



528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

October 22, 2024

Elfrida Community Builders Group Inc.
c/o
Delta Urban Inc.
8800 Dufferin Street, Suite 104
Vaughan, ON L4K 0C5

To Whom It May Concern:

RE: Letter of Reliance—Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Elfrida Growth Study Area, City of Hamilton

ASI File 24PL-229

This is to confirm that Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) prepared the following study on behalf of WSP:

- Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Elfrida Growth Area Study, Geographic Townships of Saltfleet and Binbrook, Wentworth County, City of Hamilton, Ontario, Revised Report (dated March 23, 2020).

The Stage 1 assessment was carried out as part of the Elfrida Secondary Plan Study, conforming to the requirements of the Ontario Planning Act and the Places to Grow Growth Plan (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990, 2016). The study area measured approximately 1,1251 hectares.

The report included the following recommendations:

1. *Any future developments within the study area, beyond those portions that have already been assessed and cleared of any further archaeological concern, must be preceded by Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Figure 14). Such assessment(s) must be conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. All active or formerly worked agricultural lands must be assessed through pedestrian survey. Wood lots and other non-arable lands must be assessed by means of test pit survey. Areas deemed to be disturbed or of no potential due to factors of slope or drainage during the Stage 2 assessment process must be appropriately documented.*

This work is required prior to any land disturbing activities in order to identify any archaeological remains that may be present.

It should be noted that the archaeological assessment of any proposed development (e.g., a draft plan of subdivision) must be carried out on all lands within that particular subject property, not simply those lands identified as exhibiting potential in this study.

2. *Sites AhGw-74, AgGw-19 and AgGw-61 have been documented within the limits of the study area and determined to require further archaeological assessment. As such, during Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment in their vicinities, fieldwork methodologies must be adjusted in an effort to relocate the sites and appropriately evaluate cultural heritage value or interest (e.g. reduce pedestrian survey intervals to one metre and/or reduced test pit survey intervals to 2.5 metres).*

3. *The historical Swayze Family cemetery is located within the study area at 370 Regional Road 56, between Rymal Road East and Golf Club Road. Should archaeological assessments be undertaken to address any potential impacts to areas of possible burials associated with the historical Swayze Family cemetery, such work must also be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002 (Figure 15). As such, a Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation will be required subsequent to any Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery (e.g., within 10 metres). The Stage 3 work must include the following:*

Historical documentation (e.g., archival research) as per Section 3.1 Standard 1 of the S & G;

Mechanical topsoil removal extending to a minimum of 10 metres beyond the existing cemetery boundary to document any unmarked graves that may be present, as per Section 4.3, Standard 1, Table 4.1 of the S & G; and

Consultation with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO) is required prior to a Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation, as an Investigation Order may be required for this work.

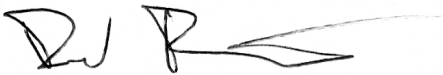
The report was submitted to the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture and Sport (now Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism), as required by the 2011 Provincial *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The report was accepted into the Ministry's Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, following technical review, on June 5, 2020. The Ministry's acceptance indicates their concurrence with the report's recommendations.

There have been no legislative or technical changes to the archaeological assessment process since the original acceptance that alter the original assessment report or its findings and recommendations.

Elfrida Community Builders Group Inc., Delta Urban Inc. and their affiliates may continue to use this report and rely upon its findings, conclusions, recommendations, and limitations. The report may not be relied upon by any other third party without the express written approval of Archaeological Services Inc.

Sincerely,

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.



David A. Robertson, MA
Partner | Director • Planning Assessment Division
DAR/spk



**Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, Culture
Industries**

Archaeology Program Unit
Programs and Services Branch
Heritage, Tourism and Culture Division
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7
Tel.: (416) 212-4019
Email: heather.kerr2@ontario.ca

**Ministère des Industries du patrimoine, du sport, du
tourisme et de la culture**

Unité des programme d'archéologie
Direction des programmes et des services
Division du patrimoine, du tourisme et de la culture
401, rue Bay, bureau 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7
Tél. : (416) 212-4019
Email: heather.kerr2@ontario.ca



Jun 5, 2020

Robb Bhardwaj (P449)
ASI Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Services
200-2321 Fairview Burlington ON L7R 2E3

**RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports:
Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT OF ELFRIDA GROWTH AREA STUDY GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIPS
OF SALT FLEET AND BINBROOK, WENTWORTH COUNTY CITY OF HAMILTON,
ONTARIO", Dated Mar 23, 2020, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on May 15, 2020,
MTCS Project Information Form Number P449-0049-2017, MTCS File Number
0006494**

Dear Mr. Bhardwaj:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.¹ This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the assessment/mitigation of the study area as depicted in Figure 14 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

Given the findings of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment research, the following recommendations are made:

1. Any future developments within the study area, beyond those portions that have already been assessed and cleared of any further archaeological concern, must be preceded by Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Figure 14). Such assessment(s) must be conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. All active or formerly worked agricultural lands must be assessed through pedestrian survey. Wood lots and other non-arable lands must be assessed by means of test pit survey. Areas deemed to be disturbed or of no potential due to factors of slope or drainage during the Stage 2 assessment process must be appropriately documented.

This work is required prior to any land disturbing activities in order to identify any archaeological remains that may be present.

It should be noted that the archaeological assessment of any proposed development (e.g., a draft plan of subdivision) must be carried out on all lands within that particular subject property, not simply those lands identified as exhibiting potential in this study.

2. Sites AhGw-74, AgGw-19 and AgGw-61 have been documented within the limits of the study area and determined to require further archaeological assessment. As such, during Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment in their vicinities, fieldwork methodologies must be adjusted in an effort to relocate the sites and appropriately evaluate cultural heritage value or interest (e.g. reduce pedestrian survey intervals to one metre and/or reduced test pit survey intervals to 2.5 metres).

3. The historical Swayze Family cemetery is located within the study area at 370 Regional Road 56, between Rymal Road East and Golf Club Road. Should archaeological assessments be undertaken to address any potential impacts to areas of possible burials associated with the historical Swayze Family cemetery, such work must also be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002 (Figure 15). As such, a Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation will be required subsequent to any Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery (e.g., within 10 metres). The Stage 3 work must include the following:

a) Historical documentation (e.g., archival research) as per Section 3.1 Standard 1 of the S & G; and

b) Mechanical topsoil removal extending to a minimum of 10 metres beyond the existing cemetery boundary to document any unmarked graves that may be present, as per Section 4.3, Standard 1, Table 4.1 of the S & G.

c) Consultation with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO) is required prior to a Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation, as an Investigation Order may be required for this work.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Heather Kerr
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Joe Nethery, MMM Group Limited
Loren Kolar, Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee

¹In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate,

incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
ELFRIDA GROWTH AREA STUDY
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIPS OF SALTFLEET AND BINBROOK, WENTWORTH COUNTY
CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO**

REVISED REPORT

Prepared for:

WSP
100 Commerce Valley Drive West
Thornhill, ON L3T 0A1
T 905-882-1100
F 905-882-0055

Archaeological Licence #P449 (Bhardwaj)
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF# P449-0049-2017
ASI File: 16TS-230

23 March 2020



ASI Providing Archaeological &
Cultural Heritage Services

528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
ELFRIDA GROWTH AREA STUDY
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIPS OF SALTFLEET AND BINBROOK, WENTWORTH COUNTY
CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by MMM Group Limited to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Elfrida Growth Area Study, Geographic Townships of Saltfleet and Binbrook, Wentworth County, now in the City of Hamilton. The study area is approximately 1,251 hectares (ha) in size.

The Stage 1 background review entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends, the extent of previous archaeological assessments carried out within portions of the study area, and determinants of archaeological potential as derived from the City of Hamilton's Archaeological Management Plan. This research has led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of significant pre-contact and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources throughout the vast majority of the study area.

Based on application of the modelling criteria developed for the Archaeological Management Plan, approximately 91% of the study area exhibits archaeological potential for the presence of pre-contact Indigenous and/or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

In light of these results the following recommendations are made:

1. Any future developments within the study area, beyond those portions that have already been assessed and cleared of any further archaeological concern, must be preceded by Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Figure 14). Such assessment(s) must be conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. All active or formerly worked agricultural lands must be assessed through pedestrian survey. Wood lots and other non-arable lands must be assessed by means of test pit survey. Areas deemed to be disturbed or of no potential due to factors of slope or drainage during the Stage 2 assessment process must be appropriately documented.

This work is required prior to any land disturbing activities in order to identify any archaeological remains that may be present.

It should be noted that the archaeological assessment of any proposed development (e.g., a draft plan of subdivision) must be carried out on **all** lands within that particular subject property, not simply those lands identified as exhibiting potential in this study.



-
2. Sites AhGw-74, AgGw-19 and AgGw-61 have been documented within the limits of the study area and determined to require further archaeological assessment. As such, during Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment in their vicinities, fieldwork methodologies must be adjusted in an effort to relocate the sites and appropriately evaluate cultural heritage value or interest (e.g. reduce pedestrian survey intervals to one metre and/or reduced test pit survey intervals to 2.5 metres).

 3. The historical Swayze Family cemetery is located within the study area at 370 Regional Road 56, between Rymal Road East and Golf Club Road. Should archaeological assessments be undertaken to address any potential impacts to areas of possible burials associated with the historical Swayze Family cemetery, such work must also be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002* (Figure 15). As such, a Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation will be required subsequent to any Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery (e.g., within 10 metres). The Stage 3 work must include the following:

Historical documentation (e.g., archival research) as per Section 3.1 Standard 1 of the S & G;

Mechanical topsoil removal extending to a minimum of 10 metres beyond the existing cemetery boundary to document any unmarked graves that may be present, as per Section 4.3, Standard 1, Table 4.1 of the S & G; and

Consultation with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO) is required prior to a Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation, as an Investigation Order may be required for this work.



PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Project Manager:</i>	Beverly Garner, Hons. BA Senior Archaeologist & Manager, Planning Assessment Division
<i>Project Director:</i>	Robb Bhardwaj (P449) Field Director, Planning Assessment Division
<i>Project Administrator:</i>	Jennifer Ley, Hons. BA (R376) Archaeologist & Assistant Manager, Planning Assessment Division
<i>Report Preparation:</i>	Caitlin Lacy, BA (R303) Archaeologist & Project Manager, Planning Assessment Division
<i>Graphics:</i>	Adam Burwell, MA Archaeologist & Geomatics Specialist, Operations Division
<i>Report Reviewers:</i>	Jennifer Ley David Robertson, MA Partner & Director, Planning Assessment Division



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
PROJECT PERSONNEL	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT.....	1
1.1 Development Context	1
1.2 Historical Context.....	1
1.2.1 Indigenous Overview	1
1.2.2 Historical Overview	2
1.2.3 <i>Review of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Historical Mapping</i>	3
1.3 Archaeological Context.....	5
1.3.1 <i>Registered Archaeological Sites</i>	6
1.3.2 <i>Registered Cemeteries within the Study Area</i>	7
1.3.3 <i>Previous Archaeological Assessments within the Study Area</i>	8
1.3.4 <i>Previous Archaeological Assessments Adjacent to the Study Area</i>	8
1.3.5 <i>Geography</i>	9
1.3.6 <i>The Predevelopment Landscape and Modelling Indigenous Archaeological Resource Potential</i> 10	
1.3.7 <i>Existing Conditions</i>	10
2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION.....	10
2.1 Indigenous Archaeological Resource Potential.....	10
2.2 Euro-Canadian Archaeological Resource Potential	11
2.3 Composite Archaeological Potential	11
2.4 Summary	12
3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	12
4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	13
5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES.....	14
6.0 MAPS	16
APPENDIX A	30

List of Tables

Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory	2
Table 2: Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s) within the study area	4

List of Figures

Figure 1: Study Area Location	17
Figure 2: Study Area located on the 1859 <i>Map of the County of Wentworth</i>	18
Figure 3: Study Area located on the 1875 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth</i>	18
Figure 4: Study Area overlaid on the 1907 topographic map, Grimsby Sheet.	19
Figure 5: Study Area overlaid on the 1932 topographic map of the area	20
Figure 6: Study Area overlaid on the 1938 topographic map of the area	21
Figure 7: Study Area overlaid on the 1976 topographic map of the area.	22
Figure 8: Study Area overlaid on the 1996 NTS map of the area.	23
Figure 9: Soil drainage within the Study Area	24
Figure 10: Surficial Geology within the Study Area	25
Figure 11: Existing Conditions of the Study Area	26
Figure 12: Pre-contact Archaeological Potential within the Elfrida Study Area	27
Figure 13: Historical Archaeological Potential within the Elfrida Study Area	28
Figure 14: Composite Archaeological Potential within the Elfrida Study Area	29



1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by MMM Group Limited to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Elfrida Growth Area Study, Geographic Townships of Saltfleet and Binbrook, Wentworth County, now in the City of Hamilton (Figure 1). The study area is approximately 1,251 hectares (ha) in size.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (MTCS PIF P449-0049-2017). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of the Elfrida Secondary Plan and conform to the requirements of the Ontario Planning Act and the Places to Grow Growth Plan (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990, 2016). The Elfrida Study will help the City of Hamilton accommodate population growth to 2031 and beyond. This area was selected through the City's comprehensive Growth Related Integrated Development Strategy (GRIDS) process (City of Hamilton 2006).

All work was completed in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (Ministry of Culture 1990) and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S & G) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011). All work carried out for this assessment is also guided by the Archaeological Management Plan for the City of Hamilton (City of Hamilton 2012), which provides further refinement with regards to potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics which affect archaeological potential.

