

#### **REVISED REPORT:**

#### STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY AND PROPERTY INSPECTION OF BARTON STREET, FROM FRUITLAND ROAD TO FIFTY ROAD, AND FIFTY ROAD FROM QEW TO HWY 8, LOTS 1 AND 2, CONCESSION 2-15 TOWNSHIP OF SALTFLEET, CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Submitted to:

Margaret Fazio, B.Sc. MCIP, RPP Senior Project Manager, Infrastructure Planning Growth Management, Planning and Economic Development Department City of Hamilton, 71 Main Street West, 6th Floor, Hamilton, ON, Canada, L8R 4Y5 Tel: 905-546-2424 ext. 2218; Fax: 905-540-5611; E-mail: Margaret.Fazio@hamilton.ca

AND

#### THE ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE AND SPORT

Submitted by:

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure, a Division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited 505 Woodward Avenue, Unit 1 Hamilton, Ontario L8H 6N6 Ph: (905) 312-0700, Fax: (905) 312-0771

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Amec Foster Wheeler, Environment & Infrastructure, a division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited (Amec Foster Wheeler), was retained by the City of Hamilton ("Client") to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological background study of a portion of Barton Street, from Fruitland Road to Fifty Road, in the City of Hamilton, Ontario. This assessment was triggered by a Municipal Class Environment Assessment (Class EA) for Barton Street and Fifty Road improvements and was conducted prior to initiating the improvements scheduled for Barton Street and Fifty Road. The study area is legally described as part of Concessions 1 and 2, Lots 2–15 in the historic Township of Saltfleet, Wentworth County, now in the City of Hamilton, Ontario (Appendix A: Figure 1-4).

The Stage 1 background study was conducted under Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin of Amec Foster Wheeler. The project information package was acknowledged by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on the 5<sup>th</sup> of December 2016 with the approval of PIF # P141-0265-2016. The background research was conducted under the field direction of Ms. Devon Brusey (R410). Permission to enter the study area was granted to Amec Foster Wheeler by the Client on December 7<sup>th</sup>, 2016, and a property inspection was conducted on the same day. The weather was cloudy and cool and did not impede the inspection in any way.

The Stage 1 assessment addresses the lands on either side of Barton Street and Fifty Road within the Right-of-way (ROW), encompassing a total of 41.61 hectares. Undisturbed portions have archaeological potential and warrant Stage 2 property assessment for three principal reasons: 1) the proximity of nearby watercourses; 2) the proximity of historic roadways; and 3) the presence of registered archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius.

A total of 21.28 hectares or 51% of the study area has been determined to have had archaeological potential removed due to existing roads, driveways, sidewalks, houses and gravel ditches. The remaining 20.32 hectares (49%) will require Stage 2 assessment at 5-m intervals by means of either test pit survey, or pedestrian survey where appropriate.

In light of the above, the following recommendation is made:

1. Prior to land altering activities, any portion of the study area deemed to have archaeological potential (see Appendix A: Figure 7a-m) requires Stage 2 assessment by means of shovel test pit survey or pedestrian survey, as appropriate, in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S&G).

Where ploughing is viable, all open land greater than 10 metres by 10 metres in area must be freshly ploughed (and disked if necessary) and then allowed to weather sufficiently before being subjected to pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals.

Where ploughing is not viable, a test pit survey must be executed. Such lands may include woodlots, pasture with high rock content, abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed



growth, orchards and vineyards that cannot be strip ploughed, parkland, residential lawns that will remain as lawns for an extended length of time, and properties with existing infrastructure. Within each test pit the topsoil and first 5 cm of subsoil should be screened for artifacts through six-millimetre mesh. All test pits should be completely backfilled and any sod caps replaced and tamped down by foot. Any additional areas of disturbance and consequent archaeological potential removal should be fully documented and delineated.

# The above recommendation is subject to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval, and it is an offence to alter any of the study area without Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport concurrence.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of the study area is permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport approval has been received.



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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Barton Street Improvements, From Fruitland Road to Fifty Road, Hamilton, Ontario



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# **PROJECT PERSONNEL**

Project Manager and Field Director:

Field Archaeologist:

Report Preparation:

Graphics/GIS Technician:

Report Reviewer:

Devon Brusey, Hons B.A. (R410)

Cara Howell, B.A. (R180)

Devon Brusey, Hons B.A. (R410)

Cara Howell, B.A. (R180)

Shaun Austin, Ph.D. (P141)

#### Proponent and Approval Authority

Margaret Fazio, B.Sc. MCIP, RPP Senior Project Manager, Infrastructure Planning Growth Management, Planning and Economic Development Department City of Hamilton, 71 Main Street West, 6th Floor, Hamilton, ON, Canada, L8R 4Y5 Tel: 905-546-2424 ext. 2218; Fax: 905-540-5611; E-mail: Margaret.Fazio@hamilton.ca



# 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

#### 1.1 Development Context

Amec Foster Wheeler, Environment & Infrastructure, a division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited (Amec Foster Wheeler), was retained by the City of Hamilton ("Client") to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological background study of a portion of Barton Street, from Fruitland Road to Fifty Road, in the City of Hamilton, Ontario. This assessment was triggered by a Municipal Class Environment Assessment (Class EA) for Barton Street and Fifty Road improvements and was conducted prior to initiating the improvements scheduled for Barton Street and Fifty Road. The study area is legally described as part of Concessions 1 and 2, Lots 2–15 in the historic Township of Saltfleet, Wentworth County, now in the City of Hamilton, Ontario (Appendix A: Figure 1-4).

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This report presents the results of the Stage 1 assessment and makes pertinent recommendations.

#### 1.2 Objectives and Scope of Work

The objectives of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&G, 2011)*, are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions;
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

The scope of work for the Stage 1 background study consisted of the following tasks:

- Contact the MTCS to determine if recorded archaeological sites exist in the vicinity (1km radius) of the study area through a search of the Ontario Archaeological Site Database;
- Contact the MTCS to determine if there are any known reports of previous archaeological fieldwork within a radius of 50 m around the study area;



- A desktop review of the study area's physical setting to determine it's potential for both historic and pre-contact human occupation, including its topography, hydrology, soils, vegetation, and proximity to important resources and historic transportation routes;
- Conduct a walk-through inspection of the property and note information relevant to an evaluation of current archaeological potential;
- Mapping, photographing and other relevant graphics;
- A review of the potential for historic occupation as documented in historical atlases and other archival sources; and
- Preparing a report of findings with recommendations regarding the need for further archaeological work if deemed necessary.

# 1.3 Physiography

The study area is located within the Iroquois Plains physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pg. 192). The Iroquois Plains stretches along the south shore of Lake Ontario from Niagaraon-the-Lake to Hamilton, and then along the north shore of Lake Ontario all the way to the Trent River. The Iroquois Plains is approximately 305 km long and varies from a few hundred metres to almost 13 km in width at the Trent River. The study area is situated at the eastern edge of the City of Hamilton, below the escarpment. This section of the Iroquois Plains is known for its fertility and its suitability for tender fruit crops, although residential development has gradually increased there in the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

It is crucial to consider the proximity of modern and relict water sources in any evaluation of archaeological potential because the availability of water is arguably the single most important determinant of human land use, past and present. The MTCS *S&G* lists proximity to water as one of the prime indicators of potential for the presence of archaeological sites. Distance to natural water sources has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site locations. Water, both potable and non-potable, facilitated the transportation of people and goods and served to focus animal and vegetable resources. The MTCS *S&G* Section 1.3.1 stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 m of a primary water source and undisturbed lands within 200 m of a secondary water source, have archaeological potential. There are several unnamed tributaries that cross the study area, as well as one primary water source, Fifty Mile Creek, which is near the intersection of Highway 8 and Fifty Road (Appendix A: Figures 3-5).

#### 1.4 Archaeological Context

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological registered sites within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on longitude and latitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referred to by a four letter designation and sites located within the block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The



	Table 1: Registered Sites within 1-km Radius								
Borden	Site Name	Affiliation	Site Type	Status	Researcher, Year				
AhGv-31	-	Aboriginal	Artifact Scatter	Further CHVI	K. Powers, 2007				
AhGv-32	-	Aboriginal	Campsite	No Further CHVI	K. Powers, 2007				
AhGv-33	-	Aboriginal	Campsite	No Further CHVI	K. Powers, 2007				
AhGv-34	H1	Euro-Canadian	House	Further CHVI	ASI, 2009				
AhGw-241	Philander Barnes	Euro-Canadian	-	-	2006				
AhGw-242	Hanes	Aboriginal – Archaic	Lithic Scatter	No Further CHVI	R. Sutton, 2006				
AhGw-243	Hanes II	Aboriginal – Early Archaic	Findspot	Stage 3, complete, no further CHVI	R. Sutton, 2006				
AhGw-244	Hanes III	Aboriginal – Early Archaic	Findspot	No Further CHVI	R. Sutton, 2006				

study area is within the AhGw and AhGv Borden Blocks. According to the OASD, there are eight archaeological sites currently registered within a 1-km radius of the study area.

Of the four sites within a 1-km radius, six are Aboriginal components, five of which were deemed not to require any further archaeological assessment and one, (AhGv-31) requires further investigation. The two remaining sites are Euro-Canadian in nature. AhGw-241 is described as a Euro-Canadian component, but there is no information about the site type or whether it requires additional assessment. The other-Canadian site, AhGv-34 is a late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century site. Approximately 50 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from 18 positive test pits.

In addition, lands near or adjacent to early historic transportation routes are considered to have archaeological potential (MTCS S&G, 2011: 21). The study area is an early historic road (Barton Street), and is in close proximity to other early historic roads (Highway 8 and Fruitland Road).

To the best of our knowledge there have been no previous assessments conducted with in 50 m radius of the study area.

# 1.5 Historical Context

A review of primary and secondary source material provides a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Euro-Canadian settlement and land use. Historically, the study area comprises Lots 2-15 Concessions 1 and 2 in the former Township of Saltfleet, now in the City of Hamilton, Ontario. Three historic maps were reviewed as a part of this investigation, Augustus *Jones' 1791 Survey of Saltfleet, 1859 Tremaine Map of Wentworth County, and 1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth.* It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases since they were



financed by subscription and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps (Table 1), (Appendix A: Figures 6-8).

#### 1.5.1 Overview of Southern Ontario Archaeology

The majority of interpretations of pre-contact Aboriginal adaptations in Ontario derive from the analysis and interpretation of stone tools. Stone tools are made from specific types of rocks that fracture in ways that can be controlled, so that they are easily shaped into useful forms. These rocks include chert, chalcedony, quartzite, petrified wood, and volcanic glass, known as obsidian. The majority of stone tools found in southern Ontario are formed from types of chert that outcrop in local limestone formations, such as Onondaga and Haldimand Chert, found near the north shore of Lake Erie, Kettle Point Chert, which outcrops near Lake Huron, and Collingwood Chert, which outcrops along the Niagara Escarpment to the north.

Stone tools used as spear tips and arrowheads are the most commonly studied tool type. These are referred to as projectile points. As projectile technology changed over time, styles and shapes of points changed also. Studying these changing point types has resulted in the development of a chronological framework for pre-contact times prior to 1000 B.C., when First Nations groups began to make clay pottery. Later periods are defined by the both pottery variations and point types. Radiocarbon dating of archaeological sites can only be done when organic materials are collected from those sites, so the dating of most sites is done by comparing the artifacts from dated sites to those from undated sites. The following is an overview of the pre-contact history of Ontario as understood by archaeologists. The information is adapted from a summary of Ontario archaeology the Ontario Archaeological Society website on (http://www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca/summary-of-ont-arch). Table 2 summarizes the main aspects of Southern and Eastern Ontario archaeology.

