

**THE STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
OF 1200 KING ROAD,  
PART OF LOTS 2, 3 AND 4, CONCESSION 1,  
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF EAST FLAMBOROUGH,  
CITY OF BURLINGTON, HALTON REGION**  
(original)



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Prepared by

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**PROJECT PERSONNEL**

Project Director	Rick Sutton (License P013)
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Report Preparation	Rick Sutton (License P013)
Field Assistants	Ian Dutcher, Kurt Hartung, Sally Lynch

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 1200 King Road, Part of Lots 2, 3 And 4, Concession 1, Geographic Township of East Flamborough, City of Burlington, Halton Region. An archaeological assessment was required by the Planning Act (1990) prior to the construction of a commercial development on these lands.

The 31 hectare subject property consists of a combination of previously disturbed lands, agricultural lands, forested areas and scrublands. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted in August and September, 2014. All of the agricultural fields were ploughed and were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals. All of the potentially undisturbed forested and scrubland areas were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.

Three archaeological sites were found as a result of the assessment and include a Late Archaic Period aboriginal campsite, an indeterminate aboriginal campsite, and one indeterminate aboriginal findspot. The indeterminate aboriginal findspot does not have cultural heritage value and does not require any further assessment.

The Late Archaic campsite has been registered as the Falcon Creek I site (AhGx-714). This site is a potentially significant archaeological resource and will require a Stage 3 assessment in order to determine its cultural heritage value. The indeterminate aboriginal campsite has been registered as the Falcon Creek II site (AhGx-715). This site is also a potentially significant archaeological resource and will require a Stage 3 assessment in order to determine its cultural heritage value. No soil disturbance or development activity can take place until after both sites have been subjected to a Stage 3 assessment.

## **1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT**

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 1200 King Road, Part of Lots 2, 3 And 4, Concession 1, Geographic Township of East Flamborough, City of Burlington, Halton Region. An archaeological assessment was required by the Planning Act (1990) prior to the construction of a commercial development on these lands.

Permission for access to the property and to remove and curate artifacts was granted by the land owner. All fieldwork was conducted under archaeological consulting licence No. P013, issued to Rick Sutton. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980), and with the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC 2011). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered or documents produced as a result of the assessment.

### **1.2 PROPERTY LOCATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

#### ***Property Location and Description***

The 31 hectare subject property is located southwest of the intersection of Highway 403 and King Road (Figure 1 and 2). Highway 403 runs parallel to the northern edge of the property. King Road runs parallel to the eastern edge of the property. The Canadian National Railway tracks are situated 150 metres south of the property and run parallel to its southern edge. The entire proposed development covers an area of 48.17 hectares. However, the focus of this archaeological assessment was a 31 hectare area situated east of Falcon Creek. The Stage 2 assessment of the property was conducted under the supervision of Chris Brown (License P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., on August 18-29 and September 12, 2014.

The subject property consists of a combination of previously disturbed lands, agricultural lands, forested areas and scrublands. The western and central section of the property is dominated by a broad, elevated ridge of disturbed lands. The broad disturbed ridge contains massive amounts of broken bricks, concrete, modern building debris and fill. It represents the former location of a manufacturing complex operated by National Sewer Pipe Limited in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Other large pockets of disturbance can be seen in other sections of the subject property where there were a number of different buildings, roads and a rail spur.

Some of the disturbed areas are now associated with agricultural lands, which became reestablished on the property when the industrial site was closed and demolished in the 1970's. Agricultural lands now partially surround the disturbed ridge and extend into the central and eastern sections of the property. Linear, narrow forested areas and scrublands run along the eastern edge and parts of the southern edge of the property. Indian Creek bisects the eastern section of the property and runs northwest-southeast. Falcon Creek runs along the western edge of the property and is associated with a large forested area. Some poorly drained areas are associated with Indian Creek in the eastern section of the property.

The western section of the subject property is composed of a large forested and scrubland area located on the east side of Falcon Creek. This area is made up of a mixture of some mature forested areas along the break in slope overlooking the creek, and large scrubland areas as you head further east away from the creek.

The southwestern section of the property contains a linear, elevated area which is the location of a former rail spur extending from the CN Rail lands to the southeast. This overgrown, former spur is roughly 15m wide and elevated 5m. It is composed of large quantities of slag, brick/ceramic and metal materials. The far southeastern corner of this forested area features a low area which appears to have been excavated sometime in the past. The eastern edge of this forested area includes large quantities of 20<sup>th</sup>-century industrial debris (concrete, cinder blocks, brick, ceramic piping material, metal) and also the concrete foundation of a small building. The northwestern section of the large forested area contains an excavated, linear area marking the location of an old laneway running north-south from the northern edge of the property towards Falcon Creek.

In general, the terrain slopes gently down from west to east across the property. The subject lands are located in a narrow wedge of tablelands situated in the Iroquois Plain physiographic region that extends from the Niagara Peninsula to the Trent River Valley (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 190-196). This lowland area bordering Lake Ontario is the shoreline from glacial Lake Iroquois (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 190). The north shore of Lake Ontario and Hamilton Harbour is located 1.6km south of the subject lands.

There are currently no registered archaeological sites located within or immediately adjacent to the subject property (Rob Von Bitter MTCS: personal communication). A survey of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport archaeological files located in Toronto indicates that there are six previously registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of this property. The closest previously registered site is AhGx-31, which is located 250 metres northeast of the subject property. A cultural chronology for Southern Ontario which applies to the subject property is listed in Table 2.

**Table 1.** Registered Archaeological Sites Located Within 1km of the Study Area

<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cultural/Temporal Affiliation</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
AhGw- 21	C. Bell 1	Archaic	campsite
AhGw- 22	S. Atkins	Archaic	campsite
AhGw- 59	-	Indeterminate aboriginal	campsite
AhGw- 63	-	Indeterminate aboriginal	campsite
AhGx- 31	Jobs Lane	Late Archaic	campsite
AhGx- 362	Little Cumis	Indeterminate aboriginal	campsite

**Table 2.** Cultural Chronology For Southern Ontario

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT
<b>PALEO-INDIAN</b>			
<b>Early</b>	Fluted	9000 - 8500 B.C.	Big Game Hunters and Small Nomadic Groups
<b>Late</b>	Non-fluted	8500 - 7500 B.C.	
<b>ARCHAIC</b>			
<b>Early</b>	Nettling	8000 - 7000 B.C.	Nomadic Hunters and Gatherers
	Bifurcate Based	7000 - 6000 B.C.	
<b>Middle</b>	Stemmed, Otter Creek and Brewerton	6000 - 2500 B.C.	Transition to Territorial Settlement
<b>Late</b>	Narrow Point	2500 - 1800 B.C.	More Diverse Resource Base
	Broad Point	1800 - 1500 B.C.	
	Small Point	1500 - 800 B.C.	
<b>WOODLAND</b>			
<b>Early</b>	Meadowood and Middlesex	1000 - 300 B.C.	Introduction of Pottery
<b>Middle</b>	Point Peninsula	300 B.C.- 700 A.D.	Long Distance Trade
<b>Transitional</b>	Princess Point	500 - 900 A.D.	Early Agriculture
<b>Late</b>	Early Iroquoian	900 - 1275 A.D.	Transition to Village Life
	Middle Iroquoian	1275 - 1400 A.D.	Large Villages and Dependence on Agriculture
	Late Iroquoian	1400 - 1650 A.D.	Tribal Development, Warfare, European Contact
<b>HISTORIC</b>			
<b>Early</b>	Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga	1700 - 1875 A.D.	Social Displacement
<b>Late</b>	Euro-Canadian	1800 A.D.- present	European Settlement