Permission to access the study area and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on January 10, 2017.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section, according to the S & G, Section 7.5.7, Standard 1, is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history and any other relevant historical information pertaining to the study area. A summary is first presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the study area. This is then followed by a review of the historical Euro-Canadian settlement history.

Historically, the Elfrida Study Area is located in Lots 5-7, Block 5, Concession 1, Lots 1-5, Block 4, Concession 1, Lots 1-5, Block 3, Concession 1, in the Township of Binbrook, and Lots 21-24, Concession 8, and Lots 21-24, Concession 7, in the Township of Saltfleet. The study area is situated in a greenfield area within the City of Hamilton and is currently a rural landscape.

1.2.1 Indigenous Overview

The City of Hamilton has a long cultural historical that begins approximately 11,000 years ago. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the study area 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 Historical Overview

Township of Saltfleet

Saltfleet Township was part of lands acquired in 1784 under terms of the “Between the Lakes Purchase” signed by Sir Frederick Haldimand. Survey of the township was completed in 1791, and the first settlers were disbanded soldiers, mainly Butler’s Rangers. Other Loyalist settlers soon followed after the American Revolutionary War (Armstrong 1985; Rayburn 1997). The first settlers arrived to Saltfleet between 1786 and 1790. By 1815, Saltfleet listed 102 heads of household, 33 log houses, 20 one storey frame houses, and a two storey frame house. No brick or stone structures had been built. Saltfleet grew rapidly with Loyalist and European immigrants largely due to the fact that two major transportation corridors ran through its borders. These early roads skirted the mountain, followed the lakeshore and terminated at Burlington Heights but neither was within the study area. They did, however, facilitate access to the township and gave rise to lucrative stage coaching inns. By 1846, Saltfleet, as described in Smith’s *Canadian Gazetteer*, had “a large proportion of excellent land and many old-settled and well-cultivated farms.” A grain warehouse had been set up in the village of Stoney Creek, but declined during the 1850s as the City of Hamilton came to preeminence.

It was during the latter half of the 1850s that Saltfleet developed in a substantially different manner from its neighbouring townships. By 1863, the orchard and vineyards of Saltfleet Township formed an integral part of the Niagara Peninsula fruit belt. In 1875, the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth* noted that:

Of late years the farming community have turned their attention to fruit growing instead of grain and stock raising as formerly. The land of that part under the mountain is especially adapted to fruit, and large vineyards and orchards have been planted out on nearly every farm, until the district has made heavy annual exports and acquired more than a local name as a fruit growing region.

In 1875, Saltfleet’s 100-acre lotting pattern was still intact with each lot farmed for the most part by a single individual or family.



In 1974, Saltfleet Township was amalgamated with the village of Stoney Creek to form the town of Stoney Creek. Stoney Creek amalgamated with the City of Hamilton in 2002.

Township of Binbrook

The land within Binbrook Township was also acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1784. The first township survey was undertaken in 1789, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings the same year. Early survey divided the township into four concessions, each containing five blocks of 1,000 acres each. The township is said to have been named after a town in Lincolnshire, England. Binbrook was initially settled by disbanded soldiers, mainly Butler's Rangers, and other Loyalists following the end of the American Revolutionary War. In 1805, Boulton noted that this township contained good land but "the settlement of it proceeds rather slowly...from the want of settlers." In 1820, there were less than 20 families living in the township. By the 1840s, the township was described as "well settled". In 1841, there was a movement towards self-government with the establishment of municipal councils. By 1850, the two principal settlements in Binbrook Township had been established; Hall's Corners (Binbrook), near the centre of the township, and Woodburn, in the southeast corner. Much of the township was covered in pine forest and this supplied the area with enough lumber to keep six sawmills operating in the township. By this time the 389 inhabitants of the township had cleared enough land to produce ten thousand bushels of wheat and eight thousand bushels of oats. In 1851, a municipality was formed between Wentworth, Halton and Brant counties. A year later, Brant County separated and by 1853, Halton too had separated from the municipality. In 1854, Wentworth was composed of Ancaster, Barton, Beverly, Binbrook, Flamboro East, Flamboro West, Glandford, Waterdown and Dundas townships. In 1974 Binbrook Township amalgamated with the Township of Glanford in the newly formed Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth (Boulton 1805; Smith 1846; BHS 1979; Armstrong 1985; Rayburn 1997; Mika and Mika 1977).

Elfrida

The settlement area of the village of Elfrida is located at the junction of Highways 53 (now Rymal Road) and 56. In the early nineteenth century, Elfrida grew as a rural village that boasted several businesses; two hotels, a blacksmith operated by Philip Hendershot, a church, and a general store run by Arthur Spera (BHS 1979). The Fletchers, Stewarts, Swayzes, Clines, Hendershots and the Quances were among the earliest settlers. The settlers farmed land around the village of Elfrida (BHS 1979). The Quance family bought land and operated a small mill, which later expanded to a grist mill. The village had two cemeteries: the Swayze cemetery on Highway 56 and the Cline cemetery on Highway 20, just north of the intersection of Highway 53 and Highway 20. Originally Elfrida was called Clinesville in honour of the Cline family who immigrated from Pennsylvania in the late 1700s (BHS 1979). The Swayzes were the second settlers to come and soon after the village's name was changed to Swayze's Corners. In 1848, Hamilton George Swayze ran a general store and a post office. Eventually the junction was named Elfrida. The origin of that name is unknown (BHS 1979).

1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Historical Mapping

A review of nineteenth and early twentieth century mapping was completed in order to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within the study area (Figures 2-8). It should be noted that not all settlement features were depicted systematically in the compilation of these historical map sources, given that they



were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided. Moreover, not every feature of interest from the perspective of archaeological resource management would have been within the scope of these sources.

Historic mapping confirmed that the study area was a rural, agricultural landscape in the mid-nineteenth century. Some of the earliest maps showing detail within the general study area are the 1859 *County of Wentworth Map* (Surtees 1859) and the 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth* (Figures 2-3) (Page & Smith 1875). The maps are useful in that they show the boundaries of land ownership parcels and provide names of landowners (not necessarily the occupants *per se*). In the case of these particular maps, the locations of notable buildings and farmstead clearings are provided, and the settlement area of Clinesville (1859) and Elfrida (1875) are identified. The maps also show the study area intersects nine concession roads, those being what are now referred to as Golf Club Road, Highway 20, Highway 56, Hendershot Road, Fletcher Road, Trinity Church Road, Second Road East, Highland Road East and Mud Street East. Property owner information is depicted on the 1859 map, along with a school house and saw mill on Lot 5, Block 3, Concession 1. The 1875 map illustrates property owner information as well as buildings, most of which are farmhouses, with an orientation towards the concession roads. The 1875 map also illustrates the location of a church in Lot 2, Block 4, Concession 1, a mill in Lot 5, Block 3, Concession 1, and a blacksmith in Lot 7, Block 5, Concession 1.

Table 2: Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s) within the study area

Location			1859		1875	
Conc	Lot	Block	Owner(s)/Tenant(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Owner(s)/Tenant(s)	Historical Feature(s)
<i>Binbrook Township</i>						
1	5	5	Levi Pottruff		W.R. Freeman	Farmhouse
			Wm R. Freeman		George Magill	
1	6	5	Robert Quance		A. Freeman	Farmhouse
			Wm R. Freeman		Robert Quance	
1	7	5	E. Stewart		E. Stewart	Farmhouse
			Foster Wilson		James Pottruff	Farmhouse (2), Blacksmith
1	5	4	John B. Stewart		William H. Woodhouse	Farmhouse
			D. Graham		J.B. Stewart	
1	4	4	James Stewart		James G. Grassie	Farmhouse
			Non resident		Arthur Stewart	
1	3	4	Wm Stewart Sr.		Mrs. Pottruff	
			Mr. Hildreth		Heirs of William Stewart	Farmhouse, Orchard
1	2	4	Richard Sweazy		David Fletcher	Farmhouse
			Mr. Hildreth		Mrs. E. Hildreth	Farmhouse
					Richard Swayze	Farmhouse, Orchard (2), Church
1	1	4	Richard Sweaz		Richard Swayze	
			Lewis Combs		R. Swayze	Farmhouse
1	5	3	James Torran		A. Swayze	Farmhouse
			Richard Quance	School house, Saw Mill	Richard Quance	Farmhouse, Orchard, Mill
1	4	3	John Quance		Ira Stewart	Farmhouse
			Richard Quance		Richard Quance	
					J. Swayze	
					John Quance	Farmhouse, Orchard
1	3	3	William Stewart Sr.		John Quance	



			A. Sweazy	Joel Sweazy	Farmhouse (2), Orchard
1	2	3	Henry Cline	Henry Cline	Farmhouse, Orchard
1	1	3	A. Sweazy Israel Snider Mr. Simmerman	A. Sweazy T. Kennedy P. Hendershot George Snyder I. Snyder	Farmhouse Farmhouse Farmhouse, Orchard
<i>Saltfleet Township</i>					
8	24		John Cline	John Cline	Farmhouse
8	23		C. Marshall	Mrs. Liddia Marshall Charles Marshall	Farmhouse
8	22		Isaac Short William Manary	Francis Trusdal Estate of John Menary	Farmhouse
8	21		William Manary	Estate of John Menary	
7	24		Robert Truesdale	Robert Trusdal	Farmhouse (2), Orchard
7	23		F & W Truesdale	Francis Trusdal	Farmhouse, Orchard
7	22		C. Marshall	Charles Marhsall	Farmhouse, Orchard
7	21		J. Burkholder	John Burkholder	Farmhouse, Orchard

The 1907 topographic map of the study area similarly illustrates that settlement largely continues to be influenced by the concession roads (Figure 4). Watercourses are present running through the study area, flowing in an east-westerly direction. The most notable feature is the “Old Mill” situated along a watercourse which corresponds to the location on the 1859 and 1975 maps. In addition, the map shows the majority of the farmhouses in the study area were of frame construction, with only six brick buildings (four houses, a mill, and a church).

The topographic maps, dating from 1932 and 1938, indicate the study area was sparsely populated at the time (Figures 5-6). Generally, these maps demonstrate a period of minimal growth with the continuation of agriculture in the study area. By 1976, the topographic map shows significant settlement along the major transportation routes as new residences were built (Figure 7). The map also labels a “Cemetery” along Highway 56 on the west side of the road; this cemetery is also identified on the earlier 1907 and 1938 maps labeled with a “C” (Figures 4 and 6). Generally, historical mapping does not show that there was significant expansion within the community of Elfrida throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The topographic map of 1996 illustrates much of the same configuration as the 1976 map with the addition of some industrial development in the north end of the study area (Figure 8).

In summary, a review of historical mapping reveals that the study area was, throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, a rural, agricultural landscape.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the study area, 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 study area, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. 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 study area under review is located within the AhGw and AgGw Borden blocks.

A total of 289 sites have been registered within a one km radius (MTCS 2017). Additionally, the City of Hamilton provided location data for two unregistered Indigenous findspots. The findspots each comprise a single scraper and/or adze fragment found on either side of Fletchers Road, north of Golf Club Road. All of the registered sites have been summarized in Appendix A and all registered and unregistered sites are illustrated on Supplementary Documentation Figures 1-3. Refer to Table 1 for the cultural/temporal categories.

Of the 289 registered sites, 11 are within the study area limits. However, only AhGw-74, AgGw-19 and AgGw-61 require further archaeological assessment. The remaining sites (AhGw-70, AhGw-71, AhGw-72, AhGw-73, AhGw-75, AhGw-138, AgGw-8, AgGw-20) may be considered free of further archaeological concern, based on the recommendations of the consulting archaeologists responsible for their documentation and provincial concurrence with such recommendations. A brief description of each site within the study area follows. Specific archaeological assessments which have taken place within the study area or in the immediate vicinity (within 50 metres) are discussed in Section 1.3.3.

Site AhGw-74 comprised an undetermined pre-contact campsite consisting of 21 lithic artifacts. The site included one biface and 20 pieces of debitage. As the site was discovered south of the TransCanada Pipeline (TCPL) right-of-way (ROW) and would not be impacted, no further archaeological work was conducted at the site (Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc. 1989). The site remains an archaeological resource concern.

The J. Swayze (AgGw-19) homestead site comprised 20 historical artifacts representative of a ca. 1820s-1850s occupation of the property, over an area of approximately 20 m north-south by 20 east-west. As the site was discovered south of the TCPL ROW and would not be impacted, no further archaeological work was conducted at the site (Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc. 1989). The site remains an archaeological resource concern.

Site AgGw-61 comprised an undetermined pre-contact findspot consisting of nine lithic artifacts documented during the course of the assessment for Hydro One (Detritus Consulting Ltd. 2001). The site was diffuse in nature within the Hydro One corridor, however, it may extend north of the access way into the surrounding study area lands. The site remains an archaeological resource concern.

Site AhGw-70 was an undetermined pre-contact findspot consisting of a single lithic artifact, which appeared to be a drill fragment with the bit and base missing. The site was revisited and no further artifacts were observed. No further archaeological assessment was recommended (Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc. 1989).



Site AhGw-71 was a Late Archaic findspot consisting of a single projectile point. It was a side notched Late Archaic point, possibly a small Hind point or a large Crawford Knoll point. The tip, one shoulder and one basal tang all along the one side, were slightly damaged and reworked or imperfect. The length, possibly not complete, was 41 mm, the shoulder width was 29 mm, and the thickness was 7 mm. The site was revisited and no further artifacts were observed. No further archaeological assessment was recommended (Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc. 1989).

