

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the
Proposed Residential Development of
154 Wilson Street East
Within Part of Lot 44, Concession 2
Geographic Township of Ancaster
Former County of Wentworth
City of Hamilton
Ontario

Project #: 323-AN8037-18
Licensee (#): Cassandra Aldridge (P439)
PIF#: P439-0010-2018

Original Report

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Presented to:
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Valery Homes* to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA in support of proposed residential development at municipal address 154 Wilson Street East, in the City of Hamilton. This property will herein be referred to as the “study area.” The study area is located within part of Lot 44, Concession 2, in the Geographic Township of Ancaster, former County of Wentworth, now in the City of Hamilton, Ontario.

Background research identified elevated potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials within the study area.

During the Stage 2 AA, areas of deep and extensive disturbance were identified within the study area. A systematic survey of these areas was not undertaken due to its no archaeological potential classification. Those areas which retained archaeological potential were initially subjected to a test pit survey at five-metre intervals. Due to encountered areas of disturbance resulting from previous grading and construction activities, test pit intervals were increased to 10 metres to confirm the extent of disturbance. When disturbed ground conditions were no longer apparent, test pit survey intervals returned to five metres. No archaeological resources were encountered during the Stage 2 AA.

Considering the study area testing negative for archaeological resources, the following recommendation is presented:

1. The study area is considered free of archaeological concern. No further work is recommended.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objective

The objectives of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (MTCS)* (2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail, the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property;
- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 Development Context

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Valery Homes* to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA in support of proposed residential development at municipal address 154 Wilson Street East, in the City of Hamilton. This property will herein be referred to as the "study area." The study area is located within part of Lot 44, Concession 2, in the Geographic Township of Ancaster, former County of Wentworth, now in the City of Hamilton, Ontario (**see Appendix A – Map 1**).

This study was triggered by the *Planning Act*. This Stage 1-2 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Ms. Kassandra Aldridge, under the archaeological consultant licence number P439, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2009). Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Valery Homes* on June 15th, 2018.

The City of Hamilton has an archaeological management plan (AMP) that provides guidance on the management of archaeology within the City of Hamilton. The AMP describes the process of archaeology within the context of the City of Hamilton and discusses how developments (both large- and small-scale) affect archaeological sites. The "AMP provides a Hamilton-specific potential model, a more accurate tool because it uses local information in the evaluation and determination of potential" (City of Hamilton, 2012a, p.14). Archaeological site potential modeling incorporates a variety of sources such as: proximity to known archaeological resources; physiographic features (i.e.: water, elevated topography, sandy soil in areas of clay or stone, distinctive or unusual landforms); historic cultural features (i.e.: subsistence resources, pioneer Euro-Canadian settlement, historic transportation routes, properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*); features specific to the development area (i.e.: local knowledge associated

with historic events/activities/occupations); and areas subjected to extensive and intensive soil disturbances to determine its potential model (City of Hamilton, 2012a; City of Hamilton, 2012b). According to the City of Hamilton, the study area is identified as having archaeological potential (City of Hamilton, 2015; *see Map 2*).

1.3 Historic Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a review of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of available historic mapping.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The Pre-Contact Period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Aboriginal groups that continually progressed and developed within the environmental constraints they inhabited. **Table 1** includes a summary of the Pre-Contact Aboriginal history of Southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN		
Early	ca. 11000-8500 BC	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gathers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers and dart heads - Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Wright, 1994, p.25).
Late	ca. 8500-7500 BC	
ARCHAIC		
Early	ca. 7800-6000 BC	Descendants of Paleo-Indian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to a wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow - Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point (Late Archaic) (Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46).
Middle	ca. 6000-2000 BC	
Late	ca. 2500-500 BC	
WOODLAND		
Early	ca. 800 to 0 B.C.	Evolved out of the Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in Southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily

**STAGE 1-2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 154 WILSON STREET EAST
CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO**

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		<p>Onondaga chert; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meadowood side-notched <p>(Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89-97; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).</p>
Middle	ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 700	<p>Three primary cultural complexes: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located in southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); introduction of large “house” structures; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saugeen point (Saugeen) - Vanport point (Couture) - Snyder Point <p>(Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.97-102; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).</p>
Late (Transitional)	ca. A.D. 600 to 1600	<p>Princess Point exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent predecessors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario; the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; artifacts include ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessels that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland cultural groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular projectile points <p>(Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106).</p>
Late (Early Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 900 to 1300	<p>Two primary cultures: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; increase in corn-yielding sites; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of the ossuary burials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular-shaped, basally concave points with downward projecting corners or spurs <p>(Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109).</p>
Late (Middle Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. 1300 to 1400	<p>Fusion of Glen Meyer and Pickering caused by conquest and absorption of Glen Meyer by Pickering; two primary cultures: Uren (A.D. 1300-1350) and Middleport (A.D. 1350-1400); decorated clay vessels decrease; well developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 ha) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 ha) appear with some palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points - Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched Points <p>(Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).</p>
Late (Late Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. 1400 to 1600	<p>Ontario Iroquoian sites describe two major groups east and west of the Niagara Escarpment: the ancestral Neutral Natives to the west, and the ancestral Huron-Wendat to the east; Huron-Wendat “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990,</p>

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		<p>p.363); Pre-Contact Neutral Native (called Attiewandaron by the Huron-Wendat) sites found clustered around the western end of Lake Ontario and eastward across the Niagara Peninsula; Natives distributed west of the Niagara Escarpment as far as Milton; ancestral Neutral Native settlements include villages up to five acres in size to isolated fishing cabins; villages tend to be located along smaller creeks, headwaters and marshlands; diet dependent on hunting, gathering, fishing and farming; longhouses present; ossuaries; tribe/band formation</p> <p>- Neutral points are typically small but long and narrow, frequently side-notched</p> <p>(Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Trigger, 1994, p.42-47; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Warrick, 2008, p.15).</p>