### 1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The subject property is located in the Geographic Township of East Flamborough. The Township of Flamborough was originally surveyed for settlement in 1791, and in 1815 it became part of the newly formed Halton County (Page 1875). When the county system was re-organized in 1854, Flamborough was divided into two separate townships, East and West Flamborough, each with their own local government and institutions. The subject property is located in an area referred to as Aldershot. The first settlers arrived in this area in 1791 and were concentrated along the north shore of Lake Ontario and along Plains Road, which is 600 metres south of the subject property. By 1823 Aldershot contained 20 frame houses, 11 log houses, 3 stone/brick homes, 5 saw mills, 2 grist mills and several shops (Page 1875). The population expanded rapidly in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and with the introduction of the railway in the late 1860's.

Information on potential Euro-Canadian archaeological planning concerns on the subject property was derived in part from an examination of the 1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wentworth County (Page 1875: Figure 3). At that time the subject property was situated in a rural area just

north of the Great Western Railway. The subject lands were owned in the 1870's by several different farmers who occupied 100-200 acre lots. There were no homesteads or buildings on the subject property at that time. A homestead occupied by Thomas Easterbrook was situated southeast of the subject property (Figure 3).

An examination of aerial photographs from the 1950's to the 1980's indicates that the subject property was the site of a large industrial development dating back to at least the 1950's (Figures 4 and 5). National Sewer Pipe Limited had a manufacturing plant on the subject property which made bricks and ceramic sewer pipes. A number of different buildings can be seen in the western and central sections of the property, along with several roads, other large areas of disturbance and a rail spur. By 1978 all of the buildings had been demolished and parts of the property slowly became reforested (Figures 6 and 7). For the last 15 years or so the open undisturbed sections of the property have been used for agricultural purposes.

## **2.0 STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT**

### **2.1 FIELD METHODS**

The Stage 2 assessment of the subject property was conducted under the supervision of Christopher Brown (P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., on August 18-29 and September 12, 2014 under a mixture of sun and cloud with mild temperatures.

All of the agricultural lands on the subject property were ploughed for the assessment and were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals on September 12, 2014. All of the ploughed areas were well weathered and had excellent visibility. The ploughed lands represents approximately 45% of the subject property (Figure 8).

Several of the ploughed areas contained large areas of previous disturbance, representing the former locations of buildings associated with the industrial complex. These areas consisted of exposed sterile clay, fill and large quantities of building debris including brick and concrete. These areas of obvious disturbance sometimes extended into the forested and scrubland areas along the eastern, southeastern and western sections of the property. The western and central section of the property is dominated by a broad, elevated ridge of disturbed lands. The broad disturbed ridge contains massive amounts of broken bricks, concrete, modern building debris and fill. The areas of obvious disturbance cover approximately 35% of the subject property (Figure 8).

All of the potentially undisturbed and well drained forested and scrubland areas of the subject property were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals from August 18-29, 2014 (Figure 8). Each test pit measured more than 30 cm (one foot) in diameter and was excavated 5cm into the subsoil. The soil from each test pit was screened through 6mm mesh in order to look for artifacts. Each test pit was then backfilled. Test pits were placed to within one metre of all existing structures, areas of obvious disturbance and areas covered in asphalt or gravel. The areas that were shovel test pitted represent approximately 18% of the subject property.

Where undisturbed topsoil deposits were encountered, soil was found to be a red-brown clay loam or medium-brown gravelly sandy soil with depths of 18-30cm. The subsoil was a mixture of light red-brown gravelly sandy soil, light brown clay loam or red clay. Most of the forested and scrubland areas appear to have been cultivated in the past and contained typical plough zone horizons.

Low lying poorly drained areas and areas of severe slope on the subject property have no archaeological potential and were not shovel test pitted. The low lying poorly drained areas and areas of severe slope represent approximately 2% of the property.

## 2.2 RECORD OF FINDS

Three archaeological sites were found as a result of the assessment and include a Late Archaic aboriginal campsite, an indeterminate aboriginal campsite, and one indeterminate aboriginal findspot. The Late Archaic campsite has been registered as the Falcon Creek I site (AhGx-714). The indeterminate aboriginal campsite has been registered as the Falcon Creek II site (AhGx-715). The general format, terminologies and artifact categories for the artifact analysis follow Lennox et al. (1986).

Test Pit #1 contained a single chipped stone artifact. This site is referred to here as Findspot No.1 and is located in the southwestern section of the subject property in a forested area. The location of the site was recorded using a hand held GPS unit and tied into a property datum. The site is situated on level terrain, 10 metres to the east of the top-of-bank overlooking the course of Falcon Creek.

As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 15), after the positive test pit was located eight additional test pits were placed at 2.5m intervals surrounding the positive test pit. All of the additional test pits were negative. A single one metre square test unit was then placed over the positive test pit. The fill was screened through 6mm mesh and the test unit was excavated 5cm into the subsoil. The topsoil in the test unit was 29cm deep and consisted of a medium-brown sandy plough zone with large quantities of stone. The subsoil was a light red-brown gravelly sandy soil. The test unit contained one chipped stone artifact and no potential subsurface features. A total of two chipped stone artifacts were recovered from Findspot No.1 as a result of the Stage 2 assessment.

**Table 3.** Findspot No.1 Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Unit	Material	Chert Type	Debitage Type	Comment
1	Test Pit #1	Lithic	onondaga	flake fragment	
2	One Metre Square Test Unit	Lithic	onondaga	flake fragment	

The Falcon Creek I site (AhGx-714) is a Late Archaic aboriginal campsite and consists of a cluster of four positive test pits (Test Pits #2-5). Each positive test pit contained a single chipped stone artifact. The positive test pits have a linear arrangement spread out over an area measuring 20 metres east-west by 5 metres north-south. Due to the presence of several positive test pits which included a diagnostic projectile point, no additional test pits were excavated at 2.5 metre

intervals. The site is located close to the western edge of the subject property in an area which may be protected from any development activities. The site is situated in a forested area 5 metres east of the top-of-bank overlooking Falcon Creek. The location of each positive test pit was recorded using a hand held GPS unit and tied into a property datum (see supporting documents). The soil consists of a gravelly, sandy clay loam topsoil.

