

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 559 Garner Road East, Parts 1-2, Plan 62R-4741 and Part 1, Plan CM2054, Part of Lot 48, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Ancaster, Wentworth County, City of Hamilton

Original Report

Prepared for:

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Executive Summary

ASI was contracted by Garner South M.D. Developments Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 559 Garner Road East, Parts 1-2, Plan 62R-4741 and Part 1, Plan CM2054, Part of Lot 48, Concession 3, in the Geographic Township of Ancaster, Wentworth County, now in the City of Hamilton. This assessment was carried out as part of a proposed Site Plan application; the subject property is approximately 0.53 hectare. Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on March 26, 2021.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research, in conjunction with the criteria established in *The City of Hamilton Archaeological Management Plan* (City of Hamilton, 2016), led to the conclusion that the entire subject property retained potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on May 25, 2021, by means of a test pit survey in all areas of archaeological potential. Portions of the property deemed to have no archaeological potential due to extensive land disturbances were not surveyed. Despite scrutiny, no archaeological resources or intact soil profiles were encountered during the survey.

It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.



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1.0 Project Context

ASI was contracted by Garner South M.D. Developments Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 559 Garner Road East, Parts 1-2, Plan 62R-4741 and Part 1, Plan CM2054, Part of Lot 48, Concession 3, in the Geographic Township of Ancaster, Wentworth County, now in the City of Hamilton (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 0.53 hectare.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Beverly Garner and project management and direction of Jamie Houston-Dickson (P398); the work was completed under Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI; hereafter referred to as the “Ministry”) PIF P398-0096-2021. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed prior to a proposed Site Plan application, as required by the City of Hamilton and the *Planning Act* (Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture, 1990; now MHSTCI) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (hereafter referred to as the “Standards”) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2011; now MHSTCI).

The work carried out for this assessment was also guided by *The City of Hamilton Archaeological Management Plan* (City of Hamilton, 2016), which provides further refinement with regard to potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics that affect archaeological potential.

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on March 26, 2021. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to fieldwork.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and settlement history, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the



current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the subject property. This is followed by a review of historical Euro-Canadian settlement trends.

Historically, the subject property was located in Lot 48, Concession 3, in the Geographic Township of Ancaster, Wentworth County. Now in the City of Hamilton, the property currently is a vacant lot fronting Garner Road East to the south, Southcote Road to the west, and is bordered by a large lawn of an adjacent residence to the north. To the east of the property (581 Garner Road East) is a house and separate garage/work yard with a gravel parking lot; 581 Garner Road East is listed on the City of Hamilton’s Municipal Heritage Register as an inventoried property with a heritage date for the house circa 1900 (City of Hamilton, 2021). The historic Garner’s Corners Cemetery is located on the west side of Southcote Road directly opposite the subject property.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement

Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement history of southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Indigenous Temporal Culture Periods in Southern Ontario

Period	Description
Paleo 13,000 B.P. – 9,000 B.P.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First human occupation of Ontario ● Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers ● Language unknown ● Small occupations ● Non-stratified populations
Archaic 9,000 B.P. – 3,000 B.P.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers ● Small occupations ● Non-stratified populations ● Mortuary ceremonialism ● Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects



Period	Description
Early Woodland 3,000 B.P. – 2,400 B.P.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • General trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal • Small and large occupations • First evidence of community identity • Mortuary ceremonialism • Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects
Middle Woodland 2,400 B.P. – 1,300 B.P., Transitional Woodland 1,300 B.P. – 1,000 B.P.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • A general trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal into large and small settlements • Kin-based political system • Increasingly elaborate mortuary ceremonialism • Incipient agriculture in some regions • Longer term settlement occupation and reuse
Late Woodland (Early) A.D. 900 – A.D. 1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foraging with locally defined dependence on agriculture • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Socio-political system strongly kinship-based
Late Woodland (Middle) A.D. 1300 – A.D. 1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major shift to agricultural dependency • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Development of socio-political complexity
Late Woodland (Late) A.D. 1400 – A.D. 1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex agricultural society • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Politically allied regional populations



1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

Between the Lakes Purchase, Treaty 3

The subject property is within Treaty 3, the “Between the Lakes Purchase.” Following the 1764 Niagara Peace Treaty and the follow-up treaties with Pontiac, the English colonial government considered the Mississaugas to be their allies since they had accepted the Covenant Chain. The English administrators followed the terms of the Royal Proclamation and ensured that no settlements were made in the hunting grounds that had been reserved for the Mississaugas’ use (Johnston, 1964; Lytwyn, 2005). In 1784, under the terms of the “Between the Lakes Purchase” signed by Sir Frederick Haldimand and the Mississaugas, the Crown acquired over one million acres of land spanning westward in part from near modern-day Niagara-on-the-Lake along the south shore of Lake Ontario to modern-day Burlington (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, 2016).

Township of Ancaster

The first township survey was undertaken in 1793, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings two years later. The township is said to have been named after a town in Lincolnshire, England. Ancaster 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 both excellent and indifferent soils. By the 1840s, the township was noted for its fine farms (Boulton, 1805, p. 79; Smith, 1846, p. 6; Armstrong, 1985, p. 141; Rayburn, 1997, p. 11).

Village of Ancaster

This “thriving” post office town is situated on parts of Lots 44 and 45 in Concession 2, Ancaster Township. During the nineteenth century, several historic roadways converged here, such as Sulphur Springs Road, the Old Dundas Road, the Mohawk Road, and Wilson/Main Street (Highway 2). It was first settled by Jean Baptiste Rousseau and James Wilson in the late 1790s. Wilson built a mill, resulting in the settlement initially being called “Wilson’s Mills.” The settlement



later became known as “Rousseau’s Mills” after Wilson was bought out by his partner. Around 1800, the village was re-named Ancaster. In July 1814, Ancaster witnessed the treason trials that became known as the “Bloody Assizes.” Registered plans of subdivision for this village exist from 1867. In 1875, the village contained a town hall, four churches, two cemeteries, three hotels, one school, one blacksmith shop, “an extensive knitting factory,” an iron foundry, carding and woollen mills, an agricultural implement factory, several stores, and a telegraph office. The population was about 600 (Crossby, 1873, p. 19; Winearls, 1991, p. 598; Rayburn, 1997, pp. 11-12; Scott, 1997, p. 12; Fischer and Harris, 2007, p. 148).

1.2.3 Review of Map Sources

A review of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century mapping was completed to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within or adjacent to the subject property. Historical map sources are used to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape by cross-referencing points between the various sources and then georeferencing them in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property from historic mapping sources. The results can be imprecise (or even contradictory) because sources of error, such as the vagaries of map production, differences in scale or resolution, and distortions caused by the reproduction of the sources, introduce error into the process. The impacts of this error are dependent on the size of the feature in question, the constancy of reference points on mapping, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both are depicted on historic mapping.