1.3.2 Contact Period

The Contact Period of Southern Ontario is marked by the European arrival, interaction, and influence with the established Aboriginal communities of Southern Ontario. During this time, territorial boundaries were moveable and complicated further by the migrations of groups and the amalgamation of groups due to warfare and disease. **Table 2** includes an overview of some of the main developments that occurred during the Contact Period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview
European Contact	ca. A.D. 1600s	<p>The area “south of Lake Simcoe and along the north shore of Lake Ontario remained a no-man’s land, with no permanent settlements and traversed only by raiding parties from the north or from the south” (Robinson, 1965, p.11); Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe; Neutral Native villages were clustered in the Niagara Peninsula; Neutral Natives referred as <i>la Nation neutre</i> by Samuel de Champlain but limited European contact with Neutrals; French missionaries visited Neutral Native villages but no permanent missions were established; no direct commercial trade relationship was formed between the French and Neutral Natives; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; epidemics (Jury, 1974, pp.3-4; White, 1978, pp.407-411; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 15, 80, 245).</p>
Five Nation (Haudenosaunee) Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s	<p>The Five (later Six) Nations (or Haudenosaunee), originally located south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; the Five Nations of Iroquois attacked the Neutrals in ca. 1650s and caused their dispersal; the Five Nations of Iroquois established settlements along the Lake Ontario shoreline at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; the Seneca, a group within the Five Nations of Iroquois, had settled along the Niagara River; a fort and trading post, Fort Niagara, had been constructed along the eastern bank of the Niagara River; European fur trade and exploration continued (Smith, 1897, p.40; Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Abler and Tooker, 1978, p.506; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Surtees, 1994, p.96; Trigger, 1994, p.53-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).</p>

Periods	Date Range	Overview
Anishinaabeg Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s to 1700s	Algonquin-speaking and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, Mississaugas, and others) began to challenge the Five Nations of Iroquois dominance in the region; by 1690s, the Five Nations of Iroquois settlements were abandoned; battles fought throughout Southern Ontario; by 1701, the Five Nations of Iroquois were defeated and the Anishinaabeg replaced the Five Nations of Iroquois in Southern Ontario; gathered collectively as First Nations to participate in Great Peace negotiations; Mississauga granted land extending northward of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie; Mississauga focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind (Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; McMillian and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Fur Trade Continues	ca. A.D. 1750s	The Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; introduction of Métis people; Seven Years War between France and Britain resulted in French surrender of New France in 1763; Royal Proclamation of 1763; Beaver Wars between groups within the (now) Six Nations of Iroquois and groups within the Anishinaabeg against the British; fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Johnston, 1958, p.16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14).
British Land Treaties	ca. A.D. 1750s to 1800s	American Revolution caused large numbers of United Empire Loyalists, military petitioners, immigrants from the British Isle/European locations, and groups who faced persecution in the United States to arrive in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris signed in 1784; Haldimand Proclamation of 1784 granted a track of land along the Grand River from its headwaters to Lake Erie to the Haudenosaunee (the Six Nations of Iroquois) as compensation for their alliance with the British during the American Revolution; that same year, the Mississauga at the western end of Lake Ontario ceded a large tract of land that “included the Niagara Peninsula, lands close to the head of Lake Ontario, and the north shore of Lake Erie as far west as Cat Fish Creek” (Surtees, 1994, p.103); the British purchased this land for £1,180 worth of trade goods, and it became known as the Between the Lakes Purchase, or Treaty No. 3 (Surtees, 1994, p.103); in 1792, a confirmatory document was issued that better defined the limits of this land grant that included the Township of Ancaster (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, p.v; Ancaster Township Historical Society, 1973, pp.6, 11; Surtees, 1994, p.103; Government of Ontario, 2014; Filice, 2016).

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (A.D. 1800s to 1900)

Much of the early history of the County of Wentworth is tied to Gore District, a large administrative boundary that was broken up into individual counties in 1850. The County’s of Wentworth and Halton formed one municipality until 1854, at which time they separated. The County of Wentworth was named after Sir John Wentworth, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia from 1792 to 1808. Within the County of Wentworth was the Township of Ancaster. The Township of Ancaster was first surveyed by Mr. Augustus Jones beginning in May of 1793 and consisted “of a triangular tract of land bounded on the north by the Governor’s Road (or Dundas Street), on the southwest by the Indian line, and on the southeast by the western boundary of the township of Barton” (Smith, 1897, p.70). By December of 1793, the Township was named

Ancaster after a name of a Lincolnshire Parish in England (Mika and Mika, 1983, p.624; Smith, 1897, p.70; Ancaster Township Historical Society, 1973, p.3).

The earliest settlers to the Township of Ancaster were United Empire Loyalists who fought for the British during the American Revolutionary War of Independence. These land grants were very liberal, where private soldiers were granted 200 acres, except the Butler's Rangers who would be granted 300 acres; to a sergeant, 500 acres; to a lieutenant, 1,000 acres; to a captain, 3,000 acres; to a major, 5,000 acres; and to a Lieut. Colonel, 10,000 acres. United Empire Loyalists were granted 200 acres, sons and daughters of United Empire Loyalists were also allotted 200 acres and ordinary settlers were granted 200 acres. Early records indicate that twenty-two men, known as James Wilson and Associates, had squatted on land prior to the official survey of the Township. James Wilson, along with Jean Baptiste Rousseau, arrived from Lower Canada in 1790 and established a corn-mill on the banks of the Grand River near Brantford for the Natives. In 1791, James Wilson established a saw mill and grist mill on a small creek in the Village of Ancaster. These mills were sold to Jean Baptiste Rousseau in 1794. By 1812, the Village of Ancaster was a thriving community (Page & Smith, 1975, p.viii; Ancaster Township Historical Society, 1973, pp.6-14).

The community of Ancaster, located immediately northwest of the study area, was founded after James Wilson had established his saw mill and grist mill in 1791. This community was initially known as Wilson's Mills and later Rousseau's Mills. The first citizens were James Wilson's employees that included his miller, sawyer, innkeeper, blacksmith and assistances who resided in house built for them by James Wilson along the Mohawk Trail. In 1794, Jean Baptiste Rousseau purchased the mills and added a general store, brewery and distillery in the community. In 1798, the Hatt brothers established their Red Mill at the foot of 'The Devil's Elbow' on the Indian Trail that led to Dundas Valley. In 1809, the Union Mill Company purchased the Wilson/Rousseau mill complex (Ancaster Township Historical Society, 1973, pp.30-31; Mika and Mika, 1977, p.65).

During the War of 1812, bands of renegade settlers who sided with the Americans were actively raiding throughout the Township of Ancaster. By 1814, several were captured, stood on trail and executed at Burlington Heights. This became known as the 'Bloody Assize of Ancaster' (Ancaster Township Historical Society, 1973, pp.32-36; Mika and Mika, 1977, p.65).