A total of four chipped stone artifacts, including a projectile point, were recovered from the site as a result of the Stage 2 assessment. The projectile point is missing its tip and part of the base. The projectile point appears to be a Normanskill type point, which dates to the Narrow Point Horizon of the Late Archaic period (ca. 4500-3000 B.P.). The point has a maximum length of 45mm, with a blade width of 23mm, a basal width of 21+mm and thickness of 6mm. This is a medium sized side-notched point with a convex shaped blade and straight base.

**Table 4.** Falcon Creek I Site (AhGx-714) Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Unit	Material	Chert Type	Debitage Type	Comment
3	Test Pit #2	Lithic	onondaga	primary flake	
4	Test Pit #3	Lithic	onondaga	flake fragment	
5	Test Pit #4	Lithic	onondaga	biface thinning flake	
6	Test Pit #5	Lithic	onondaga	projectile point	Lake Archaic Narrow Point

The Falcon Creek II site (AhGx-715) is an indeterminate aboriginal campsite. The relative date of occupation is not yet known. The site consists of a small, dense lithic surface scatter. The site contains 17 chipped stone artifacts spread over an area measuring 10 metres north-south by 10 metres east-west. The site is located on Lot 6 of the proposed development along the northwestern edge of the subject property. The site is situated along the northwestern edge of a ploughed agricultural field on slightly elevated level terrain, overlooking lower lying lands to the northeast.

After the site was located it was subjected to an intensive surface examination at one metre intervals of a large area with a minimum radius of 25 metres surrounding the edges of the surface scatter. All of the visible surface artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. Red survey flags were left in place to mark the location of each surface artifact in advance of any future Stage 3 assessment of the site. The location and dimensions of the surface scatter were recorded with a hand held GPS unit (see supporting documents). A total of 17 chipped stone artifacts were recovered from the site including 6 biface thinning flakes, 5 flake fragments, 4 pieces of shatter, one primary flake and one random core.

**Table 5.** Falcon Creek II Site (AhGx-715) Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Unit	Material	Chert Type	Debitage Type	Comment
7-10	Surface	Lithic	onondaga	shatter	
11-15	Surface	Lithic	onondaga	flake fragments	
16-21	Surface	Lithic	onondaga	biface thinning flakes	
22	Surface	Lithic	onondaga	primary flake	
23	Surface	Lithic	onondaga	core	random/rotated core

The documentary record for the Stage 2 assessment of the subject property includes 53 digital photographs, two field maps, 4 pages of field notes and 23 artifacts in one banker's box.

## **2.3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The results of the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment indicate that the Falcon Creek I site (AhGx-714) is a Late Archaic Period aboriginal campsite. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 21), pre-contact sites situated in a test pit survey area in this region that contain at least one diagnostic artifact require a Stage 3 assessment. A Stage 3 assessment is required in order to determine the sites cultural heritage value as well as its precise location, limits, integrity and function. For this type of site in a forested area this would involve conducting test excavations. A series of one metre square test units should be excavated at 5 metre intervals across the site. Additional units, amounting to 20% of the initial grid total, should also be excavated in areas of interest within the site (MTC 2011: 28).

The results of the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment indicate that the Falcon Creek II site (AhGx-715) is an indeterminate aboriginal campsite. The relative date of occupation is not yet known. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 21), pre-contact plough disturbed sites in this region that contain five or more non-diagnostic artifacts require a Stage 3 assessment. A Stage 3 assessment is required in order to determine the sites cultural heritage value as well as its precise location, limits, integrity and function. For this type of site this would involve conducting a controlled surface collection and test excavations. A series of one metre square test units should be excavated at 5 metre intervals across the site. Additional units, amounting to 20% of the initial grid total, should also be excavated in areas of interest within the site (MTC 2011: 28).

Findspot No.1 consists of two chipped stone artifacts recovered as a result of a 2.5 to 5 metre interval shovel test pit survey, and the excavation of a single one metre square test unit. Due to the presence of only two non-diagnostic artifacts, this type of isolated findspot does not have cultural heritage value and does not require any further assessment (MTC 2011: 21). Archaeological sites consisting of isolated undiagnostic artifacts are not generally registered using the Borden designation system. Most of these findspots probably represent stray losses or artifacts which were discarded. Isolated findspots are generally not considered to be significant archaeological sites and are not a planning concern unless they consist of aboriginal ceramics, or isolated Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic diagnostic artifacts (MTC 2011: 21). Consequently, Findspot No.1 has limited cultural heritage value and does not require a Stage 3 assessment.

## **3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE**

### **3.1 RECOMMENDATIONS**

As detailed in this report, three archaeological sites were found as a result of the assessment and include a Late Archaic aboriginal campsite, an indeterminate aboriginal campsite, and one indeterminate aboriginal findspot. The indeterminate aboriginal findspot does not have cultural heritage value and does not require any further assessment.

The Late Archaic campsite has been registered as the Falcon Creek I site (AhGx-714). This site is a potentially significant archaeological resource and will require a Stage 3 assessment in order to determine its cultural heritage value. The indeterminate aboriginal campsite has been registered as the Falcon Creek II site (AhGx-715). This site is also a potentially significant archaeological resource and will require a Stage 3 assessment in order to determine its cultural heritage value. No soil disturbance or development activity can take place until after both sites have been subjected to a Stage 3 assessment. All aspects of the Stage 3 assessment and reporting must conform to the Ministry of Culture's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011).

The Falcon Creek I site (AhGx-714) is a Late Archaic Period aboriginal campsite located in a forested and scrubland area. For this type of site situated in a forested area the Stage 3 assessment would involve conducting test excavations. A series of one metre square test units should be excavated at 5 metre intervals across the site. Additional units, amounting to 20% of the initial grid total, should also be excavated in areas of interest within the site (MTC 2011: 28).

The Falcon Creek II site (AhGx-715) is an indeterminate aboriginal campsite situated in a ploughed agricultural field. For this type of site the Stage 3 assessment will consist of conducting a controlled surface collection and test excavations. A series of one metre square test units should be excavated at 5 metre intervals across the site. Additional units, amounting to 20% of the initial grid total, should also be excavated in areas of interest within the site (MTC 2011: 28).

