

CITY OF HAMILTON

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

MOHAWK ROAD TO BRANTFORD-BOUND KING'S
HIGHWAY 403 RAMP CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT, WESTBOUND RIGHT-OF-WAY
BETWEEN SOUTHCOTE ROAD AND HIGHWAY 6,
CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

OCTOBER 2022





ORIGINAL REPORT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

MOHAWK ROAD TO
BRANTFORD-BOUND KING'S
HIGHWAY 403 RAMP CLASS
ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT, WESTBOUND
RIGHT-OF-WAY BETWEEN
SOUTHCOTE ROAD AND
HIGHWAY 6, PART OF LOTS
46-48 CONCESSION 3,
TOWNSHIP OF ANCASTER,
WENTWORTH COUNTY, NOW
CITY OF HAMILTON,
ONTARIO

CITY OF HAMILTON
TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

DRAFT (VERSION REVA)

PROJECT NO.: IM22206031
DATE: OCTOBER 25, 2022

LICENSEE: HENRY CARY (P327)
PIF#: P327-0034-2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WSP E&I Canada Limited (WSP; formerly Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions Canada Limited) was retained by the City of Hamilton (the City) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of the Mohawk Road to Brantford-bound King's Highway 403 Ramp Class Environmental Assessment (EA), with study area located within the westbound right-of-way (ROW) of the Alexander Graham Bell Parkway (Highway 403) between the Southcote Road overpass and Highway 6 exit in the City of Hamilton, Ontario (Appendix A: Figures 1 to 3). The study area is approximately 1-km long by 45-m wide and covers 3.1 hectares (ha) and historically was part of Lots 46 to 48, Concession 3, Ancaster Township, County of Wentworth. The Class EA with archaeological assessment was triggered by the *Environmental Assessment Act* and completed prior to construction. A development plan has not been drafted.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) under Project Information Form (PIF) number P327-0034-2022 (Stage 1). In keeping with the City's Indigenous Archaeological Monitoring Policy, a draft version of this report was provided to the Huron-Wendat Nation (HWN), Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN), Six Nations of the Grand River First Elected Council (SNGREC), and Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI) for the Haudenosaunee Confederacy of Chiefs Council (HCCC) for review and comment prior to submitting the final version to the MTCS.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment indicated that the study area has general archaeological potential for the following reasons: 1) 16 archaeological sites have been registered within 300 m of the study area; 2) extant and historical primary water sources are within the study area or within 300 m of the study area; 3) areas of early post-contact settlement are within 300 m of the study area; 4) early post-contact transportation routes are within the study area or within 100 m of the study area; and, 5) the study area is indicated as having archaeological potential in the City of Hamilton's Archaeological Management Plan.

However, the Stage 1 archaeological assessment also determined that the entire study area (3.1 ha) was subject to extensive and deep land alteration during construction of the Highway 403 between 1967 and 1968. As noted in aerial photographs (Appendix B: Plate 1), this construction events involved grading and excavation that would have removed or severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. The Stage 1 property inspection, required per Section 1.4.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), further confirmed that archaeological potential in the entire study area has been removed by extensive and deep land disturbance. Additionally, approximately 0.07 ha (2%) of the study area was previously assessed and determined to have no or low archaeological potential (AMEC 2014:20).

Based on the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area, the following recommendation is made, subject to the conditions outlined below and in Section 6:

- 1 The study area requires no further archaeological assessment.

The recommendation above is subject to review by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of the study area is permitted until the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport has issued a letter indicating that this archaeological assessment is deemed compliant, and this report has been accepted into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

SIGNATURES AND DISCLAIMERS

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1 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

WSP E&I Canada Limited (WSP; formerly Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions Canada Limited) was retained by the City of Hamilton (the City) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of the Mohawk Road to Brantford-bound King's Highway 403 Ramp Class Environmental Assessment (EA), with study area located within the westbound right-of-way (ROW) of the Alexander Graham Bell Parkway (Highway 403) between the Southcote Road overpass and Highway 6 exit in the City of Hamilton, Ontario (Appendix A: Figures 1 to 3). The study area is approximately 1-km long by 45-m wide and covers 3.1 hectares (ha) and historically was part of Lots 46 to 48, Concession 3, Ancaster Township, County of Wentworth. The Class EA with archaeological assessment was triggered by the *Environmental Assessment Act* and completed prior to construction. A development plan has not been drafted.

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This report presents the results of the Stage 1 background study and property inspection, analysis of archaeological potential in the study area, and recommendations for further assessment, where appropriate.

1.2 SCOPE OF WORK

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment is a qualitative study that systematically assesses the archaeological potential of a study area based on its land use and evidence of possible Indigenous and early post-contact (settler) occupation. Following the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011:13), the objectives of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to: 1) provide information about the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions; 2) evaluate in detail the study area's archaeological potential to support recommendations for Stage 2 archaeological assessment for all or parts of the study area, if required; and, 3) recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 archaeological assessment, where required.

For this Stage 1 archaeological assessment, WSP:

- Contacted the MTCS to query the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* for all registered archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre (km) radius of the study area;
- Searched the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* for reports that detail archaeological assessments conducted within a 50-metre (m) radius of the study area;
- Analysed the study area's physical characteristics, principally its proximity to water sources, elevated topography, well-drained soils and sediments, distinctive land formations and resource areas to determine its potential for pre-contact period archaeological resources;
- Reviewed historical maps and other archival sources to determine the study area's potential for post-contact period archaeological resources;
- Conducted a property inspection of the entire study area to document existing conditions and identify areas of archaeological potential;
- Recommended appropriate field-testing strategies for areas identified to have archaeological potential, where applicable; and,
- Prepared a Stage 1 report describing the results and providing recommendations for further archaeological work, where required.

2 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.1.1 A CULTURAL HISTORY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO

The following is a brief summary of southern Ontario's cultural history as understood by archaeologists (see Table 2.1).

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 Period and it is thought to have lasted until approximately 9,000 years ago.

After 9,500 years ago, there was a long period when the climate was variable and the bare lands left by the glaciers were becoming re-forested, resulting in patchier, more diverse ecozones. During this time, which lasted until 3,000 years ago, people were adapting to diverse environmental settings. There appears to have been more reliance on local stone for making tools and more variable tool manufacturing technologies. The adoption of a spear-throwing board, known as an atlatl, was an important innovation, resulting in the ability to throw smaller darts with more force. Projectile points from this period, called the 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 centered on localized resources, often forest resources, and groups of people are thought to have been less mobile, an adaptation that continued to develop until the arrival of Europeans.

In southern Ontario, the Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic. Early point types include serrated Nettling and Bifurcate Base points. Middle types include Brewerton Corner Notched and Otter Creek, and Late types include Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, and Innes. Most of these point types are named after archaeological sites where they were first identified.

The Archaic Period is followed by the Woodland Period. The major technological change in the Early 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. Point types include Meadowood and Kramer and early ceramics were rudimentary vessels with conoidal (pointed) bases. The Early Woodland Period transitioned into the Middle Woodland Period approximately 2,400 years ago.

During the Middle Woodland Period in southern Ontario community and kin identity became more deeply entrenched, and more sedentary communities developed. Point types made at this time include Saugeen, Vanport, and Snyders. Ceramic vessels were conoidal in shape but were decorated with stamped designs in the soft clay. The Middle Woodland Period transitioned into the Late Woodland Period A.D. 500–900 with the earliest direct evidence for agriculture.