In addition, 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 regards to the level of detail provided. Thus, not every feature of interest from the perspective of archaeological resource management would have been within the scope of these sources.



The 1859 *Map of the County of Wentworth* (Surtees, 1859) (Figure 2) indicates that the west portion of Lot 48, Concession 3 was owned by Alexander Smith. The subject property overlies the southwest corner of Smith's land at the junction of two historical transportation corridors (present-day Garner Road East to the south and Southcote Road to the west). There are no houses or watercourses depicted on or near the subject property.

The 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth* (Page & Smith, 1875) (Figure 3) indicates that Lot 48, Concession 3 was now divided into five parcels. The three smallest parcels are located in the south of the lot, each with a house fronting Garner Road East. The subject property is shown occupying the majority of the westernmost of these parcels, which was owned by William Garner and was the site of his blacksmith shop, the first of which it was destroyed by fire in 1880 (Houghton, 2002). There is a house at the southeast corner of the Garner parcel that was either within or immediately adjacent to the subject property limits; houses are also shown in the two adjacent parcels to the east. A church and a cemetery (correlating to Garner's Corners Cemetery) are illustrated on the opposite side of Southcote Road to the west. Garner's Corners Cemetery was established in 1842 (City of Hamilton, 2016) but was not illustrated in the previous map. No watercourses are depicted on or near the subject property.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Land features, such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots, and elevation, are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping, along with roads and structure locations. On the 1907 Grimsby sheet (Department of Militia and Defence, 1907), the subject property is depicted on the 825-foot (251-metre) elevation contour on the northeast corner of the intersection of Garner Road East and Southcote Road, known as Garner's Corners. There are four structures fronting Garner Road East to the east of Southcote Road, including one structure shown in the southwest corner of the subject property fronting the road intersection and another that appears immediately adjacent to the southeast corner along Garner Road East. The 1907 sheet identifies a blacksmith shop (represented by the letter "F") in the vicinity, which may refer to the building indicated in the southwest corner of the subject property, indicating that it had been rebuilt although it would no longer have been operated by William Gardiner



as he died in 1903. The three structures east of the property likely correlate with those depicted on the 1875 atlas. On the opposite side of Southcote Road there is a rectangular area marked as a cemetery (Garner's Corners Methodist/United Cemetery). Ancaster Creek is depicted flowing northwest, beginning south of the subject property and passing the property at its southwest corner through the intersection at Garner's Corners, then continuing past the cemetery. A bridge is depicted where it crosses the road intersection.

1.2.4 Review of Twentieth-Century Aerial Imagery

The McMaster University Digital Archive houses numerous series of historical aerial photographs of Hamilton and the surrounding area. One such image from 1959 (Spartan Air Services Ltd., 1959) (Figure 5) was examined in order to further assess the previous land use and/or disturbance on the subject property in the mid-twentieth century. The 1959 image shows the subject property set within a semi-rural landscape on the northeast corner of the intersection of Southcote Road (west limit) and Garner Road East (south limit). A building is visible in the southwest corner of the property at the intersection and there is a smaller building in the northeast corner. Trees are visible in the centre of the property. There are residential lots with houses fronting Garner Road East to the east of the property, including the adjacent extant historical house at 581 Garner Road East that is listed on the City of Hamilton's (2021) Municipal Heritage Register. Garner's Corners Cemetery is visible on the west side of Southcote Road opposite the subject property.

1.2.5 Review of Twenty-First-Century Satellite Imagery

Twenty-first-century satellite imagery was reviewed to understand alterations that have occurred to the subject property in the late twentieth- and early twenty-first centuries. The satellite image from 2005 (Figure 6) shows the subject property as a vacant parcel of land at the northeast corner of Southcote Road (west limit) and Garner Road East (south limit). The property is also bordered to the north by a large yard of an adjacent residence and to the east by the inventoried historical house and rear garage/work yard at 581 Garner Road East.

Neither the larger southwest structure nor smaller northeast structure visible on the 1959 aerial image is present, but the dates of demolition are unknown. The



majority of the land is cleared except for some trees and scrub in the centre and also in the northeast corner of the property where the smaller structure was previously located. The surface of the northwest portion appears relatively barren compared to the grass covering the east and south portions, suggesting at some point the northwest area may have been graded. There is also a small section of surface gravel abutting the driveway of the adjacent house at the southwest corner.

Current orthographic imagery (Figure 7) shows an enlargement of the graveled area at the southwest end into a small parking lot. The only other visible change to the property since 2005 is the increased overgrowth throughout the central and north portions, including in the northwest area that showed signs of potential grading on the 2005.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environment characteristics (including drainage, soils, surficial geology, 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 subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry, 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. 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 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south and is referenced by a four-letter designator. Sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property is located in the southwest of the AhGx Borden block.



There are 126 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometre radius (MHSTCI, 2021). A list of these sites is presented in Appendix A. The nearest site is the Gage site (AhGx-643), a Euro-Canadian homestead located approximately 225 metres northeast of the subject property. All other registered sites are more than 250 metres from the property.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, it was determined that one previous archaeological assessment has been completed on part of the subject property.

In 2010, ASI was contracted by the City of Hamilton to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of the Garner Road/Rymal Road and Garth Street Widening Class Environmental Assessment (ASI, 2010; PIF P057-644-2010). The study area extended beyond the road right-of-way (ROW), thus overlapping the south portion of the current subject property at 559 Garner Road East. In general, the ROWs within the 2010 study area demonstrated evidence of deep and extensive land alterations; however, minimal disturbances were found to have occurred beyond the ROWs. The areas with archaeological potential identified along the corridor were demarcated on the results mapping; this specifically included the area overlapping the current subject property (ASI, 2010: Figure 6). It was recommended that if development extended beyond the ROWs into these areas of archaeological potential, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment would be required.

No other archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the subject property.

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated within the clay plains of the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). The Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region is among the largest of the 53 defined physiographic regions in southern Ontario, comprising approximately 3,500 square kilometres (MacDonald, 1980, p. 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. A number of environmental sub-regions have been described within this part of the Niagara peninsula, including the Niagara Slough Clay Plain, the Fort Erie Clay Plain, the Calcareous Rock Plain (Onondaga Escarpment), the Buried Moraines, the Lake Erie Coast, and the Niagara River Valley (MacDonald, 1980). The distribution and nature of these sub-regions, and the specific environmental features they contain, have influenced land use in the region throughout history and pre-history.