Site AhGw-72 was an undetermined pre-contact site consisting of six lithic artifacts. The collection consisted of two broken biface fragments, a preform, a scraper, a core and a piece of debitage. Given the low yield of artifacts, no further archaeological assessment was recommended (Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc. 1989).

Site AhGw-73 was an undetermined pre-contact site consisting of 12 lithic artifacts.¹ The collection consisted of two bifaces, a scraper, two utilized flakes and seven pieces of debitage. Given the low yield of artifacts, no further archaeological assessment was recommended (Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc. 1989).

The A. Swayze site (AhGw-75) was a multi-component site comprised of 733 historical artifacts representative of a ca. 1820s-1830s occupation of the property and 23 lithic artifacts, over an area of approximately 30 m north-south by 15 m east-west. The site was fully mitigated and no further archaeological assessment was recommended (Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc. 1989).

Site AhGw-138 consists of a small scatter of lithics covering an area measuring 12 m by 12 m. A total of 12 Onondaga flakes were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment. An additional 10 lithics were recovered from five test units during the Stage 3 assessment. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered. With the low density of artifacts, further work was unwarranted and no further archaeological assessment was recommended (Detritus Consulting Ltd. 2001)

The P. Fletcher site (AgGw-8) was a multi-component pre-contact campsite consisting of 36 lithic artifacts. The collection consisted of three projectile points (Early Archaic Nettling, Late Archaic Genesee and Late Archaic Crawford Knoll), three bifaces, one utilized flake and 29 pieces of debitage. No additional artifacts were recovered from four test units during the Stage 3 assessment. No further archaeological assessment was recommended (Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc. 1989).

Site AgGw-20 was an undetermined pre-contact campsite measuring approximately five metres north-south by five metres east-west. The artifact sample included one biface fragment, two scrapers and three pieces of debitage. The site was mitigated through salvage excavation (Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc. 1989).

1.3.2 Registered Cemeteries within the Study Area

There is one registered cemetery within the study area. The Swayze Family cemetery is registered in the City of Hamilton's Inventory of Cemeteries and Burial Grounds. The cemetery is located at 370 Regional Road 56, between Rymal Road East and Golf Club Road, on Lot 1, Block 1, Concession 1, in the Township of Binbrook. The property was settled by Andrew Swayze and family as early as 1811. A small area of the property was used as a burial plot beginning in 1817, with John "Sweazy" being the first

¹ The OASD spatial data used to map the location of this site on the associated Supplementary Documentation maps appears to be wrong, placing the site too far south. The site was found during the assessment of the TransCanada Pipelines (TCPL) Niagara Line.



interment. In 1870, Hamilton Swayze officially set the land aside for use as a family burial ground. There are currently 50 markers, including flat, upright and column monuments. Wire fencing surrounds the entire cemetery. It remains open for family use, and has been municipally maintained since 1973 (City of Hamilton 2005).

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments within the Study Area

Three previous archaeological assessments are known to have been conducted within the Elfrida Growth study area (Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc. 1989; Detritus Consulting Ltd. 2001, 2014). This has resulted in approximately 4% (46 ha) of the study area having been subject to previous assessment.

In 1989, Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc. conducted an archaeological assessment of the proposed TransCanada Pipelines (TCPL) Niagara Line under archaeological consulting license number 88-60 (Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc. 1989). During the course of the assessment 37 archaeological sites/findspots were encountered; nine of which are located within the present study area. Seven of the nine sites within the study area boundaries require no further archaeological assessment. These include three pre-contact findspots (AhGw-70, AhGw-71 and AhGw-72), three pre-contact campsites (AhGw-73, AgGw-8, and AgGw-20) and one multi-component site (AhGw-75). Two sites (AhGw-74 and AgGw-19) were discovered outside of the TCPL right-of-way (ROW) and remain of further cultural heritage value or interest.

In 2000, Detritus Consulting Ltd. conducted a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment in advance of 20 puller tensioner sites and access routes along the Hydro One Corridor from Burlington to Hamilton under archaeological consulting licence number 00-020. The Hydro One Corridor runs parallel to the TCPL corridor. During the course of the assessment, four archaeological sites were encountered; two of which are within the Elfrida Growth study area (AgGw-61).

In 2012, Detritus Consulting Ltd. conducted a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment northeast of the intersection of Rymal Road and Upper Centennial Parkway, in the City of Hamilton under MTCS PIF P017-228-2012. The lands subject to assessment consisted of 6.3 ha of rural land proposed for development. A single scatter of pre-contact lithic artifacts was recovered in the ploughed portion of the project area. The lithic scatter was not considered sufficiently significant to warrant additional investigation and the site was not registered. A recommendation for no further work was made (Detritus Consulting Ltd. 2014).

1.3.4 Previous Archaeological Assessments Adjacent to the Study Area

According to the background research, two archaeological assessments have been conducted within a 50 m radius and are summarized below.

In 2003, New Directions Archaeology Ltd conducted a Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment on part of Lots 1-3, Block 4, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Binbrook, now in the City of Hamilton under MTCS PIF P018-014 (New Directions Archaeology Ltd. 2003). The entire property was assessed by a pedestrian survey at a 5 m interval. A total of 17 archaeological sites were found during the Stage 2 field survey, which included 14 isolated finds or small scatters that required no further work and three sites requiring a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment. Two of the sites requiring Stage 3 assessment are within 50 metres of the study area (AhGw-161 and AhGw-164).



The Wrap Around site (AhGw-161) is situated just north of the Elfrida study area limit. The small lithic scatter measures 20 m by 15 m and is situated on a low knoll within an agricultural field. A total of 10 lithic flakes and one biface were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment. An additional four lithics were recovered from the Stage 3 assessment. Given the low frequency of material, no further work was recommended at the site (New Directions Archaeology Ltd. 2003)

The Long Walk In site (AhGw-164) is situated just north of the Elfrida study area limit. The site represents a mid-nineteenth century homestead and has now be subject to a comprehensive Stage 4 assessment and no further work is required (New Directions Archaeology Ltd. 2008).

In 2009, New Directions Archaeology Ltd. conducted a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the 420 Trinity Church Road Property, Township of Glanbrook, City of Hamilton under MTCS PIF P018-273-2009. During the course of the assessment 13 findspots and two lithic scatters were recorded. Two sites located on property are within 50 m of the current study area. Site AhGw-274 represents a Late Archaic findspot. An isolated broad point fragment was recovered. No additional material was found and no further work was recommended. Site AhGw-275 also represents a Late Archaic findspot. A small isolated point was recovered. No additional material was found and no further work was recommended (New Directions Archaeology Ltd. 2009).

1.3.5 Geography

The study area is located within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region The Haldimand Clay Plain (Chapman and Putnam 1984:156–159) is among the largest of the 53 defined physiographic regions in southern Ontario, comprising approximately 3,500 square km (MacDonald 1980:3). Generally, this region is flat and poorly drained, although it includes several distinctive landforms including dunes, cobble, clay, and sand beaches, limestone pavements, and back-shore wetland basins. Within this part of the Niagara peninsula, recessional moraines were built by the ice lobe that occupied the basin of Lake Ontario. It varies in elevation from 600 feet to 750 feet asl and is a shaly till derived from the red and grey beds below the Niagara Escarpment. Drainage is controlled by modest ridges which direct water eastward into several parallel streams, the most important of these streams being Twenty Mile Creek, Forty Mile Creek and the Welland River

The Elfrida study area spans five subwatersheds, including: Upper Davis Creek, Hannon Creek, Twenty Mile Creek, Sinkhole Creek, and Stoney Creek.

Soil drainage for the study area is presented in Figure 9. Soils are generally imperfectly drained with very poorly drained soils situated near watercourses and pockets of moderately well drained soils scattered throughout the study area. Soils are primarily of imperfectly drained Binbrook silt loam, Beverly silt loam and Haldimand sily clay loam. The pockets of well drained soils are Brantford silt loam and Smithville silt loam, and the poorly drained soils consist of Toledo silty clay loam and Lincoln silty clay loam and variable Alberton silty clay loam (Presant and Wicklund 1955).

Surficial geology information for the study area is presented in Figure 10. The study area consists primarily of clay deposits with a band of diamicton running east-west around Highland Road (Ontario Geological Survey 2010).



1.3.6 The Predevelopment Landscape and Modelling Indigenous Archaeological Resource Potential

Water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in southern Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological site potential. Accordingly, distance from water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of archaeological site location.

The S & G (MTCS 2011:4-5, 7) stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 m of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources, and the shorelines of extant or former waterbodies are considered, at a generic level, to exhibit archaeological potential.² Geographic characteristics also indicate archaeological potential and include distinct topographic features and soils.

The archaeological potential modeling for the City of Hamilton Archaeology Management Plan considers a similar set of criteria to the S & G (City of Hamilton 2012).

1.3.7 Existing Conditions

The study area is approximately 1,251 ha and is bounded by Golf Club Road to the south, Hendershot Road/Second Road East to the east, Mud Street to the north and Trinity Church Road to the west (Figure 11). The study area is largely rural in character and dominated by agricultural fields. The area includes some commercial and industrial development around Rymal Road/ Regional Road 56, and additional rural residential lots are found throughout the study area.

2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

The historical and archaeological contexts have been analyzed to help determine the archaeological potential of the study area and these data are presented below. Archaeological potential mapping is presented in Figures 12-14. Potential mapping showing the location of registered archaeological sites is located in the Supplementary Documentation (SD) associated with this project.

2.1 Indigenous Archaeological Resource Potential

As noted in Section 1.3.6, the 300 m distance to water threshold is considered to be the primary criterion on which pre-contact archaeological potential is defined, as laid out by the City of Hamilton's Archaeology Management Plan (City of Hamilton 2012), and so all identified sources of water within the study area have been buffered accordingly (Figure 12). Additionally, a 100 m buffer was placed around all registered pre-contact sites (see SD Figure 1).

Approximately 89% or 1,114.8 ha of the study area is considered to exhibit potential for the presence of pre-contact archaeological resources. Aside from areas of localized disturbance surrounding the existing

² For the purpose of modeling pre-contact archaeological potential, water data available from the City of Hamilton was used in the associated Supplementary Documentation maps. Small sections of permanent water sources, found within the northern portion of the study area and not captured by the pre-contact potential model, were not included within the City's information. Some or all of these areas may represent more recent channels or drainages.



farm complexes and residences, there are no apparent factors related to integrity that negate potential within these generally defined zones.

2.2 Euro-Canadian Archaeological Resource Potential

The S & G (MTC 2011:18) 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. Six properties within the study area are listed on the City of Hamilton's Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest (City of Hamilton 2002). An additional four properties are included on the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings (CIHB). One cemetery, the Swayze Family cemetery, is within the study area and is listed on the City of Hamilton's Inventory of Cemeteries and Burial Ground (City of Hamilton 2005). No other lost or abandoned cemeteries are known within the study area. Ten additional properties listed on the City's inventory or CIHB are within 50 m of the study area.

The City of Hamilton's potential model for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (City of Hamilton 2012) indicates that in addition to the basic proximity to the water model, early settlement roads and early railways were buffered by 100 m catchment areas. Significant historic structures were mapped individually as points buffered by a radius of 100 m, if their locations were shown on maps dating to the nineteenth century. These included schools, places of worship and commercial buildings, such as inns, industrial features such as mills, manufactories, lime kilns, quarries and mines, as well as properties on heritage inventories. Cemeteries and family burial grounds were included in the historic theme layer due to their particularly sensitive nature and the fact that these sites may become invisible in the modern landscape.

Euro-Canadian archaeological potential zones within the study area, encompassing 25% or 317.65 ha of the study area (Figure 13) have been defined on the basis of these criteria, which is in keeping with the factors/features indicative of Euro-Canadian archaeological site potential identified in the S & G (MTC 2011). The concession roads that traverse the study area limits have been buffered by 100 m, as have the locations of all of the mapped 1875 farmsteads and the location of the historical Swayze Family cemetery. Additionally, a 100 m buffer was placed around all of the registered historical sites (see SD Figure 2). There are two registered historical sites within the study area, one family cemetery and 10 listed properties. Ten additional listed properties are within 50 m of the study area.

2.3 Composite Archaeological Potential

Combining the pre-contact and Euro-Canadian potential layers results in 91% or 1140.51 ha of the of the study area land mass being identified as exhibiting archaeological potential (Figure 14 and see SD Figure 3).



2.4 Summary

ASI was contracted by MMM Group Limited to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Elfrida Growth Area Study, Geographic Townships of Saltfleet and Binbrook, Wentworth County, now in the City of Hamilton. The study area is approximately 1,251 ha in size.

The Stage 1 background review entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property and nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends, the extent of previous archaeological assessments carried out within portions of the study area, and determinants of archaeological potential as derived from the City of Hamilton's Archaeological Management Plan. This research has led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of significant pre-contact and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources throughout the vast majority of the study area.

Based on application of the modelling criteria developed for the Archaeological Management Plan, approximately 91% of the study area exhibits archaeological potential for the presence of pre-contact Indigenous and/or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the findings of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment research, the following recommendations are made:

1. Any future developments within the study area, beyond those portions that have already been assessed and cleared of any further archaeological concern, must be preceded by Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Figure 14). Such assessment(s) must be conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. All active or formerly worked agricultural lands must be assessed through pedestrian survey. Wood lots and other non-arable lands must be assessed by means of test pit survey. Areas deemed to be disturbed or of no potential due to factors of slope or drainage during the Stage 2 assessment process must be appropriately documented.

