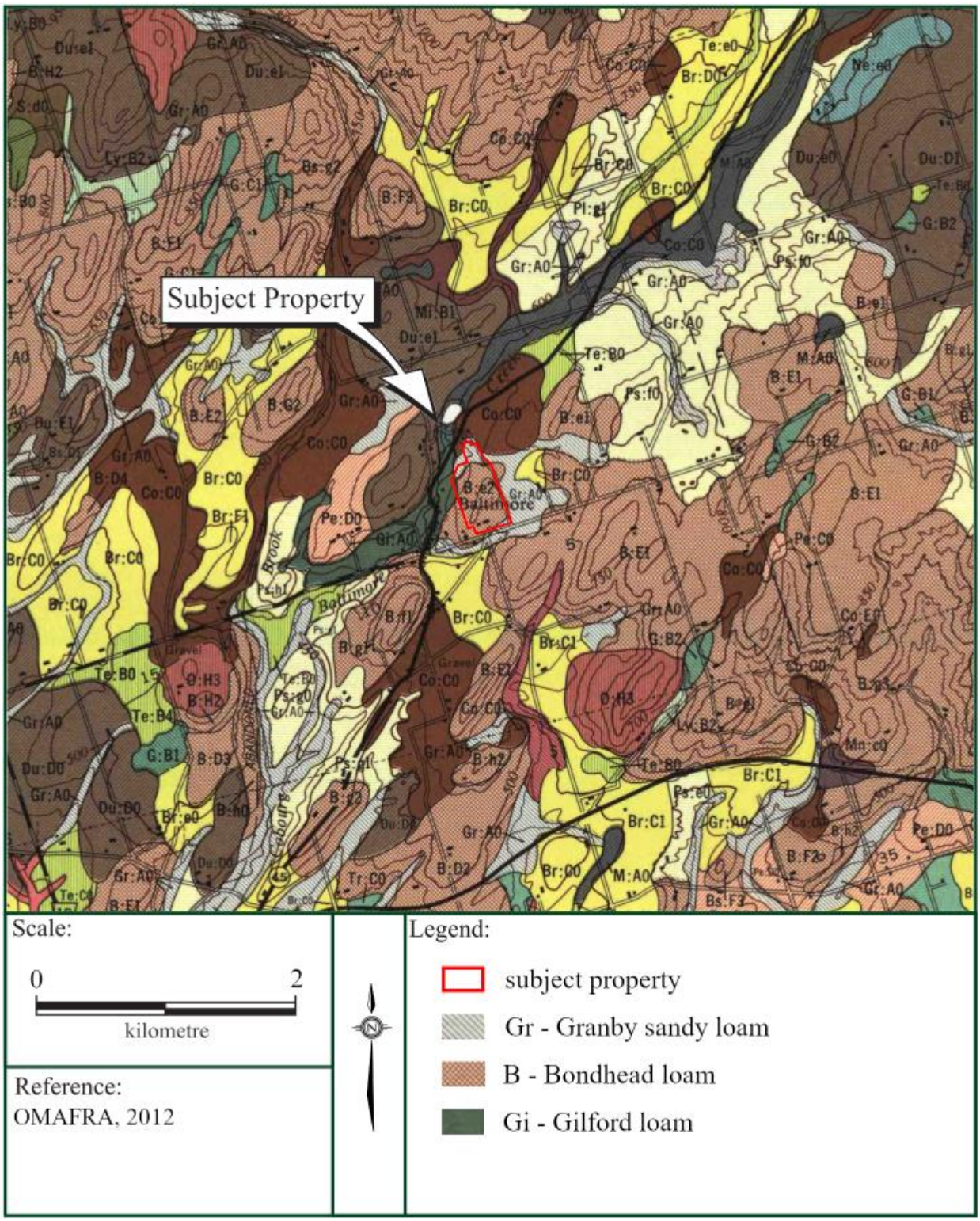

Figure 4: Aerial Photograph Showing Subject Property and Previous Archeological Assessments within 50 m