The Late Woodland Period saw the development of recognizable Nadouek (Iroquoian) and Anishinaabeg (Algonquian) cultures in southern Ontario, 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, though are also found near smaller watercourses. Nadouek 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. Nadouek villages around Lake Ontario expanded and had thicker perimeter defences, while inside the walls the longhouses increased in length. In the far southwest of the province, people ancestral to the Anishnaabe and following the Western Basin way of life were more mobile, moving with seasonally available resources. However, at the borderlands of the Nadouek and Western Basin were agricultural communities living in small,

palisaded villages with a mix of small and large houses, and who were both farming and seasonally mobile. Through the Late Woodland period the borderlands shifted further east, and Western Basin settlements became larger and more permanent (Ferris 2013:110-111).

When French explorers, missionaries, and fur traders arrived in southern Ontario in the early 17th century, they met diverse communities across the Great Lakes region, such as the nations of the Nadouek Wendat (Huron), Attawandaron (Neutral), Tionnontaté or Khionontateronon (Petun), and Haudenosaunee (Six Nations), and Anishnaabe Ojibwe, Odawa, Nipissing, and Algonquin. Contact with Europeans disrupted the traditional Indigenous political dynamics, allegiances, and ways of life at different times and to varying degrees throughout Ontario. Indigenous peoples first acquired European goods indirectly through existing exchange networks, then accessed a wide range of materials through direct trade as European influence expanded. Sites from this transitional period can be difficult to discern from later post-contact occupations, and the introduction of European goods may not have triggered significant social change in Indigenous communities. As European colonization has intensified from the 18th century onwards, Indigenous ways of life have adapted to change in complex and varied ways.

Table 2.1: Simplified cultural chronology of southern Ontario

PERIOD	COMPLEXES/CULTURES & DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS
Early Paleo Period (9000–8500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Early Paleo Period rarely found in eastern Ontario. Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield fluted points.
Late Paleo Period (8500–7500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Hi-Lo, Holcombe points, Lanceolate Bifaces.
Early Archaic (7500–6000/4500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Nettling, Stanly/Neville points.
Middle Archaic (6000/4500–2500 B.C.)	Transition to territorial settlements. Seasonal round of subsistence introduced. Thebes (6000–5000 B.C.), Otter Creek points (4500–3000 B.C.). Brewerton Complex (3000–2500 B.C.) . Brewerton points. Laurentian Complex (6000–2500 B.C.) (Eastern Ontario)
Late Archaic (2500–1000 B.C.)	More numerous territorial hunter-gatherer bands, increasing use of exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings, regional trade networks. Narrowpoint Complex (2500–1850 B.C.) . Lamoka points. 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. Hind points.
Early Woodland (1000–400 B.C.)	Pottery introduced. Meadowood Notched points, Meadowood Cache Blades, Kramer, Adena points. Meadowood Complex (1000–400 B.C.) . Middlesex Complex (650–400 B.C.) . Introduction of true cemeteries.
Middle Woodland (400 B.C.–A.D. 500/900)	Saugeen, Snyders, Vanport, Port Maitland points. Point Peninsula Complex (Southcentral and eastern Ontario) 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 Woodland (A.D. 500–900)	Agriculture introduced. Levanna, Jacks Reef points. Princess Point Complex (Eastern end of Lake Erie and the western end of Lake Ontario). Rivière au Vase Phase of the Younger / Western Basin Tradition (Lake St. Clair and western end of Lake Erie) Sandbanks Complex (Kingston area).

PERIOD	COMPLEXES/CULTURES & DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS
Late Woodland (A.D. 900–1650)	Tribal differentiation. Transition to settled village life. Dewaele, Glen Meyer Tanged, Triangular Naticoke, Notched Naticoke, Triangular Daniels/Madison points. Ontario Nadouek and St. Lawrence Nadouek Traditions (Southcentral and eastern Ontario, respectively). Algonkian Western Basin Tradition (Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie).
Early Post-Contact (A.D. 1650–1763)	Nadouek and Anishinaabeg migrations and resettlement during the French colonial regime in New France.
Late Post-Contact (A.D. 1763–1867)	Nadouek and Anishinaabeg migrations and resettlement during the British colonial regime in British North America.

2.1.2 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

To register archaeological sites in the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*, the MTCS uses the “Borden system” developed in 1952 by University of British Columbia archaeologist Charles Borden (Borden 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into grid blocks based on longitude and latitude, with each Borden block measuring approximately 13 km east-west by approximately 18.5 km north-south. Each Borden block is referenced with a four-letter designation, with sites found within each block numbered sequentially as they are registered. The study area is located within the *AhGx* Borden block.

A search of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* on 30 August 2022 identified 119 sites registered within a 1 km radius of the study area; of these, 16 are registered within 300 m of the study area. No registered archaeological sites are located within the study area (MTCS 2022a). Table 2.2 provides a summary of the registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area; those within a 300-m radius of the study area are presented in bold and described in further detail below.

Table 2.2: Registered archaeological sites within a 1-km radius of the study area

BORDEN NUMBER	SITE NAME	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	DISTANCE FROM STUDY AREA	DEVELOPMENT REVIEW STATUS
AhGx-20	Hamilton Golf and Country Club	Indigenous Archaic, Early to Middle Woodland	Village	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-21	McNiven	Indigenous pre-contact	Camp	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-71	Rosalot 1	Indigenous Early to Middle Archaic (Kirk-Nettling)	Undetermined	264 m	No further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI)
AhGx-72	Rosalot 2	Indigenous Archaic	Undetermined	278 m	Unknown
AhGx-110	Springbrook 1	Indigenous Archaic, Woodland	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-112	Kitty Murry	Indigenous Late Woodland	Camp	>300 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-115	Whaley 1	Indigenous Late Archaic	Camp	>300 m	Further CHVI

BORDEN NUMBER	SITE NAME	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	DISTANCE FROM STUDY AREA	DEVELOPMENT REVIEW STATUS
AhGx-116	Whaley 2	Indigenous Archaic; Euro-Canadian post-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Further CHVI
AhGx-117	Whaley 3	Indigenous Late and Middle Archaic	Camp	>300 m	Further CHVI
AhGx-118	-	Indigenous Archaic	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-119	-	Indigenous pre-contact; post-contact Euro-Canadian (19th century)	Undetermined	182 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-120	-	Indigenous pre-contact; post-contact Euro-Canadian (19th century)	Undetermined	249 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-121	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-122	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-123	-	Indigenous pre-contact	Lithic scatter	211 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-124	-	Indigenous pre-contact	Findspot	255 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-125	-	Indigenous pre-contact	Lithic scatter	246 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-126	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-127	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-128	-	Indigenous pre-contact	Lithic scatter	254 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-129	-	Indigenous pre-contact	Lithic scatter	151 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-130	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-131	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-132	-	Undetermined	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-133	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-134	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-135	-	Indigenous pre-contact	Lithic scatter	280 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-136	-	Indigenous pre-contact	Findspot	288 m	No Further CHVI

BORDEN NUMBER	SITE NAME	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	DISTANCE FROM STUDY AREA	DEVELOPMENT REVIEW STATUS
AhGx-137	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-138	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-139	-	Undetermined	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-140	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-141	-	Undetermined	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-142	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-143	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-144	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-145	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-146	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-147	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-148	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-149	-	Undetermined	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-150	-	Undetermined	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-151	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-152	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-153	-	Undetermined	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-154	-	Undetermined	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-155	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-156	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-157	-	Undetermined	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-158	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-159	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-160	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-161	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-162	-	Indigenous Early Woodland (Meadowood)	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-163	Wade "B"	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-164	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-165	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-166	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-169	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-170	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-171	-	Indigenous Middle Woodland	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-172	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown

BORDEN NUMBER	SITE NAME	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	DISTANCE FROM STUDY AREA	DEVELOPMENT REVIEW STATUS
AhGx-173	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-174	-	Undetermined	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-175	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-176	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-178	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-186	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-187	-	Undetermined	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-259	Beef	Indigenous Archaic	Camp	263 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-260	Hooked	Indigenous Middle to Late Archaic	Camp	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-332	Harvest	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-333	Mitsu	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-334	Spy	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-335	Golden	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-336	Grab	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-337	Snow	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-338	Macintosh	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-339	Cider	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-340	Courtland	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-341	Winter	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-342	Spartan	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-343	Core	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-344	Core	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-345	Red	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown

BORDEN NUMBER	SITE NAME	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	DISTANCE FROM STUDY AREA	DEVELOPMENT REVIEW STATUS
AhGx-346	Blossom	Indigenous Late Archaic, Early Woodland	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-347	Butter	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-348	Northern	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-349	Anchor	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-350	Line	Indigenous pre-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-351	Rose lot IV	Indigenous Middle to Late Archaic, Early, Middle to Late Woodland; Post-contact	Unknown	>300 m	Further CHVI
AhGx-352	Rose lot III	Indigenous Early Archaic	Unknown	>300 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-356	Arthur	Indigenous Middle Archaic	Camp	>300 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-370	Conners	Indigenous pre-contact; post-contact Euro-Canadian	Burial, cellar, cistern, foundation, house, pits, well	6 m*	No Further CHVI
AhGx-371	Golden Arm	Indigenous Late to Middle Archaic	Camp	248 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-372	Starflite	Indigenous pre-contact	Camp	273 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-373	Bites	Indigenous pre-contact	Camp	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-374	Rusty Nail	Indigenous pre-contact	Camp	>300 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-375	Dragon's Breath	Indigenous Late Archaic (Small Point); Post-contact Euro-Canadian	Camp	>300 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-376	Blistering Butte	Indigenous Late Archaic, Early Woodland	Camp	>300 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-377	Last Spike	Indigenous Middle Woodland	Camp	>300 m	No Further CHVI

BORDEN NUMBER	SITE NAME	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	DISTANCE FROM STUDY AREA	DEVELOPMENT REVIEW STATUS
AhGx-378	Satellite	Indigenous pre-contact	Camp	>300 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-382	Bitter	Indigenous pre-contact	Camp	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-383	-	Indigenous Middle Archaic	Findspot	57 m*	Unknown
AhGx-384	-	Indigenous Late Woodland	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-385	-	Indigenous Middle Archaic	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-386	-	Indigenous Late Archaic	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-387	-	Indigenous Early Archaic (Kirk-Nettling)	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-388	-	Indigenous Paleo-period	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-389	-	Indigenous Early Woodland (Meadowood)	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-391	-	Indigenous Late Woodland	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-419	New Spring	Indigenous Late Archaic (Small Point), Early Woodland	Camp	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-440	-	Indigenous Late Archaic (Broad Point)	Findspot	>300 m	Unknown
AhGx-557	-	Indigenous Early Archaic (Kirk-Nettling)	Findspot	>300 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-618	-	Undetermined	Findspot	>300 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-619	-	Undetermined	Findspot	>300 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-620	-	Undetermined	Findspot	>300 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-621	-	Undetermined	Findspot	>300 m	No Further CHVI
AhGx-622	-	Undetermined	Findspot	>300 m	No Further CHVI

* Locational error (see site descriptions below)

Note: Entries in **Bold** indicate sites located within 300 m of the study area.

- **AhGx-71 (Rosalot 1)** was located approximately 264 m south of study area and found in 1986 during an archaeological survey of a proposed Highway 6 extension from Highway 403 to Greens Road. Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the site recovered 400 Indigenous artifacts from a 15 m by 30 m area while subsequent Stage 3 and Stage 4 assessments found nearly 15,500 Indigenous artifacts dating from the Early

to Middle Archaic periods, including Brewerton and Nettling projectile points. After Stage 4 mitigation, AhGx-71 was considered to have no further CHVI (MTCS 2022a).

- **AhGx-72 (Rosalot 2)** is located approximately 278 m south of the study area. Like AgGx-71 (Rosalot 1), AhGx-72 (Rosalot 2) was found in 1986 during an archaeological survey of a proposed Highway 6 extension from Highway 403 to Greens Road (MTCS 2022a). Fifteen chert flakes and a single biface fragment were found over a 10 m x 15 m area and the site was interpreted to date to the Archaic period though of unknown site type or function. The development status of the site is not available (MTCS 2022a).
- **AhGx-119** was a collection of six artifacts recovered approximately 182 m east of the north portion of the study area during pedestrian and test pit survey in 1987. Apart from one Onondaga chert flake, the artifacts were ceramics dating to the 19th century. As the area was later developed for single-detached housing, it can be assumed the site has no further CHVI (MTCS 2022a).
- **AhGx-120** was a small collection of artifacts recovered approximately 249 m east of the north portion of the study area during pedestrian and test pit survey in 1987. Nineteenth century ceramics, glass, and a pipe bowl fragment were recovered, as was one chert flake. The area was later developed for single-detached housing, so it can be assumed the site has no further CHVI (MTCS 2022a).
- **AhGx-123** was a small lithic scatter documented approximately 211 m east of the north portion of the study area during pedestrian and test pit survey in 1987. Since the area was developed for single-detached housing, it can be assumed the site has no further CHVI (MTCS 2022a).
- **AhGx-124** was identified during pedestrian and test pit survey in 1987 from a single Onondaga chert scraper. Located approximately 255 m east of the north portion of the study area, it can be assumed the site has no further CHVI as the area was later developed for single-detached housing (MTCS 2022a).
- **AhGx-125** was a small lithic scatter documented approximately 246 m east of the north portion of the study area during pedestrian and test pit survey in 1987. The area was later developed for single-detached housing, so it can be assumed the site has no further CHVI (MTCS 2022a).
- **AhGx-128** was a small lithic scatter documented during pedestrian and test pit survey in 1987 approximately 254 m east of the north portion of the study area. It can be assumed the site has no further CHVI as the area was later developed for single-detached housing (MTCS 2022a).
- **AhGx-129** was a small lithic scatter documented approximately 151 m east of the north portion of the study area during pedestrian and test pit survey in 1987. It can be assumed the site's CHVI was removed when the area was later developed for single-detached housing (MTCS 2022a).
- **AhGx-135** was a small lithic scatter documented during pedestrian and test pit survey in 1987 approximately 280 m east of the north portion of the study area. Later single-detached housing in the area likely removed the site's CHVI (MTCS 2022a).
- **AhGx-136** was a partial projectile point made from Onondaga chert found approximately 288 m east of the north portion of the study area during pedestrian and test pit survey in 1987. As the area was later developed for single-detached housing, it can be assumed the site has no further CHVI (MTCS 2022a).
- **AhGx-259 (Beef)** was a lithic scatter covering a 25 m by 10 m area approximately 263 m south of the study area. Originally identified from pedestrian survey in 1989, it was fully excavated in 1993 with seven 1-m units. No further assessment was recommended for the site (MTCS 2022a).
- **AhGx-370 (Conners)** was originally identified during a 1995 pedestrian survey as a scatter over an 80 m by 70 m area of post-contact artifacts. One pre-contact projectile point was also found. Subsequent controlled surface pickup (CSP) in 2006 recovered 2,240 artifacts and refined the site to a 60 m by 60 m area, which was recommended for Stage 4 mitigation. Stage 4 mitigation excavations in 2007 recovered an additional 5,548 artifacts and identified 23 features of a post-contact farmstead, including a barn foundation, and house and root cellars. The site was interpreted to be the home and farm of a middle-class family who occupied the property between 1850 and 1900. Since the site was fully mitigated, it is not considered to retain CHVI (MTCS 2022a). Coordinate data in the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* plots AhGx-370 to just 6 m east of the south portion of the study area, but the Stage 4 mitigation report places it approximately 95 m south of the south portion of the study area (FAC 2007:3).
- **AhGx-371 (Golden Arm)**, located approximately 248 m south of the study area, was a lithic scatter found during pedestrian survey in 1995 to cover a 70 m by 40 m area. Subsequent investigation in 2006 recovered 78 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts including diagnostic objects dating the site to the Middle to Late Archaic period. No further work was recommended for the site (MTCS 2022a).
- **AhGx-372 (Starflite)** was originally found during a 1995 pedestrian survey approximately 273 m south of the study area. At that time 62 artifacts were noted on the surface but only the diagnostic artifacts were

collected. A CSP survey the following year recovered 58 more artifacts over a 50 m by 40 m area and the site was interpreted to be a pre-contact Indigenous camp of indeterminate age or affiliation. The site was not recommended for further assessment (MTCS 2022a).