This work is required prior to any land disturbing activities in order to identify any archaeological remains that may be present.

It should be noted that the archaeological assessment of any proposed development (e.g., a draft plan of subdivision) must be carried out on **all** lands within that particular subject property, not simply those lands identified as exhibiting potential in this study.

2. Sites AhGw-74, AgGw-19 and AgGw-61 have been documented within the limits of the study area and determined to require further archaeological assessment. As such, during Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment in their vicinities, fieldwork methodologies must be adjusted in an effort to relocate the sites and appropriately evaluate cultural heritage value or interest (e.g. reduce pedestrian survey intervals to one metre and/or reduced test pit survey intervals to 2.5 metres).
3. The historical Swayze Family cemetery is located within the study area at 370 Regional Road 56, between Rymal Road East and Golf Club Road. Should archaeological assessments be undertaken to address any potential impacts to areas of possible burials associated with the historical Swayze Family cemetery, such work must also be carried out in accordance with the



requirements of the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002 (Figure 15). As such, a Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation will be required subsequent to any Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery (e.g., within 10 metres). The Stage 3 work must include the following:

- a) Historical documentation (e.g., archival research) as per Section 3.1 Standard 1 of the S & G; and
- b) Mechanical topsoil removal extending to a minimum of 10 metres beyond the existing cemetery boundary to document any unmarked graves that may be present, as per Section 4.3, Standard 1, Table 4.1 of the S & G.
- c) Consultation with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO) is required prior to a Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation, as an Investigation Order may be required for this work.

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 should be immediately notified.

The documentation and materials 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.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological 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, 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 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 licence.

5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Armstrong, F. H.

1985 *Handbook of Upper Canadian Chronology*. Dundurn Press, Toronto.

BHS, (Binbrook Historical Society)

1979 *History and Heritage of Binbrook 1792-1973*. W. L. Griffin Ltd., Hamilton.

Boulton, D.

1805 *Sketch of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada*. C. Rickaby, London.

Chapman, L.J., and F. Putnam

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. Vol. 2. Ontario Geologic Survey, Special Volume. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.

City of Hamilton

2002 *Hamilton's Heritage Volume 2, Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest*. Hamilton.

2005 *Hamilton's Heritage Volume 6, Inventory of Cemeteries and Burial Grounds*.

2006 *Growth Related Integrated Development Strategy: Growth Report*.

2012 *The City of Hamilton Archaeological Management Plan*. Archaeological Management Plan.

Detritus Consulting Ltd.

2001 *Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1, 2, 3,) Hydro One Fiber Optic Phase II Burlington TS x Beach TS x Sir Adam Beck TS Parcel 1*.

2014 *Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1, 2) Upper Centennial and Rymal Lands, Part of Lot 24, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Saltfleet City of Hamilton, Ontario*. Revised Report.

MacDonald, I.D.

1980 *Life Science Features of the Haldimand Clay Plain Physiographic Region*. Ontario



Ministry of Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Section, Central Region, Richmond Hill.

Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc.

1989 *Final Report on Archaeological Resource Assessment and Mitigative Excavations on TransCanada PipeLines' Proposed Niagara Line 200-2.*

Mika, N., and H. Mika

1977 *Places In Ontario: Their Name Origins and History, Part I, A-E.* Vol. 2. Encyclopedia of Ontario. Mika Publishing Company, Belleville.

Ministry of Culture

1990 Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. [as amended in 2009]. Province of Ontario.

Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

1990 Planning Act.

2016 Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe.

Ministry of Tourism and Culture

2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* Cultural Programs Branch, Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Toronto.

New Directions Archaeology Ltd.

2003 *Stage 1-3 A.A. of the Brooks at Rymal/Twenty Property, City of Hamilton.*

2008 *Stage 4 Excavation of the Long Walk In Site (AhGw-164), Twp of Glanbrook, City of Hamilton.*

2009 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the 420 Trinity Church Road Property, Township of Glanbrook, City of Hamilton.

Ontario Geological Survey

2010 Surficial geology of Southern Ontario.

Page & Smith

1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth Ont.* Toronto.

Presant, E.W., and R.E. Wicklund

1955 *Soil Survey of Wentworth County.* Ontario Soil Survey. Canada Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Rayburn, A.

1997 *Place Names of Ontario.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Smith, W.H.

1846 *Smith's Canadian Gazetteer, Comprising Statistical and General Information Respecting All Parts of the Upper Province, or Canada West.* H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto.

Surtees, R.

1859 *Map of the County of Wentworth, Canada West.* Hardy Gregory Lithographer & Engraver,

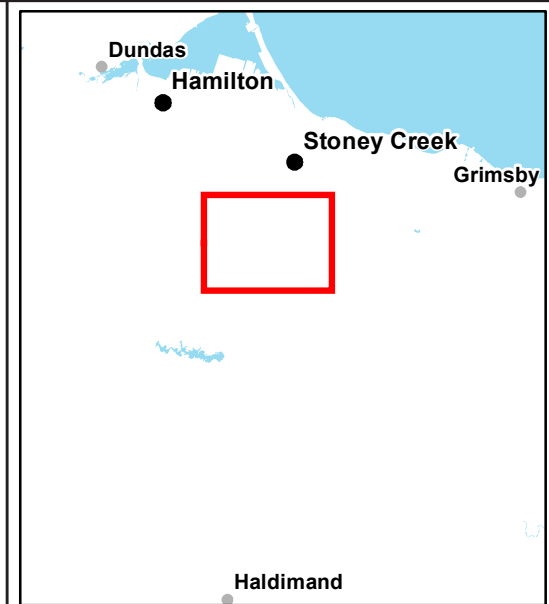
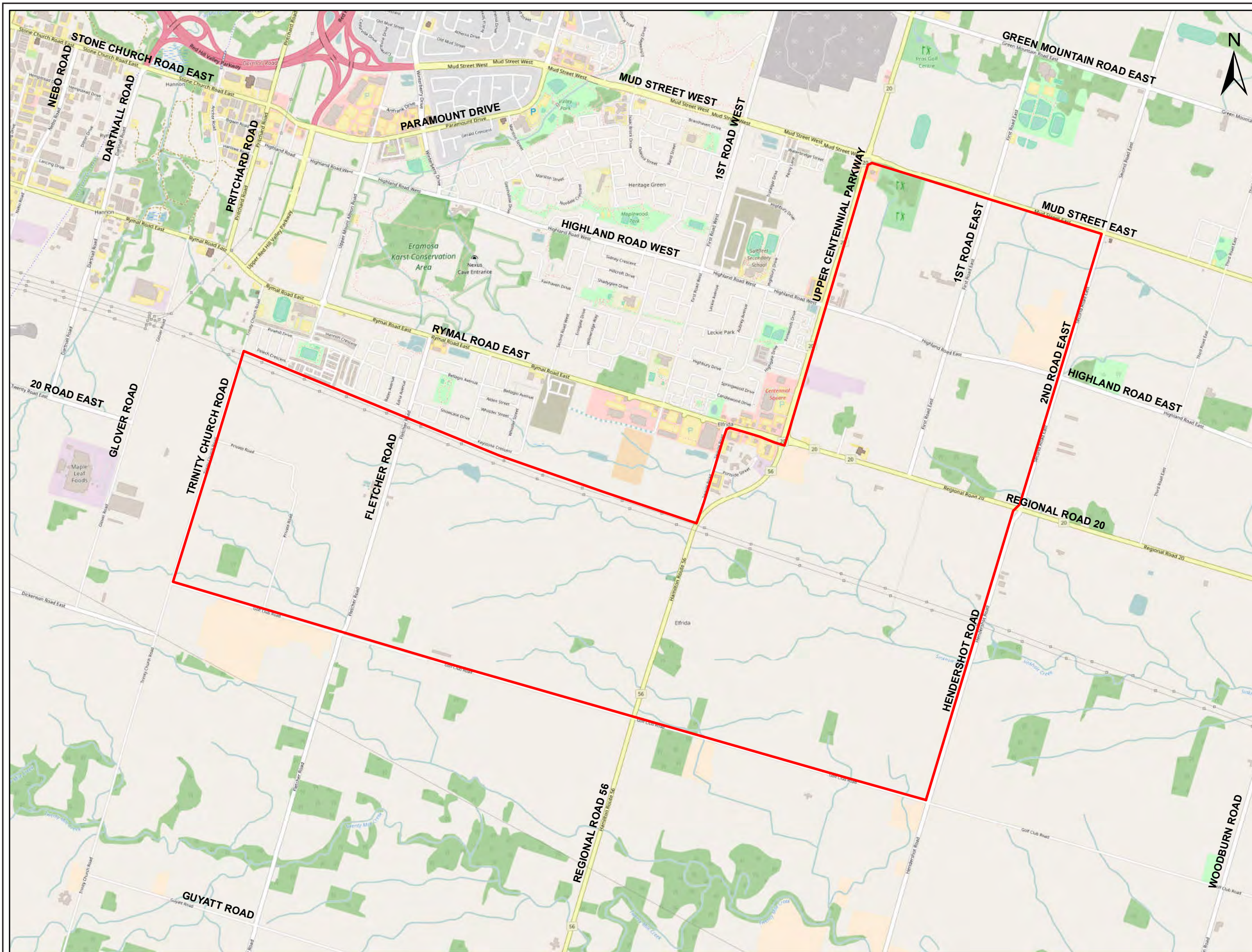


Hamilton.

6.0 MAPS

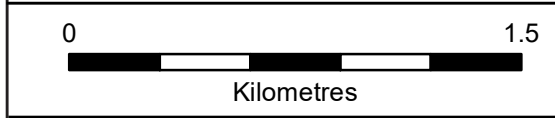
See the following pages for detailed assessment maps and figures.





 Study Area

BASE: (c) OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)

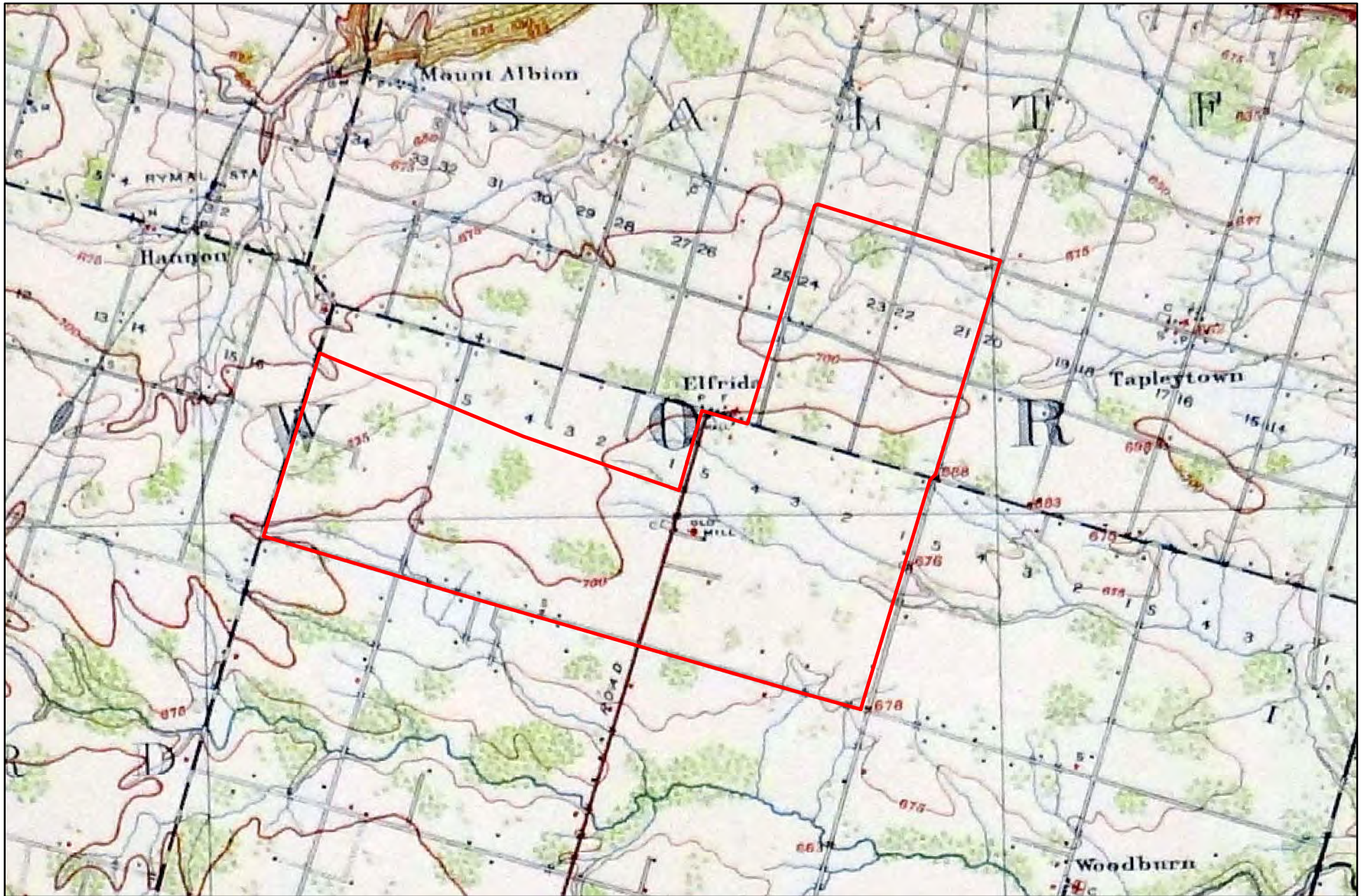


ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS-230
 DATE: 31-May-17
 DRAWN BY: BW
 FILE: 16TS230_Fig1



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

Figure 1: Study Area Location



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

 Study Area

Base:
 1907 topographic map, Grimsby Sheet.