The surficial geology of the subject property consists of fine-textured glaciolacustrine deposits of silt and clay, minor sand, and gravel that is massive to well-laminated. A moraine passes the property to the east (Ontario Geological Survey, 2000).

The subject property is within the Tiffany Creek and Ancaster Creek watersheds (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2020). Tiffany Creek is located approximately 475 metres northeast of the property's northern border and a tributary of Ancaster Creek originates 85 metres west. Both creeks flow north and then bend east at their confluence, later emptying into Lake Ontario.

1.3.4 Review of Pre-Contact Archaeological Potential

Section 1.3.1 of the Standards stipulates that undisturbed lands in proximity to primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), and accessible or inaccessible shorelines (bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are considered, at a generic level, to exhibit archaeological potential.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in southcentral Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be



regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most common variables used for predictive modelling of site location.

The generic distance to water potential model has been refined for *The City of Hamilton Archaeological Management Plan* (City of Hamilton, 2016). According to the modelling criteria, undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a primary or ancient/relic watercourse or waterbody have archaeological potential, while lands within 200 metres of a secondary watercourse or waterbody have potential.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places for Indigenous populations, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by Indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, or rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert), are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential.

The City of Hamilton Archaeological Management Plan (City of Hamilton, 2016) also defines buffers of 250 metres around registered and unregistered Indigenous sites. Currently there are no known Indigenous sites within this catchment.

The subject property is located adjacent to a moraine, which passes through the property on its east side. There is also a watercourse approximately 85 metres to the west. In addition, the subject property is located within the mapped zone of archaeological potential presented in *The City of Hamilton Archaeological Management Plan* (City of Hamilton, 2016, Appendix A-1). As a result, there is potential for Indigenous archaeological sites on the subject property, depending on the degree of modern developments or soil alteration.



1.3.5 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

Section 1.3.1 of the Standards stipulates those 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. Also considered to have archaeological potential are 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 historical landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth-century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth-century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early historical transportation route are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The City of Hamilton Archaeological Management Plan (City of Hamilton, 2016) considers a similar suite of criteria or indicators. There is potential for historical sites within 250 metres of registered or designated historical sites, cemeteries, and features illustrated on historical maps. There is also potential within 100 metres of settlement roads and within 50 metres of early railways.

The subject property is located at the crossroads of two historical transportation corridors and historical mapping indicates there was a house abutting the southeast corner of the property from the late nineteenth century, which is now



an inventoried historical property (581 Garner Road East) (City of Hamilton, 2021). Nineteenth-century mapping also identifies a nearby church and cemetery that correlate to Garner's Corners Methodist/United cemetery located approximately 50 metres west of the subject property on the opposite side of Southcote Road, and there is a registered historical site approximately 225 metres to the northeast. Moreover, it is known that a blacksmith shop stood on the property. On the basis of these attributes, the subject property is located within the mapped zone of archaeological potential presented in *The City of Hamilton Archaeological Management Plan* (City of Hamilton, 2016, Appendix A-1). As such, there is a high potential for Euro-Canadian historical sites within the property, depending on the degree of modern land alteration.

1.3.6 Existing Conditions

The subject property is a vacant lot (approximately 0.53 hectare) located at 559 Garner Road East (Figure 7). It consists of a gravel parking area in the southeast and a mix of open lawn and dense scrub and treed areas through the rest of the property (Images 1-7). It fronts Garner Road East and Southcote Road to the south and west, respectively, and is bordered by a large lawn to the north and by an inventoried historical house and separate garage/work yard to the east.

Utility locates obtained prior to fieldwork identified multiple buried utilities parallel to the south and west property limits, including a gas main set back several metres into the property; the painted lines marking these utilities were sufficiently visible in the field at the time of survey, despite appearing very faint in field photographs (Images 7-8). Large piles of construction materials and other debris, including broken slabs of concrete and asphalt, had been dumped along the length of the east property limit (Image 9).

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on May 25, 2021, in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Sean Haefner (R1253) and was carried out in accordance with



the Standards. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Images 1-12; Figure 8). Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst DA1 GPS unit using WGS 84.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review in order to identify areas of no archaeological potential. During the review it was determined that approximately 42% of the subject property was thoroughly disturbed from past grading and other soil alterations (Figure 8). The areas of disturbance consist of the gravel parking lot at the south end of the property, large piles of discarded building materials, including concrete and asphalt slabs, along the east limit, and buried utilities along the west and south limits (Images 1-3, 7-9). In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1, Standard 2b, these areas of deep and extensive ground disturbance are considered to have no potential and were not included in the Stage 2 field survey.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The balance of the property, approximately 58%, was assessed by means of test pit survey (Images 5-6). In accordance with the procedures outlined in the Standards, Section 2.1.2, Standard 2, the test pit survey was initiated at five-metre intervals. However, upon encountering significant ground disturbance throughout the test pit survey area, survey intervals were increased to ten metres, as per the Standards, Section 2.1.8, Standard 2. All test pits were excavated stratigraphically by hand at least five centimetres into subsoil, and all topsoil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter. Upon completion, all test pits were backfilled.



All test pit survey areas were thoroughly disturbed with no remaining intact A-horizon deposits (Figure 8). A sterile B-horizon of yellowish-red (5YR 5/6) clay was observed throughout the surveyed area but the overlying fill deposits varied in different locations. In the northwest portion of the test pit survey area, the sterile B-horizon was overlain by 10-15 centimetres of very dark grey (10YR 3/1) loam fill containing asphalt and gravel (Image 10), which is consistent with the signs of past grading activity of this area observed on the 2005 orthographic image (Figure 6).

In the central and south portions of the test pit survey area, the typical soil profile consisted of 10-15 centimetres of yellowish-red (5YR 5/6) clay fill, possibly redeposited B-horizon, over sterile clay B-horizon (Image 11). The transition from the overlying fill to the underlying B-horizon was difficult to discern visually due to the lack of colour differentiation between the deposits, relying largely on first-hand observations of consistency, composition, and compaction in the field; as a result, the distinction between the soil deposits is not well-reflected in photographs.

The soil disturbance observed in the northeast corner of the property was more pronounced, extending significantly deeper (more than 40 centimetres) than elsewhere within the survey area. The soil profiles documented in this location consisted of 10-15 centimetres of very dark grey (5YR 5/6) loamy fill, over 10 centimetres of red (2.5YR 5/8) clay fill, over 20-30 centimetres of dark reddish-brown (2.5YR 3/4) silty clay fill, over sterile B-horizon (Image 12). This area of extensive ground disturbance matches the location of a former structure visible on the 1959 aerial image (Figure 5); the structure was demolished sometime prior to 2005 (Figure 6).