### **3.2 COMPLIANCE ADVICE**

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

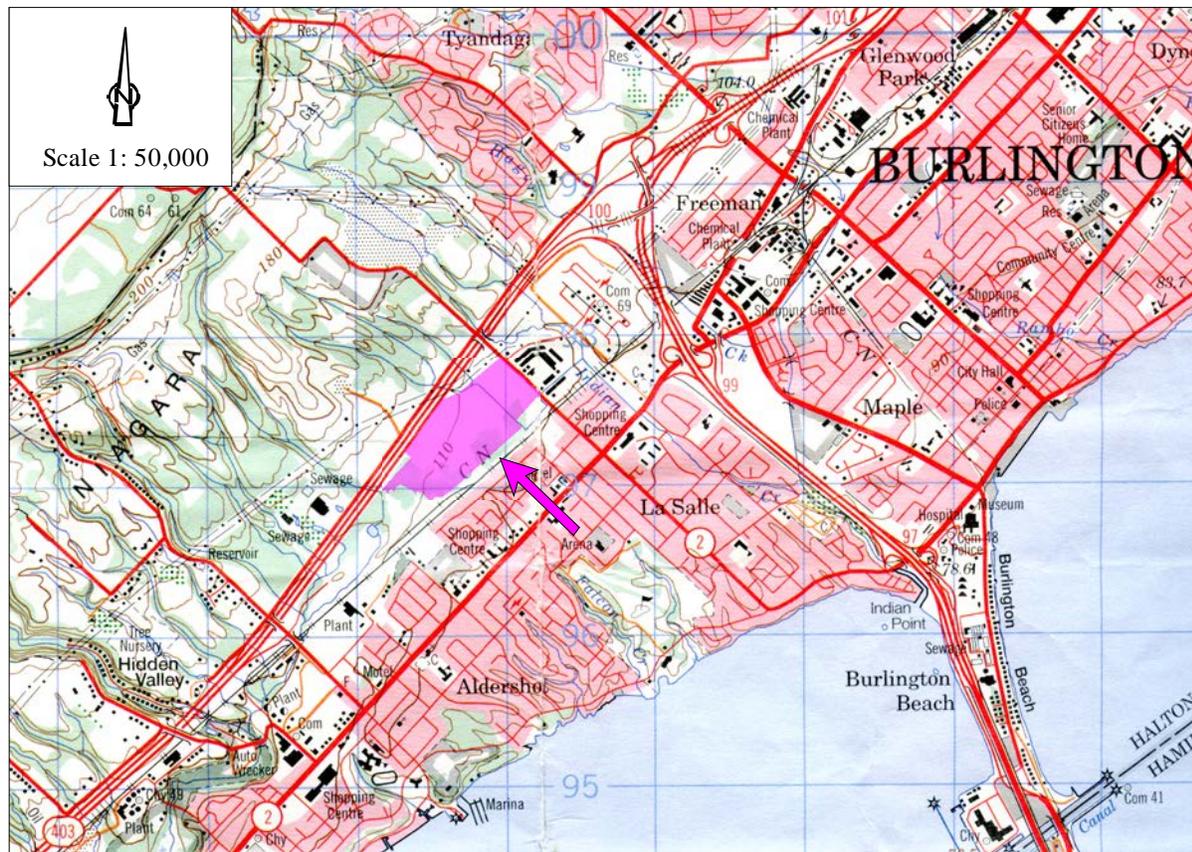
It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

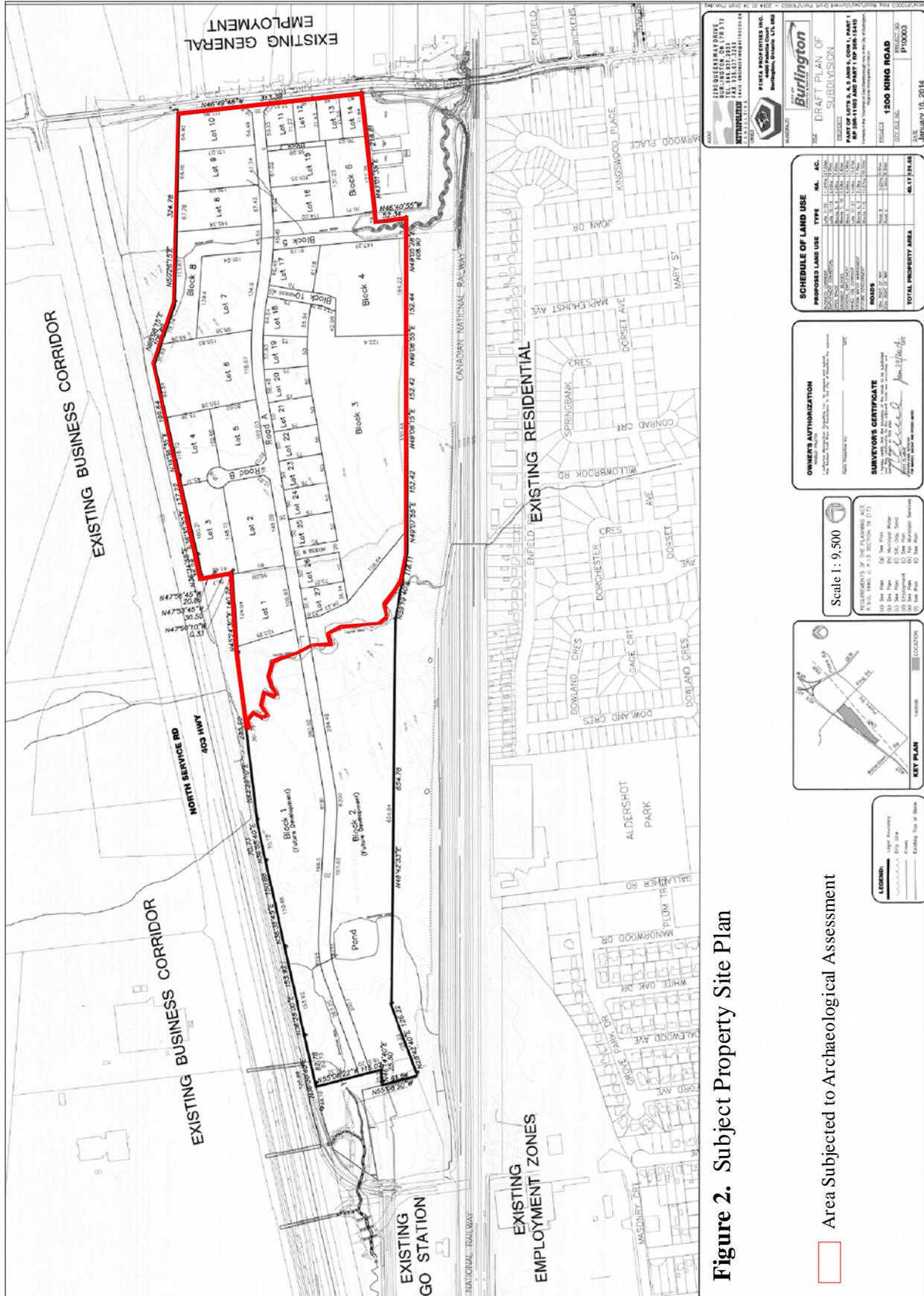
The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