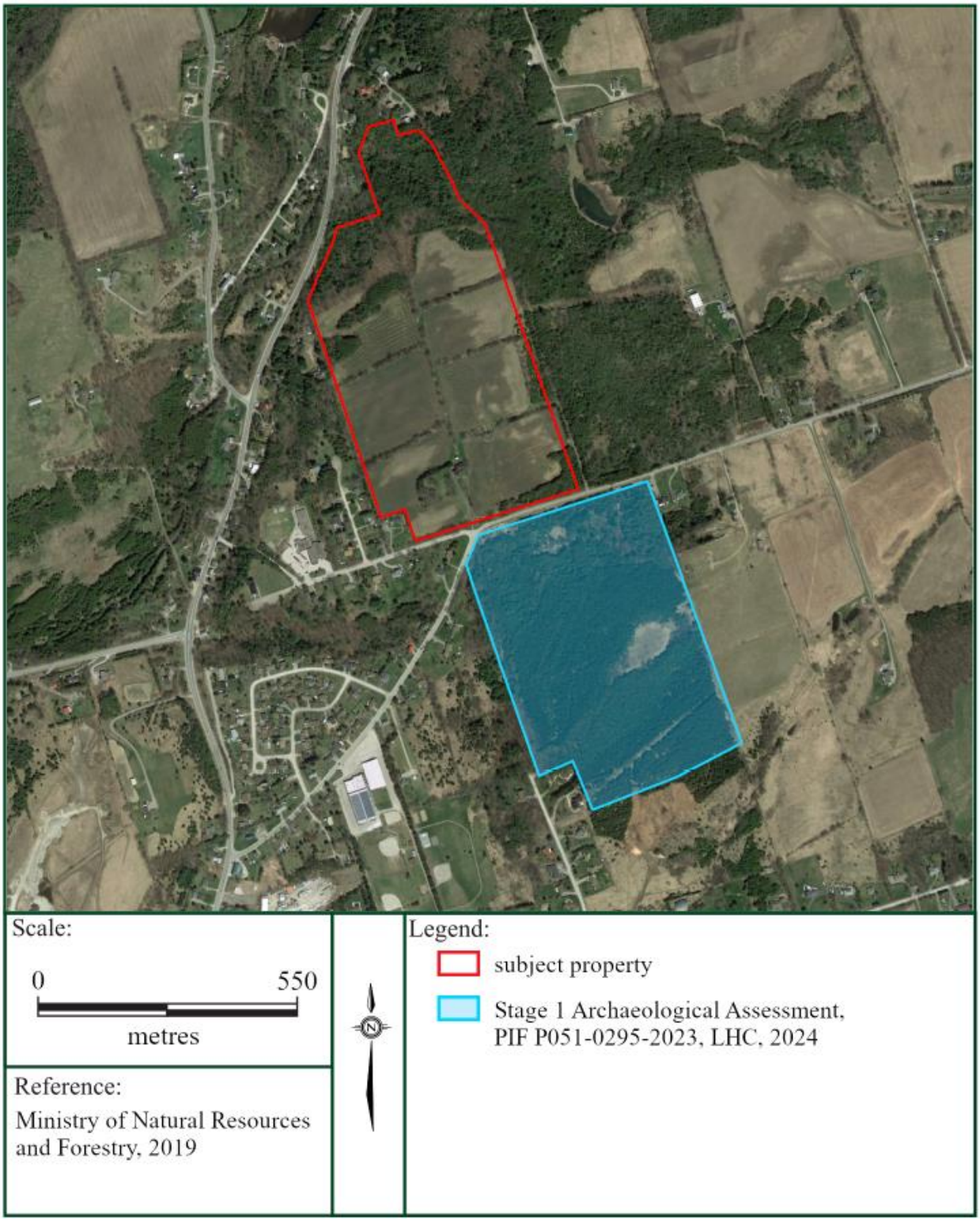

Figure 5: Aerial Photograph Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property with Image Locations