- **AhGx-383** was identified from a Middle Archaic Brewerton side-notched projectile point found on the surface southeast from the south portion of the study area in 1995. The site was not recommended for further assessment (MTCS 2022a). Coordinate data in the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* plots AhGx-383 to just 57 m east of the south portion of the study area but based on the written description in the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*, the site was likely a greater distance south and east of the current study area.

2.1.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

WSP’s search of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* administered by the MTCS determined that no archaeological assessments have been conducted within the study area and one archaeological assessment was conducted within 50 m of the study area (MTCS 2022b).

Table 2.3 lists the report in the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* that details archaeological assessment conducted within 50 m of the study area. A description of this report and its conclusions and recommendations is provided below.

Table 2.3: Archaeological assessments detailing work conducted within 50 m of the study area

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	PIF NO.
2014	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Mohawk Road Ramp, City of Hamilton, Ontario	AMEC Environment & Infrastructure (AMEC)	P354-0024-2014

- Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Mohawk Road Ramp, City of Hamilton, Ontario. Prepared by Amec Environment & Infrastructure for the City of Hamilton Transportation Division, Public Works Department, 12 May 2014 (PIF P354-0024-2014).

In 2014, AMEC conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the area proposed for an exit ramp from Highway 403 to Mohawk Road. The assessment’s study area covered the westbound section of the Highway 403 ROW between the Mohawk Road-Lincoln Alexander Parkway interchange on the north to Southcote Road on the south, as well as a section of Mohawk Road to near the intersection with Algonquin Avenue. AMEC identified archaeological potential on both sides of the Mohawk Road right-of-way that required Stage 2 archaeological assessment but concluded that the Highway 403 ROW section had no or low archaeological potential due to previous ground disturbance or steeply sloping terrain. The assessment’s study area overlaps 0.07 ha of the northeast portion of the current study area, immediately west of Southcote Road (Appendix A: Figure 4).

2.1.3.1 OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The east portion of the current study area is also within 50 m of the “Meadowlands”, a 550-hectare residential and commercial neighbourhood bounded by the Highway 403 eastbound right-of-way and Lincoln Alexander Parkway on the north, Garner Road on the south, a transmission line north of Glancaster Road in the east, and Highway 6 on the west (Appendix A: Figure 4). Between 1987 and 1995, the Meadowlands was the subject of numerous assessments, from pedestrian survey to Stage 4 mitigation, which identified 114 sites and 93 findspots and recovered 34,000 artifacts spanning the Paleo to post-contact periods (Steiss *et. al* 1998:99). All sites were fully mitigated prior to construction of the Meadowlands development, and from the resulting finds the area was regarded as one of the most archaeologically significant in the province (Parsons 2015:47-51, 103).

Within 50 m of the south portion of the study area was another multi-year project, this time for a proposed “earth borrow source” for Highway 6 (Appendix A: Figure 4). Surveys and excavations for the Ministry of Transportation Ontario (MTO) project began in 1985 and continued until 2007, eventually covering 22.3 ha and identifying 21 archaeological sites and findspots. Although the MTO decided not to use the study area as an earth borrow source, all the identified sites were fully mitigated (Fisher 2007:8).

2.1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The study area is located within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:156). This region was originally submerged in Glacial Lake Warren then developed a series of parallel clay and till belts as recessional moraines. The Haldimand Clay Plain is at its highest elevation near the Niagara Escarpment and descends toward the Lake Erie shore where the topography is increasingly flat and boggy (Chapman and Putnam 1984:156-157).

Soil mapping completed prior to construction of Highway 403 (Presant *et al.* 1965) shows four soil types that cross the study area. In the south quarter of the study area the dominant surface soil is Springvale sandy loam, a Luvisol (originally called Grey-Brown Podzolic) that formed from sand over outwash gravel and is slightly stoney and well drained (Bunting 1987:52; Presant *et al.* 1965). In the south-central portion of the study area is the sandy and silty loam of the Grimsby-Brant complex, while in the centre of the study area is a thin band of Albertain silty clay loam, a mull regosol (highly weathered alluvium) that formed as silty clay over clay and has variable drainage. Covering the north half of the study area is Grimsby-Ancaster Complex sandy to silty loam. Like the Springvale sandy loam, Grimsby-Ancaster Complex soils are slightly stoney (Presant *et al.* 1965).

One of the most important factors influencing human land use is proximity to water. The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) lists the presence of water sources as a key indicator of archaeological potential since potable water is critical to human and animal life, and because lakes and waterways have enabled movement of people and goods in the pre- and post-contact periods. In the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), potential for Indigenous and post-contact archaeological sites is considered high for lands within 300 m of an extant or historical primary or secondary water source. Primary water sources are defined as lakes, rivers, streams or creeks, while secondary sources include intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps.

One water source— a tributary of Ancaster Creek— flows northeast through the centre-north portion of the study area and is indicated on topographic mapping through the 20th and 21st centuries as either a primary or secondary (intermittent) watercourse. Historical topographic mapping also indicates that the north portion of the study area was within 300 m of a tributary of Tiffany Creek. Today there is a large pond approximately 135 m west of the study area’s south boundary, but this was artificially created between 2009 and 2012 (Appendix A: Figure 3) (OCUL 2022; see also Sections 2.2.2 and 2.2.3).

2.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.2.1 ANCASTER TOWNSHIP AND THE CITY OF HAMILTON

At contact with Europeans in the 16th century, the area was home to communities of Attawandaron (Neutral Confederacy) (Lennox & Fitzgerald 1990:411). With the dispersal of the Attawandaron in 1650, the area fell within the Haudenosaunee Confederacy (then Five Nations) hunting territories, then incorporated into the territories of the Mississauga Anishinaabe by the 1690s (MCFN n.d:3). In 1792, it was part of the Between the Lakes Purchase or Treaty No. 3, a massive land acquisition by the British Crown to compensate the Haudenosaunee Confederacy (Six Nations) and United Empire Loyalists (UEL) for their losses during the American War of Independence (MCFN 2017; Hill 2017:150).

However, by the time of the Treaty signing, incursion by white settlers at the “Head of the Lake” had already begun. As early as 1785, Richard Beasley, a UEL from New York, had established a trading post to the Anishnaabe near Burlington Heights, while another UEL Robert Land was a squatter on lands near what is now Barton and Leeming Streets in Hamilton (Triggs 2004:159; Freeman 2001:13). The year prior to the Treaty No. 3 agreement, Pennsylvania UEL James Wilson had partnered with Beasley to established saw and grist mills on the Ancaster Creek at the fork of the “Iroquois Trail” and “Mohawk Trail”, two footpaths and trails that Indigenous groups had blazed and maintained for centuries; later these became “penetration routes” for white settlers (Rayburn 1997:11; Smith 1851:299; Burghardt 1969). Both trails ran from the Niagara Region into the Dundas Valley: the Iroquois Trail ran along the base of the Escarpment before turning west toward Brantford (Wilson Street East in Ancaster follows the western portion) while the Mohawk Trail skirted the crest of the Escarpment until Red Hill Creek where it made a broad curve west toward Ancaster (Burghardt 1969:423). Today’s Mohawk Road East and Mohawk Road follow this original Mohawk Trail route.