In 1823, the first post office was opened and by 1830, Ancaster became the commercial hub of the region with prosperous mills, stores, hotels and other business enterprises. In 1846, Ancaster was noted to have been in the shadow of the rapid growth of Hamilton and by a series of fires that destroyed part of the village between 1830 and 1840. 150 individuals resided in the village where two churches, a grist and saw mill, one physician and surgeon, one lawyer, one tannery, a foundry and manufactory for making carding and other machines, two stores, two groceries, two taverns, one blacksmith, two tailors and two shoemakers resided (Mika and Mika, 1977, p. 66; Smith, 1846, pp. 5-6).

By the 1850s, with the opening of the Burlington Canal, competition with the Town of Dundas with its more favourable transportation routes, and the railway having bypassed Ancaster in

favour of Hamilton, many early businesses relocated to Hamilton, causing a decline of prosperity to the village. The village of Ancaster became part of the municipality of the Town of Ancaster in 1974 (Mika and Mika, 1977, p. 67; Hamilton Public Library, 2016).

1.3.4 Past Land Use

1.3.4.1 Pre-1900 Land Use

To further assess the study area's potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history.

A review of the 1859 *Surtees' Map of the County of Wentworth – Township of Ancaster* (**see Map 3**) revealed that the study area was situated within property owned by an unlisted individual. No structures are depicted in the study area, while the village lots of Ancaster are depicted within 300 metres of the study area.

The 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth – Township of Ancaster* (**see Map 4**) revealed the study area falls within property owned by an unlisted individual. The village lots of Ancaster are located within 300 metres of the study area. It should be noted that despite best efforts, the study area could not be accurately depicted within the lot limits as this is a hand drawn map.

Further, the study area is located along Wilson Street, a macadamized/planked historic transportation route originally laid out during the survey of the Township of Ancaster and through the Village of Ancaster. Additionally, Jerseyville Road, an historic Concession road, used to run through the southern portion of the study area. This road is no longer present within the study area. In Ontario, the 2011 S&G considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G). Therefore, based on the proximity of both early Euro-Canadian settlements and historic transportation routes, there is elevated potential for the location of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (pre-1900) within portions of the study area which lie within 300 metres and 100 metres, respectively, of these historic features.

1.3.4.2 Post-1900 Land Use

To facilitate the evaluation of the established archaeological potential, a detailed review of an aerial photograph from 1954 and satellite images from 2005, 2009 and 2017 was undertaken.

The 1954 aerial photograph revealed the study area to be in an open area dotted with trees and a tree line delineating property limits. The study area also fronts Wilson Street and the southern part of the study area encompasses part of Jerseyville Road which runs east to west (**see Map 5**). The 2005 satellite image illustrates the study area to have experienced major landscaping and

tree growth along with the construction of one residential structure, a gravel driveway and an inground pool (*see Map 6*). Jerseyville Road has been removed between Halson Street and the intersection at Wilson Street and is no longer present within the southern portion of the study area. No further change within the study area occurred between 2005 and 2017 (*see Maps 7-8*).

1.3.5 Present Land Use

The present land use of the study area is categorized as Neighbourhoods and Mixed Use – Medium Density (City of Hamilton, 2018a).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of designated and listed heritage properties, commemorative markers and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.4.1 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a designated or listed heritage property (City of Hamilton, 2017a; City of Hamilton, 2017b). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.2 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage Conservation District (City of Hamilton, 2017c). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.3 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlements and history, which may include local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a commemorative plaque or monument (Ontario Historical Plaques, 2018; OHT, 2018). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.4 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a pioneer/historic church or cemetery (City of Hamilton, 2018b). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.5 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, previously registered archaeological sites are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, 14 archaeological sites have been registered within one-kilometre of the study area; no registered sites are located within 300 metres of the study area (MTCS, 2018) (*see Table 3*). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within One-Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
Registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area			
AhGx-20	Hamilton Gold and Country Club	Archaic; Early Woodland; Middle Woodland	Village
AhGx-56	Rembrandt	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Other: camp/campsite
AhGx-109	Deerview Crossing	Pre-Contact; Post-Contact	Unknown; Homestead
AhGx-533	Mount Mary I	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Other: camp/campsite
AhGx-534	Mount Mary II	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	-
AhGx-535	Mount Mary III	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Unknown
AhGx-536	Mount Mary IV	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Other: camp/campsite
AhGx-537	Mount Mary V	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Other: camp/campsite
AhGx-568	Farmer I	Archaic	Other: camp/campsite
AhGx-641	Lloyminn	Early Archaic; Middle Archaic; Late Archaic	Other: camp/campsite
AhGx-699	Egleston	Pre-Contact; Post-Contact	Midden
AhGx-712	Wilson Shoemaker	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Residential
AhGx-718	Ancaster I	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	House; store
AhGx-730	-	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	House

“-” denotes details not provided in the OASD

1.4.6 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. No reports were identified on Past Port.

1.4.7 Physical Features

The study area is located within the Norfolk Sand Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The Norfolk Sand Plain is wedge shaped with a broad, curved base along the shore of Lake Erie and tapers to Brantford on the Grand River. The sand and silts were deposited as a delta of the Grand River during the glacial Lake Whittlesey and Warren glacial lake phases. The Norfolk Sand

Plain is noted to be well watered and has an abundance of well water due to the sandy soils allowing for rapid infiltration of water to the water table. Settlement in the Norfolk Sand Plan began early, and land was rapidly taken up after townships in the region were opened. However, the light-textured soils could not stand up to regular cropping and became exhausted resulting in lowered productivity and wind erosion; abandoned farms became common. After the First World War, it was discovered that the soils supported flu-cured tobacco, which changed the pattern of land use rapidly. Urban centres started as small ports and fishing villages that were not connected by railway or provincial highway. Major centres of population were found at points where major traffic arteries crossed larger streams (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp.155-156).

The native soil type within the study area is Springvale sandy loam, which is a Grey-Brown Podzolic soil characterized as sand over outwash gravel. It is well drained and is slightly stony. The topography may be described as complex topography with the slope percentage ranging from 2-5%, moderately smooth to irregular and steeply sloping, and consisting of a few stones (Ontario Agricultural College, 1967).

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (i.e. lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (i.e. intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). There are no water sources in proximity to the study area. Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.9 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated within a suburban area located at municipal address 154 Wilson Street East, in the City of Hamilton. The study area encompasses an extant house, inground pool, gravel driveway, concrete pathway, and manicured yardage dotted with trees. The topography within the study area averages an elevation of 251 metres above sea level.