3.0 Record of Finds

Despite scrutiny, no archaeological resources were found during the Stage 2 field assessment. Written field notes, annotated field maps, GPS logs and other archaeological data related to the archaeological assessment of the subject property are located at ASI.



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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

ASI was contracted by Garner South M.D. Developments Inc. to complete a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 559 Garner Road East, Parts 1-2, Plan 62R-4741 and Part 1, Plan CM2054, Part of Lot 48, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Ancaster, Wentworth County, now in the City of Hamilton. The subject property is approximately 0.53 hectare.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research, in conjunction with the criteria established in *The City of Hamilton Archaeological Management Plan* (City of Hamilton, 2016), led to the conclusion that the entire subject property retained potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted by means of a test pit survey across all portions of the subject property deemed to have archaeological potential; approximately 42% of the subject property was considered to have no archaeological potential due to previous ground disturbance and was not surveyed. Despite scrutiny, no archaeological resources or intact soil profiles were encountered during the course of the survey.

It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.

5.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:



1. No further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.

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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries must be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries' approval has been received.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 2005, 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards 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 Section 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 field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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8.0 Images



Image 1: View of gravel driveway and parking area at the south end.



Image 2: View of dense scrub adjacent to gravel parking area in the south end.



Image 3: Conditions in the southwest corner near road intersection.



Image 4: Conditions in the north-central portion.



Image 5: Conditions in the northeast of the subject property; test pit survey in progress.



Image 6: Conditions in the central portion; test pit survey in progress.



Image 7: Conditions in the northwest portion where buried gas main extends parallel to Southcote Road; 2005 orthographic imagery suggests area was previously graded.



Image 8: Faint yellow paint line marking buried gas main in southwest portion.



Image 9: Large pile of discarded concrete and asphalt slabs along northeast limit.



Image 10: Typical disturbed test pit soil profile in northwest portion; presence of gravel and asphalt fragments consistent with past grading activity.



Image 11: Typical disturbed soil profile in south and central portions; transition between fill and sterile B-horizon not easily distinguished on visual basis.

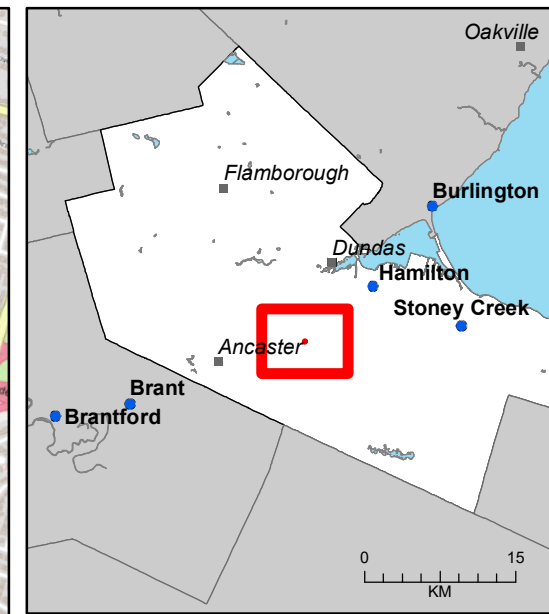
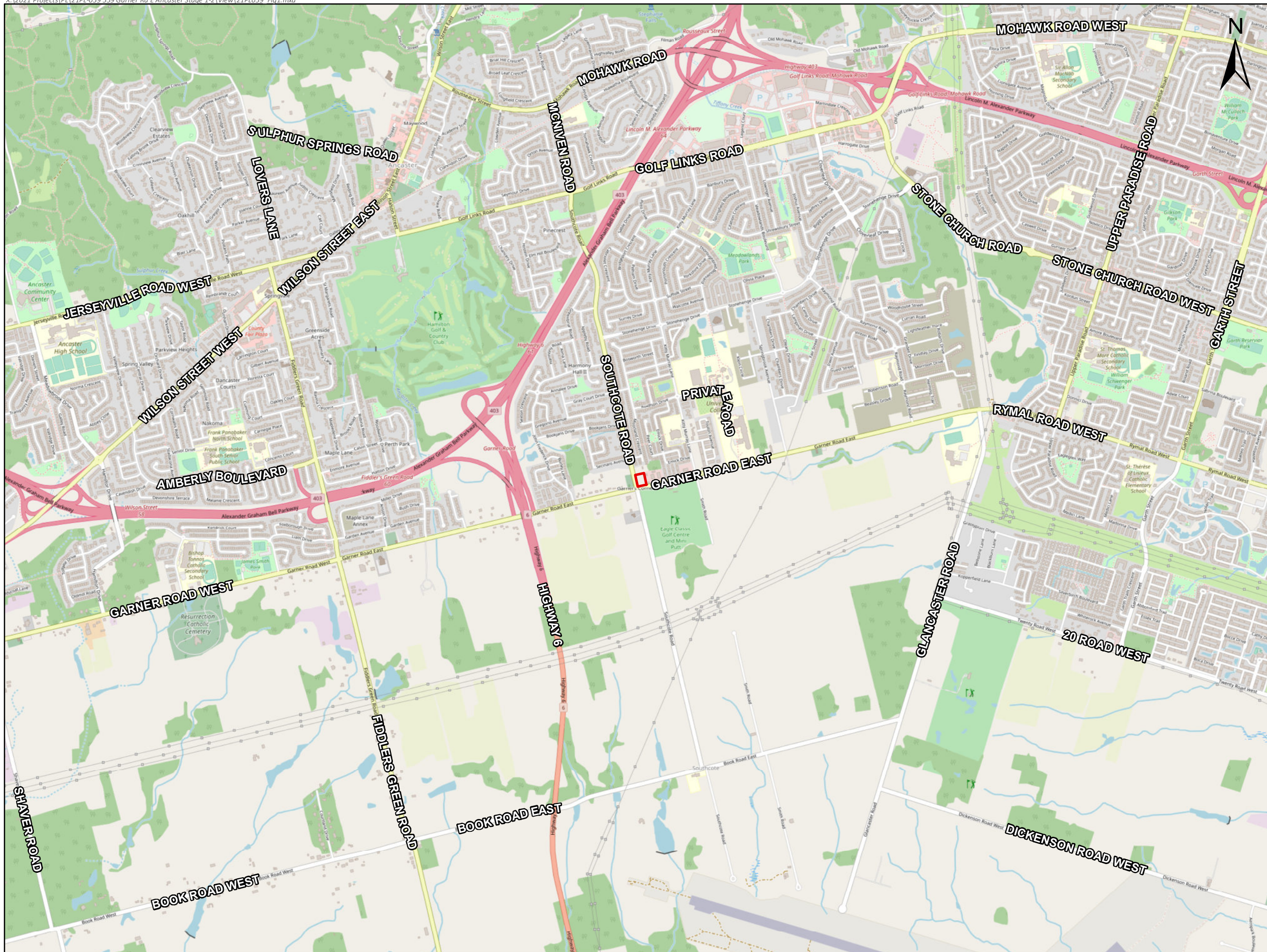


Image 12: Typical disturbed soil profile in the northeast portion where former building was previously located; disturbance extends much deeper than elsewhere on the property.