Kilometres


ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS230
 DATE: 2017-06-22

DRAWN BY: AB
 FILE: 16TS230_Fig4_hist

Figure 4: Study Area overlaid on the 1907 topographic map, Grimsby Sheet.

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

 Study Area

Base:
1932 topographic map, Grimsby.

0 1.75



Kilometres


ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS230
DATE: 2017-06-22

DRAWN BY: AB
FILE: 16TS230_Fig5_hist

Figure 5: Study Area overlaid on the 1932 topographic map of the area





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



Study Area

Base:
 1938 topographic map. Grimsby.

0 1.75




Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS230 DRAWN BY: AB
 DATE: 2017-06-22 FILE: 16TS230_Fig6_hist

Figure 6: Study Area overlaid on the 1938 topographic map of the area





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



Study Area

Base:
 1976 topographic map, Grimsby.

0 1.5

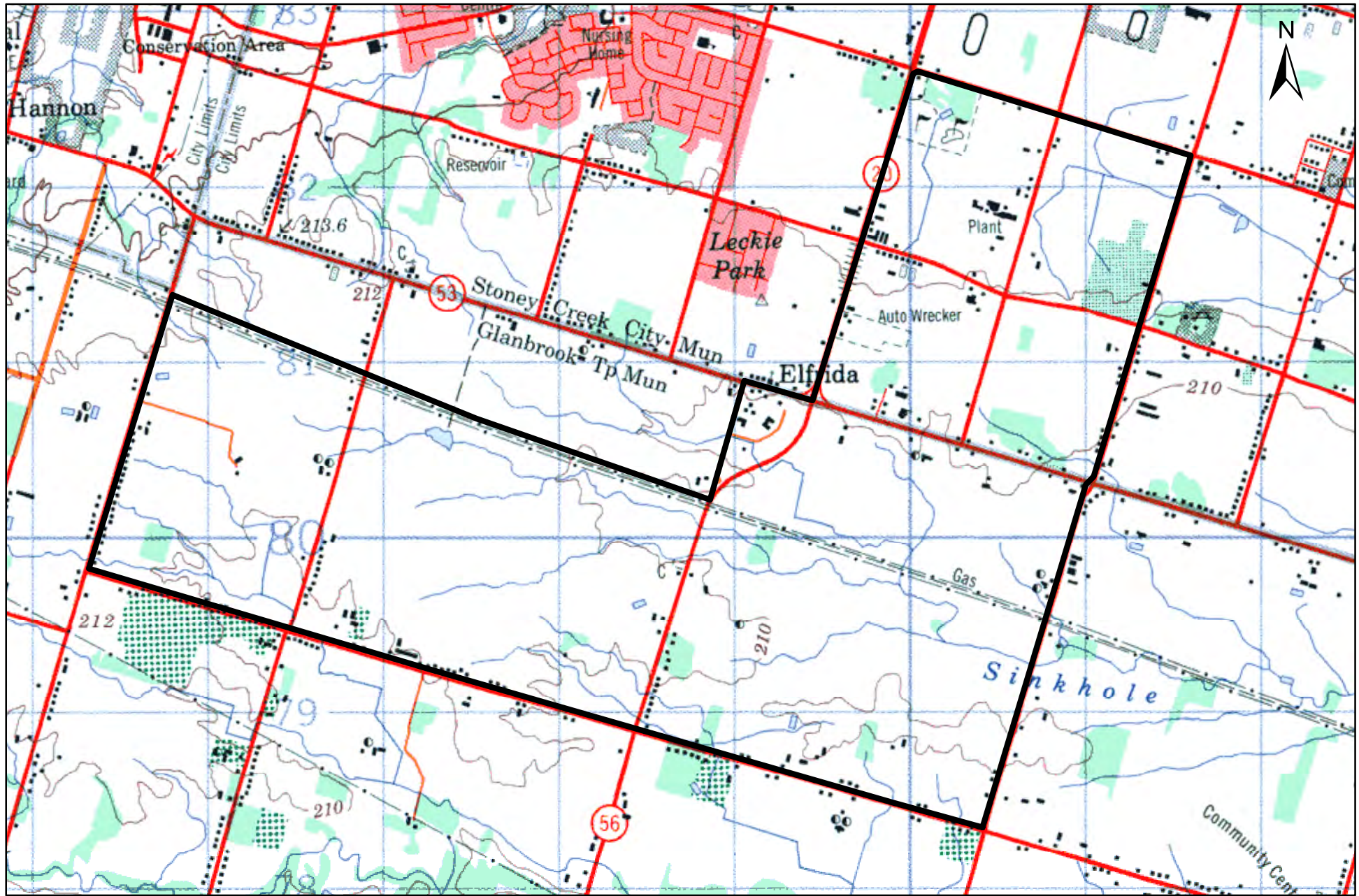



Kilometres


ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS230
 DATE: 2017-06-22

DRAWN BY: AB
 FILE: 16TS230_Fig7_hist

Figure 7: Study Area overlaid on the 1976 topographic map of the area





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



Study Area

Base:
 1996 NTS map, Grimsby.



0 1.5
Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS230
 DATE: 2017-06-22

DRAWN BY: AB
 FILE: 16TS230_Fig9_hist

Figure 8: Study Area overlaid on the 1996 NTS map of the area

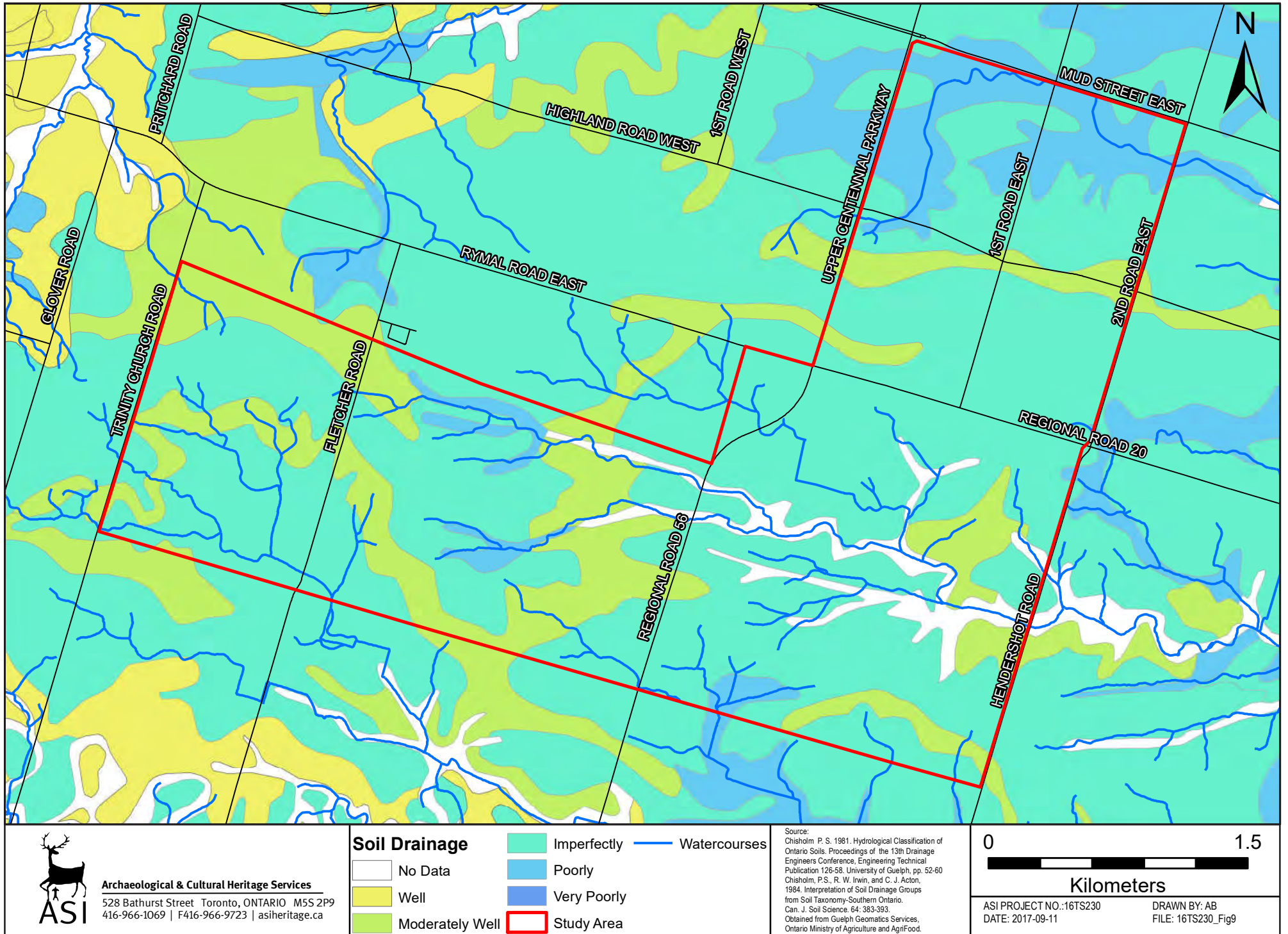
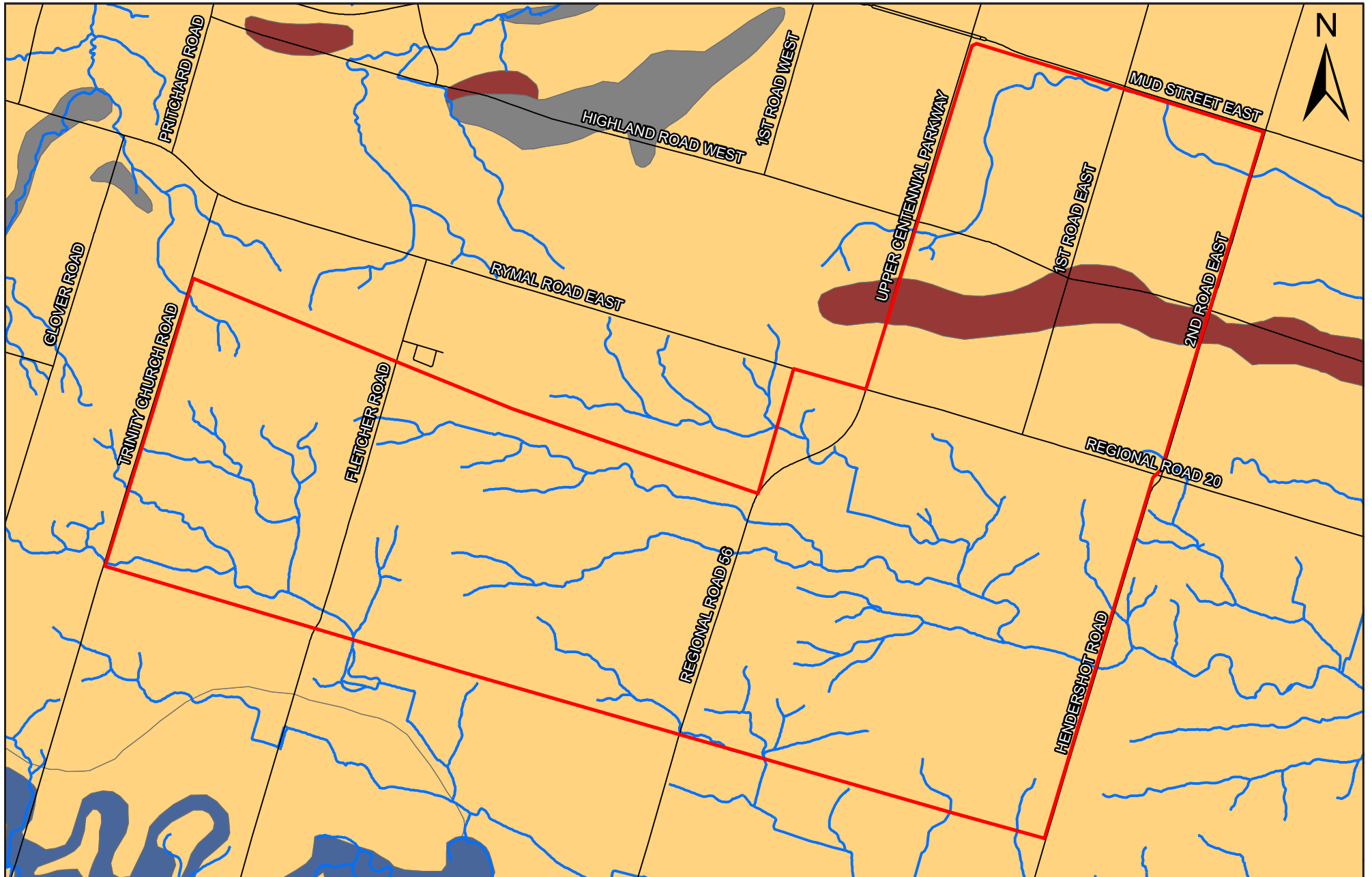