1.4.10 Date of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 AA of the study area was undertaken on June 25th, 2018. The weather during the Stage 2 investigation was sunny with an average temperature high of 29° Celsius. The weather and lighting conditions during the Stage 2 investigation permitted good visibility of all parts of the study area and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This field assessment was conducted in compliance with the *2011 S&G*. The results of the Stage 1-2 AA are provided within **Map 9**. Photographic images of the study area are presented within **Appendix C** and photographic image locations are indicated within **Map 10**.

2.1 Identified Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances may include but are not limited to: grading below topsoil, quarrying, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G* considers infrastructure development among those “features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed.”

Obvious visible disturbances encountered within the study area include the extant residential structure, attached buildings (garage and porch) and associated landscaped features (stone walkway and stairs), an existing gravel driveway and a pool and associated paved walkway and outbuilding (garden shed) (*see Map 9; Images 1-7*). The disturbances identified above have removed the archaeological potential within their respective portions of the study area. Disturbances amounted to approximately 0.07 hectares or 18.92% of the study area.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The remaining balance of the study area consisted of manicured grass and overgrown vegetation. Per *Section 2.1.2, Standard 1*, of the *2011 S&G*, due to the overgrown nature of the terrain and the presence of existing infrastructure, ploughing was not viable, therefore, these areas were subjected to a test pit form of survey (*see Map 9; Images 8-10*). A test pit form of survey involves the systematic walking of an area, excavating 30-centimetre diameter pits by hand, and examining their contents. The test pit survey was performed in a grid pattern at five-metre intervals. The topsoil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill and were test-pitted to within one metre of built structures, where encountered (*see Image 9*). All test pits were excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil and all test pits were backfilled (per *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*).

Disturbed ground conditions consisting of gravel in-fill were encountered within portions of the study area from previous construction activities. When disturbances were encountered test pit survey intervals were increased to 10 metres to confirm the extent of disturbance within these areas (*see Map 9; Image 10*). When disturbed ground conditions were no longer apparent, test pit survey intervals returned to five metres. This activity confirmed these areas to have been completely subjected to deep and extensive disturbances.

Approximately 0.14 hectares or 37.84% of the study area was subjected to shovel test pit survey at five-metre intervals and within this approximately 60 test pits were excavated to depths ranging from 15 to 25 centimetres. Approximately 0.16 hectares or 43.24% of the study area was subjected to shovel test-pit survey at 10-metre intervals and within this approximately 20 test pits were excavated to depths ranging from 20 to 55 centimetres. No archaeological resources were encountered during test pit survey.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 AA. An inventory of the documented record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix D**.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 AA. The study area is considered free of further archaeological concern.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings detailed in preceding sections, the following recommendation is presented:

1. The study area is considered free of archaeological concern. No further work is recommended.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MTCS* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MTCS* 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 *MTCS*, 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.
2. 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*.
3. 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*.
4. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the *Ministry of Consumer Services*.

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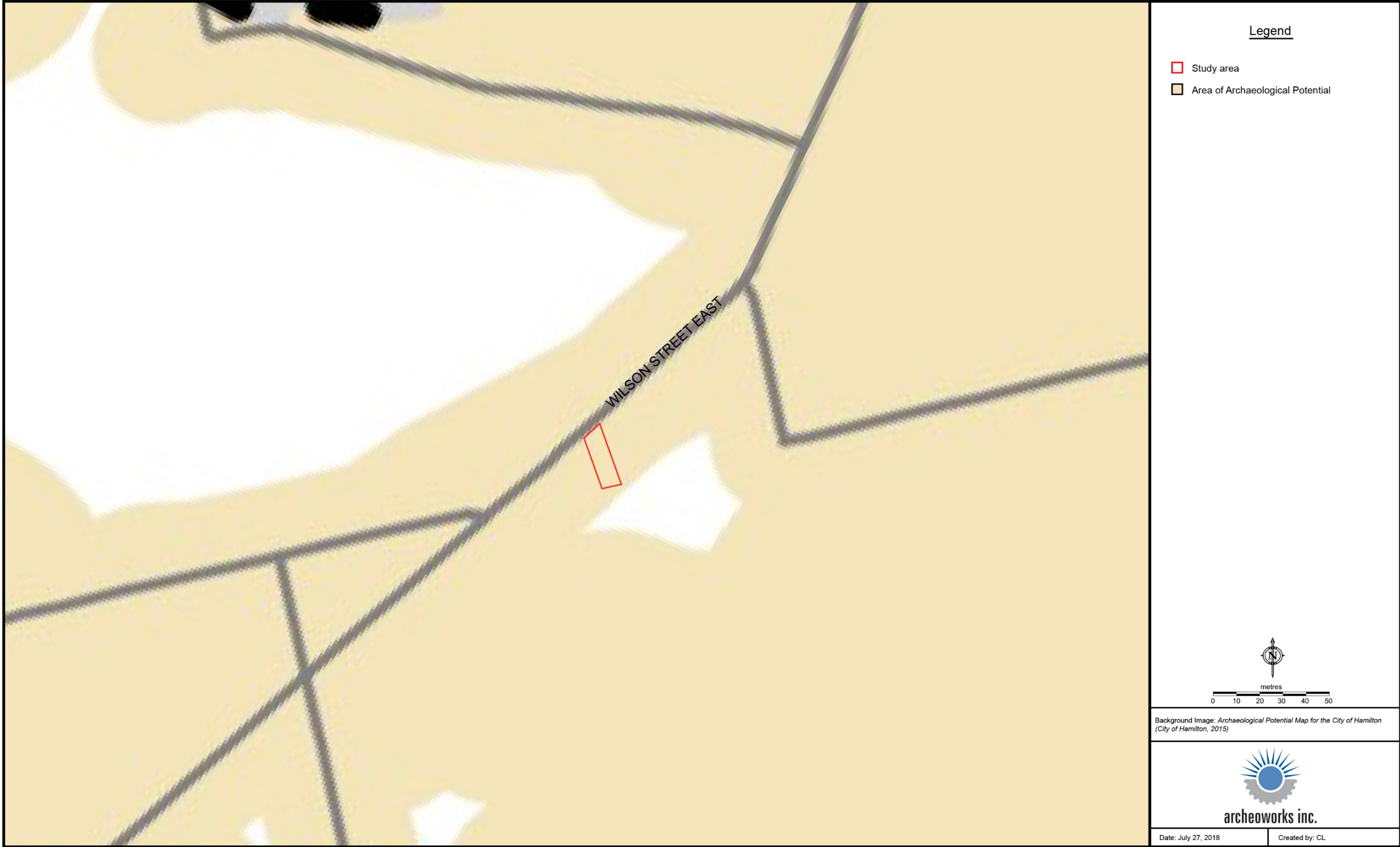
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APPENDICES