9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.





 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Ortho: ESRI
 Projection: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:25,000
 Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI PROJECT NO.: 21PL-059
 DATE: 4/6/2021
 DRAWN BY: RL
 FILE: 21PL059_Fig1



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

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property

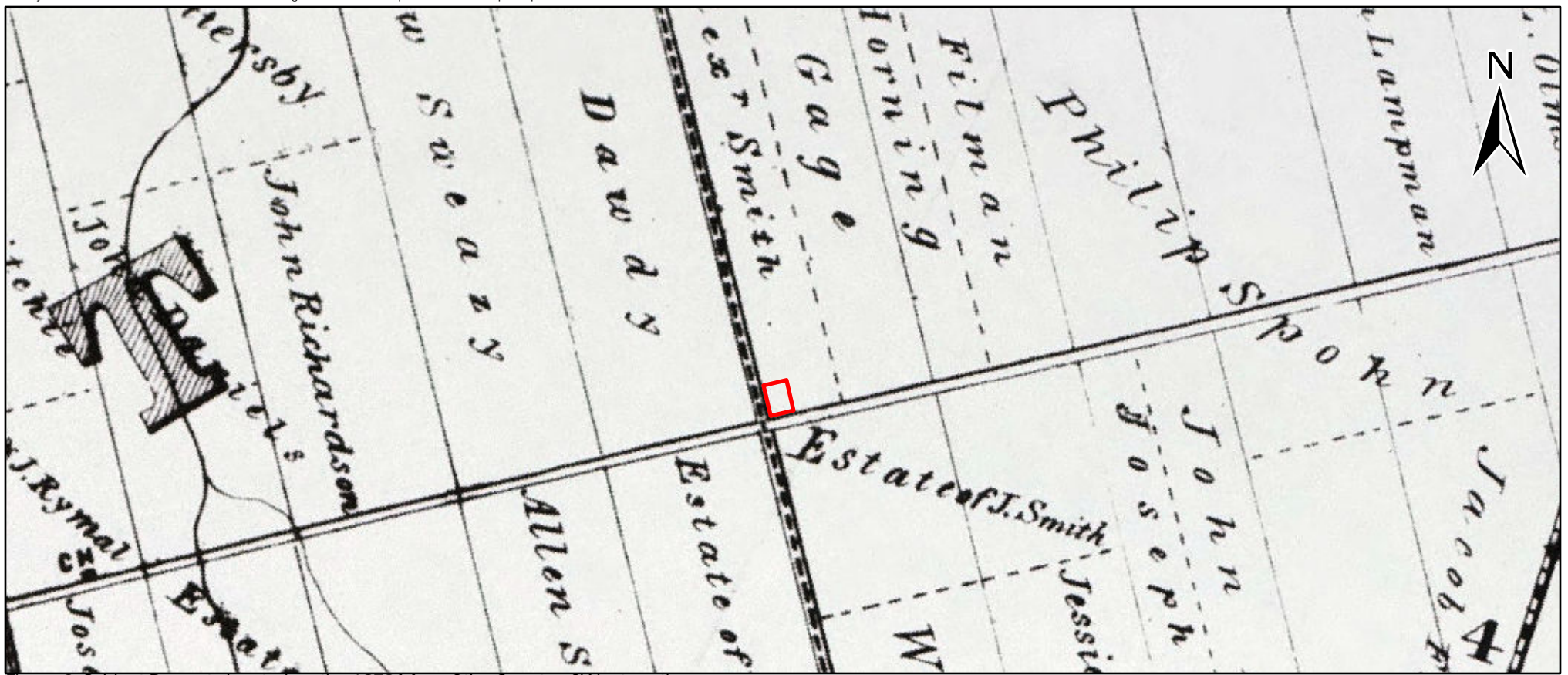


Figure 2: Subject Property located on the 1859 Map of the County of Wentworth

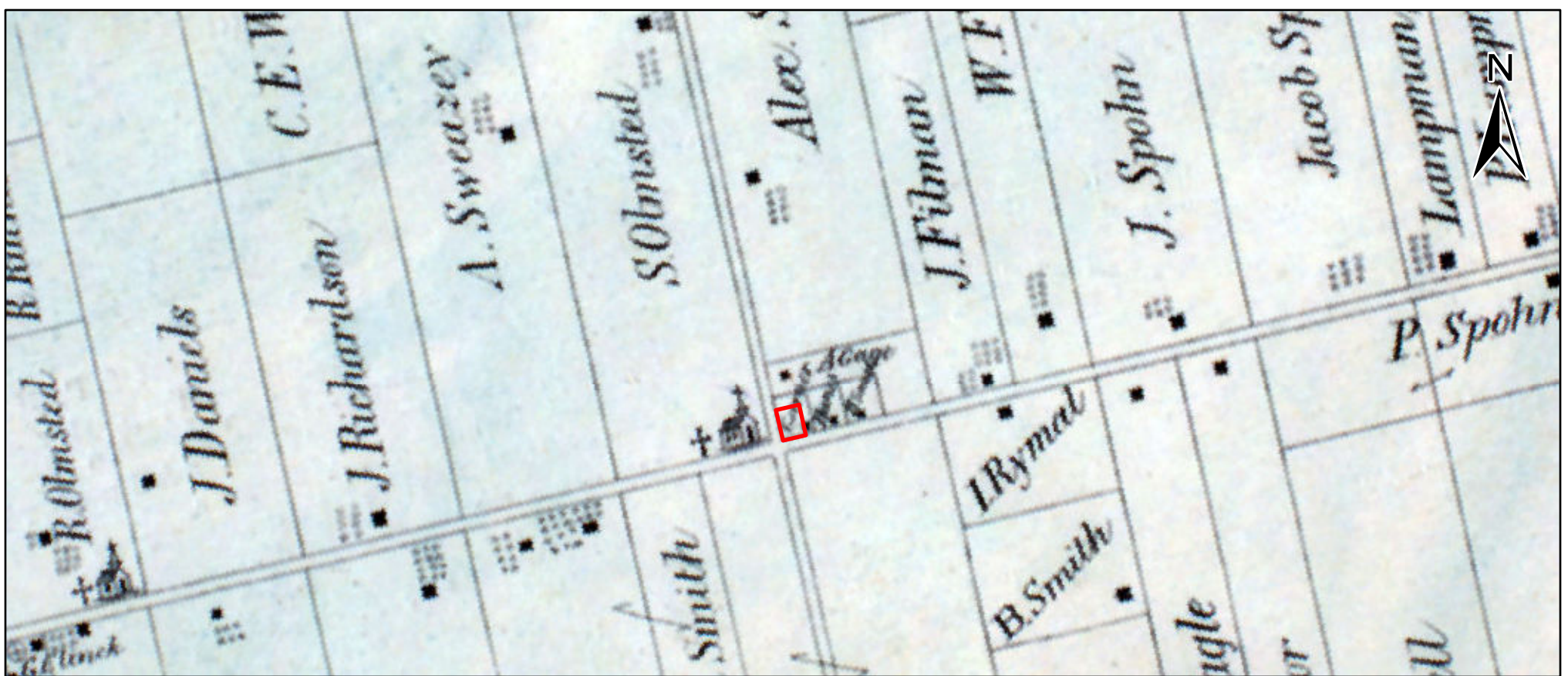


Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth

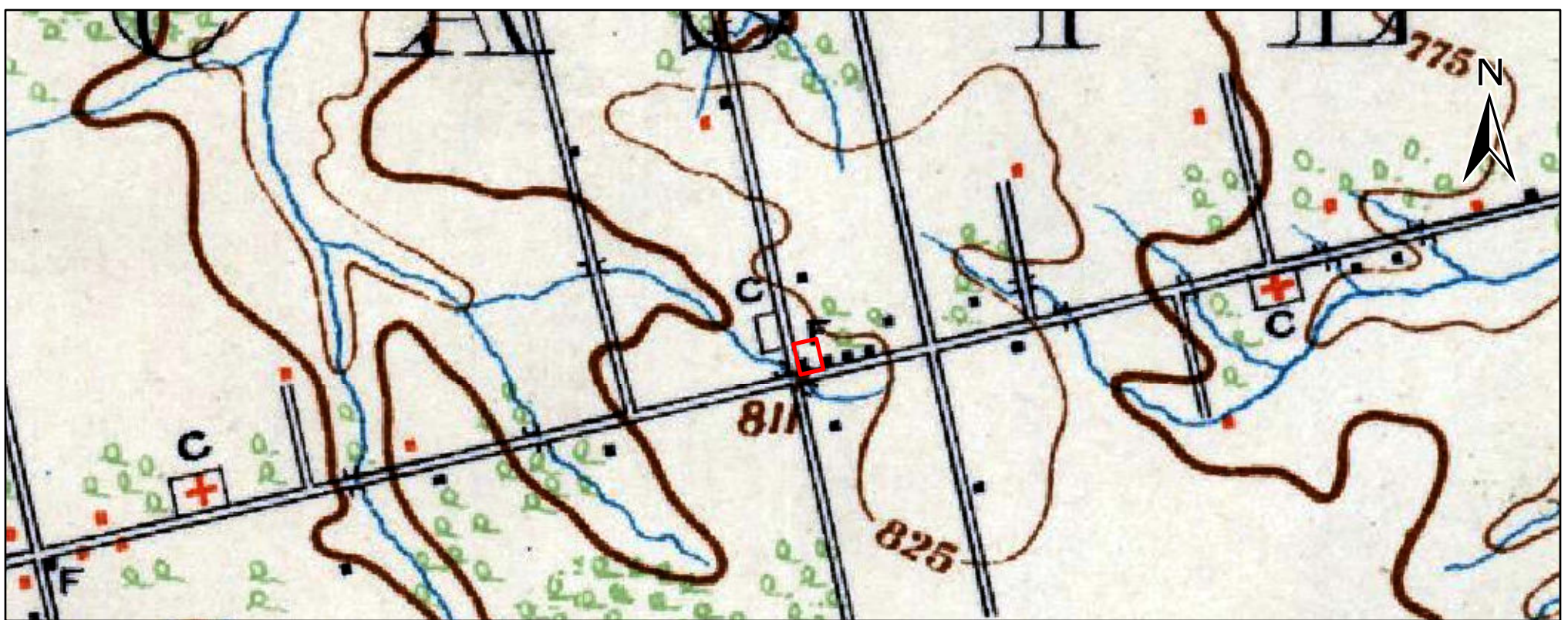


Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1907 Grimsby Sheet

	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Sources: 1859 Map of the County of Wentworth 1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth Department of Militia and Defence, 1907 - Grimsby Sheet Project on: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:15,000 Page Size: 11 x 17	
			ASI Project No.: 21PL-059 Date: 2021-04-15 4:23 PM
			Drawn By: cnetleton File: 21PL059_Fig2-3-4