The cultural history of southern Ontario began approximately 11,000 years ago when the glaciers had melted and the land was re-exposed. The land was quickly settled by bands of hunters and gatherers who are thought to have been large game hunters. These people used large spear points that are distinctively shaped with long central grooves, called "flutes". Archaeologists have defined a number of point types that date to this time, including Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield, and Hi-Lo types. This period is referred to as the Paleo-Indian Period and it is thought to have lasted until approximately 8500 B.C.

Projectile points from the succeeding Archaic Period are commonly side or corner-notched and are smaller than those of the preceding period. The Archaic adaptation is generally thought to have centred on localized resources, often forest resources, and groups of people are thought to have been less mobile. In southern and eastern Ontario, the Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic. Early point types include Nettling, and Bifurcate Base points. Middle types include Brewerton Corner Notched and Otter Creek, while Late types include Genesee, Lamoka, Crawford Knoll, and Innes. Most of these are named after the sites where they were first identified.



The Archaic Period is followed by the Early Woodland Period. The major technological change in the Woodland Period is the introduction of pottery. During this time, people are thought to have developed more community organization and the manufacture of clay pottery is thought to indicate less residential mobility. Burial sites dating to this time often display evidence of ceremonial activities. Projectile points made at this time include much smaller types, probably used as arrow tips, along with larger point types such as Meadowood and Kramer. The first ceramics were crudely-made vessels with conoidal (pointed) bases. The Early Woodland Period transitioned into the Middle Woodland Period at approximately 400 B.C.

The primary technological advancement of the Middle Woodland Period in southern Ontario is the introduction of rudimentary agriculture, which was practiced as part of the hunting and gathering strategy. More sedentary communities developed as a result, and the importance of community and kin identity became more deeply entrenched. Point types made at this time include Saugeen, Vanport, and Snyders. Ceramic vessels were conoidal in shape, and were decorated with stamped designs in the soft clay. The Middle Woodland Period ended approximately A.D. 500/900.

The Late Woodland Period saw the development of Iroquoian and Algonkian cultures in southern Ontario. This period is characterized by the intensification of agriculture and the increased utilization of corn. Greater sedentism led to increasing settlement populations and greater complexity of settlement organization. Sites dating to this time are often found on terraces overlooking the floodplains of large rivers. Villages tended to be small, palisaded compounds with longhouses occupied by families. As the Late Woodland Period progressed, more intercommunity communication and integration became necessary to maintain the sedentary agricultural way of life. Later villages were larger and more heavily palisaded and longhouses were larger also.

When European explorers and missionaries arrived in southern Ontario in the early seventeenth century, they described the local Iroquois social organization as being under the direction of elected chiefs. Tribal confederacies and allegiances resulted in intertribal warfare, which was only made worse by the European presence. Three Ontario Iroquoian confederacies, the Huron, Petun, and Neutral, were driven from their traditional territories before the middle of the seventeenth century.

Archaeologists tend to describe the period of transition from Late Woodland to Historic times as "Proto-historic". The dating of this period is variable and may be different from site to site within a region as it describes a time when local First Nations were acquiring European trade goods indirectly through other Aboriginal middlemen rather than directly from European traders. This period was generally very short and is often difficult to differentiate archaeologically from later historic times, when trade goods were widely available, but it usually is identified by evidence of an intact traditional cultural adaptation with occasional European items used in traditional ways.

Archaeologically, the years since the arrival of Europeans are referred to as the Historic Period. In southern Ontario, significant Historic sites are those that have an affiliation with an important



historic event, figure, or family, but can also be anything dating to the original European settlement of a region. Often, these sites date to before AD 1830.

Table 2: Simplifi	ed Cultural Chronology of Southern and Eastern Ontario
Period	Complexes/Cultures, Some Diagnostic Artifacts
Early Paleo-Indian	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. EPI rarely found in Eastern
(9000–8500 B.C.)	Ontario. Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield fluted points.
Late Paleo-Indian	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Hi-Lo, Holcombe points,
(8500–7500 B.C.)	Lanceolate bifaces.
Early Archaic	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Nettling, Stanley/Neville
(7500–6000/4500 B.C.)	points.
Middle Archaic	Transition to territorial settlements. Seasonal round of subsistence
(6000/4500–2500 B.C.)	introduced. Thebes (6000–5000 B.C.), Otter Creek points (4500–
	3000 B.C.).
	Brewerton Complex (3000–2500 B.C.). Brewerton points.
	Laurentian Complex (6000 B.C.–2500 B.C.) (Eastern Ontario)
Late Archaic	More numerous territorial hunter- gatherer bands, increasing use of
(2500–1000 B.C.)	exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings, regional trade
	networks.
	Narrowpoint Complex (2500–1850 B.C.). Lamoka.
	Broadpoint Complex (1850–1650 B.C.). Adder Orchard, Genesee points.
	Smallpoint Complex (1650–1000 B.C.). Crawford Knoll, Innes
	points.
	Terminal Archaic (1100–1000 B.C.) Glacial Kame Complex.
Early Woodland	Pottery introduced. Meadowood Notched, Meadowood Cache
(1000–400 B.C.)	Blades, Kramer, Adena points.
	Meadowood Complex (1000–400 B.C.).
	Middlesex Complex (650–400 B.C.). Introduction of true
	cemeteries.
Middle Woodland	Saugeen, Snyders, Vanport, Port Maitland points.
(400 B.C.–A.D.	Point Peninsula Complex (Southcentral and Eastern Ontario)
500/900)	Saugeen Complex (southeast of Lake Huron and the Bruce
	Peninsula, London area, and possibly as far east as the Grand
	River)
	Couture Complex (Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake
	Erie). Burial ceremonialism.
Transitional	Agriculture introduced. Levanna, Jacks Reef points.
Woodland (A.D. 500–	Princess Point Complex (Eastern end of Lake Erie and the
900)	western end of Lake Ontario).
	Sandbanks Complex (Kingston area).
Late Woodland	Tribal differentiation. Transition to settled village life. Dewaele,
(A.D. 900–1650)	Glen Meyer Tanged, Triangular Nanticoke, Notched Nanticoke,
	Triangular Daniels/Madison points.
	Ontario Iroquoian and St. Lawrence Iroquoian Traditions
	(Southcentral and Eastern Ontario, respectively). Algonkian Western Basin Tradition (Lake St. Clair and the
	western end of Lake Erie).
	WESTEIN ENU OF LARE ENE).



Table 2: Simplified Cultural Chronology of Southern and Eastern Ontario					
Period Complexes/Cultures, Some Diagnostic Artifacts					
Early Post-Contact (A.D. 1650–1763)	Iroquoian, Algonkian migrations and resettlement. French exploration and colonization				
Late Post-Contact (A.D. 1763–1867)	Iroquoian, Algonkian migrations and resettlement. British and other European immigration increases.				

#### 1.5.2 Euro-Canadian History of the City of Hamilton

In 1815 George Hamilton, a well-connected veteran of the War of 1812, purchased a house and 257 acres of land in a small village known as Head of the Lake. Mr. Hamilton quickly laid out the town delineating roadways and selling parcels of his estate to newcomers. The exact date for the renaming of the Village of Hamilton is unknown, but by 1820 it was known only as Hamilton. The village continued to grow slowly until the late 1820's when the canal through the Burlington Beach Strip permitted large ships to enter Burlington Bay, which ended up transforming the fledgling community into a significant port (The Canadian Encyclopedia).

Throughout the 1830's there was a mass emigration to the area from the United Kingdom. Hamilton was the perfect location for mercantile houses, granaries and manufacturing establishments. A railway was planned to stretch between London and Hamilton, however the Rebellion of 1837 delayed the construction until the early 1850's. With the boom and bust of the railway construction in 1857, it had brought industries such as stove and farm equipment establishments that would continue to flourish well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (The Canadian Encyclopedia). Further industries like ready-made clothing and sewing machine manufacturing developed during the American Civil War, and by the 1890's the Hamilton Blast Furnace Company was producing pig iron.

The production of war materials was the mainstay industry during both World Wars, which turned into producing metals for appliances, automobiles and houses. With the closing of textile mills and knit-wear plants in the 1950's and 1960's, the City became increasingly more reliant on steel and related industries. By the 1980's and 1990's the steel manufacturers began to decrease production (The Canadian Encyclopedia,).

#### 1.5.3 Saltfleet Township

The historic Township of Saltfleet, County of Wentworth was first settled by Euro-Canadians during the late 1780's, with most occupants living west of Fifty Mile Creek. Augustus Jones, early Ontario surveyor, conducted the first survey of Saltfleet in 1791. Among the first settlers were Levi Lewis, John Petit, Gershom Carpenter, Augustus Jones, John Biggar, John Wilson, and Samuel Dean who lived close to Fifty Mile Creek. The surnames of other landholders situated further from Fifty Mile Creek included: Biggar, Smith, Cline, Chambers, Davis, Springstead, Mulholland, Lee, Green, Potruff and Althouse. The name of the Township derived from the saline springs that formerly existed in the bed of Big Creek. These produced an excellent quality of salt that was harvested by Allan McDougall and William Kent, while the value of this commodity drew many early settlers.



The first assessment of Saltfleet was conducted in 1815 and recorded 102 householders (Ontario Counties). There were 33 log houses, 20 one-storey frame houses, one two-storey log house and one two-storey stone and frame house (Ontario Counties).

The first municipal council was elected in 1850 and included John Williamson, David Williamson and Samuel Green. The population at this point was 2,614. The historic Township also included the villages of Elfrida, Mount Albion, Stoney Creek, Tapleytown, Tweedside and Winona.

# 1.5.4 Village of Winona

The Village of Winona is within the former Township of Saltfleet, and was originally a small farming hamlet known as "the Fifty" because of the nearby large creek. Due to the rich soils, the farmers began growing soft fruit, with peaches as the favourite (Ontario Counties).

#### 1.5.5 Review of Historical Records

A review of historical documents was conducted in order to determine the potential for historic and cultural resources within the study area.

Note that the 1791 and 1859 maps (Figures 6 and 7) incorrectly illustrated Barton Street as a straight line running west from Fifty Road and crossing from the boundary between Concession I and II into Concession II at Lewis Road. These two maps did not depict structures but did identify landholders. Conversely, the 1878 map (Figure 8) correctly showed the modern roadway with a southward bend at Lewis Road which followed the boundary between Concession I and Concession II to the western limits of the current study area. This would suggest that the current roadway was constructed sometime between 1859 and 1878 and that the two pre-1878 maps illustrated either a proposed road alignment or an unassumed and informally used thoroughfare.

The Augustus Jones 1791 Survey of Saltfleet, 1859 Tremaine Map of Wentworth and 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth* were reviewed for this assessment (Appendix A: Figure 6-8). The names presented in Table 1 for the Augustus Jones map are approximations due to the degraded condition of the map.