The Wilson-Beasely mills attracted UEL settlers from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the little community became known as Wilson's Mills (Smith 1851:299, Rayburn 1997:11). The surrounding Ancaster Township, named for a parish of the same name in Lincolnshire, England, was formed in the Gore District in 1792 and its survey using the "single-front" system for 200-acre lots began the following year under the direction of Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor Augustus Jones (Gentilcore and Donkin 1973:41).

In 1794, noted fur trader and entrepreneur Jean-Baptiste Rousseau St. John bought out Wilson's share of the Ancaster mills, then Beasely's in 1797, and opened a general store that drew members of the Six Nations living along the Grand River (Johnston 1983). Rousseau was joined in Ancaster by Hamilton merchants Richard and Samuel Hatt, who built the "Red Mill" in 1798 or 1799, which increased the community's reputation as a trading centre (Parker 1983; Ontario Heritage Trust 2021). By 1800, the settlement was known as Ancaster (Ontario Heritage Trust 2021). During the War of 1812 it would gain notoriety as the site of the "Bloody Assize", a mass trial of 19 men accused of treason after being captured with American forces during a skirmish at Chatham. Fourteen of the men were convicted and later executed at Burlington Heights (Riddell 2012).

Ancaster had grown to be the largest commercial and industrial centre of the Gore District by 1817 (Gentilcore 1987:102), but also emerged as a religious centre. Locally the community was known as "Methodist Mountain" for its high number of Methodist Church adherents, and it drew converts from an 80-kilometre radius. One of these was Mississauga Anishnaabe Kahkewaquonaby (Sacred Feathers/ Peter Jones), who experienced his conversion to Christianity in Ancaster in 1823 (Smith 2013:58). Jones later became an influential Chief and missionary, eventually establishing the community south of Branford that is today the Mississauga of the Credit First Nation. Ancaster's diverse population also included African American Enerals Griffin, who had escaped slavery in Virginia through the Underground Railroad in 1829 (Russell 1997). Griffin House at 733 Mineral Springs Road in Ancaster is today a National Historic Site of Canada.

At mid-century, the village of Ancaster was connected to Hamilton by plank road but was also regarded as "formerly a place of considerable business, [since] the rapid growth of Hamilton has thrown it into the shade" (Smith 1846:5). Hamilton, named for founder George Hamilton, was incorporated as a town in 1833, and by 1845 its surrounding Barton Township had 6,475 urban inhabitants with a further 1,434 people living in the rural periphery above and below Hamilton Mountain (Smith 1846:65, 75; Page and Smith 1875). The same year, Ancaster was reported as having only 150 people living in the village and 2,930 living in the township (Smith 1845:5-6). This low population number likely reflects a temporary displacement of inhabitants after a fire destroyed part of the village in 1845, since six years later the population numbered "about five hundred" and boasted a large woollen factory (destroyed by fire in 1850 but being rebuilt), two factories making "carding and other machines", and "a grist mill, tannery, etc. and three churches Episcopal, church of Scotland, and Presbyterian church of Canada" (Smith 1851:228). Little had changed by the last quarter of the 19th century when Ancaster had 600 inhabitants and "an extensive knitting factory, iron foundry, carding and woollen mills, agricultural implement factory, telegraph office and several stores" (Lovell 1873:19). In contrast, Hamilton by the 1870s was known as the "Birmingham of Canada" and "Steeltown" for its industrial output, and its growth continued exponentially through the first half of the 20th century (Newell & Greenhill 1989:69; Palmer 1979:15-16). Ancaster's population numbered only 700 in 1908, though by then the community was renowned for its mineral springs, "a well-known specific [to treat] rheumatism and skin diseases" (Lovell 1908:268).

With the advent of the affordable automobiles after the Second World War, Ancaster benefited from Hamilton's prosperity to develop as a desirable suburb. This demanded improved transportation networks, including extending the King's Highway 403, but these schemes were loudly protested by the residents of Dundas and Ancaster, who feared "the destruction of the 'unspoiled and beautiful' Dundas Valley and the 'picturesque' Village of Ancaster (Robinson 2008:72). Despite opposition, construction for the Highway 403 from Aberdeen Avenue in Hamilton to Highway 2 west of Ancaster was underway in 1966 (Bever 2022). With it came population growth—in 1974, Ancaster finally reached the status of Town. In 2001, Ancaster Township amalgamated with other municipalities of the former Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth to become the City of Hamilton and since then the city has grown steadily to a population of over 775,000.

2.2.2 REVIEW OF HISTORICAL RECORDS

Under the British colonial surveys, the study area was located within parts of Lots 46, 47 and 48, Concession 3, of Ancaster Township, Wentworth County. One of the earliest detailed maps of the area is Surtees' 1859 *Map of the County of Wentworth* (Appendix A: Figure 4) which shows Lot 46 owned by Andrew Sweazy, Lot 47 by James Dawdy, and the northwest portion of Lot 48 as owned by Thomas Hammill. The main channel of Ancaster Creek is depicted to run through the northwest corner of Lot 46, while between Lot 47 and 48 is a road

allowance that follows the route of today’s Southcote Road (before it was rerouted at the Highway 403 overpass). No structures are depicted on any of the lots, nor any in the immediate area, although in many cases the county atlases only showed the structures of those property owners who had paid a subscription toward production of the atlas.

On the 1875 “Map of Ancaster Township” produced for the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth, Ont.* (Page & Smith 1875) (Appendix A: Figure 6), Lot 46 is still owned by Andrew Sweazy but Lot 47 is now listed for S. Olmstead and the northern lots of Lot 48 had been consolidated under Alexander Smith. There is the road allowance between Lot 47 and 48 as shown on the 1859 map, but on the 1875 map the head and main channel of the Ancaster Creek is shown as within the centre north of Lot 46. The 1875 map also depicts the Sweazy and Olmstead farmsteads with surrounding orchards within 300 m of the south boundary of the study area. The farmstead and orchard on Alexander Smith’s Lot 48 are a further distance to the south.

The 1907 National Topographic Series (NTS) map produced by the Department of Militia and Defence provides a more accurate depiction of conditions just after the turn of the 19th century. While the main channel of the Ancaster Creek runs through the northwest corner of Lot 46, its headwaters are much further south on Concession 4, while a tributary of Ancaster Creek flows north from the north portion of Lot 47. Near the northeast portion of the study area are tributaries of the Tiffany Creek, which runs parallel to Ancaster Creek. Unlike the 1875 map, no structures are depicted on Lot 46, but three are shown on Lot 47: a wood-frame structure within 300 m of the south corner of the study area that is oriented to a new road allowance between Lot 46 and Lot 47, and two—one wood and one masonry— oriented to the “old” road allowance between Lot 47 and 48. Within 100 m of the northeast portion of the study area is a wood-frame structure on Lot 48 and bridges crossing the Ancaster Creek and Tiffany Creek tributaries.

2.2.3 RECENT LAND USE HISTORY

A review of aerial imagery from 1943 to 2022 indicates that the entire study area has undergone extensive and deep land alterations that would have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources within the study area and caused sufficient disturbance to remove archaeological potential from the study area.

A summary of the aerial photograph analysis is provided in Table 2.4. A representative selection of the air photos is illustrated in Appendix B: Plate 1.