Figure 5: Subject Property located on 1959 Aerial Imagery



Figure 6: Subject Property located on 2005 Orthographic Imagery



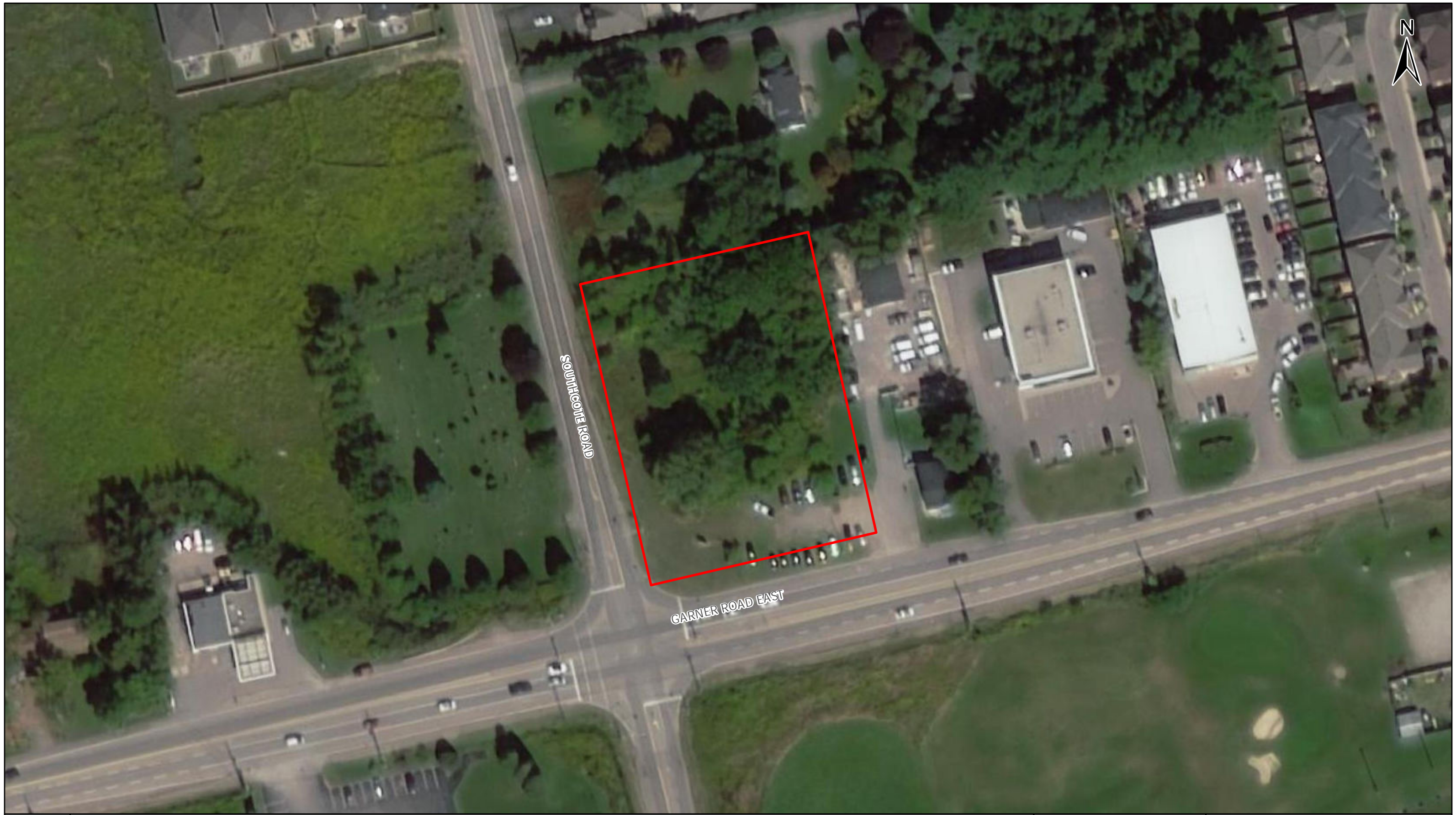
 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Spartan Air Services Ltd.

Google Earth 2005

Project on: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale Figure 5: 1:5,000
Scale Figure 6: 1:1,500
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

ASI Project No.: 21PL-059 | Drawn By: chet leton
Date: 2021-04-15 | File: 21PL059_Fig5-6



	<p> SUBJECT PROPERTY</p>	<p>Maxar, Microsoft, 2019</p> <p>Project on: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:900 Page Size: 11 x 17</p>	<p>0  50 Metres</p> <p>ASI Project No.: 21PL-059 Date: 2021-04-15 4:50 PM</p> <p>Drawn By: cnet leton File: 21PL059_Fig7</p>
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Figure 7: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property



SCALE & NOTES
 Scale 1:200

BEARING NOTE
 BEARINGS ARE LISTED IN ZONE 17 (81° 00' WES)

HORIZONTAL DATA PROJECTION
 UNIVERSAL (UTM, Z)

DATUM
 NAD83

GRID SCALE CONVERSION
 DISTANCES ON THIS PLAN ARE TO BE MULTIPLIED BY A COEFFICIENT OF 0.999 996 37

NOTE
 BEARING COMPARISON TO UNDERLYING PLANS.

POINT ID	COORDINATES
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

LEGEND

- DENOTES
- DENOTES
- IS DENOTES
- SB DENOTES
- SC DENOTES
- PK DENOTES
- DU DENOTES
- SHO DENOTES
- P1 DENOTES
- P2 DENOTES
- P3 DENOTES
- P4 DENOTES
- P5 DENOTES
- P6 DENOTES
- P7 DENOTES
- D1 DENOTES
- MH DENOTES
- CB DENOTES
- LS DENOTES
- TL DENOTES
- LP DENOTES
- OH DENOTES
- DT DENOTES
- OT DENOTES
- FF DENOTES
- CU DENOTES
- MF DENOTES
- PWF DENOTES
- PROJ DENOTES
- DENOTES

THIS PLAN ASSUMES NO

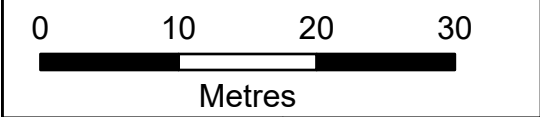
SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE
 I CERTIFY THAT:
 1. THIS SURVEY AND ACT, THE SURVEYORS
 2. THE SURVEY WAS

FEBRUARY 4,

Be



- SUBJECT PROPERTY
- DISTURBED - NO POTENTIAL
- TEST PIT SURVEY (10 m) - DISTURBED
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- TEST PIT PHOTO



ASI Project No.: 21PL-059
 Date: 7/20/2021 11:42 PM
 Drawn By: pbikoulis
 File: 21PL059_Fig8

Projection: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
 Scale: 1:500
 Page Size: 11 x 17

Figure 8: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results

Appendix A: Registered Sites within a One-Kilometre Radius of the Subject Property

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGu-182	Springbrook Ave site	n/a	n/a	AMICK Consultants Ltd 2011; 2012
AhGx-62	Freeland	n/a	n/a	Ambrose 1986; Mayer 1997
AhGx-63	Dundana	n/a	n/a	Ambrose 1986
AhGx-71	Roselot 1	Early Archaic, Middle Archaic	n/a	Ambrose 1986; ASI 2006
AhGx-72	Rosalot 2	Archaic	n/a	Ambrose 1986
AhGx-81	UG Kirkwall 29	n/a	n/a	MPP 1988
AhGx-82	UG Kirkwall 30	n/a	n/a	MPP 1988
AhGx-110	Springbrook 1	Archaic, Woodland	n/a	ASI 1988a; Woodley 2001; 2004; 2007;

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGx-111	Springbrook 2	Euro-Canadian	homestead, midden	ASI 1998
AhGx-114	Redeemer College	Early Woodland	campsite, village	Ramsden 1987; New Directions Archaeology Ltd. 2007; 2009
AhGx-115	Whaley 1	Late Archaic	campsite	Howey 1987;
AhGx-116	Whaley 2	Archaic, Euro-Canadian	n/a	Howey 1987
AhGx-117	Whaley 3	Late Archaic, Middle Archaic	campsite	Howey 1987
AhGx-118		Archaic	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-119		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-120		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-121		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGx-122		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-123		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-124		Other	findspot	ASI 1988a
AhGx-125		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-126		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-127		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-128		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-130		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-131		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-132		Other	findspot	ASI 1988a

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGx-133		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-134		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-137		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-138		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-139		Other	findspot	ASI 1988a
AhGx-140		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-141		Other	findspot	ASI 1988a
AhGx-142		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-143		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-144		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGx-145		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-146		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-150		Other	findspot	ASI 1988a
AhGx-151		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-161		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-162		Early Woodland	findspot	ASI 1988a
AhGx-169		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-170		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-172		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a
AhGx-198		Other	n/a	ASI 1988a