	Table 3: Review of Historical Maps								
Location 1791 Augustus Jon			1858 Tremaine	Мар	1875 Illustrated H	istorical Atlas			
		(Figure 4)		(Figure 5)		(Figure 6)			
Conc.	Lot	Owner(s)	Features	Owner(s)	Features	Owner(s)	Features		
	2	Charles (?) Chisholm	Historic Tributary	Smith Carpenter	Railroad	Smith Carpenter	One building, a large orchard, historic tributary and railroad		
	3	Samuel Cowell?	Historic Tributary	Hugh King J.R. Pettit	Railroad	S2/3: J.R. Pettit N1/3: Estate of Hugh King	S2/3: Railroad		
	4 (Indecipherabl e)		-	H.B. Willson, H.B. Willson Survey	Railroad, Village of Ontario	S1/2: John Beamer N1/2:	S1/2: One building, railroad N1/2: Village of Winona, railroad		
1	5	Dan Champling	-	N1/2: J.W. Wilson Survey S1/2: J.R. Pettit	Railroad, Village of Ontario and Train Station	SW1/4: Isaac Geddes SE1/4: N1/2:	SE1/4: Village of Winona, railroad N1/2: Village of Winona, railroad		
1	6	Dan Champling	-	J.W. Willson	Railroad	A.B. Wilson	One structure, railroad and two orchards		
	7	(Blank)	-	Levi Lewis	Railroad	Levi Lewis	Railroad		
	8	Jacob Smith	-	Joseph Carpenter	Railroad	James Foran	Railroad, building and orchard		
	9	James Brundridge (?)	-	N1/2: J.J. Pettit S1/2: G. Dean	Railroad	S1/2: Sampson Dean N1/2: Denis Dean	S1/2: Building, orchards and railroad N1/2: Building		
	10	Josh. Chisholm	-	N1/6: Joseph Carpenter Jr. M1/6: Levi Dean Remaining: Garret Dean	Railroad	S1/2: Sampson Dean N1/2: Alexander Glover	S1/2: Building, orchards and railroad N1/2: Building		
	11	Ashmond Carpenter	-	E2/3: Levi Dean W1/3: Adolphus Pettit	Railroad	John Dean	Two buildings, orchards and railroad		



	Table 3: Review of Historical Maps								
Location		1791 Augustu (Figure		1858 Tremaine (Figure 5)	мар	1875 Illustrated (Figu			
Conc. Lot		Owner(s)	Features	Owner(s)	Features	Owner(s)	Features		
	12	Amos Pettit	-	Adolphus Pettit	Railroad	Adolphus Petit	A building, orchards and railroad		
	13	Chas. Pettit	-	N1/5: Charles Carpenter S4/5: Gersham Carpenter	Railroad	F.M. Carpenter	Railroad		
	14	Chas. Pettit	-	N1/5: Charles Carpenter S4/5: Gersham Carpenter	Railroad	F.M. Carpenter	Railroad, building and orchards		
	15	John Biggar	-	N1/2: Gersham Carpenter S1/2: Charles Carpenter	Railroad	S1/2: George Carpenter N1/2: F.M. Carpenter	S1/2: Building, orchards and railroad N1/2: Railroad		
	2	(Indecipherabl e)	-	Ananias Benjamin	-	W1/2: R.R. Smith E1/2: Mrs. Smith	W1/2: Five buildings, orchards and a historic tributary E1/2: One building, orchard and historic tributary		
2	3	Samuel Cowell	-	E2/3: J.R. Pettit W1/3: John Pettit	-	J.R. Pettit	One building, and historic tributary		
	4	John Pettit (Jr.?)	-	John Pettit	-	Murray Pettit	Two buildings and orchard		
	5	Nathanial Pettit	-	Henry O. Pettit	School House	Edward Pettit	One building, and two orchards		
	6	Nathanial Pettit	-	Johnathan H. Pettit	-	NW1/3: Levi Lewis The rest: Isaac Geddes	Two buildings and an orchard		



	Table 3: Review of Historical Maps								
Location 1791 Augustus Jones		1858 Tremaine	Мар	1875 Illustrated	Historical Atlas				
		(Figure		(Figure 5)	•	(Figu			
Conc.	Lot	Owner(s)	Features	Owner(s)	Features	Owner(s)	Features		
	7	(blank)	-	NE 1/4: Levi Lewis Remaining: Mrs. J. Carpenter	-	NE1/3: Levi Lewis The rest: Heirs of John Carpenter	Two buildings, and two orchards		
	8	Jacob Smith	-	Johnathan P. Carpenter	-	C.P. Carpenter	Two buildings, three large orchards		
	9	Jacob Smith (Jr.?)	-	John Smith	-	John Smith	Two buildings, two orchards		
	10	Jacob Smith	-	James Smith	-	NW1/3: Mrs. M. Smith SW2/3: L. McNeilly E1/2: James Smith	NW1/3: Orchard SW2/3: Orchard E1/2: Two building		
	11	Jacob Smith	-	N1/3: G. Dean S2/3:Caleb Marlett	-	NW1/4: D. Dean NE1/4: S. Dean S1/2: Joshua Smith	S1/2: Two buildings, one orchard, mill		
	12	Amos Pettit	-	Adolphus Pettit	-	N1/2: Adolphus Pettit S1/2: James B. Pettit	N1/2: Two buildings S1/2: Two buildings and two orchards		
	13	Chas. Pettit	-	N1/6: Gersham Carpenter E1/2: Alexander Stewart W1/2: Thomas Stewart	-	Alexander Stewart	One building and an orchard		
	14	Chas. Pettit	-	N1/6: Gersham Carpenter S5/6: Thomas Stewart	School house	Brick and Tile Yard	School house		
	15	John Biggar	-	Charles Carpenter	-	N3/4: George Carpenter S1/4: Philander Barnes	N3/4: Two buildings, orchards, church S1/4: Church		



# 2.0 STAGE 1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

A Stage 1 property inspection was conducted by Ms. Devon Brusey (R410), with the assistance of Ms. Cara Howell (R180), both of Amec Foster Wheeler, on the 7<sup>th</sup> of December 2016. The inspection was conducted in order to gather first-hand information on archaeological site potential and the degree to which recent development may have affected that potential. Advance unconditional permission-to-enter for the Right-of-Way was obtained from the Client prior to the inspection. The weather was the overcast and cold and did not impede the inspection in any way.

The property inspection was photo-documented and field observations were recorded (Appendix A: Figures 9a-m and Appendix C: Photographs 1-110).

#### 2.1 Record of Finds

The following table provides the inventory of documentary records accumulated as part of this assessment.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record						
Study Area	Map and Photo(s)	Number of Standard Bankers Boxes	Field Notes			
Barton Street, Hamilton, Ontario	Field Map and 110 Photographs	0	Stage1 Survey Forms, Photo Logs and Field Notes			

Documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Amec Foster Wheeler until such time that arrangements for its 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, the MTCS and any other legitimate interest group.

#### 2.2 Stage 1 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 assessment addresses the lands on either side of Barton Street and Fifty Road within the Right-of-way (ROW), encompassing a total of 41.61 hectares. Undisturbed portions have archaeological potential and warrant Stage 2 property assessment for three principal reasons: 1) the proximity of nearby watercourses; 2) the proximity of historic roadways; and 3) the presence of registered archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius.

A total of 21.28 hectares or 51% of the study area has been determined to have had archaeological potential removed due to existing roads, driveways, sidewalks, houses and gravel ditches. The remaining 20.32 hectares (49%) will require Stage 2 assessment at 5-m intervals by means of either test pit survey, or pedestrian survey where appropriate.



#### 3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the above, the following recommendation is made:

1. Prior to land altering activities, any portion of the study area deemed to have archaeological potential (see Appendix A: Figure 8a-m) requires Stage 2 assessment by means of shovel test pit survey or pedestrian survey, as appropriate, in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S&G).

Where ploughing is viable, all open land greater than 10 metres by 10 metres in area must be freshly ploughed (and disked if necessary) and then allowed to weather sufficiently before being subjected to pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals.

Where ploughing is not viable, a test pit survey must be executed. Such lands may include woodlots, pasture with high rock content, abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth, orchards and vineyards that cannot be strip ploughed, parkland, residential lawns that will remain as lawns for an extended length of time, and properties with existing infrastructure. Within each test pit the topsoil and first 5 cm of subsoil should be screened for artifacts through six-millimetre mesh. All test pits should be completely backfilled and any sod caps replaced and tamped down by foot. Any additional areas of disturbance and consequent archaeological potential removal should be fully documented and delineated.

# The above recommendation is subject to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval, and it is an offence to alter any of the study area without Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport concurrence.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of the study area is permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport approval has been received.



# 4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

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

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 alterations 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 human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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



# 5.0 ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

This report was prepared and reviewed by the undersigned, employees of Amec Foster Wheeler, Environment & Infrastructure, a division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited. Amec Foster Wheeler is one of North America's leading engineering firms, with more than 50 years of experience in the earth and environmental consulting industry. The qualifications of the assessors involved in the preparation of this report are provided in Appendix D.



#### 6.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the City of Hamilton and is intended to provide a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the properties legally described in Section 1.0 of this report, which is located in the City of Hamilton, Ontario.

Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of the third party. Should additional parities require reliance on this report, written authorization from Amec Foster Wheeler will be required. With respect to third parties, Amec Foster Wheeler has no liability or responsibility for losses of any kind whatsoever, including direct or consequential financial effect on transactions or property value or requirements for follow-up actions and costs.

The report is based on data and information collected during the Stage 1 background study and property inspection conducted by Amec Foster Wheeler. It is based solely on a review of historical information and data obtained by Amec Foster Wheeler as described in this report. Except as otherwise maybe specified, Amec Foster Wheeler disclaims any obligations to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to Amec Foster Wheeler after the time during which Amec Foster Wheeler conducted the archaeological assessment.

In evaluating the study area, Amec Foster Wheeler, has relied in good faith on information provided by other individuals noted in this report. Amec Foster Wheeler has assumed that the information provided is factual and accurate. In addition, the findings in this report are based, to a large degree, upon information provided by the current owner/occupant. Amec Foster Wheeler accepts no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement or inaccuracy contained in this report as a result of omissions, misinterpretations or fraudulent acts of persons interviewed or contacted.

Amec Foster Wheeler makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of its findings, or as to other legal matters touched on in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership, of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein. With respect to regulatory compliances issues, regulatory states are subjected to interpretation and change. Such interpretations and regulatory changes should be reviewed with legal counsel.

This report is also subject to the further Standard Limitations contained in Appendix E.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Barton Street Improvements, From Fruitland Road to Fifty Road, Hamilton, Ontario



We trust that the information presented in this report meets your current requirements. Should you have any questions, or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,

Kanney

Devon Brusey, H.B.A.

Archaeologist (R410)

# Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure a Division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited

Prepared by,

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Reviewed by,

Shann Anstin

Shaun Austin, Ph.D. Associate Archaeologist (P141)



#### 7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. Third Edition. Toronto, Ontario: Ontario Geological Survey.

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Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

- 1997 *Conserving a Future for our Past: Archaeology, Land Use Planning & Development in Ontario.* Archaeology & Heritage Planning Unit, Cultural Programs Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture, Toronto.
- 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists,* Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto.

Page & Smith

1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth.* Published by Page & Smith, Toronto.