Table 2.4: Review of Historical Aerial Photographs

YEAR	FEATURES
1942	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The study area is wooded or farmland with numerous field boundaries – North of the study area is a structure surrounded by orchard and enclosed by fencing
1952	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No change from the 1942 aerial photograph
1954	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No change from the 1952 aerial photograph over the southwest portion of the study area – New construction with ground disturbance is underway on Lot 47 north of the study area
1959	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No change from the 1954 aerial photograph over the southwest portion of the study area – A residential subdivision is largely complete on Lot 47, north of the study area
1967	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The 18 May 1967 aerial photograph shows the Highway 403 right-of-way (ROW) graded to as far as Southcote Road in the northeast portion of the study area, and initial construction is underway through Lots 46 and 47 in the southwest portions of the study area. – A November 1967 aerial photograph shows the full width of the Highway 403 ROW graded through the south portion of the study area. A residential subdivision south of the study area on Lot 47 had also been completed by this date.
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Highway 403 is complete as are residential subdivisions north and south of the study area on Lot 46 and Lot 47

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The southwest portion of the study area (north side of the ROW) is covered by vegetation
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No change in the study area from the 1999 aerial imagery except that all vegetation has been cleared from the north side of the ROW
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No change in the study area from the 2005 aerial imagery except that vegetation has regrown on the north side of ROW
2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No change in the study area from the 2014 aerial imagery except that vegetation cover is now extensive on the north side of ROW – An area of recent ground disturbance is near the southwest portion of the study area, on the golf course property

King’s Highway 403 was originally planned in the 1930s as a dual carriageway to connect Hamilton with London. However, it would not be awarded for construction until 1955, and its construction over numerous phases continued until 1978. The section through the study area was part of the third phase—from Aberdeen Avenue to Highway 2 west of Ancaster—that began in 1966 and opened for traffic on 27 August 1969 (Bever 2022). In addition to building the right-of-way, construction involved reconstructing existing roads as overpasses. This was the case for Southcote Road, which was rerouted to cross Highway 403 at an angle closer to perpendicular. In 2016, the section of Highway 403 between Burlington and Woodstock was named the “Alexander Graham Bell Parkway” to commemorate the inventor’s accomplishments and connection to the City of Brantford (Peeling 2016).

2.2.4 COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUES AND HERITAGE PROPERTIES

Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) notes that features or characteristics of archaeological potential can be identified through the presence of: commemorative markers, monuments, or heritage parks; properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act; federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmarks or sites; and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

Search of the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaque Database indicates there are no historical plaques located within a 1 km radius of the study area (OHT 2021), but a search of the City of Hamilton Heritage Register determined there is one heritage property within 300 m of the study area. Directly adjacent to the southwest portion of the study area is the Hamilton Golf and Country Club (est. 1927), which is inventoried (not designated) as a potential cultural heritage landscape (City of Hamilton 2022).

2.2.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MASTER PLANS

The City of Hamilton’s Archaeological Management Plan (City of Hamilton 2016: Appendix A-1) identifies the entire study area as having archaeological potential. The Archaeological Management Plan also identifies the study area as having archaeological potential for its proximity to known archaeological sites and water (Appendix A-2), “Historic Activities” and “Historic Transportation” (Southcote Road) (Appendix A-3) and to a “surficial geology moraine” that crosses the south portion of the study area (Appendix A-4).

However, the Archaeological Management Plan mapping omits the route of Highway 403 and moraine is depicted differently from Ontario Geological Survey mapping, which place the west boundary of the till moraine approximately 2.7 km east of the study area (OGS 2007). While the route of Highway 403 is included in the Archaeological Potential Map produced as Appendix F-4 for the Urban Hamilton Official Plan, potential is still indicated within the road ROW and centre median (Appendix A: Figure 6).

2.3 POTENTIAL FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Archaeological potential is defined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011:163) as the likelihood a study area contains archaeological resources. In land use planning, identifying archaeological potential is used to determine where sites may be found within a study area, and indicate whether time and resources will need to be allocated for archaeological survey and mitigation.

The features and characteristics indicating archaeological potential are listed in Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011):

- previously identified archaeological sites.
- water sources (it is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees):
 - primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks).
 - secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps).
 - features indicating past water sources (e.g., 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).
 - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh).
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaus).
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.
- distinctive land formation that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings;
- resource areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie).
 - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert).
 - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining).
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.
- early transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portages).
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities or occupations.

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) also outline indicators for low or no archaeological potential. These can include areas that are permanently wet or have exposed bedrock or steep slopes, as well as where an area that has undergone extensive and deep land alterations that may have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources (Section 1.3.2, MTCS 2011:18, 28). These latter areas have often been “disturbed” through:

- quarrying;
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil;
- building footprints; and
- sewage and infrastructure development.

However, activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

The study area has general potential for both Indigenous and post-contact archaeological resources. Table 2.5 summarizes the potential for archaeological resources in the study area based on the results of the background study and the criteria listed above.

Table 2.5: Summary of Archaeological Potential for the Study Area

INDICATORS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	YES/NO	DESCRIPTION
1 Are archaeological sites located within, or within 300 m, of the study area?	Yes	– 16 archaeological sites are registered within a 300 m radius of the study area. The study area is also adjacent to the “Meadowlands” where over 100 sites were identified between 1987 and 1995.
2 Is there an extant or formerly mapped primary or secondary water source within the study area or within 300 m of the study area?	Yes	– <u>Primary water sources</u> : a tributary of Ancaster Creek flows northeast through the centre-north portion of the study area and is indicated on topographic mapping through the 20 th and 21 st centuries as either a primary or secondary (intermittent) watercourse. Historical topographic mapping also indicates that the north portion of the study area as within 300 m of a tributary of Tiffany Creek. The large pond approximately 135 m west of the study area’s south boundary was artificially created between 2009 and 2012.
3 Are there areas of elevated natural topography within the study area?	No	– There are no areas of elevated natural topography within the study area.
4 Are there pockets of well drained sandy soil in the study area?	No	– Natural stratigraphy in the vicinity of the study area is well-drained silty or sandy clay but this is characteristic of the wider Ancaster area and not specific to any portions of the study area.
5 Are there distinctive land formations in the study area that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases?	No	– The study area is not known to be associated with any distinctive land formation that might have been a special or spiritual place.
6 Are there resource areas in the study area?	No	– There are no resource areas in the study area.
7 Are there areas of early post-contact settlement in the study area or within 300 m of the study area?	Yes	– The 1875 “Map of Ancaster Township” in the <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth, Ont.</i> depicts two farmsteads within 300 m of the south boundary of the study area, while the 1907 NTS map shows four structures within 300 m of the study area.
8 Are there early historic transportation routes in the study area or within 100 m of the study area?	Yes	– The early historic transportation route of Southcote Road, indicated as a road allowance since 1859, originally crossed the north portion of the study area, before being rerouted to cross Highway 403.
9 Is there municipally, provincially, or federally listed or designated heritage property or landmarks in the study area?	No	– No municipally, provincially, or federally listed or designated heritage property or landmarks are within the study area.
10 Is the study area identified on the City of Hamilton’s Archaeological Management Plan as having general archaeological potential?	Yes	– The City of Hamilton’s Archaeological Management Plan identifies the study area to have potential for Indigenous and post-contact archaeological resources due to its proximity to known archaeological sites, water sources, and a “surficial geology moraine”, as well as to historical settlement and transportation

INDICATORS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	YES/NO	DESCRIPTION
		routes. However, Highway 403 is not depicted on the Archaeological Management Plan mapping and the location of the moraine differs from mapping produced by the Ontario Geological Survey.
11 Are there areas within the study area that are permanently wet, have exposed bedrock, or steep slopes?	No	– No areas within the study area are permanently wet, have exposed bedrock, or naturally steep slopes.
12 Are there areas in the study area that have undergone extensive and deep land alterations that may have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources?	Yes	– Review of post-1960 aerial imagery indicates that the entire study area has undergone extensive and deep land alterations that would have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. Construction for the Highway 403 in 1967 involved extensive grading and levelling within the study area to create the four-lane divided highway and re-routed Southcote Road overpass.
13 Has the study area, or portions of the study area, been previously assessed?	Yes	– The northeast portion of the study area was previously assessed in 2014 (AMEC 2014).
14 Has previous assessment of the study area fully mitigated archaeological resources within the study area?	N/A	– The previous assessment recommended no further assessment for the northeast portion of the study area (AMEC 2014:20).
15 Does the study area require additional archaeological assessment?	No	– Due to the extent of previous extensive and deep land alterations, no further assessment is required for the study area (see Sections 4 and 5).