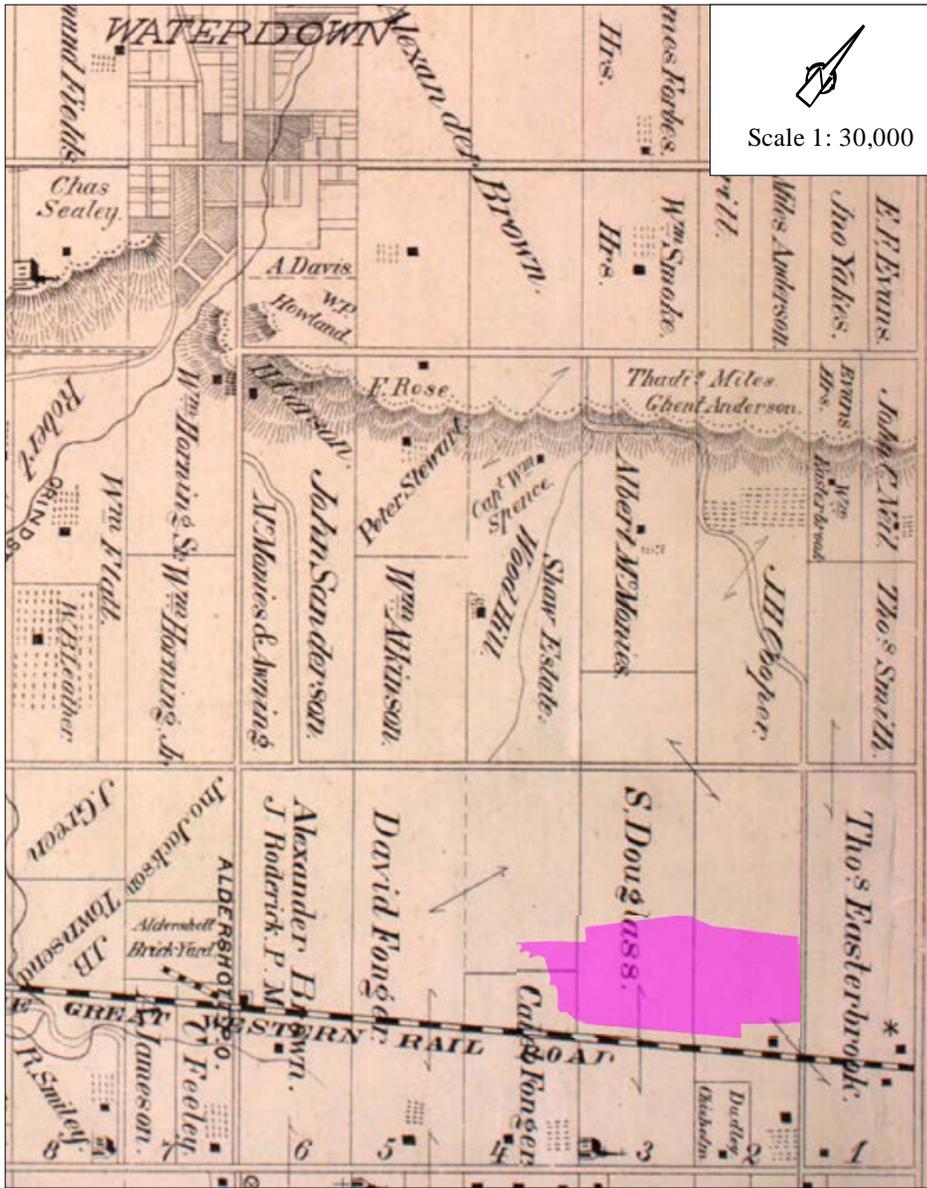
Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

#### 4.0 MAPS

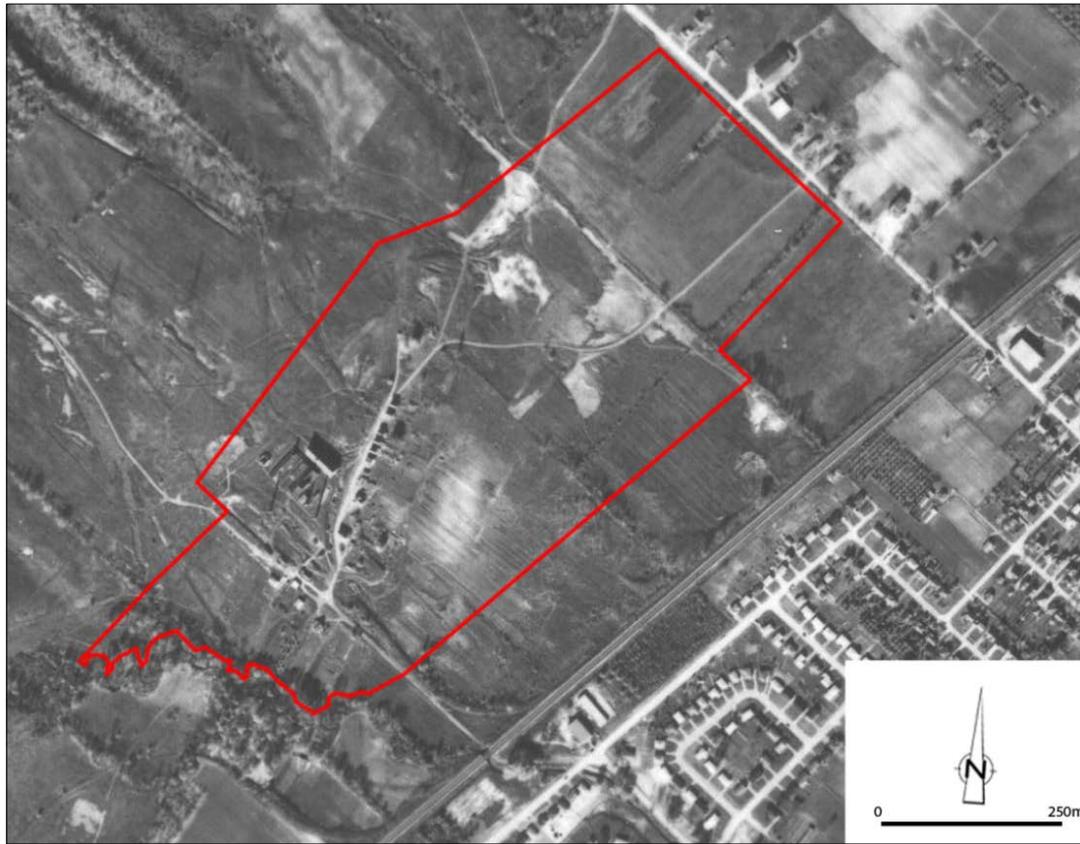


**Figure 1.** Location of the Subject Property  
(Natural Resources Canada 1999 Hamilton-Burlington 30M/5)





**Figure 3.** 1875 Historical Atlas Map of Flamborough East Township Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property (Page 1875)