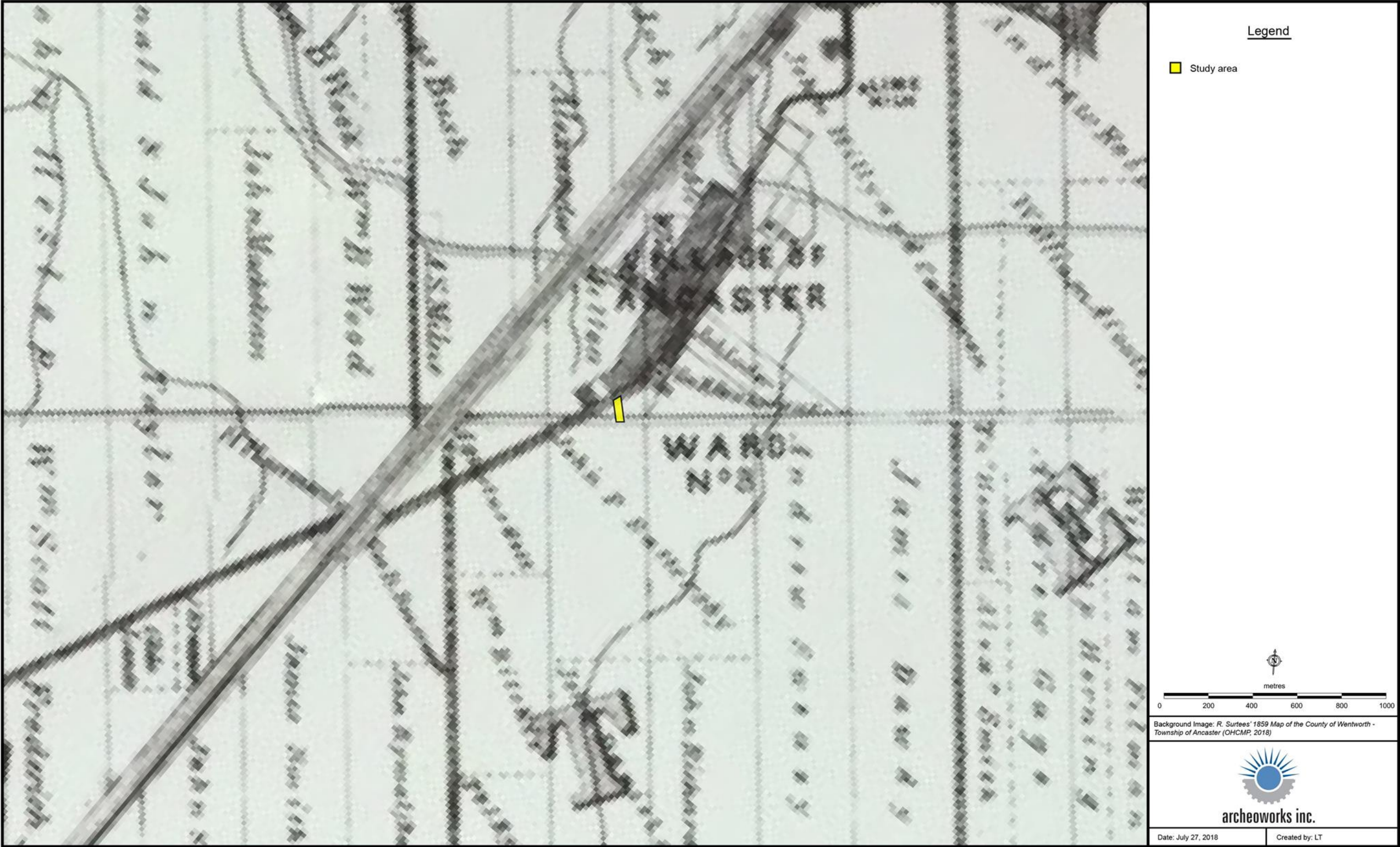
APPENDIX A: MAPS



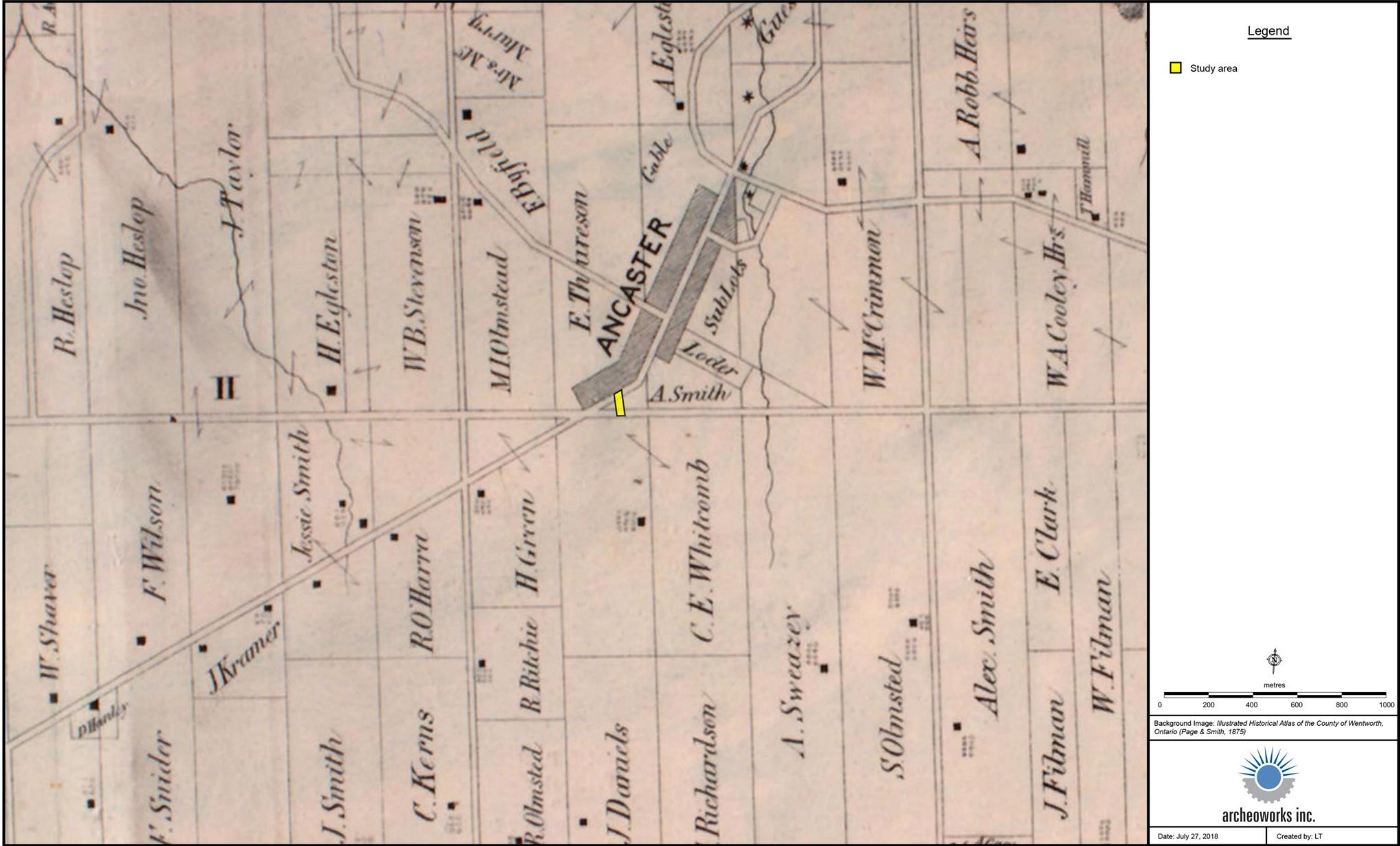
Map 1: Topographical map 1:50,000, NTS Hamilton-Burlington 030M05 (east tile) and Brantford 040P01 (west tile) (Natural Resources Canada, 2013) identifying the Stage 1-2 AA study area.