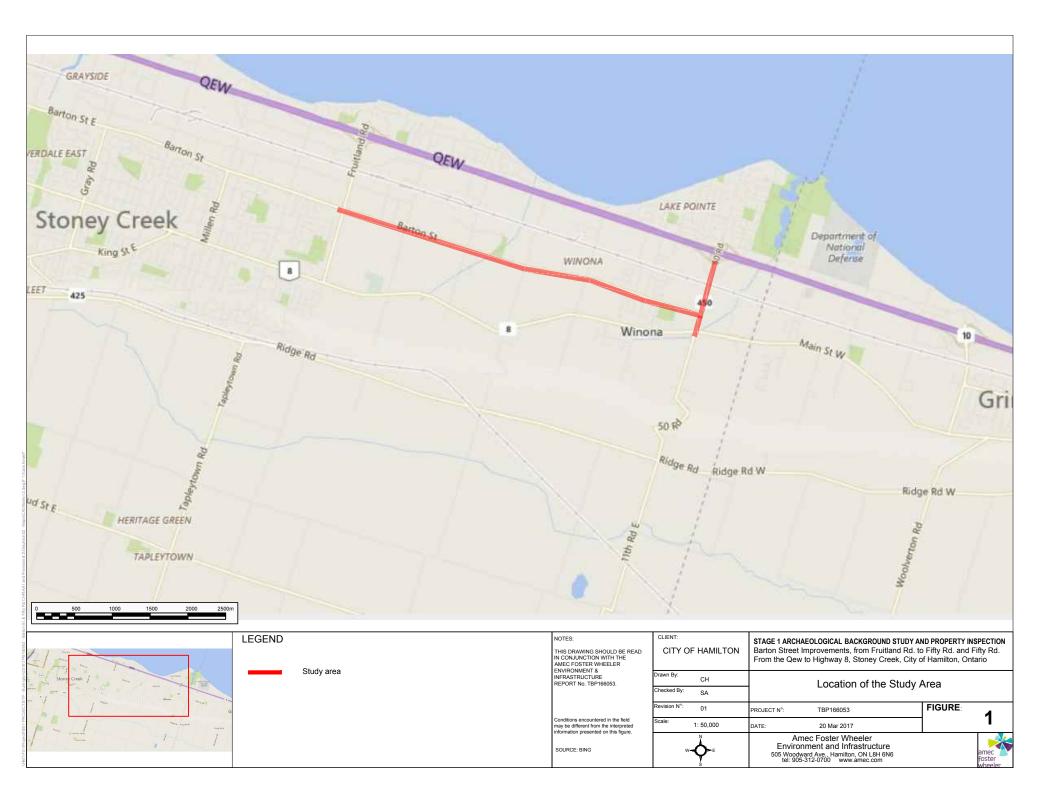
#### **Online Resources:**

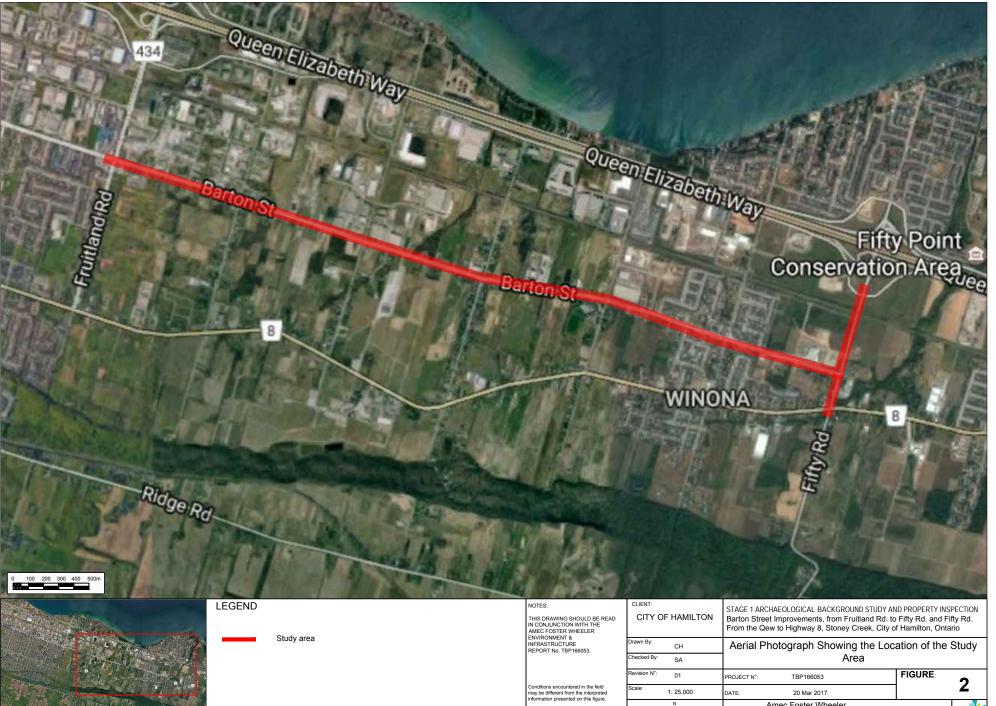
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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Barton Street Improvements, From Fruitland Road to Fifty Road, Hamilton, Ontario