Figure 9: Soil drainage within the Study Area









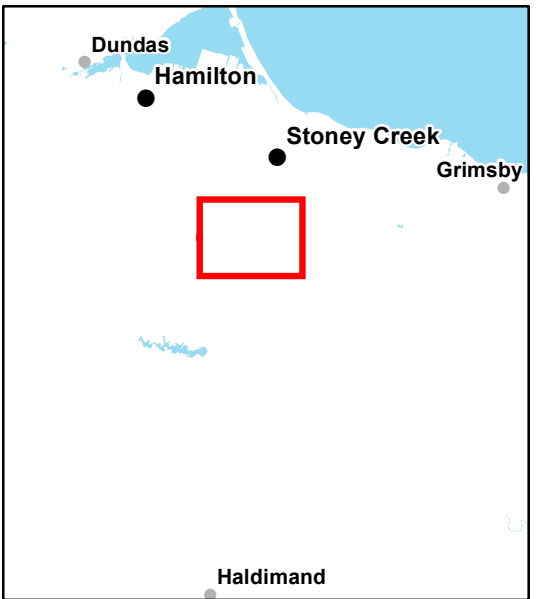
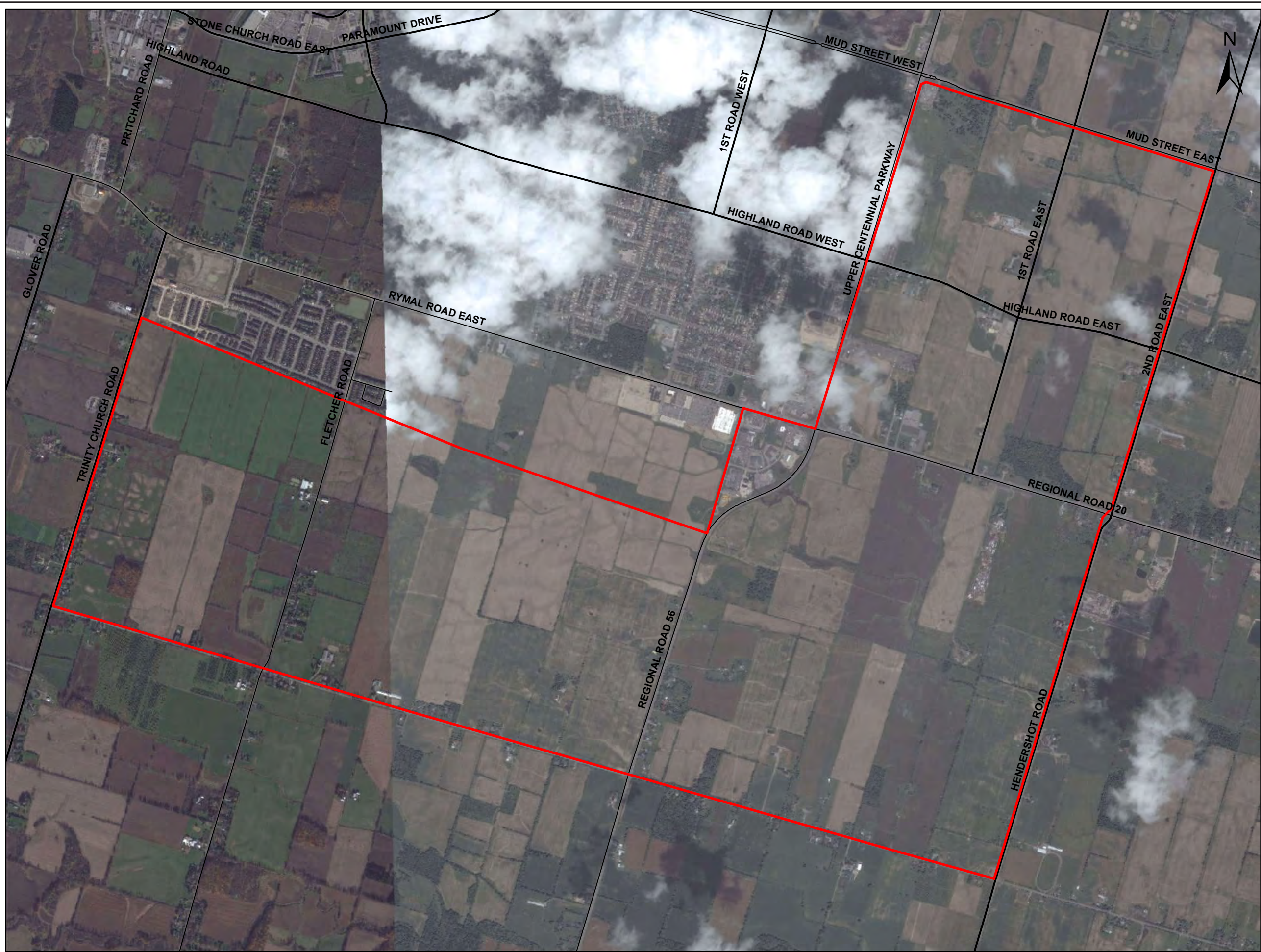
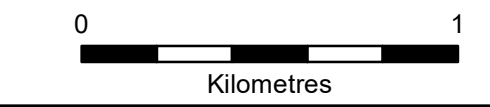
 ASI Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069 F416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca	 Paleozoic Bedrock	 Silt	BASE: 2010 Surficial Geology of Southern Ontario Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines	 0 1.5 Kilometers
	 Clay	 Study Area		

Figure 10: Surficial Geology within the Study Area



 Study Area

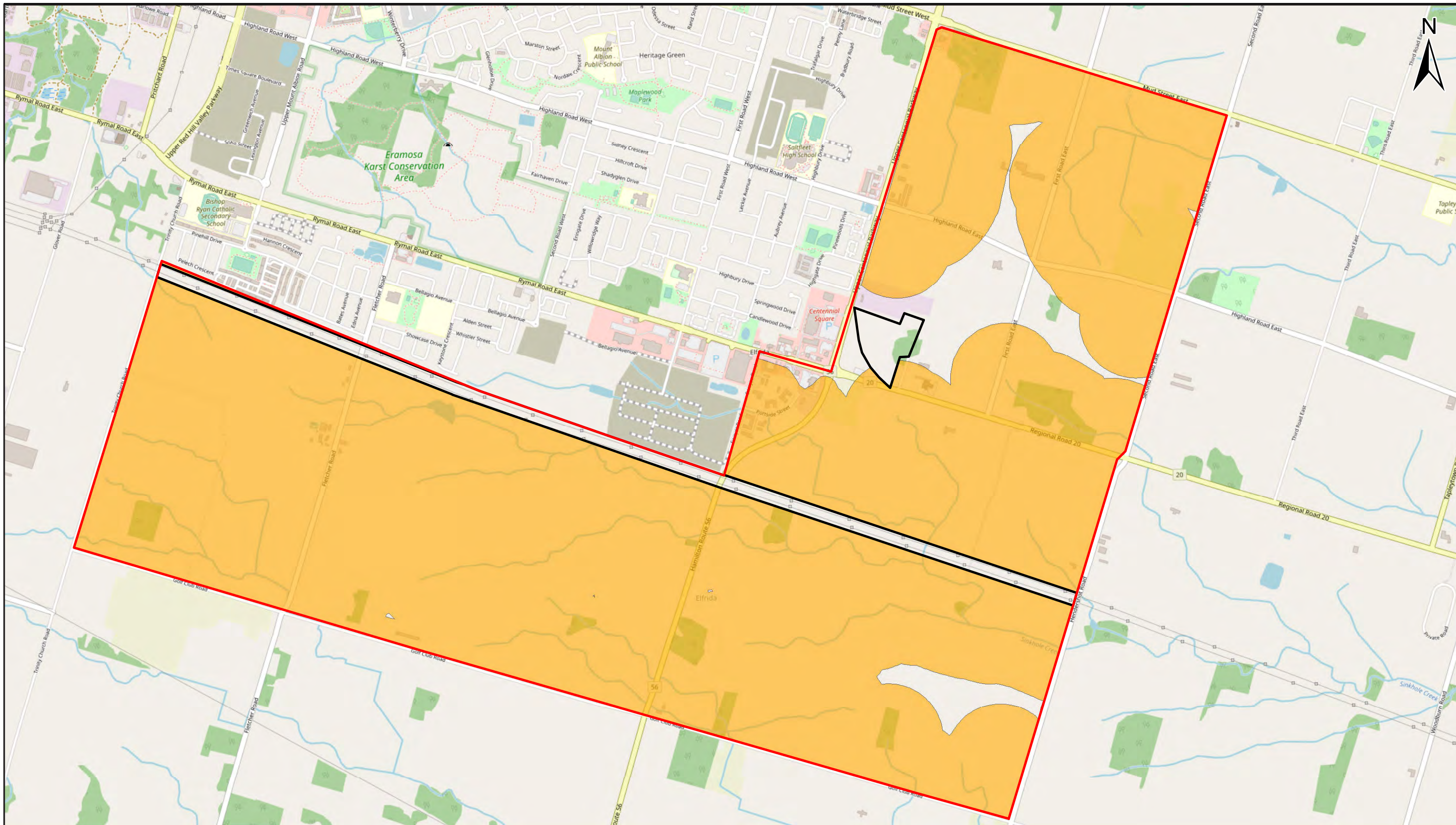
BASE:
 (c) OpenStreetMap and contributors,
 Creative Commons-Share Alike
 License (CC-BY-SA)



ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS-230 DRAWN BY: AB
 DATE: 2017-06-22 FILE: 16TS230_Fig11

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

Figure 11: Existing Conditions of the Study Area



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



Study Area



Pre-contact Archaeological Potential



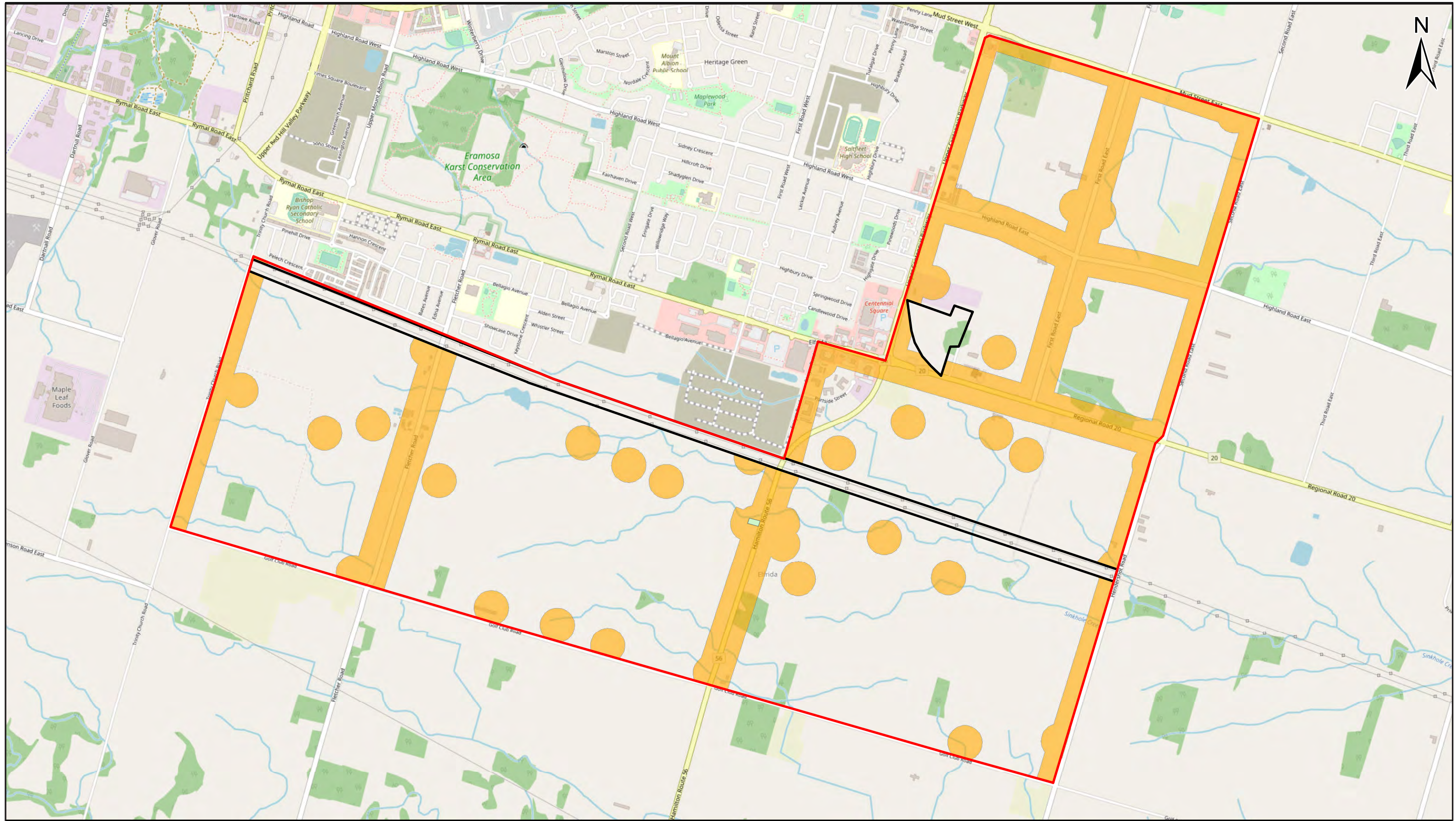
Previously Assessed Properties

BASE:
OpenStreetMap



ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS230 DRAWN BY: AB/JF
 DATE: 3/5/2020 FILE: 16TS230_SD_fig12_precon_poten