3 PROPERTY INSPECTION

3.1 METHODS

Following Sections 1.2 and 1.4.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), a Stage 1 property inspection was conducted to gain first-hand knowledge of the study area's geography, topography, and current conditions, and to evaluate and map archaeological potential. The objectives of the inspection were to confirm previously identified features of archaeological potential or areas of disturbance, identify and document additional features of archaeological potential or areas of disturbance, and identify and document features, structures, or built features that will affect future assessment strategies.

After receiving permission-to-enter from the City, Wood Field Director Cara Howell (R180) inspected the entire study area and its periphery on 02 September 2022. Weather during the fieldwork was mostly sunny with a maximum temperature of 24°C and permitted good visibility of land features per Section 1.2 Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). Field observations were recorded on mapping and through written notes, and the study area was extensively photo-documented (Appendix A: Figure 10; and Appendix C: Photograph 1 to Photograph 5).

3.2 RESULTS

The Stage 1 property inspection of the study area is described below from northeast to southwest, beginning at the Southcote Road overpass and terminating at the westbound exit to Highway 6 (Appendix A: Figure 6). For safety reasons, only the north portion was accessible for the Stage 1 property inspection.

In the north portion of the study area the terrain rises as an engineered slope to a terrace above the road level, and this flat section is covered in thick vegetation including tall grasses, immature trees, and shrubs (Appendix C: Photograph 1 to Photograph 4). Marking the west boundary of the ROW is a tall chain-link fence, beyond which are residential properties and Pinecrest Park (Appendix C: Photograph 5). This setting continues to the centre of the study area, west of Raymor Crescent, where the terrain inside the study area begins to slope to the north, away from the roadway, while outside the ROW there is a wooded area either side of the Ancaster Creek tributary (Appendix A: Figures 1 to 3). South of the 618 mile marker within the ROW is an engineered berm that follows the Highway 6 exit to the southwest and outside the study area. The setting outside the study area in this portion is wooded, but transitions to a newly cleared area at the southwest, then the golf course a further distance to the northwest (Appendix A: Figures 1 to 3). Over the full length of the study area's east half is two-lane, asphalt covered highway bounded on the east by a grassed median with broad swale (Appendix A: Figures 1 to 3).

Despite the general appearance of a naturalized environment in the west half of the study area, there is evidence both within the study area and surrounding area of the extensive and deep land alterations documented in the air photographs (see Section 2.2.3). Within the study area the engineered slopes, berms, and swales rise or descend with uniform and smooth planes from the roadside shoulder. Vegetation that directly abuts the northwest portion of the study area is artificial planting associated with the residential Pinecrest neighbourhood while outside the southwest portion of the study area is an area of recent ground disturbance as well as an artificial pond.

3.3 DOCUMENTARY RECORD

The inventory of documentary records compiled as part of this assessment is provided in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Inventory of Documentary Record

ARCHIVE LOCATION	MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS	FIELD NOTES
WSP E&I Canada Limited 3450 Harvester Road, Suite 100 Burlington, Ontario, L7N 3W5	Copies of 3 historical maps, 9 aerial photographs, and 12 Stage 1 property inspection photographs	1 page of written notes, photo log, and 4 field maps

Documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by WSP until such time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to His Majesty the King 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 groups.

4 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 1 background study indicated that the study area has general archaeological potential for the following reasons:

- 16 archaeological sites are registered within 300 m of the study area;
- The study area is within 300 m of an extant or historical primary water source (tributaries of Ancaster Creek and Tiffany Creek);
- The study area is within 300 m of early post-contact settlement (19th century farmsteads);
- The study area is within 100 m of an early historical transportation route (original route of Southcote Road); and
- The study area is indicated as having archaeological potential in the City of Hamilton Archaeological Management Plan.

Despite this general archaeological potential, review of aerial imagery determined that activities within the study area during the second half of the 20th century have involved extensive and deep land alterations. Construction for Highway 403 beginning in 1967 involved extensive excavation and grading, followed by roadway, swale, and berm and terrace construction. This would have removed or severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources over the entire 3.1-ha study area. The Stage 1 property inspection, required per Section 1.4.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), documented a naturalized environment but further confirmed that archaeological potential in the entire study area had been removed by extensive and deep land disturbance. Additionally, approximately 0.07 ha (2%) of the study area was previously assessed and determined to have no or low archaeological potential (AMEC 2014:20).

The study area therefore has no to low archaeological potential and requires no further assessment.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area, the following recommendation is made, subject to the conditions outlined below and in Section 6:

- 1 The study area requires no further archaeological assessment.

The recommendation above is subject to review by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of the study area is permitted until the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport has issued a letter indicating that this archaeological assessment is deemed compliant, and this report has been accepted into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

6 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- 1 This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.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.
- 2 It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such a time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 3 Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 4 The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the local police or coroner and the Registrar, *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act* at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery.

7 ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

The qualifications of the assessors who prepared this report are summarized in Appendix D.

8 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 study area, located within the western right-of-way (ROW) of the Alexander Graham Bell Parkway (Highway 403) between the Southcote Road overpass and Highway 6 exit in the City of Hamilton, Ontario, formerly part of Lots 46 to 48, Concession 3 Ancaster Township, County of Wentworth.

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 parties require reliance on this report, written authorization from WSP will be required. With respect to third parties, WSP has no liability or responsibility for losses of any kind whatsoever, including direct or consequential financial effects on transactions or property values, or requirements for follow-up actions and costs.

The report is based on data and information collected during the Stage 1 property inspection conducted by WSP on 02 September 2022 and data obtained by WSP as described in this report. Except as otherwise maybe specified, Wood disclaims any obligation to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to WSP after the time during which WSP conducted the archaeological assessment. In evaluating the property, WSP has relied in good faith on information provided by other individuals noted in this report. Wood 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. WSP 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.

WSP 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 compliance issues, regulatory statutes are subject 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.