# APPENDIX A FIGURES





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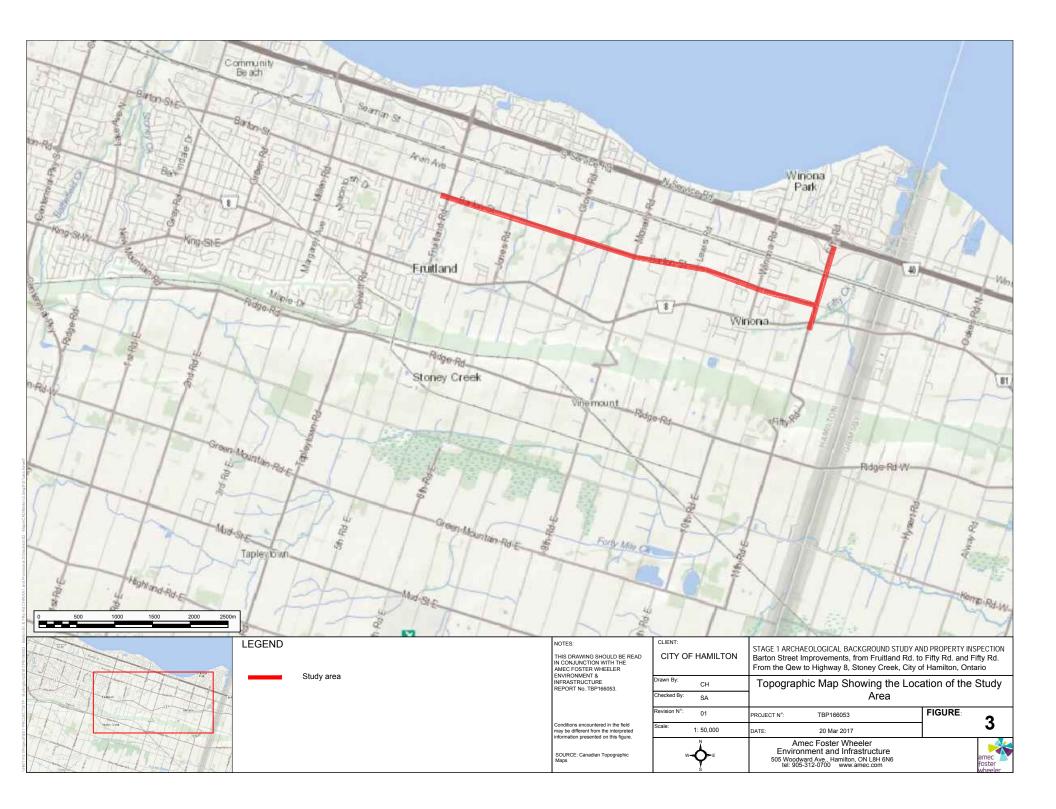
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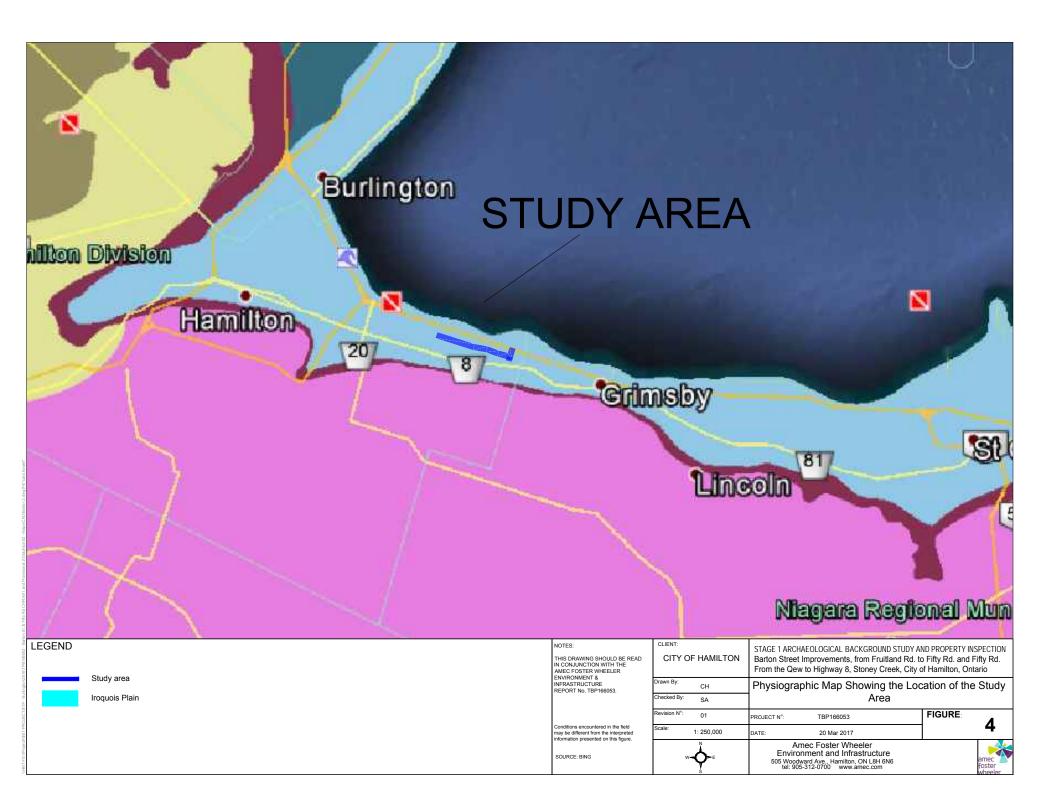
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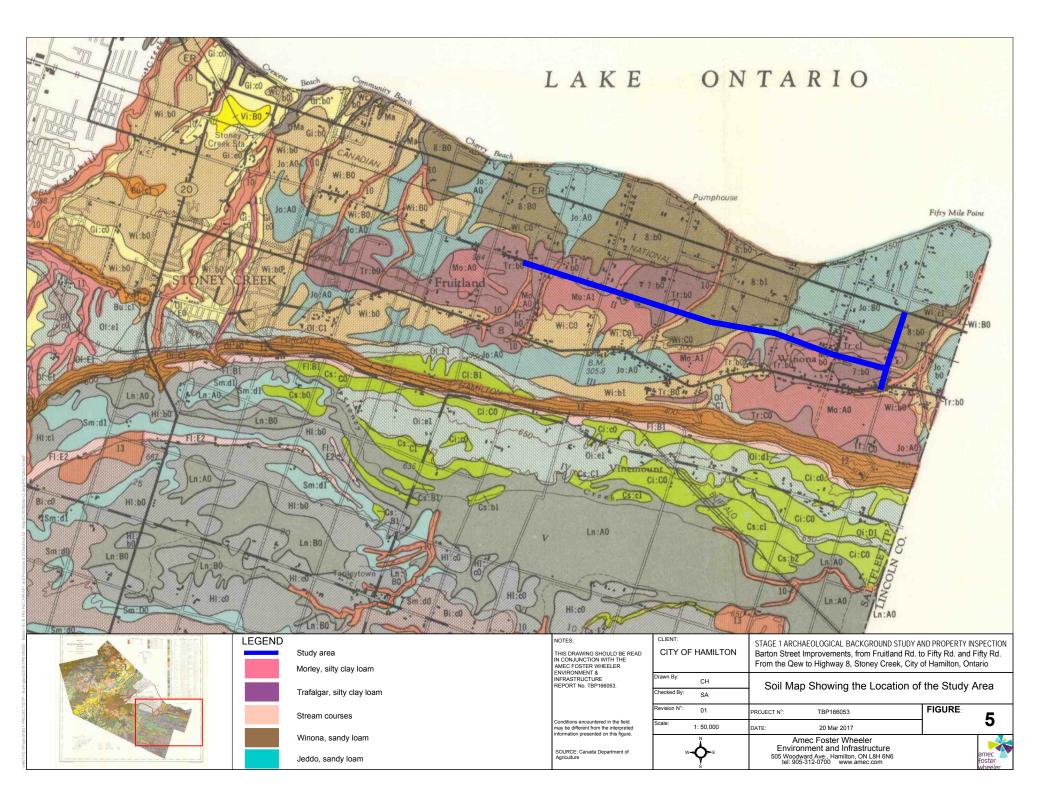
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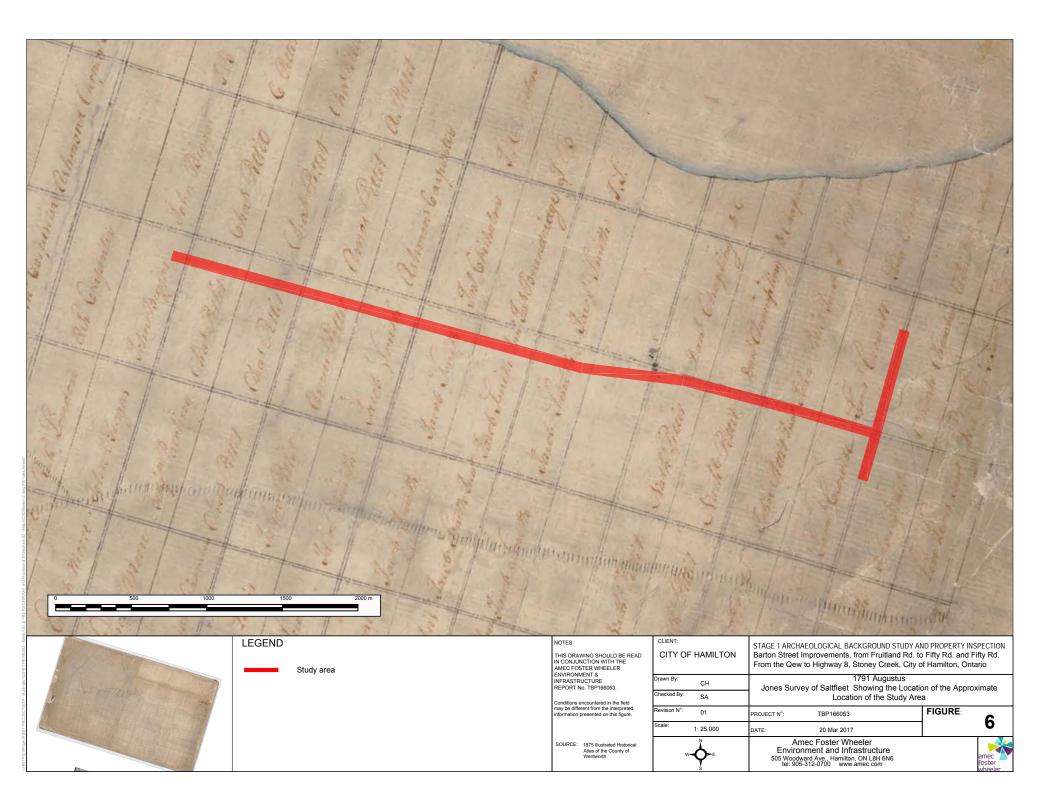
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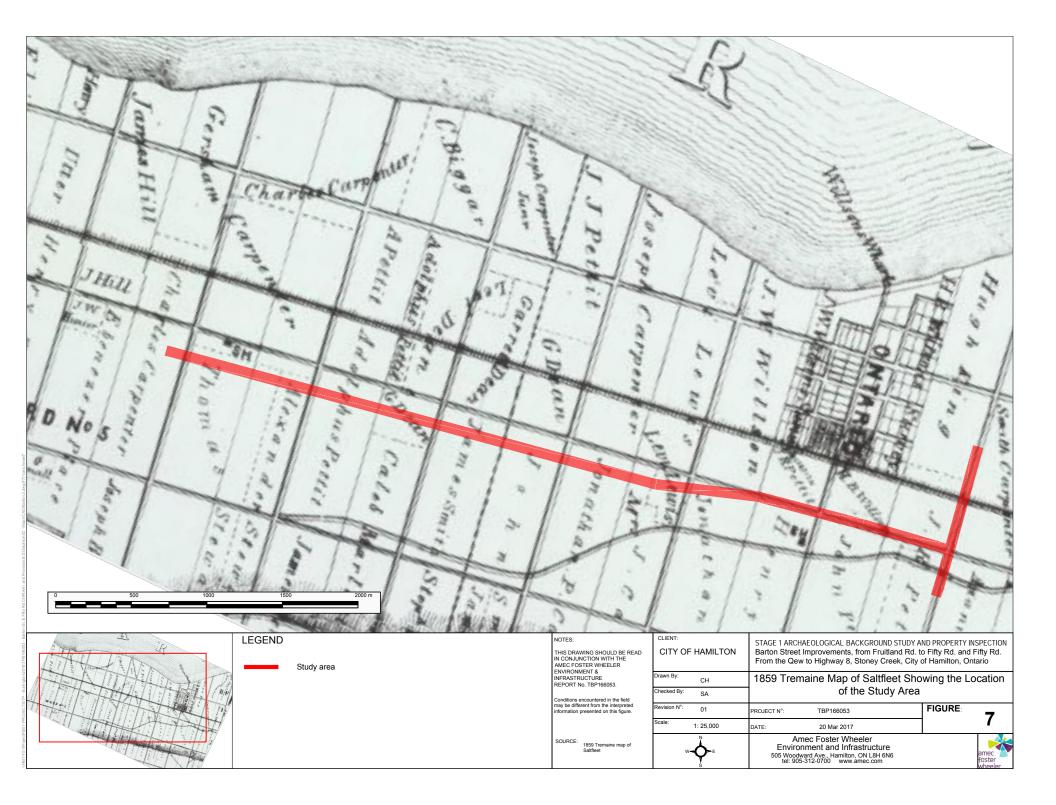
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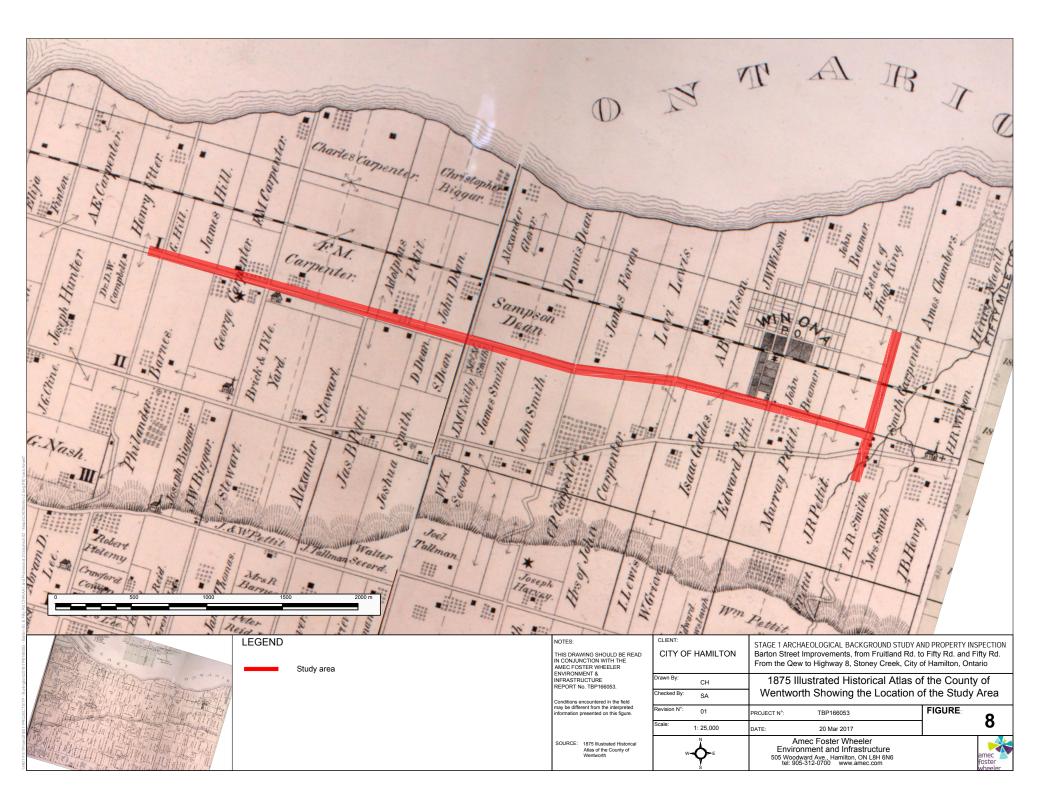
















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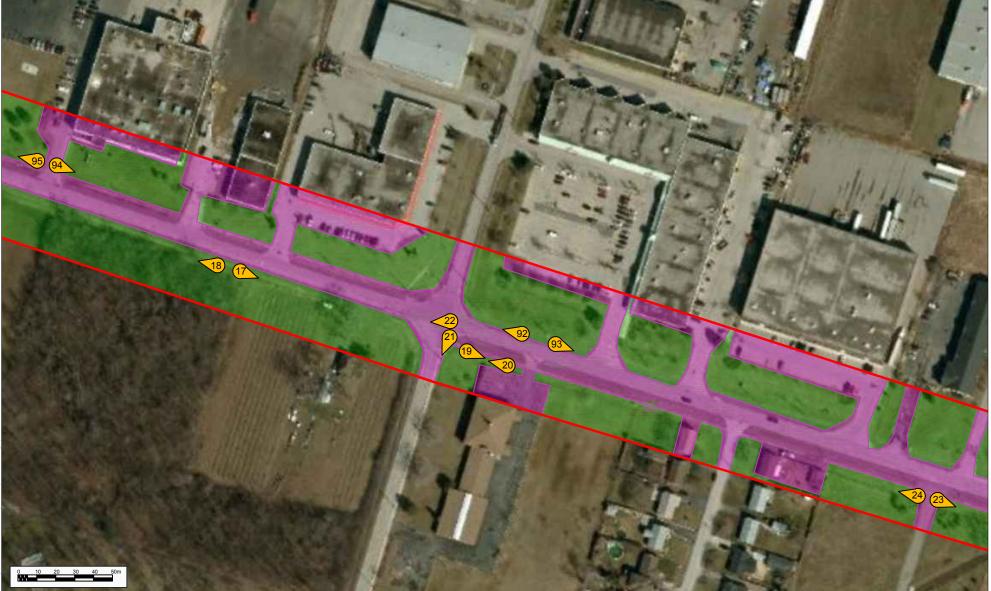
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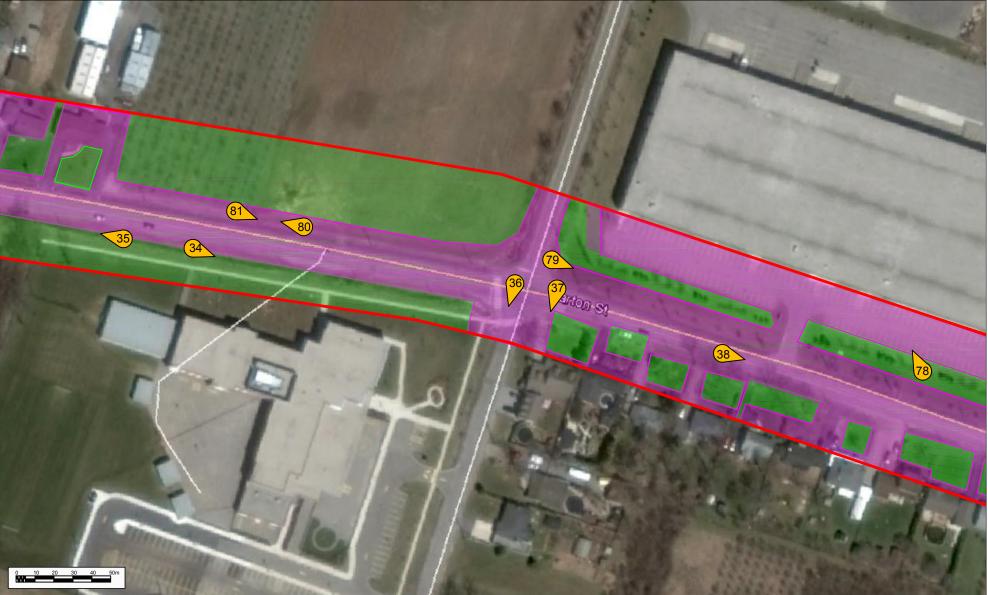