**Figure 4.** 1959 Aerial Photograph of the Subject Property



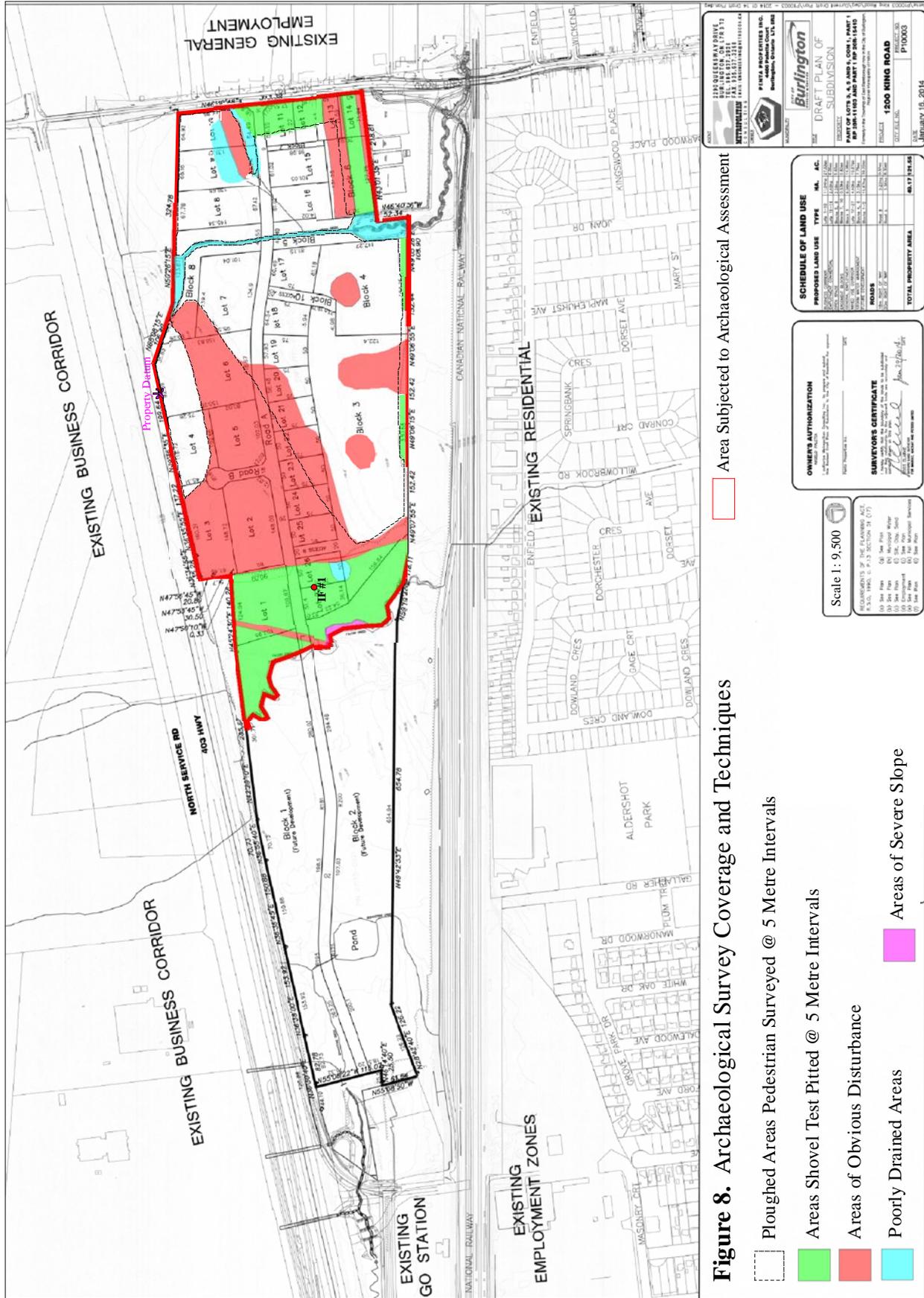
**Figure 5.** 1963 Aerial Photograph of the Subject Property



**Figure 6.** 1978 Aerial Photograph of the Subject Property



**Figure 7.** 1988 Aerial Photograph of the Subject Property



**1200 KING ROAD**  
PART OF LOTS 2, 3 AND 4, CONCESSION 1, PART 1  
Geographic Township of East Flamborough, City of Burlington

**Burlington**  
DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION

**1200 KING ROAD**  
PROJECT NO. P10003  
DATE: JANUARY 18, 2016

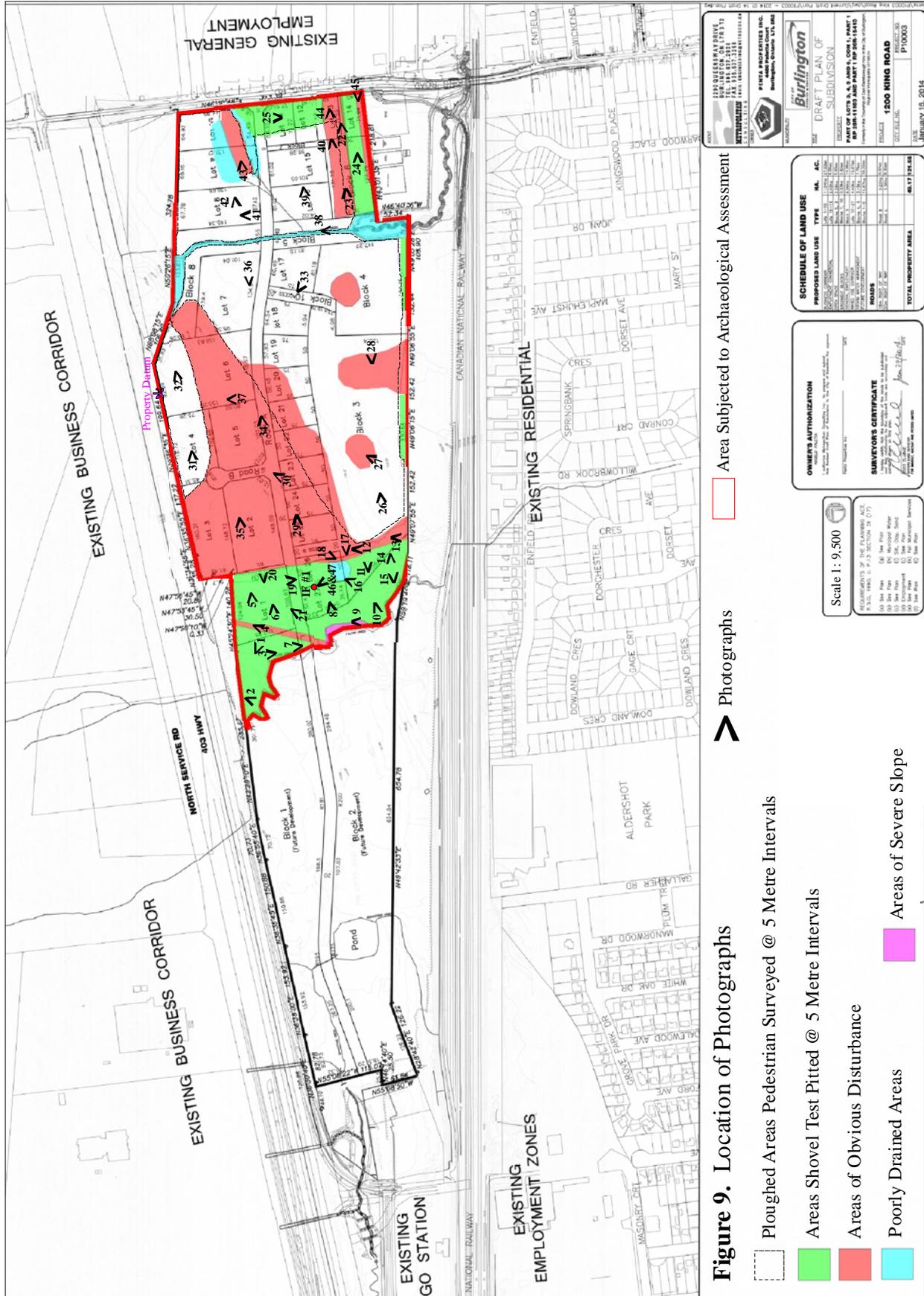
PROPOSED LAND USE	TYPE	NL	AC
RESIDENTIAL	RESIDENTIAL	1.0	1.0
COMMERCIAL	COMMERCIAL	1.0	1.0
INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL	1.0	1.0
AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL	1.0	1.0
RECREATION	RECREATION	1.0	1.0
UTILITY	UTILITY	1.0	1.0
ROADS	ROADS	1.0	1.0
TOTAL PROPERTY AREA			64,177.65

**OWNER'S AUTHORIZATION**  
I, the undersigned, do hereby authorize the above named Surveyor to execute the above described Plan of Subdivision and to file the same with the Registrar of Land Titles.

**SURVYOR'S CERTIFICATE**  
I, the undersigned, being duly qualified and sworn, do hereby certify that the above described Plan of Subdivision is a true and correct copy of the original as filed with me, and that the same conforms to the requirements of the Planning Act.

Scale 1: 9,500

REQUIREMENTS OF THE PLANNING ACT:  
R.S.O. 1990, c. P.3, SECTION 38 (17)  
(1) See Plan  
(2) See Plan  
(3) See Plan  
(4) See Plan  
(5) See Plan  
(6) See Plan  
(7) See Plan



## 5.0 IMAGES



**Plate 1.** Forested Northwestern Edge of Property Overlooking Falcon Creek (view west)



**Plate 2.** Forested Northwestern Section of Property (view north)



**Plate 3.** Forested Western Edge of Property (view southeast)



**Plate 4.** Disturbed Laneway, Northwestern Section of Property (view north)



**Plate 5.** Forested Area, Northwestern Section of Property (view northeast)



**Plate 6.** Forested Area, Northwestern Section of Property (view northeast)



**Plate 7.** Forested Western Edge of Property  
(view southeast)



**Plate 8.** Forested Western Section of Property  
(view northeast)



**Plate 9.** Severe Slope Along Western Edge of Property  
Overlooking Falcon Creek (view northwest)



**Plate 10.** Forested Southwestern Section of Property  
(view northeast)



**Plate 11.** Forested Southwestern Section of Property  
(view southwest)



**Plate 12.** Former Rail Spur, Southwestern Section of Property  
(view northwest)



**Plate 13.** Former Rail Spur, Southwestern Section of Property (view northwest)



**Plate 14.** Forested Area, Southwestern Section of Property (view northeast)



**Plate 15.** Forested Area, Southwestern Section of Property (view southwest)



**Plate 16.** Poorly Drained Forested Area, Western Section of Property (view north)



**Plate 17.** Disturbed Forested Area, Western Section of Property (view southwest)



**Plate 18.** Disturbed Forested Area, Western Section of Property (view south)



**Plate 19.** Scrublands, Northwestern Section of Property  
(view southeast)



**Plate 20.** Scrublands, Northwestern Section of Property  
(view southwest)



**Plate 21.** Scrublands, Western Section of Property  
(view north)



**Plate 22.** Disturbed Forested Area, Southeastern Section  
of Property (view northeast)



**Plate 23.** Disturbed Area, Southeastern Section of  
Property (view northeast)



**Plate 24.** Forested Area, Southeastern Section of Property  
(view northeast)



**Plate 25.** Forested Area, Eastern Edge of Property  
(view southeast)



**Plate 26.** Ploughed Lands, Southern Section of Property  
(view northeast)



**Plate 27.** Disturbed Ploughed Area, Southern Section of  
Property (view north)



**Plate 28.** Disturbed Ploughed Area, Southern Section of  
Property (view southwest)



**Plate 29.** Disturbed Area, Western Section of Property  
(view northeast)



**Plate 30.** Close Up of Disturbed Area, Western Section of  
Property (view north)



**Plate 31.** Ploughed Lands , Northwestern Section of Property  
(view northeast)



**Plate 32.** Ploughed Lands, Northern Section of Property  
(view northeast)



**Plate 33.** Ploughed Lands, Central Section of Property  
(view west)



**Plate 34.** Disturbed Area, Central Section of Property  
(view northeast)



**Plate 35.** Disturbed Area, Northwestern Section of Property  
(view northeast)



**Plate 36.** Ploughed Lands, Central Section of Property  
(view southwest)



**Plate 37.** Disturbed Area, Central Section of Property  
(view northwest)



**Plate 38.** Indian Creek, Eastern Section of Property  
(view northwest)



**Plate 39.** Ploughed Lands, Eastern Section of Property  
(view northeast)



**Plate 40.** Disturbed Ploughed Lands Southeastern Section of  
Property (view northeast)



**Plate 41.** Ploughed Lands, Eastern Section of Property  
(view northwest)



**Plate 42.** Ploughed Lands and Poorly Drained Area, Eastern  
Section of Property (view northeast)



**Plate 43.** Disturbed Ploughed Area, Northeastern Section of Property (view northeast)



**Plate 44.** Disturbed Forested Area, Eastern Edge of Property (view northeast)



**Plate 45.** Partially Disturbed Southeastern Edge of Property (view southwest)



**Plate 46.** Isolated Findspot No.1 (view west)



**Plate 47.** Isolated Findspot No.1 Test Unit (view west)



**Plate 48.** Falcon Creek I Site (AhGx-714) (view east)



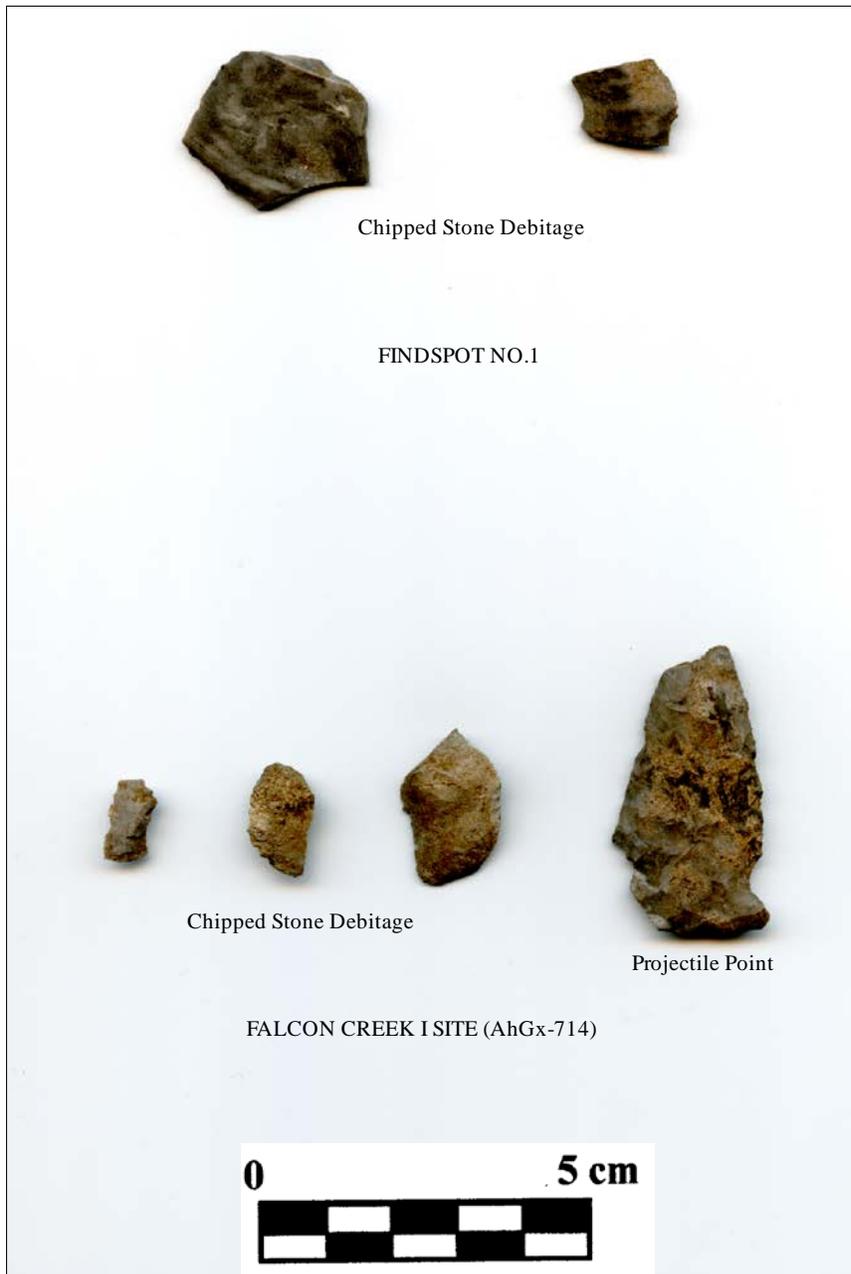
**Plate 49.** Falcon Creek I Site (AhGx-714) (view west)



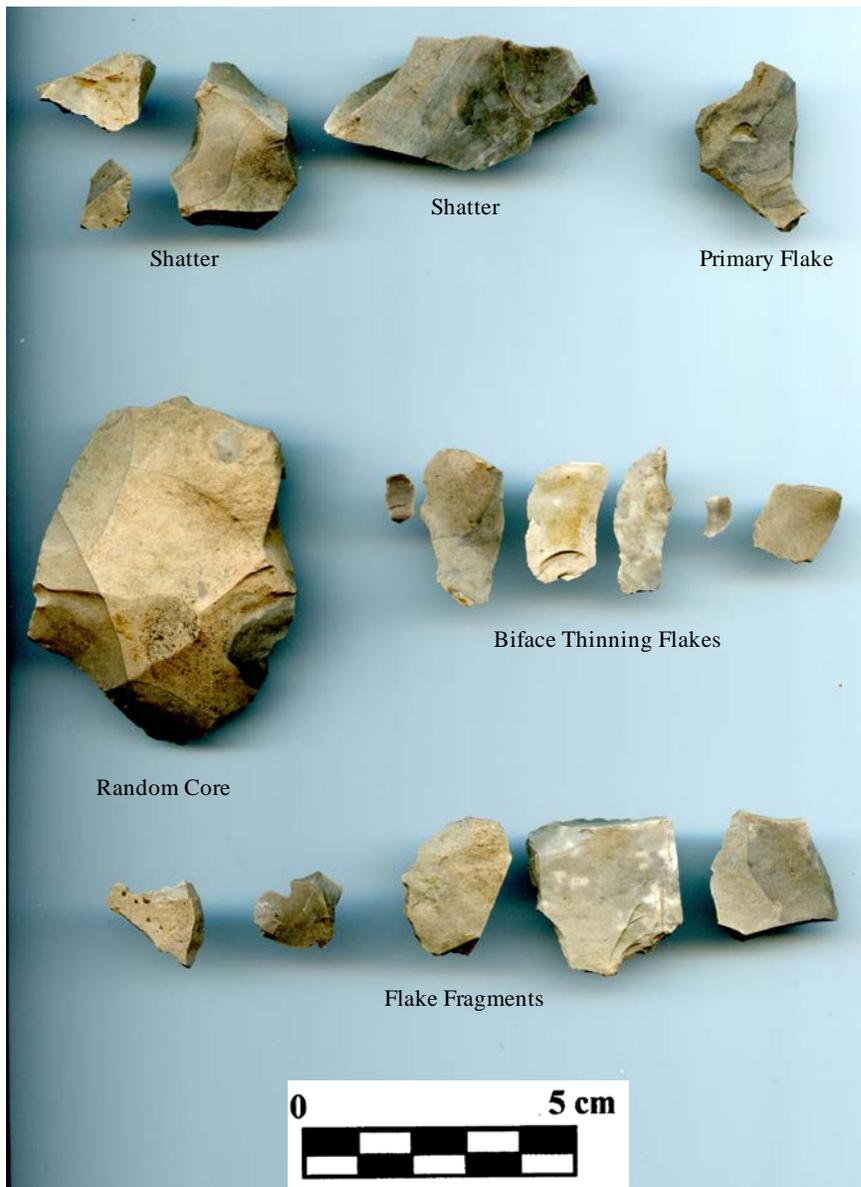
**Plate 50.** Falcon Creek II Site (AhGx-715) (view northeast)



**Plate 51.** Falcon Creek II Site (AhGx-715) (view southwest)



**Plate 52.** Findspot No.1 and Falcon Creek I Site (AhGx-714) Artifacts



**Plate 53.** Falcon Creek II Site (AhGx-715) Artifacts

## **6.0 REFERENCES CITED**

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