Map 2: Identifying areas of archaeological potential within the Stage 1-2 AA study area according to the City of Hamilton AMP (City of Hamilton, 2015).



Map 3: Stage 1-2 AA study area within R. Surtees' 1859 Map of the County of Wentworth – Township of Ancaster (OHCMP, 2018).



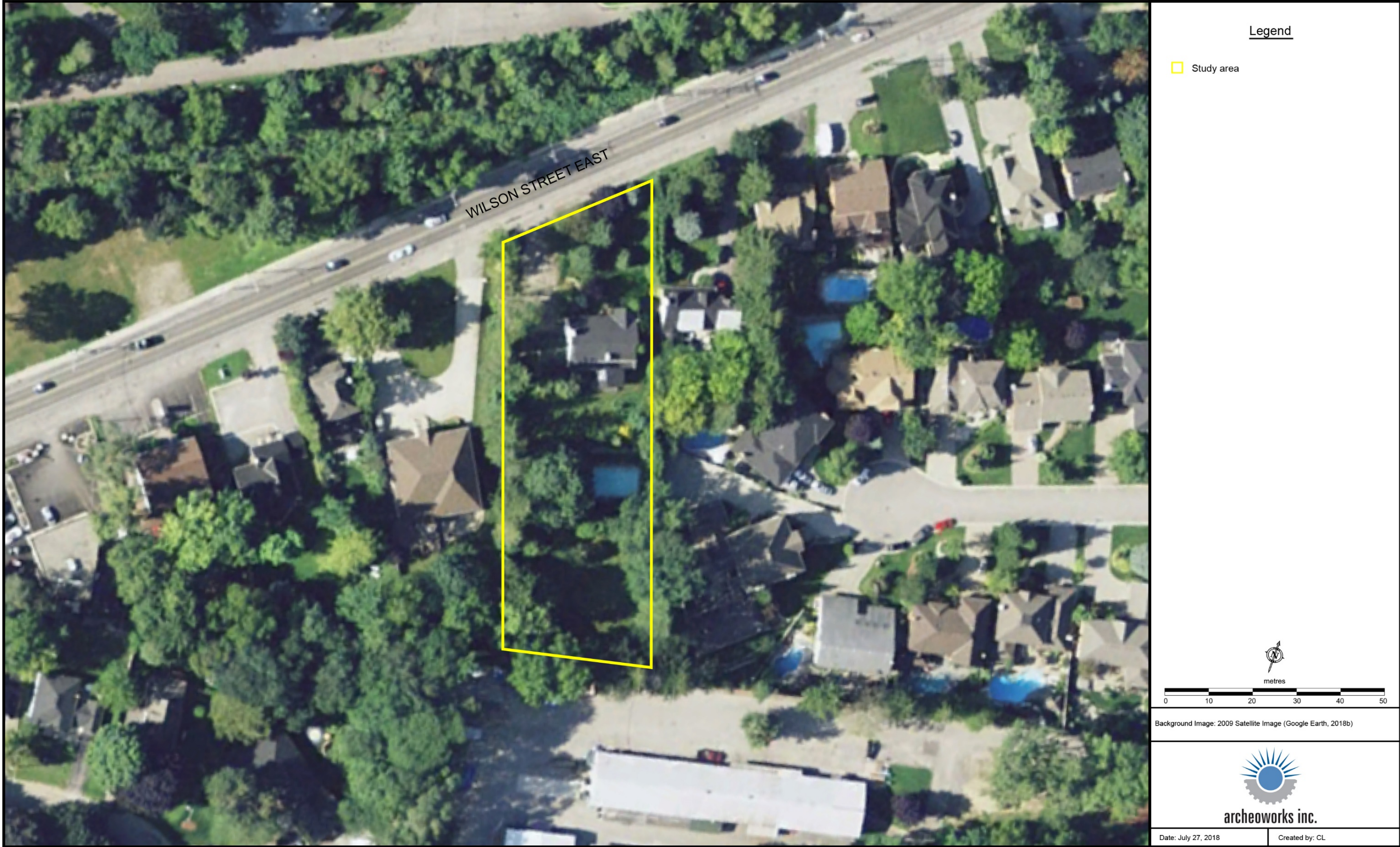
Map 4: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the 1875 Illustrated Atlas of the County of Wentworth (Page & Smith, 1875).