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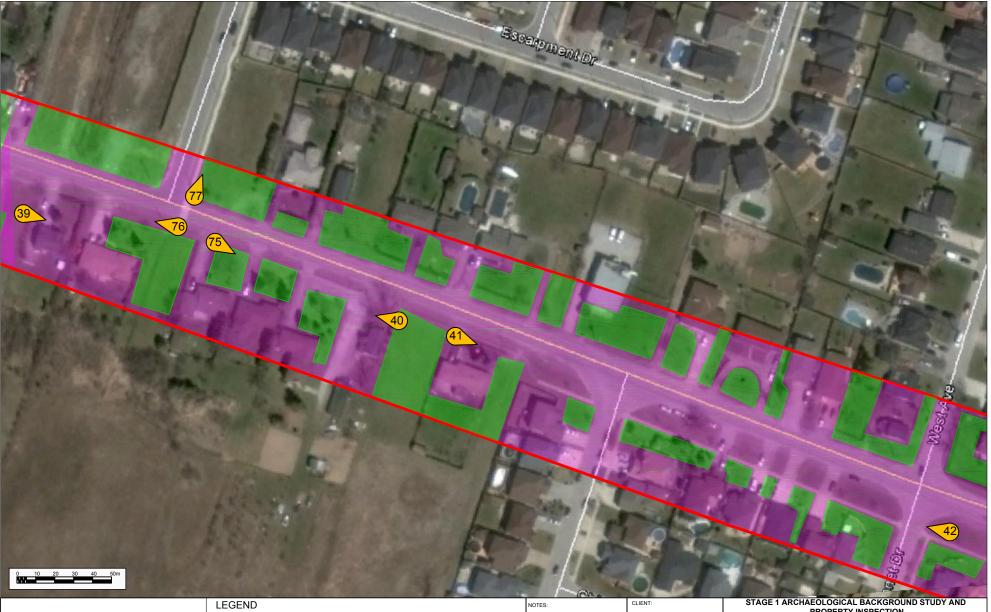


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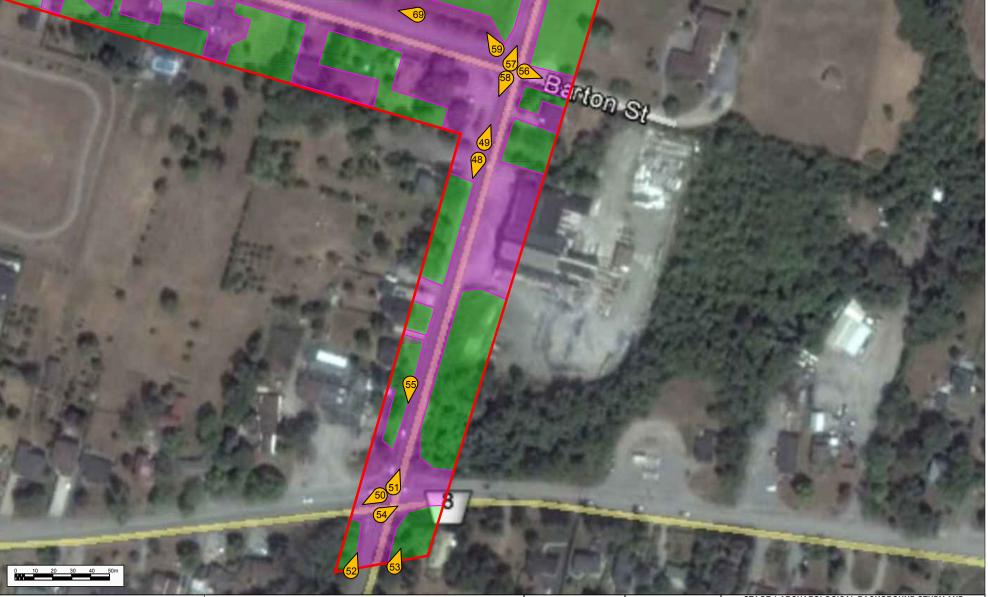




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Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.	Scale: 1: 2,000	DATE: 20 Mar 2017	9m	
SOURCE: Bing	W-OFE	Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure 505 Woodward Ave, Hamilton, ON L8H 6N6 tel: 905-312-0700 www.amec.com	amec	

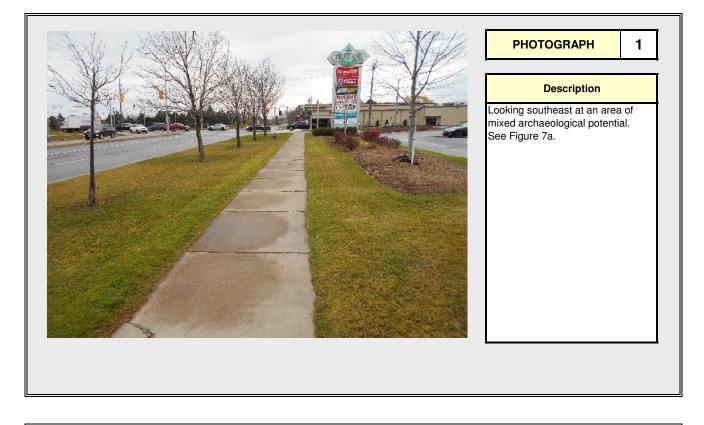


Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Barton Street Improvements, From Fruitland Road to Fifty Road, Hamilton, Ontario

# APPENDIX B

# **PHOTOGRAPHS**

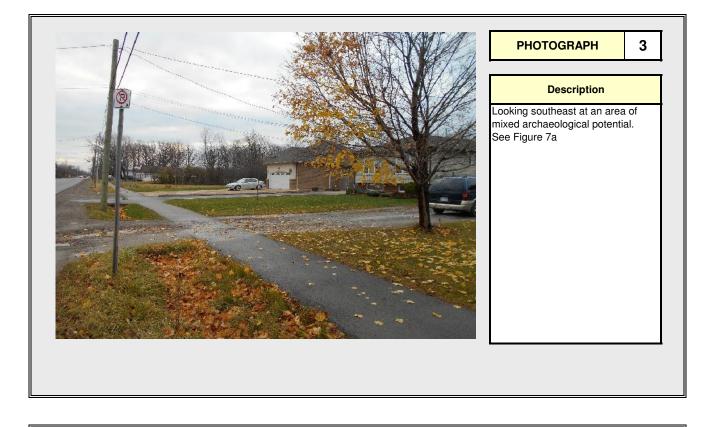




PHOTOGRAPH	2
Description Looking southeast at an are mixed archaeological poten See Figure 7a	ea of tial.



PROJECT NO.	TPB166053
PROJECT	Stage 1 and 2, Barton St. and Fifty Rd. Improvements
LOCATION	Hamilton, Ontario



PHOTOGRAPH	4
Description	
Looking northwest at an area mixed archaeological potentia See Figure 7a	al.
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PROJECT NO.	TPB166053
PROJECT	Stage 1 and 2, Barton St. and Fifty Rd. Improvements
LOCATION	Hamilton, Ontario





















MALL INFO	PHOTOGRAPH	12
A CARACTER AND	Description	
	Looking southeast at an area of mixed archaeological potential. See Figure 7b	





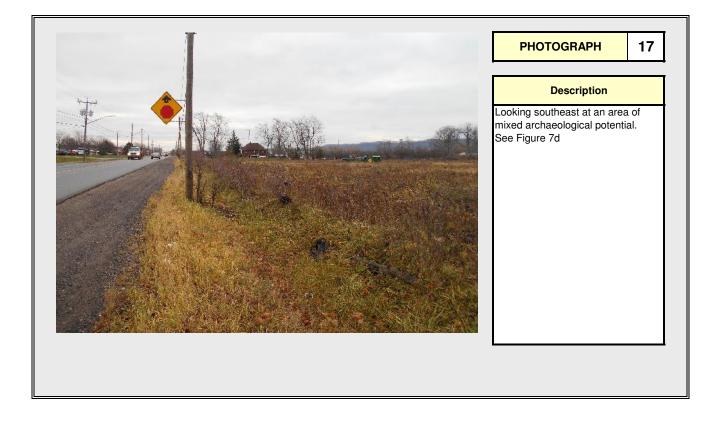






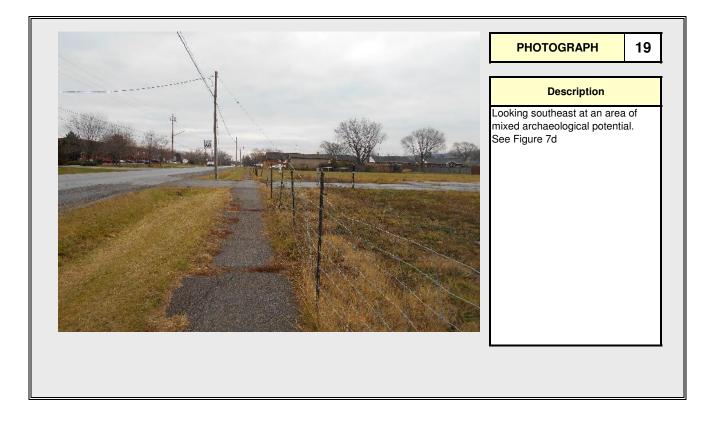












			PHOTOGRAPH	20
The the	7	**************************************	Description	
			Looking northwest at an are mixed archaeological poten See Figure 7d	a of tial.





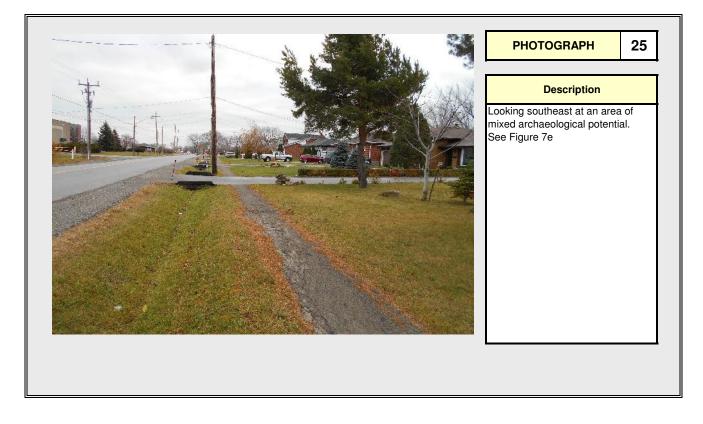
		PHOTOGRAPH	22
30-317 E	/	Description	
	a	ooking northwest at an ard rchaeological potential du See Figure 7d	ea of low e to road.