Figure 12: Pre-contact Archaeological Potential within the Elfrida Study Area



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



STUDY AREA



PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED PROPERTIES



HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL



CEMETERY

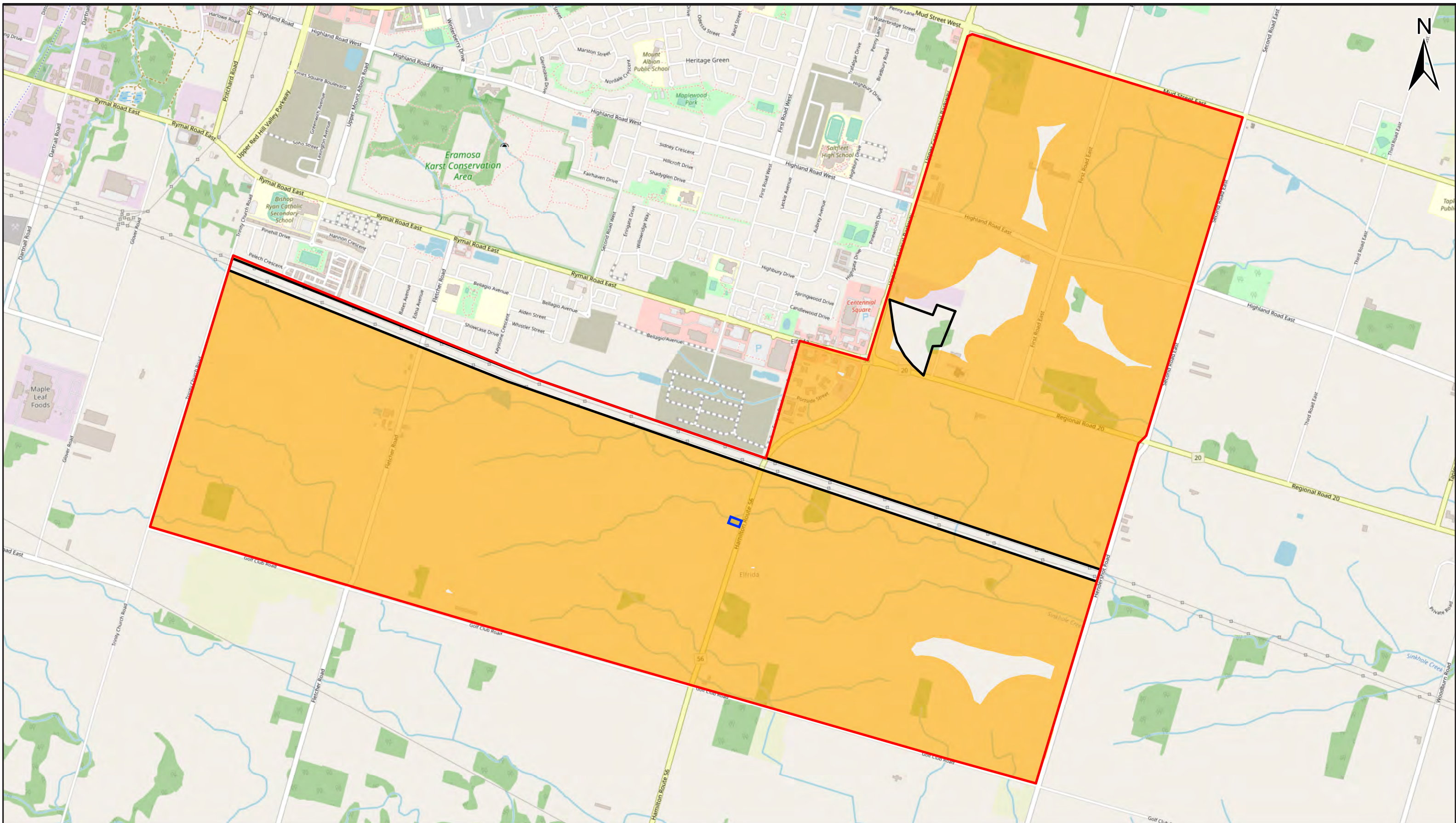
Service Layer Credits: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA





Kilometers



ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS230 DRAWN BY: AB/JF/ESB
 DATE: 3/5/2020 FILE: 16TS230_SD_fig3_comp_poten

Figure 13: Historical Archaeological Potential within the Elfrida Study Area




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

 STUDY AREA - STAGE 2 REQUIRED
 PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED PROPERTIES - NO FURTHER STAGE 2 REQUIRED

 COMPOSITE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
 STAGE 3 CEMETERY INVESTIGATION REQUIRED PRIOR TO DEVELOPMENT OF ADJACENT LANDS

BASE:
 OpenStreetMap


0  1
Kilometers
 ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS230 DRAWN BY: AB/JF
 DATE: 3/5/2020 FILE: 16TS230_SD_fig14_comp_poten

Figure 14: Composite Archaeological Potential within the Elfrida Study Area

APPENDIX A

Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Study Area



Borden	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGx-252	B. Drinkwater	Archaic, Late	Campsite	MPP 1989
AhGx-611		Pre-contact	Unknown	P. Woodley 2006
AhGx-684		Pre-contact	Findspot	ASI 2010
AhGw-27	Henry Felker	Pre-contact	Unknown	Leslie Notes 1977
AhGw-28	Soley 1	Pre-contact	Unknown	Leslie Notes 1977
AhGw-29	Soley 2	Archaic	Unknown	Leslie Notes 1977
AhGw-30	Soley 3	Archaic	Unknown	Leslie Notes 1977
AhGw-32	Leslie	Archaic, Early, Paleo-Indian, Late	Campsite	Leslie Notes 1978
AhGw-66	Nash Farm East	Pre-contact	Unknown	R. Michael 1986
AhGw-67	Nash Farm West	Pre-contact	Unknown	R. Michael 1986
AhGw-68	Clinte Site	Post-contact	Unknown	R. Michael 1986
AhGw-69		Pre-contact	Findspot	MPP 1989
AhGw-70		Pre-contact	Findspot	MPP 1989
AhGw-71		Pre-contact	Findspot	MPP 1989
AhGw-72		Pre-contact	Findspot	MPP 1989
AhGw-73		Pre-contact	Campsite	MPP 1989
AhGw-74		Pre-contact	Campsite	MPP 1989
AhGw-75	A. Swayze	Pre-contact, Post-contact	Campsite, Homestead	MPP 1989
AhGw-82	Victoria Inn	Post-contact	Tavern	n/a 1989
AhGw-84	Felker Stage 2-I	Pre-contact	Campsite	ASI 1990, 1991
AhGw-85	Felker Stage 2-II	Pre-contact	Campsite	ASI 1990
AhGw-86	Valley Park Stage 3-I	Pre-contact	Campsite	ASI 1991
AhGw-87	Valley Park Stage 3-II	Pre-contact	Findspot	ASI 1991
AhGw-90	Valley Park Stage 5-I	Pre-contact	Findspot	ASI 1991
AhGw-91	Valley Park Stage 5-II	Pre-contact	Findspot	ASI 1991
AhGw-92	Valley Park Stage 5-III	Pre-contact	Campsite	ASI 1991
AhGw-93	Stewart	Post-contact	Homestead	ASI 1991
AhGw-95	Mount Albion Stage II	Archaic, Late	Findspot	ASI 1991
AhGw-96	Pottruff	Post-contact	Homestead	ASI 1991
AhGw-100	Battlefield Park	Woodland, Post-contact	Campsite, Farmstead, Battlesite	M. Henry n/a, J. Fisher 2011, B. Leskovec 2015
AhGw-101	Stoney Creek Monument	Woodland, Middle Post-contact	Unknown	L. Gibbs 1990
AhGw-102	Heritage Green	Post-contact	Homestead	R. Griffin-Short 1993
AhGw-103	Heritage Green	Pre-contact	Unknown	R. Griffin-Short 1993
AhGw-104	Heritage Green	Pre-contact	Unknown	R. Griffin-Short 1993
AhGw-105	Heritage Green	Pre-contact	Unknown	R. Griffin-Short 1993
AhGw-106	Olmstead	Post-contact	Homestead	R. Griffin-Short 1993
AhGw-107	James Cook	Pre-contact	Findspot	MHCI 1995



Borden	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGw-108	Barbara Guy Long	Pre-contact, Post-contact	Findspot, House	MHCI 1995
AhGw-109	Rev. David Inglis	Pre-contact	Findspot	MHCI 1995
AhGw-110	Burning Bush	Woodland, Woodland, Late	Campsite	MHCI 1995
AhGw-111	John Gage 1	Pre-contact	Campsite	MHCI 1995
AhGw-112	John Gage 2	Pre-contact	Campsite	MHCI 1995
AhGw-113	Jane Inglis 1	Pre-contact	Findspot	MHCI 1995
AhGw-114	Jane Inglis 2	Pre-contact	Campsite	MHCI 1995
AhGw-115	Robert Holbrook 1	Pre-contact	Findspot	MHCI 1995
AhGw-116	Robert Holbrook 2	Woodland, Post-contact	Campsite, Homestead	MHCI 1995
AhGw-121	Mount Albion East	Pre-contact	Unknown	ASI 1996
AhGw-122	Mount Albion Crossroads	Post-contact	Homestead	ASI 1996
AhGw-123		Post-contact	Homestead	ASI 1996
AhGw-125	Van Dusen 1	Post-contact	Homestead	ASI 1996
AhGw-128	Davis	Post-contact	Homestead	ASI 1996
AhGw-129	Van Dusen	Post-contact	Farmstead	ASI 1996
AhGw-131	Mount Albion West	Archaic, Archaic, Late, Paleo-Indian, Early, Paleo-Indian, Late	Quarry, Campsite	ASI 1996, 1999
AhGw-133	Shadyglen	Woodland, Late	Campsite	P. Woodley
AhGw-134	Albion Mills	Woodland, Middle	Campsite	ASI 1999
AhGw-137		Pre-contact	Campsite	G. Grimes 2000
AhGw-138		Pre-contact	Campsite	G. Grimes 2000
AhGw-140	Paramount	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle, Woodland, Early	Campsite	P. Woodley 2001
AhGw-152		Archaic	Findspot	P. Woodley 2003
AhGw-153		Archaic	Unknown	P. Woodley 2003
AhGw-154		Pre-contact	Findspot	P. Woodley 2003
AhGw-155	Roadside	Archaic, Post-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2003
AhGw-156		Archaic	Unknown	P. Woodley 2003
AhGw-157		Archaic, Middle	Findspot	P. Woodley 2003
AhGw-158		Pre-contact	Findspot	P. Woodley 2003
AhGw-159		Pre-contact	Findspot	P. Woodley 2003
AhGw-160		Archaic	Unknown	P. Woodley 2003
AhGw-161		Pre-contact	Unknown	P. Woodley 2003
AhGw-162		Pre-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2003, 2005
AhGw-163		Pre-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2003, 2004
AhGw-164	Long Walk In	Pre-contact, Post- contact	Findspot, Cabin	P. Woodley 2003, 2004, 2008
AhGw-165		Woodland, Early	Findspot	P. Woodley 2003



Borden	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGw-166		Pre-contact	Unkown	P. Woodley 2003
AhGw-167		Woodland, Late	Findspot	P. Woodley 2003
AhGw-170		Pre-contact	Hunting	G. Grimes 2004
AhGw-172	Old Mud	Archaic, Late	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004, AAL 2005
AhGw-173	Mistywood	Pre-contact	Unknown	P. Woodley 2004
AhGw-174	Bridgewater	Pre-contact	Unknown	P. Woodley 2004
AhGw-175		Archaic, Late	Findspot	P. Woodley 2004
AhGw-176		Pre-contact	Findspot	P. Woodley 2004
AhGw-177		Pre-contact	Findspot	P. Woodley 2004
AhGw-179	Deerfield	Pre-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AhGw-182		Pre-contact	Unknown	G. Grimes 2005
AhGw-183		Pre-contact	Unknown	G. Grimes 2005
AhGw-184		Pre-contact	Campsite	G. Grimes 2005
AhGw-185		Pre-contact	Unknown	G. Grimes 2005
AhGw-186		Pre-contact	Unknown	G. Grimes 2005
AhGw-187		Pre-contact	Unknown	G. Grimes 2005
AhGw-188		Pre-contact	Campsite	G. Grimes 2005
AhGw-189		Pre-contact	Unknown	G. Grimes 2005
AhGw-190		Post-contact	Farmstead	G. Grimes 2005
AhGw-191	Pottruff	Pre-contact, Post-contact	Unknown	AAL 2005
AhGw-192	Swampy Rise	Pre-contact	Unknown	AAL 2005
AhGw-193	Kennedy Site	Post-contact	Homestead	ASI 2006, TMHC 2011
AhGw-194	Pottruff Site	Post-contact	Homestead	AAL 2005, ASI 2006, TMHC 2011
AhGw-195		Pre-contact	Findspot	AAL 2005, ASI 2006
AhGw-196		Pre-contact	Unknown	AAL 2005, ASI 2006
AhGw-197		Pre-contact	Unknown	AAL 2005, ASI 2006
AhGw-198		Pre-contact	Unknown	AAL 2005, ASI 2006
AhGw-199		Unknown	Unknown	AAL 2005
AhGw-200		Unknown	Unknown	AAL 2005
AhGw-201		Unknown	Unknown	AAL 2005
AhGw-202		Unknown	Unknown	AAL 2005
AhGw-203		Unknown	Unknown	AAL 2005
AhGw-206		Pre-contact	Findspot	TMHC 2005
AhGw-207		Post-contact	Unknown	TMHC 2005
AhGw-208		Pre-contact	Campsite	TMHC 2005
AhGw-209		Post-contact	Unknown	TMHC 2005
AhGw-210		Archaic, Middle	Findspot	TMHC 2005
AhGw-211		Archaic, Middle	Findspot	TMHC 2005
AhGw-212		Post-contact	Unknown	TMHC 2005