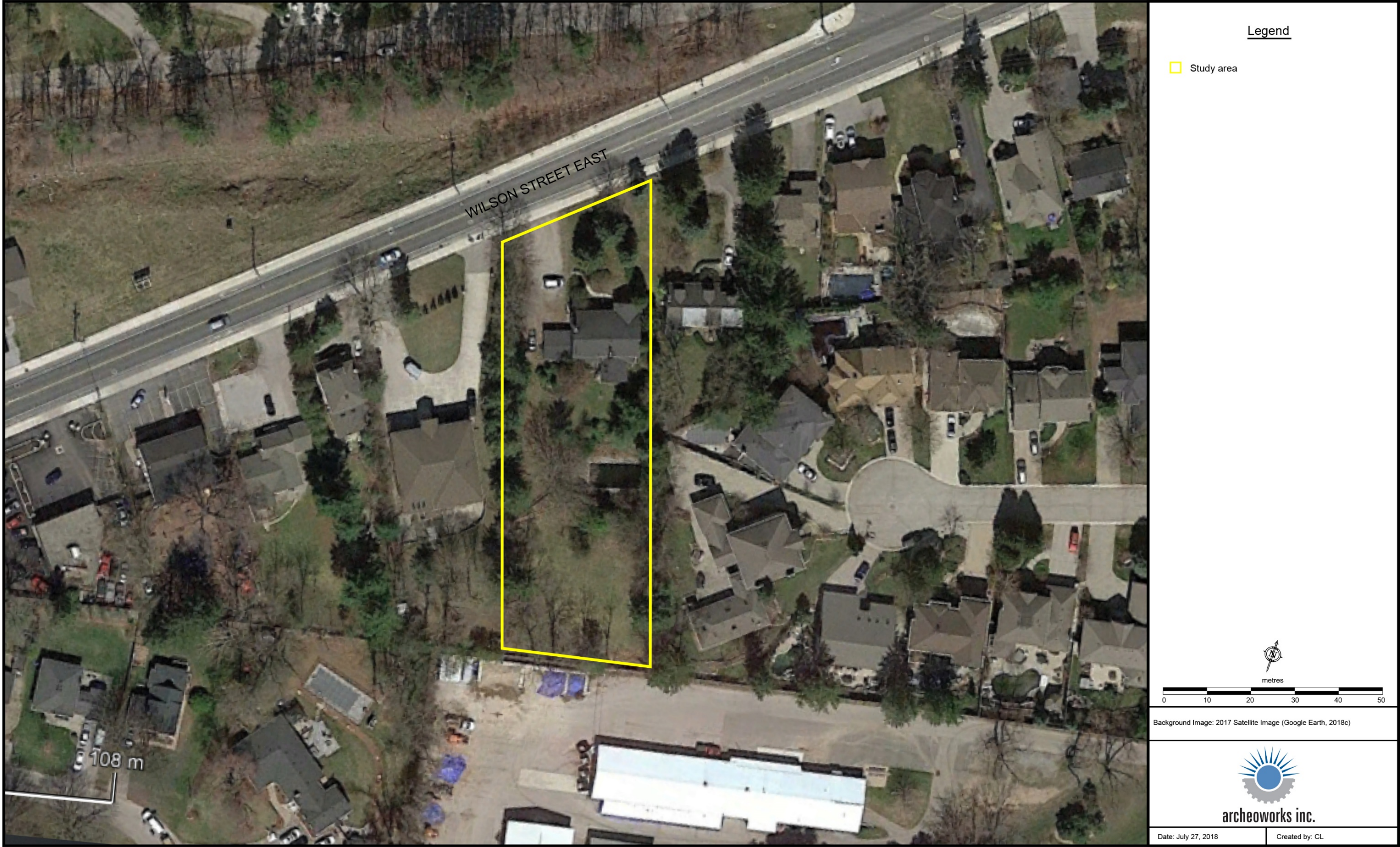
Map 5: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1954 aerial photograph courtesy of the University of Toronto's Map and Data Library (Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd., 1954).



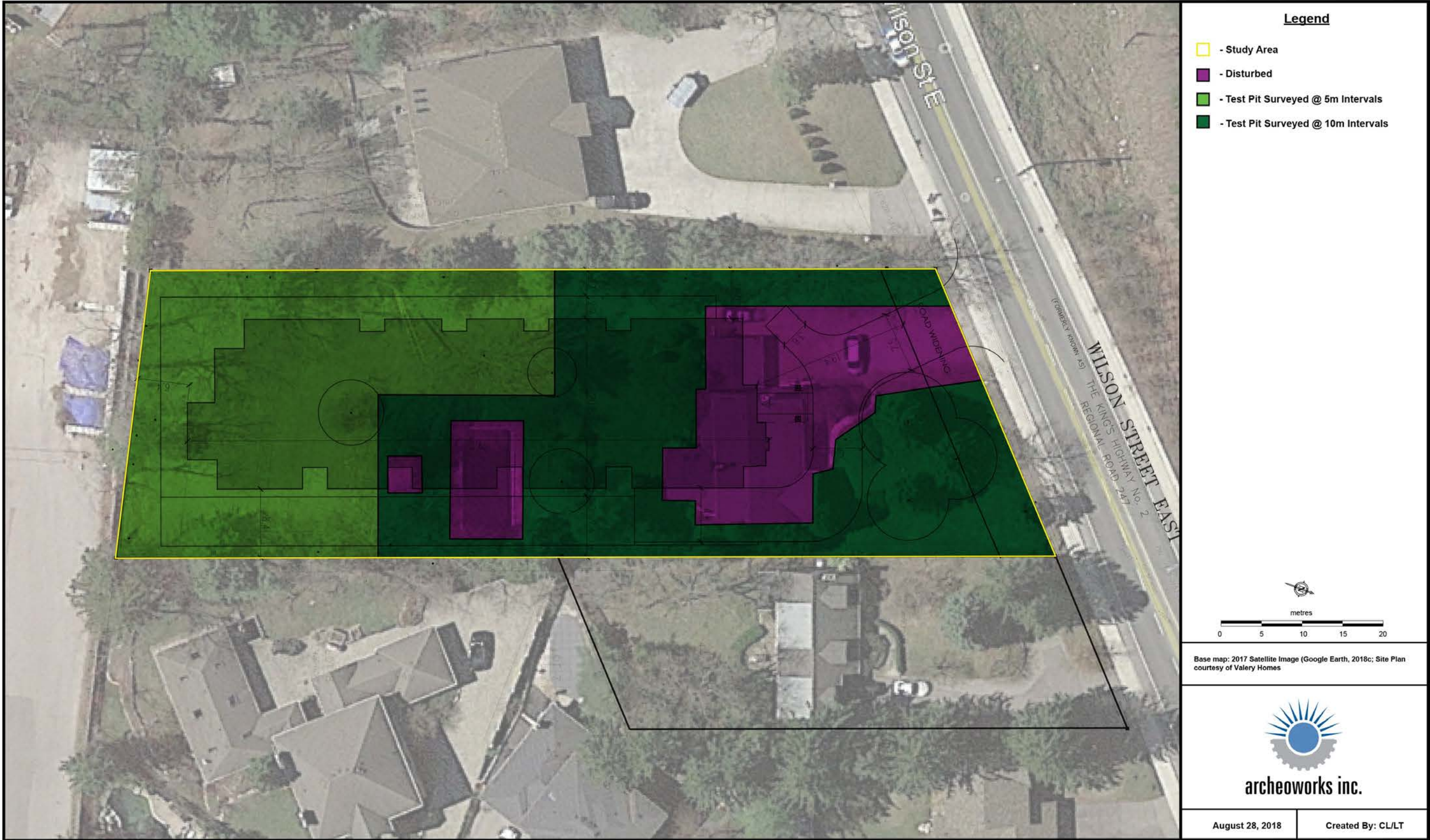
Map 6: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2005 satellite image (Google Earth, 2018a).