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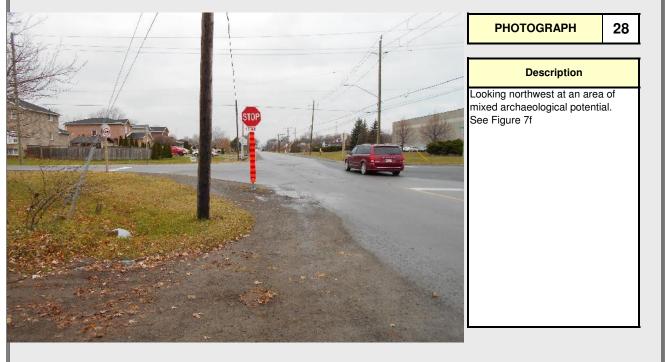




			PHOTOGRAPH	26
			Description	
			Looking northwest at an ar mixed archaeological poter	ea of ntial.
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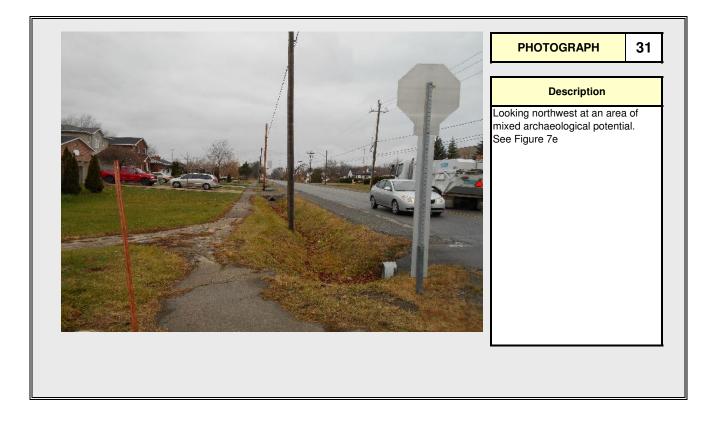






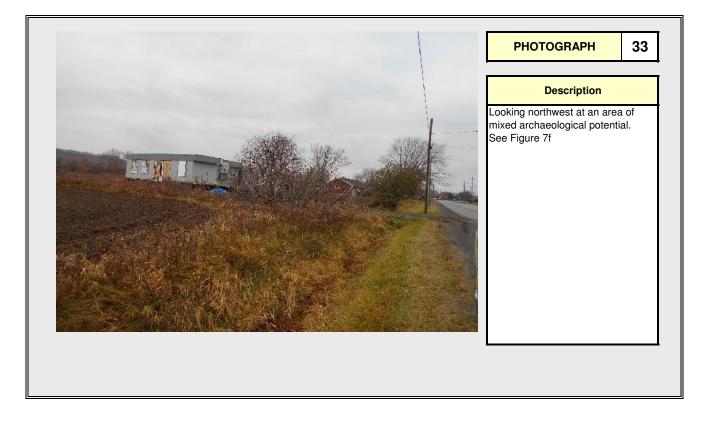






/		Description	
-		Looking east at an area of archaeological potential. See Figure 7f	mixed











			Description	
		17		
			Looking south at an area c archaeological potential. See Figure 7g	of mixed
	12/05/16			





	PHOTOGRAPH 38
STATE AND A STATE	Description
	Looking east at an area of mixed archaeological potential. See Figure 7g





















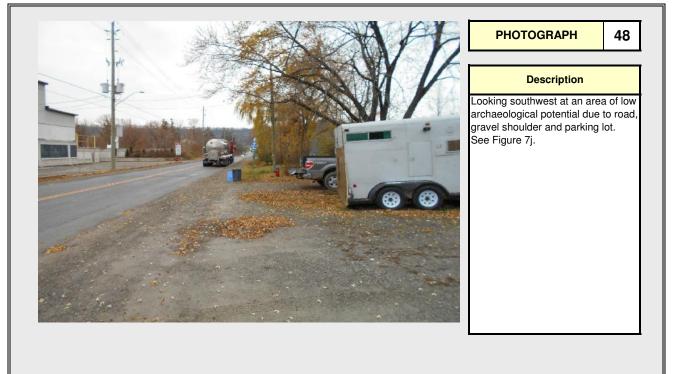
PROJECT NO.	TPB166053
PROJECT	Stage 1 and 2, Barton St. and Fifty Rd. Improvements
LOCATION	Hamilton, Ontario













PROJECT NO.	TPB166053
PROJECT	Stage 1 and 2, Barton St. and Fifty Rd. Improvements
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	PHOTOGRAPH	50
	Description	
	Looking southwest at an are archaeological potential due ditch and driveway. See Figure 7k.	ea of low to road,
	J	



Description
Looking north at an area of low archaeological potential due to road, ditch and raised parking lot. See Figure 7k.

Description	
Looking north at an area of mixed archaeological potential. See Figure 7k.	



PHOTOGRAPH 53
Description
king north at an area of mixed haeological potential. 9 Figure 7k.

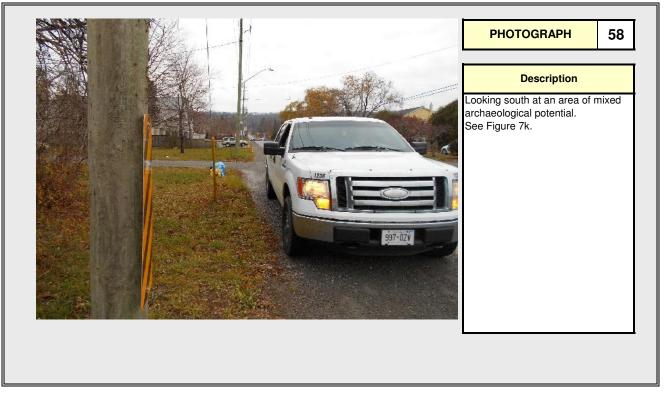












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### **APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD**



//	PHOTOGRAPH	60
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	mixed archaeological potent See Figure 7m.	idi.





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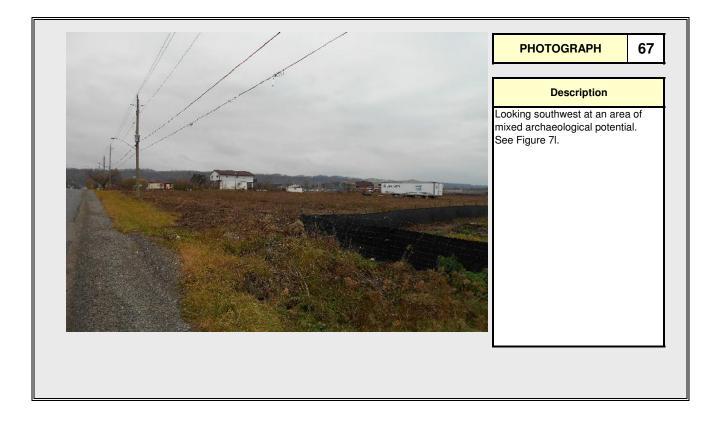


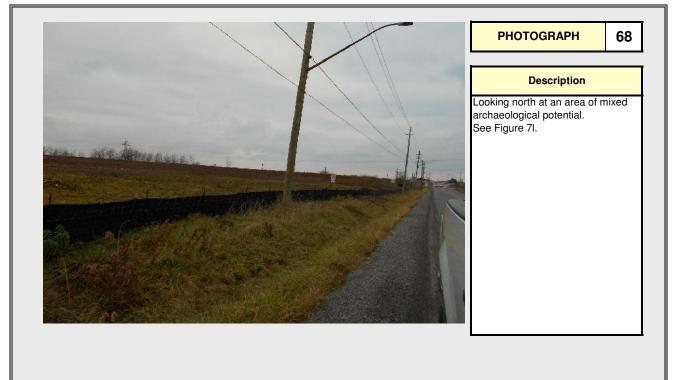


	PHOTOGRAPH	66
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	archaeological potential.	
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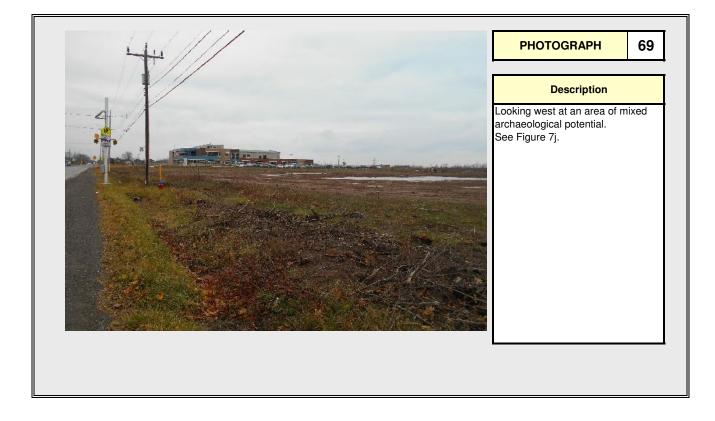
### **APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD**





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#### **APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD**



	PHOTOGRAPH	70
1.1/	Description	
	Looking northwest at an are mixed archaeological potent See Figure 7i.	a of tial.



PHOTOGRAPH	71
Description	
Looking southeast at an are mixed archaeological poten See Figure 7j.	a of ial.





PHOTOGRAPH	
Description	
Looking southwest at an are mixed archaeological potent See Figure 7i.	



Description
Looking northwest at an area of mixed archaeological potential See Figure 7h. Note: Recent construction in th area has not been mapped at t time.







PHOTOGRAPH 80
Description
Looking northwest at an area of mixed archaeological potential. See Figure 7g.





		/	РН	DTOGRAPH 8
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REALE.			archaeolo See Figur	gical potential.
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17		Description		
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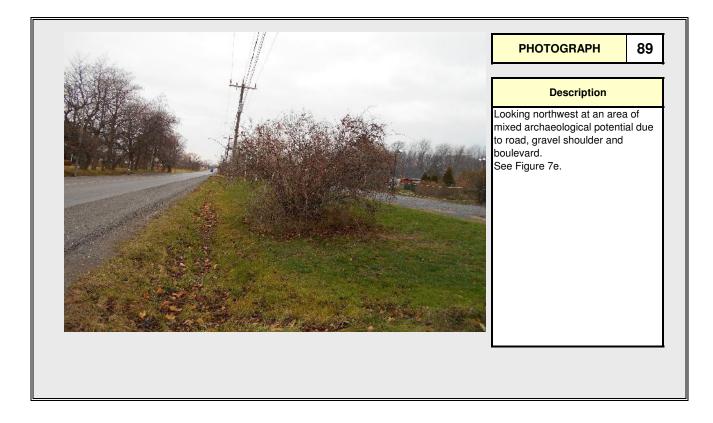