Borden	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGw-213		Woodland, Middle	Findspot	TMHC 2005
AhGw-214		Pre-contact	Findspot	TMHC 2005
AhGw-215		Woodland, Late	Findspot	TMHC 2005
AhGw-216		Post-contact	Unknown	TMHC 2005
AhGw-217		Post-contact	Unknown	TMHC 2005
AhGw-218		Pre-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2006
AhGw-219	Soley III	Pre-contact	Campsite	ASI 2002
AhGw-224		Archaic, Late	Findspot	AAL 2006
AhGw-226	Soley X	Pre-contact	Unknown	AAL 2006
AhGw-227	Soley XI	Pre-contact	Unknown	AAL 2006
AhGw-228	Soley XII	Pre-contact	Campsite	AAL 2006
AhGw-229	Stewart I	Post-contact	Homestead	AAL 2006
AhGw-230	Stewart II	Post-contact	Homestead	AAL 2006
AhGw-231	Steward III	Post-contact	Homestead	AAL 2006
AhGw-232	Stewart IV	Post-contact	Homestead	AAL 2006
AhGw-233		Post-contact	Dump	ASI 2006
AhGw-234		Post-contact	Dump	ASI 2006
AhGw-235		Pre-contact	Unknown	ASI 2006
AhGw-236		Pre-contact	Campsite	TMHC 2006
AhGw-237		Woodland, Early	Findspot	ASI 2006
AhGw-238		Pre-contact	Findspot	ASI 2006
AhGw-239		Pre-contact	Findspot	R. Pearce
AhGw-252		Paleo-Indian	Campsite	ASI 2008
AhGw-253		Paleo-Indian, Early	Findspot	ASI 2008
AhGw-254		Pre-contact	Findspot	ASI 2008
AhGw-255		Paleo-Indian	Findspot	ASI 2008
AhGw-256	Yeager	Post-contact	Homestead	ASI 2008, 2009
AhGw-257		Pre-contact	Findspot	ASI 2008
AhGw-258	Scatter 1	Pre-contact	Campsite	AMICK 2008, 2012
AhGw-259	Scatter 2	Pre-contact	Unknown	AMICK 2008, 2012
AhGw-260	Scatter 3	Pre-contact	Unknown	AMICK 2008, 2012
AhGw-261	Scatter 4	Pre-contact	Unknown	AMICK 2008, 2012
AhGw-262	Scatter 5	Pre-contact	Unknown	AMICK 2008, 2012
AhGw-263		Pre-contact	Unknown	AMICK 2008
AhGw-265	Upper Centennial	Pre-contact	Campsite	Archeoworks 2007
AhGw-266	Horning	Unknown	Unknown	AMICK 2008
AhGw-267		Post-contact	Unknown	ASI 2008
AhGw-268		Pre-contact	Unknown	ASI 2008
AhGw-269		Archaic	Campsite	J. Wilson
AhGw-271		Archaic, Early	Findspot	P. Woodley 2009



Borden	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGw-272		Archaic, Late	Findspot	P. Woodley 2009
AhGw-273		Pre-contact	Findspot	P. Woodley 2009
AhGw-274		Archaic, Late	Findspot	P. Woodley 2009
AhGw-275		Archaic, Late	Findspot	P. Woodley 2009
AhGw-276		Archaic, Late	Campsite	P. Woodley 2009
AhGw-277		Pre-contact	Unknown	P. Woodley 2009
AhGw-281	Mount Albion I	Pre-contact	Campsite	AAL 2010
AhGw-282	Mount Albion II	Pre-contact	Campsite	AAL 2010
AhGw-283	Mount Albion III	Pre-contact	Campsite	AAL 2010
AhGw-284	Mount Albion IV	Pre-contact	Campsite	AAL 2010
AhGw-285	East Mountain Trail	Pre-contact	Findspot	P. Woodley 2010
AhGw-290		Post-contact	Homestead	AAL 2012
AhGw-534	Highland Road	Pre-contact, Post-contact	Unknown	P. Woodley 2015, 2016
AhGw-539	Susannah Fletcher	Post-contact	Homestead	J.B. Bandow 2018
AgGx-1	Oliphant	Post-contact	Historic Neutral Village	Kenyon 1974
AgGx-4	Marshall / Hoskin	Woodland	Village, Burial	F. Ridley 1973
AgGx-8	Hoskin Ossuary	Woodland, Middle	Burials	F. Ridley 1974
AgGx-492		Paleo-Indian, Late	Campsite	n/a 2007
AgGx-493		Archaic, Middle, Woodland, Late	Campsite	n/a 2007
AgGx-494		Archaic, Late	Campsite	n/a 2007
AgGx-495		Archaic, Late	Hunting	n/a 2007
AgGx-496		Pre-contact	Campsite	n/a 2007
AgGx-497		Pre-contact	Unknown	n/a 2007
AgGx-498		Woodland, Middle Woodland, Post-contact	Campsite	n/a 2007
AgGw-1	McMurray	Post-contact	Village	W.D. Bell 1947
AgGw-2	Ronald	Post-contact	Hamlet	Kenyon 1970
AgGw-3	Mitchell	Woodland	Village	n/a 1967 W.D. Bell 1949, Kenyon 1970
AgGw-4	Guyatt	Woodland	Village	n/a 1967
AgGw-5	Martin	Post-contact	Village	W.D. Bell 1946
AgGw-6	Wood	Post-contact	Historic Neutral Village	n/a 1975
AgGw-8	P. Fletcher	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late	Campsite	MPP 1989
AgGw-9		Pre-contact	Findspot	MPP 1989
AgGw-10		Archaic, Early	Campsite	MPP 1989
AgGw-11		Pre-contact	Findspot	MPP 1989
AgGw-12		Archaic, Late	Findspot	MPP 1989
AgGw-16	Sinkhole Creek	Pre-contact	Campsite	MPP 1989
AgGw-17	McKay	Pre-contact,	Findspot,	MPP 1989



Borden	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
		Post-contact	Homestead	
AgGw-18	Cliff Parker	Pre-contact	Campsite	MPP 1989
AgGw-19	J. Swayze	Post-contact	Homestead	MPP 1989
AgGw-20		Pre-contact	Campsite	MPP 1989
AgGw-21		Pre-contact, Post-contact	Findspot, Homestead	MPP 1989
AgGw-48	Binbrook Water Tower	Pre-contact, Post-contact	Unknown, Findspot	J. MacDonald 1999
AgGw-51		Woodland, Early	Findspot	ASI 1999
AgGw-52		Archaic, Middle	Findspot	ASI 1999
AgGw-53		Woodland, Early	Findspot	ASI 1999
AgGw-54		Archaic	Findspot	ASI 1999
AgGw-55		Archaic, Early	Findspot	ASI 1999
AgGw-56	Robinson	Pre-contact	Campsite	ASI 1999
AgGw-57		Archaic, Late	Findspot	ASI 1999
AgGw-58		Pre-contact	Findspot	ASI 1999
AgGw-59		Archaic, Late	Findspot	ASI 1999
AgGw-60		Woodland, Middle	Findspot	ASI 1999
AgGw-61		Pre-contact	Unknown	G. Grimes 2000
AgGw-63	Scenic Woods I	Archaic, Late	Findspot	AAL 2003
AgGw-64	Scenic Woods II	Archaic, Late	Findspot	AAL 2003
AgGw-65	Scenic Woods III	Pre-contact	Campsite	AAL 2003
AgGw-66	Scenic Woods IV	Pre-contact	Unknown	AAL 2003
AgGw-67	Scenic Woods V	Pre-contact	Unknown	AAL 2003
AgGw-68	Scenic Woods VI	Pre-contact	Unknown	AAL 2003
AgGw-69	Scenic Woods VII	Pre-contact	Unknown	AAL 2003
AgGw-70	Scenic Woods VIII	Paleo-Indian, Late	Findspot	AAL 2003
AgGw-71	Scenic Woods IX	Pre-contact	Campsite	AAL 2003
AgGw-72	Scenic Woods X	Pre-contact	Unknown	AAL 2003
AgGw-73	Scenic Woods XI	Pre-contact	Campsite	AAL 2003
AgGw-74	Jackson Heights I	Archaic, Early	Campsite	D. Poulton 2003
AgGw-75	Jackson Heights II	Archaic, Early, Woodland, Late	Campsite	D. Poulton 2003
AgGw-76	Jackson Heights III	Pre-contact	Campsite	D. Poulton 2003
AgGw-77	Marshall	Post-contact	Homestead	AAL 2004
AgGw-78	Sundance	Pre-contact	Campsite	AAL 2004
AgGw-79	Sundance II	Pre-contact	Campsite	AAL 2004
AgGw-80	Sundance III	Pre-contact	Campsite	AAL 2004
AgGw-81	Sundance IV	Pre-contact	Findspot	AAL 2004
AgGw-82	Sundance V	Archaic, Late	Findspot	AAL 2004
AgGw-83	EG-A	Archaic	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-84	EG-B	Pre-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004



Borden	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGw-85	EG-D	Archaic, Early	Findspot	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-86	EG-E	Pre-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-87	EG-F	Woodland, Late, Woodland, Middle	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-88	EG-H	Pre-contact	Findspot	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-89	EG-J	Pre-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-90	EG-K	Archaic, Late	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-91	EG-L	Pre-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-92	EG-M	Archaic, Early	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-93	EG-N	Pre-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-94	EG-O	Pre-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-95	EG-S	Archaic, Early	Findspot	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-96	EG-U	Pre-contact	Findspot	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-97	EG-V	Archaic, Early	Findspot	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-98	EG-W	Woodland, Early, Woodland, Late	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-99	EG-X	Pre-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-100	EG-Y	Archaic, Early	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-101	EG-Z1	Pre-contact	Findspot	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-102	EG-Z2	Pre-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-103	EG-AA North Locus	Pre-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-104	EG-AA South Locus	Pre-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-105	EG-AC	Pre-contact	Findspot	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-106	EG-AF	Pre-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-107	EG-AG	Pre-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-108	EG-A1	Pre-contact	Campsite	P. Woodley 2004
AgGw-128		Pre-contact	Findspot	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-129		Pre-contact	Unknown	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-130		Pre-contact	Unknown	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-131		Archaic, Early	Campsite	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-132		Pre-contact	Findspot	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-133		Pre-contact	Findspot	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-134		Archaic, Middle	Findspot	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-135		Archaic, Middle	Findspot	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-136		Pre-contact	Unknown	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-137		Pre-contact	Unknown	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-138		Archaic, Early	Unknown	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-139		Pre-contact	Findspot	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-140		Pre-contact	Unknown	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-141		Archaic, Middle	Findspot	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-142		Archaic, Early	Findspot	P. Woodley 2005



Borden	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGw-143		Pre-contact	Unknown	P. Woodley 2005, 2006
AgGw-144		Archaic, Late	Findspot	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-145		Pre-contact	Findspot	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-146		Archaic, Middle	Findspot	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-147		Pre-contact	Findspot	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-148		Pre-contact	Unknown	P. Woodley 2005
AgGw-149		Archaic, Early, Paleo-Indian	Campsite	P. Woodley 2005, 2006
AgGw-150	Kinsmen	Archaic, Early	Findspot	AAL 2006
AgGw-152		Post-contact	Homestead	AAL 2007
AgGw-153	Summerlea West I	Archaic, Late	Findspot	R. Pearce 2007
AgGw-161	Caterini I	Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	Campsite	AAL 2007
AgGw-162	Caterini II	Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	Campsite	AAL 2007
AgGw-163	Caterini III	Pre-contact	Unknown	AAL 2007
AgGw-164	Caterini IV	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late	Findspot	AAL 2007
AgGw-165	Fletcher II	Pre-contact	Campsite	G. Kearsley 2010
AgGw-166	Fletcher III	Pre-contact	Campsite	G. Kearsley 2010
AgGw-167	Fletcher IV	Woodland, Late	Findspot	G. Kearsley 2010
AgGw-169	Fletcher VI	Archaic, Middle	Campsite	G. Kearsley 2010
AgGw-170	Fletcher VII	Archaic, Late	Findspot	G. Kearsley 2010
AgGw-171	Fletcher	Pre-contact	Campsite	G. Kearsley 2010
AgGw-172	Fletcher	Post-contact	Homestead	G. Kearsley 2010
AgGw-179	Halls Corner	Post-contact	Homestead	AAL 2011
AgGw-180	Fletcher VIII	Pre-contact	Unknown	AAL 2011
AgGw-181	Fletcher IX	Pre-contact	Unknown	AAL 2011
AgGw-182		Post-contact	Homestead	AAL 2015
AgGw-183		Pre-contact	Campsite	AAL 2015
AgGw-184	Binbrook	Woodland	Unknown	W. Finlayson 2016
AgGw-185		n/a	n/a	G. Grimes 2016

Bolded = Sites inside study area or within 50 metres

MPP = Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Associates Inc., MHCI = Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc., AAL = Archaeological Assessments Ltd., TMHC = Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants