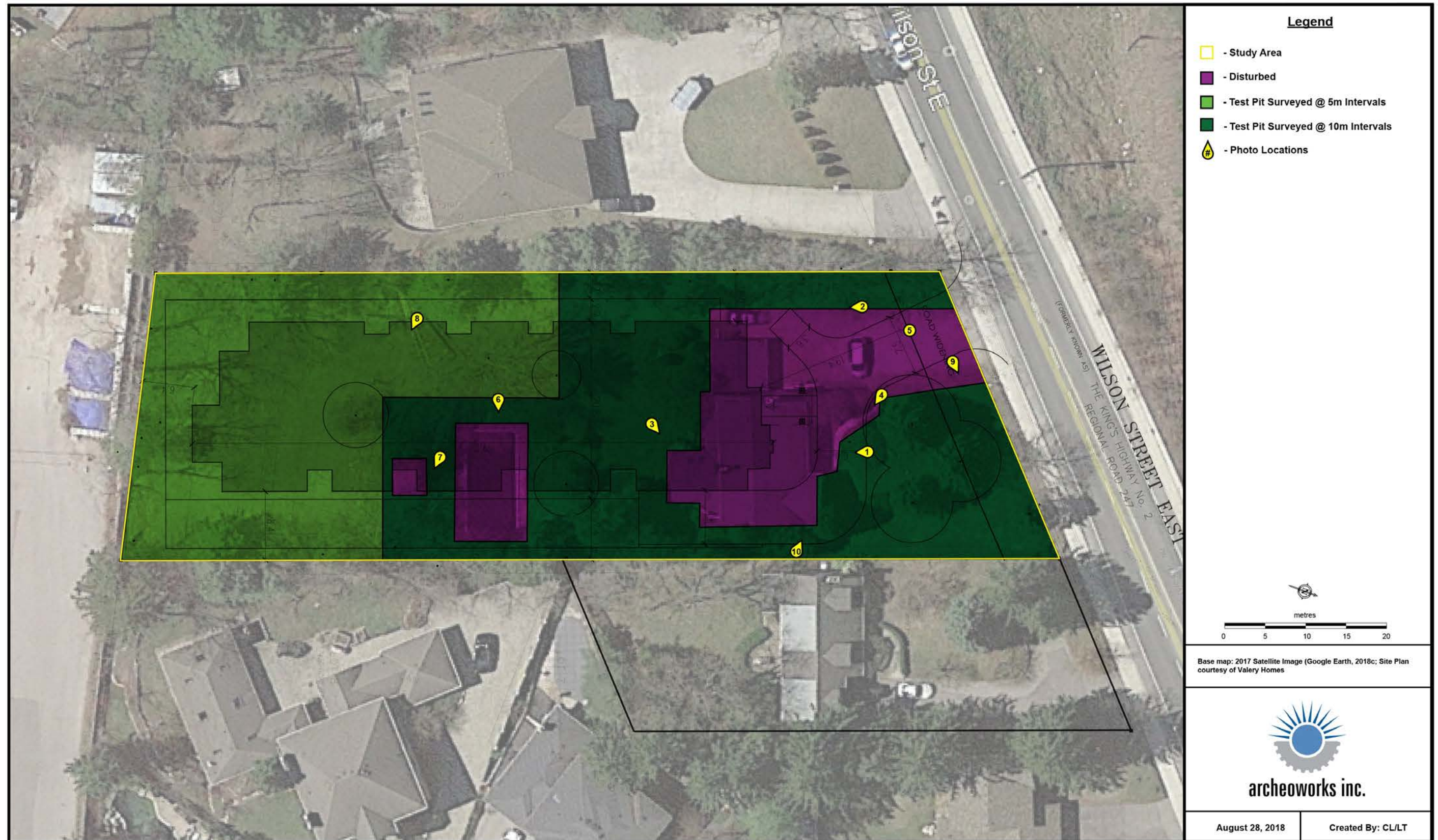
Map 7: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2009 satellite image (Google Earth, 2018b).



Map 8: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2017 satellite image (Google Earth, 2018c).



Map 9: Stage 1-2 AA results.



Map 10 Stage 1-2 AA results with image locations indicated.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Known archaeological sites within 300 m?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
Physical Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
2	Is there water on or adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres of the study area (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
6	Is there a known burial site or cemetery that is registered with the Cemeteries Regulation Unit on or directly adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, food extraction areas, raw material outcrops, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Associated with historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridor, etc.) within 100 metres of the property	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
10	Contains property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
11	Local knowledge (aboriginal communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X – parts of the study area			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX C: IMAGES



Image 1: View of disturbances associated with an extant residential structure.



Image 2: View of disturbances associated with an attached garage and the gravel driveway.



Image 3: View of disturbances associated with an attached porch.



Image 4: View of disturbances associated with landscaped features (stone path and stairs).



Image 5: View of disturbances associated with a gravel driveway.



Image 6: View of disturbances associated with an inground pool and concrete walkway.



Image 7: View of disturbances associated with an outbuilding (garden shed).



Image 8: View of test pit survey conducted at 5-metre intervals.



Image 9: View of test pit survey to within 1-metre of built structures.



Image 10: View of test pit survey conducted at 10-metre intervals.

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		323-AN8037-18		
Licensee:		Kassandra Aldridge (P439)		
MTCS PIF:		P439-0010-2018		
Document/ Material		Location		Comments
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: 2018/323-AN8037-18 - 154 Wilson Street East - Ancaster/	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Written Field Notes/ Annotated Field Maps/ Images	Field Note(s): One (1) page Field Map(s): One (1) map Digital Images: 75 digital photos	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

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