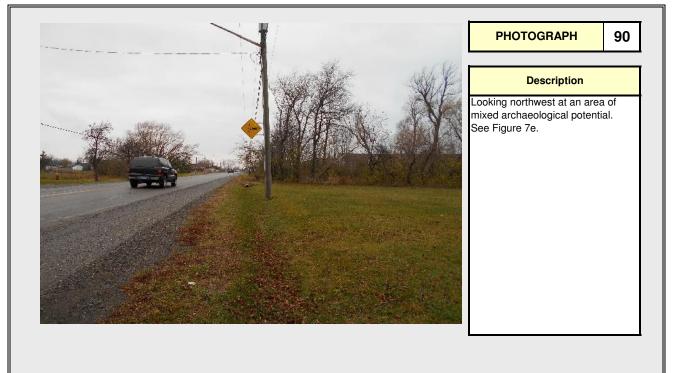












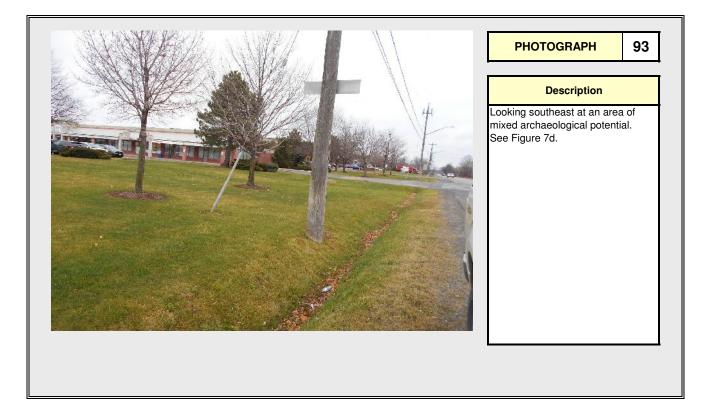


PROJECT NO.	TPB166053
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	PHOTOGRAPH 94
	Description
+	Looking southeast at an area of mixed archaeological potential.
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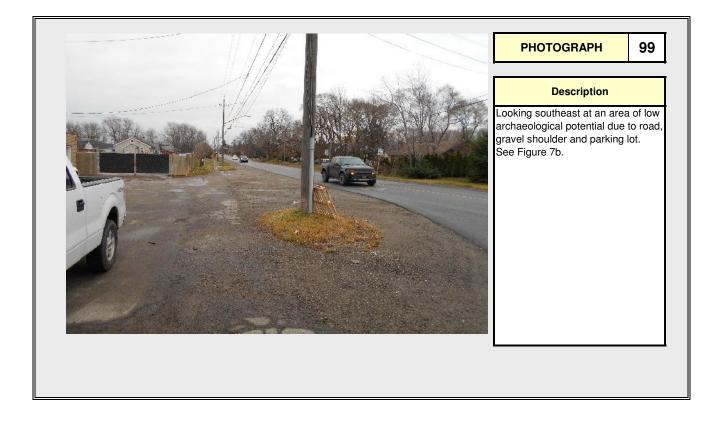
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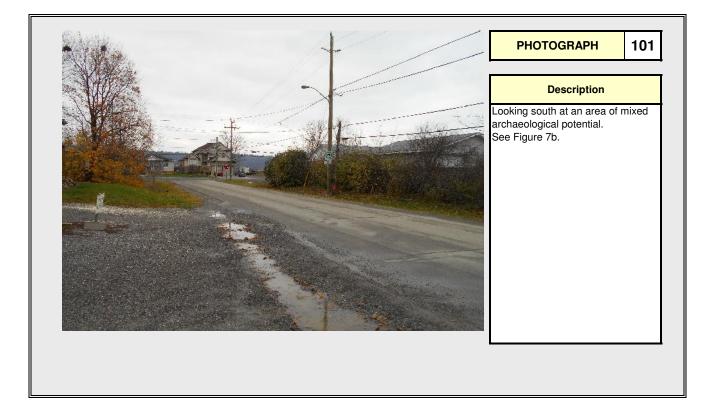






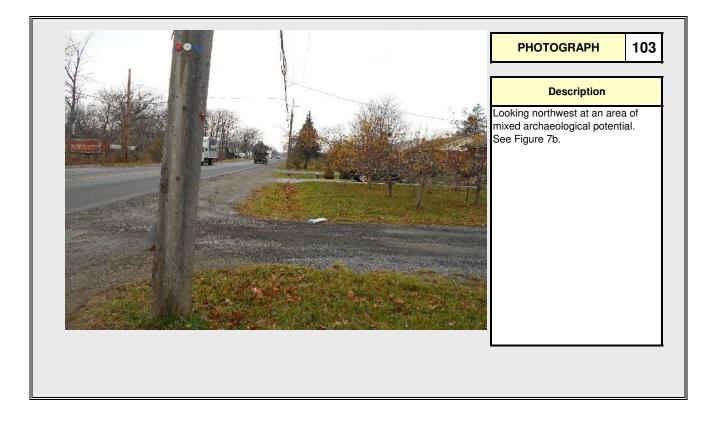






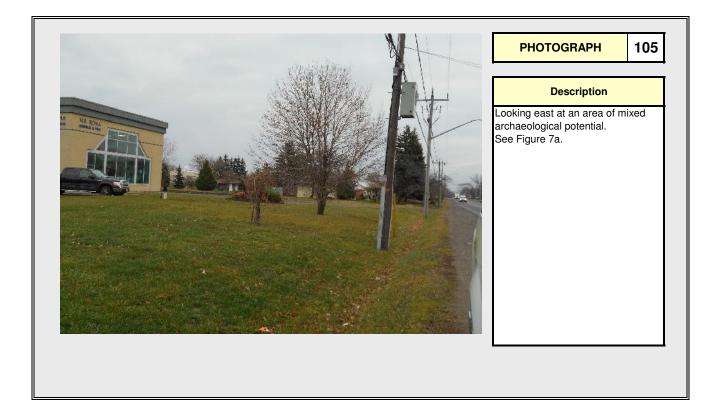






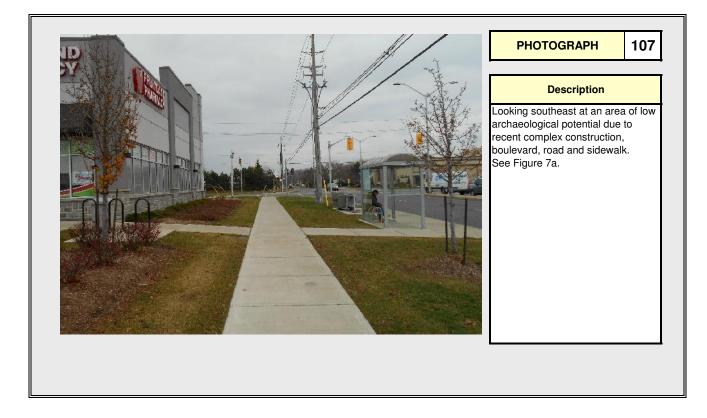






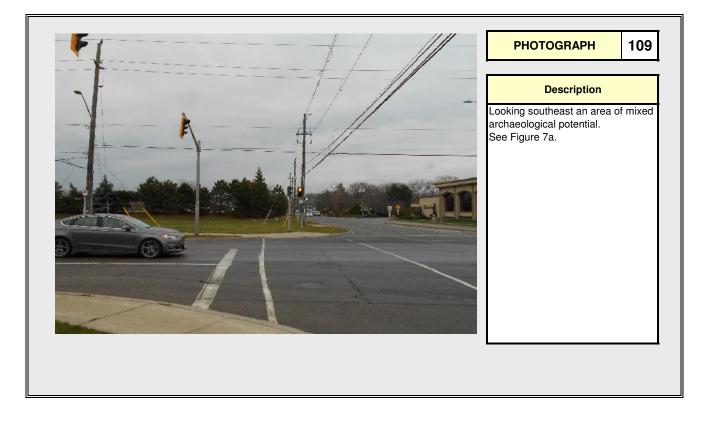


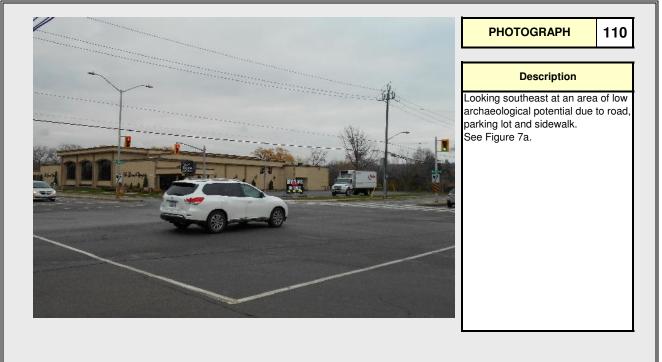














Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Barton Street Improvements, From Fruitland Road to Fifty Road, Hamilton, Ontario

# **APPENDIX C**

## **ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS**



Shaun Austin, Ph.D., Associate Archaeologist– Dr. Austin is the Leader of Amec Foster Wheeler's cultural heritage resources group and is based in the Hamilton Office. He has been working in Canadian archaeology and heritage since 1976 and as an archaeological and heritage consultant in Ontario since 1987. He is a dedicated consultant with repeated success guiding projects through to completion to the satisfaction of the development proponent, First Nations communities and cultural heritage stakeholder groups. His areas of interest and expertise include pre-contact Aboriginal lithics and ceramics. Dr. Austin holds a **Professional Archaeology License** (P141) issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, is MTO RAQs certified in Archaeology/Heritage and is a member of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists.

**Cara Howell B.A., Staff Archaeologist** – Ms. Howell holds a B.A. Degree in Anthropology and Classical Archaeology from McMaster University and has been working in the field of archaeological consulting since 1999. She holds a **Research Archaeological License (R180)** in archaeology from the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport and possesses a full range of archaeological skills. As a result of her specialized interest in the historic Euro-Canadian period, she has become an authority on early Euro-Canadian artifacts and historic period background research. As the archaeology Laboratory Director for Amec Foster Wheeler's Cultural Heritage Resources Group, she developed and implements a computerized cataloguing system for artifacts and other resources. Ms. Howell also serves as lead liaison with First Nations communities.

**Devon Brusey B.A. Hon., Staff Archaeologist** – Ms. Brusey has worked as a consultant archaeologist since 2006. She holds an honours B.A. degree in Anthropology and Japanese Studies from McMaster University. Ms. Brusey has worked on over 350 Stage 1 through Stage 4 archaeological assessments throughout Ontario, many of which have been completed as part of the environmental assessment process for the development of wind and solar farms, hydro line corridors and municipal roadway improvements. Ms. Brusey has acted as a project manager, crew supervisor, artifact analyst, historic researcher and report writer for many projects. Recently she has expanded her experiences to include Built Heritage/Cultural Heritage Landscape assessments, as well as Heritage Impact assessments. Ms. Brusey holds an **Research Archaeological License (R410)** issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Barton Street Improvements, From Fruitland Road to Fifty Road, Hamilton, Ontario

# APPENDIX D

## LIMITATIONS



#### LIMITATIONS

- 1. The work performed in the preparation of this report and the conclusions presented are subject to the following:
  - (a) The Standard Terms and Conditions which form a part of our Professional Services Contract;
  - (b) The Scope of Services;
  - (c) Time and Budgetary limitations as described in our Contract; and,
  - (d) The Limitations stated herein.
- 2. No other warranties or representations, either expressed or implied, are made as to the professional services provided under the terms of our Contract, or the conclusions presented.
- 3. The conclusions presented in this report were based, in part, on visual observations of the Study Area. Our conclusions cannot and are not extended to include those portions of the Study Area which were not reasonably available, in Amec Foster Wheeler's opinion, for direct observation.
- 4. The potential for archaeological resources, and any actual archaeological resources encountered, at the Study Area were assessed, within the limitations set out above, having due regard for applicable heritage regulations as of the date of the inspection.
- 5. Services including Stage 1 archaeological assessments were performed. Amec Foster Wheeler's work, including archaeological monitoring was conducted in a professional manner and in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's guidelines. It is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered archaeological resources may be present at the Study Area between areas test-pitted and in areas which were pedestrian surveyed.
- 6. The utilization of Amec Foster Wheeler's services during the implementation of any further archaeological work recommended will allow Amec Foster Wheeler to observe compliance with the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report. Amec Foster Wheeler's involvement will also allow for changes to be made as necessary to suit field conditions as they are encountered.
- 7. This report is for the sole use of the parties to whom it is addressed unless expressly stated otherwise in the report or contract. Any use which any third party makes of the report, in whole or in part, or any reliance thereon, or decisions made based on any information of conclusions in the report, is the sole responsibility of such third party. Amec Foster Wheeler accepts no responsibility whatsoever for damages or loss of any nature or kind suffered by any such third party as a result of actions taken or not taken or decisions made in reliance on the report or anything set out therein.
- 8. This report is not to be given over to any third-party other than a governmental entity, for any purpose whatsoever without the written permission of Amec Foster Wheeler, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.