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGx-247		n/a		MPP 1988
AhGx-248		n/a		MPP 1988
AhGx-249		n/a		MPP 1988
AhGx-250		n/a		MPP 1988
AhGx-259	Beef	Archaic	campsite	Warrick 1989; DR Poulton & Associates 1993; Hagerty & Murphy 1996
AhGx-260	Hooked	Late Archaic, Middle Archaic	campsite	Warrick 1989; 1993; 1994; Hagerty 1994; 1996; Murray 2002
AhGx-307		Pre-Contact	n/a	ASI 1992; 2004
AhGx-308		Pre-Contact	n/a	ASI 1992; 2004
AhGx-309		Late Archaic	scatter	ASI 1992; 2004

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGx-310		Pre-Contact	findspot	ASI 1992; 2004
AhGx-311		Pre-Contact	scatter	ASI 1992; 2004
AhGx-312		Pre-Contact	n/a	ASI 1992; 2004
AhGx-313		Pre-Contact	scatter	ASI 1992; 2004
AhGx-314		Pre-Contact	findspot	ASI 1992
AhGx-332	Harvest	Pre-Contact		N/A 1992
AhGx-333	Mitsu	Pre-Contact	n/a	N/A 1992
AhGx-334	Spy	Pre-Contact	n/a	N/A 1992
AhGx-335	Golden	Pre-Contact	n/a	N/A 1992
AhGx-336	Crab	Pre-Contact	n/a	N/A 1992

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGx-337	Snow	Pre-Contact	n/a	N/A 1992
AhGx-338	MacIntosh	Pre-Contact	n/a	N/A 1992
AhGx-339	Cider	Pre-Contact	n/a	N/A 1992
AhGx-340	Courtland	Pre-Contact	n/a	N/A 1992
AhGx-341	Winter	Pre-Contact	n/a	MTO 1993
AhGx-342	Spartan	Pre-Contact	n/a	MTO 1993
AhGx-343	Core	Pre-Contact	n/a	MTO 1993
AhGx-344	Core	Pre-Contact	n/a	MTO 1993
AhGx-345	Red	Pre-Contact	n/a	MTO 1993
AhGx-346	Blossom	Late Archaic, Early Woodland	n/a	MTO 1993

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGx-347	Butter	Pre-Contact	n/a	MTO 1993
AhGx-348	Northern	Pre-Contact	n/a	MTO 1993
AhGx-349	Anchor	Pre-Contact	n/a	MTO 1993
AhGx-350	Line	Pre-Contact	n/a	MTO 1993
AhGx-351	Rosea lot IV	Late Archaic, Middle Archaic, Post-Contact, Pre-Contact, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, Euro-Canadian	n/a	MTO 1993; ASI 2006; ASI 2007
AhGx-352	Rosea lot III	Early Archaic	n/a	MTO 1993; ASI 2006; ASI 2007
AhGx-356	Arthur	Middle Archaic	campsite	Warrick 1995; Woodley 2000
AhGx-364	Bad Apple	Pre-Contact	n/a	Nixon 1996

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGx-370	Conners	Pre-Contact, Euro-Canadian	burial, farmstead, findspot, homestead, house	Warrick 1995; ASI 2006; 2007
AhGx-371	Golden Arm	Late Archaic, Middle Archaic	campsite	Dolling 2002; ASI 2006
AhGx-372	Starflite	Pre-Contact	campsite	Dolling 2002; ASI 2006
AhGx-373	Bites	Pre-Contact	campsite	Dolling 2002
AhGx-374	Rusty Nail	Pre-Contact	campsite	Dolling 2002; ASI 2006
AhGx-375	Dragon's Breath	Late Archaic, Euro-Canadian	campsite	Warrick 1995; ASI 2006; 2007
AhGx-376	Blistering Butte	Late Archaic, Early Woodland	campsite	Warrick 1995; ASI 2006; 2007

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGx-377	Last Spike	Middle Woodland	campsite	Warrick 1995; ASI 2006; 2007
AhGx-378	Satellite	Pre-Contact	campsite	Warrick 1995; ASI 2006; 2007
AhGx-382	Bitter	Pre-Contact	campsite	Dolling 2002
AhGx-383		Middle Archaic	findspot	Dolling 2002
AhGx-384		Late Woodland	findspot	Dolling 2002
AhGx-385		Middle Archaic	findspot	Dolling 2002
AhGx-386		Late Archaic	findspot	Dolling 2002
AhGx-387		Early Archaic	findspot	Dolling 2002
AhGx-388		Paleo	findspot	Dolling 2002
AhGx-389		Early Woodland	findspot	Dolling 2002

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGx-391		Late Woodland	findspot	Dolling 2002
AhGx-403	John Faber	Early Archaic	campsite	Howey 1997; Woodley 2005
AhGx-406	-	Early Woodland	scatter	Woodley 1999
AhGx-419	New Spring	Late Archaic, Late Woodland	campsite	Woodley 2001; 2004; 2006
AhGx-440		Late Archaic, Pre-Contact	findspot	Warrick 1995; Dolling 2002
AhGx-557		Early Archaic	findspot	Woodley 2004
AhGx-562		Pre-Contact	scatter	ASI 2004
AhGx-569		Pre-Contact	scatter	ASI 2004
AhGx-618		Other	findspot	ASI 2006a

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGx-619		Other	findspot	ASI 2006a
AhGx-620		Other	findspot	ASI 2006a
AhGx-621		Other	findspot	ASI 2006a
AhGx-622		Other	findspot	ASI 2006a
AhGx-623		n/a		ASI 2006b; 2007
AhGx-624		Euro-Canadian	homestead	ASI 2006b; 2007
AhGx-643	Gage	Euro-Canadian	homestead	ASI 2007; 2008a; 2008b
AhGx-646	Kitty Murray	Pre-Contact	scatter	Woodley 2007
AhGx-682	Dawn	Pre-Contact	campsite	Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 2009
AhGx-719	Springbrook Site	Other	n/a	AMICK Consultants Ltd. 2011

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGx-762	Southcote Nettling	Early Archaic	n/a	AMICK Consultants Ltd. 2016
AhGx-812		Pre-Contact	scatter	Earthworks Archaeological Services 2020
AhGx-813		Pre-Contact	scatter	Earthworks Archaeological Services 2020
AhGx-814		Early Woodland	hunting	Earthworks Archaeological Services 2020
AhGx-815		Middle Archaic	scatter	Earthworks Archaeological Services 2020
AhHa-235		n/a	n/a	Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 2008