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,

WSP E&I Canada Limited

Prepared by:

DRAFT

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Senior Archaeologist

Reviewed by:

DRAFT

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9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

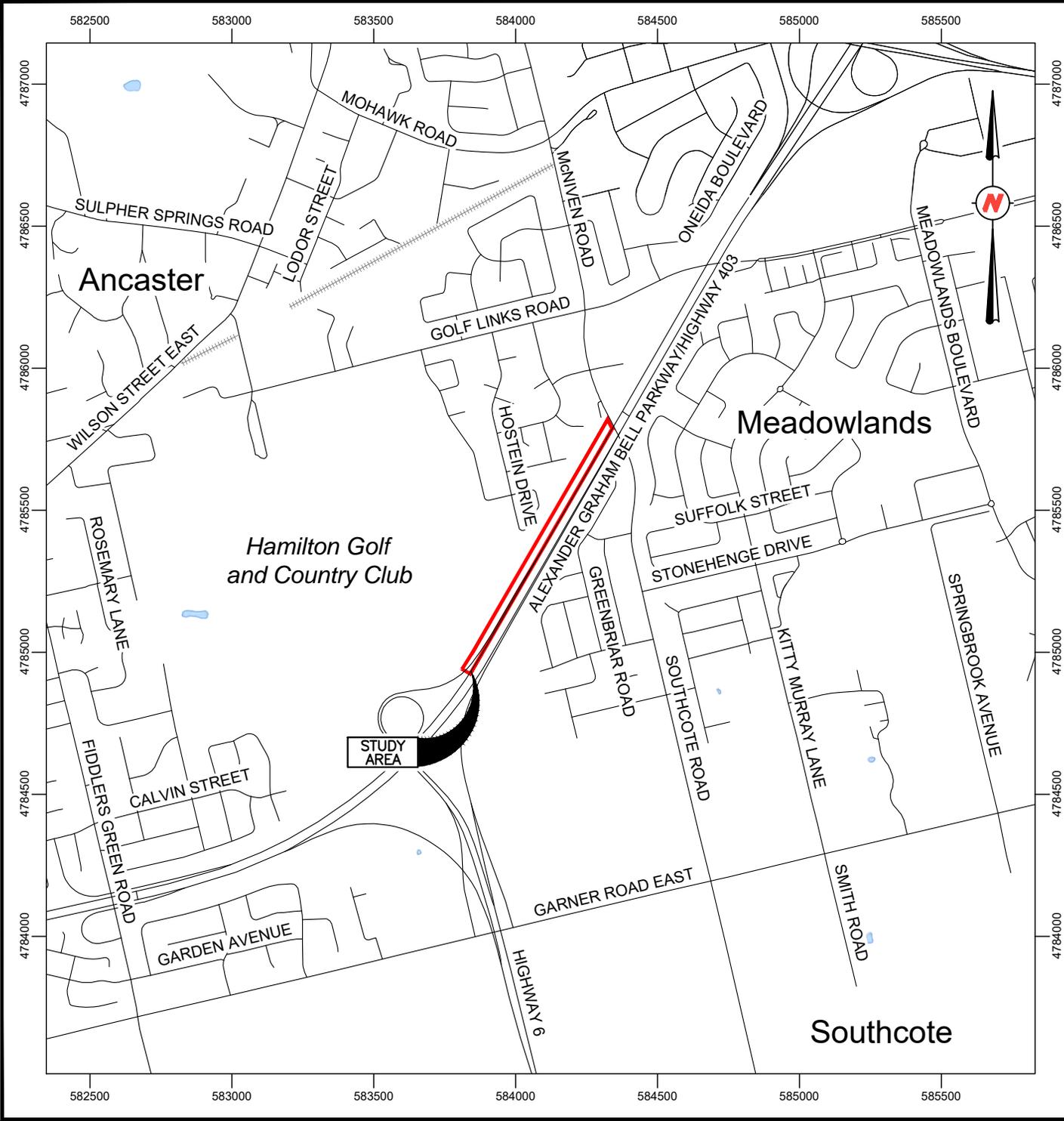
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APPENDIX

A FIGURES

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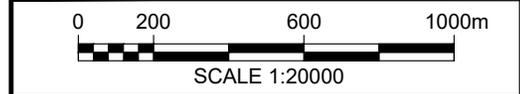


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 ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL PARKWAY
 WEST SIDE OF RIGHT-OF-WAY
 BETWEEN SOUTHCOTE ROAD AND HIGHWAY 6
 PART OF LOTS 46-48, CONCESSION 3
 TOWNSHIP OF ANCASTER, WENTWORTH COUNTY
 NOW IN THE CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

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 NOW IN THE CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

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LEGEND:
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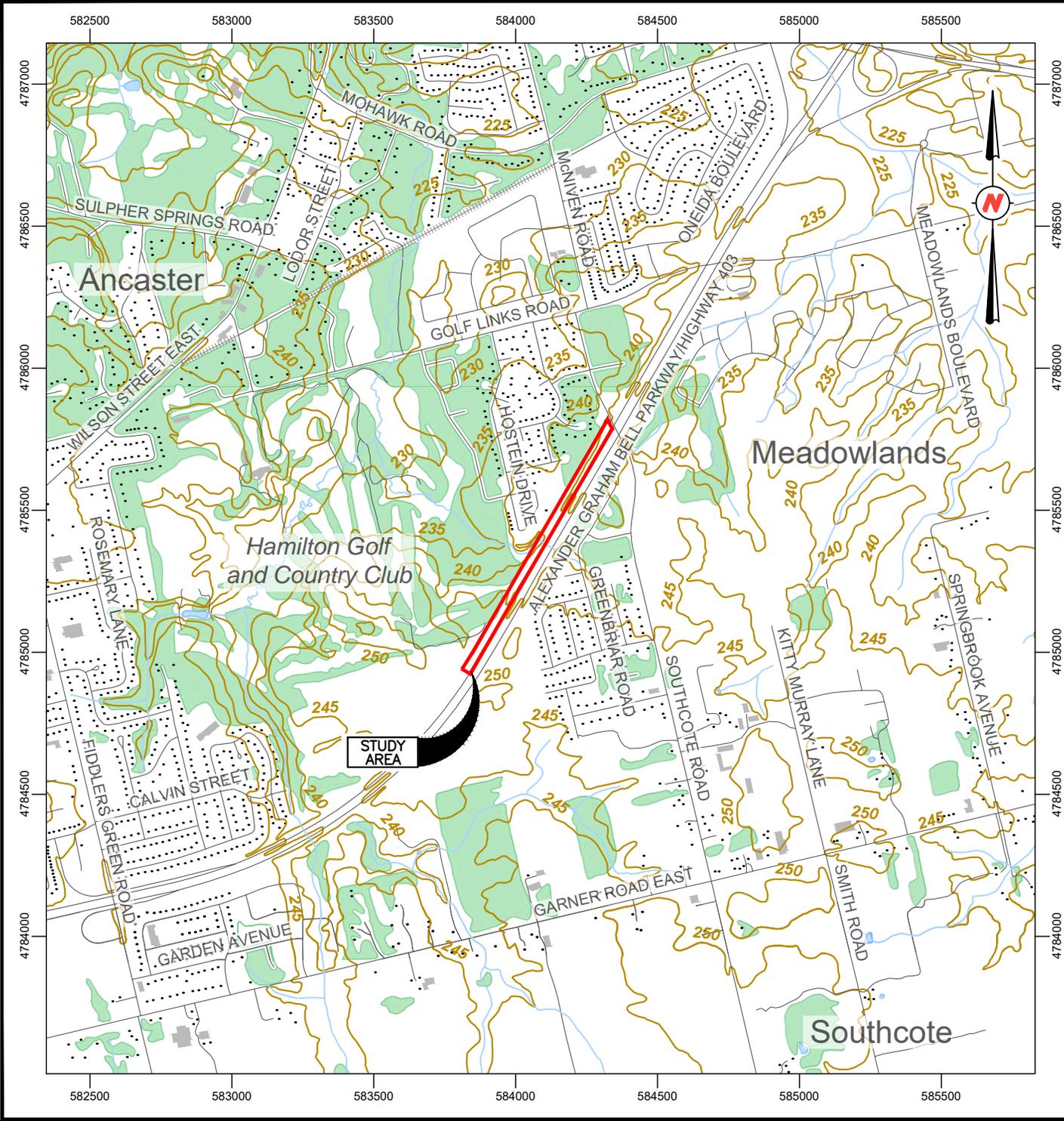


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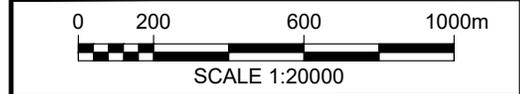


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 NOW IN THE CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

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LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

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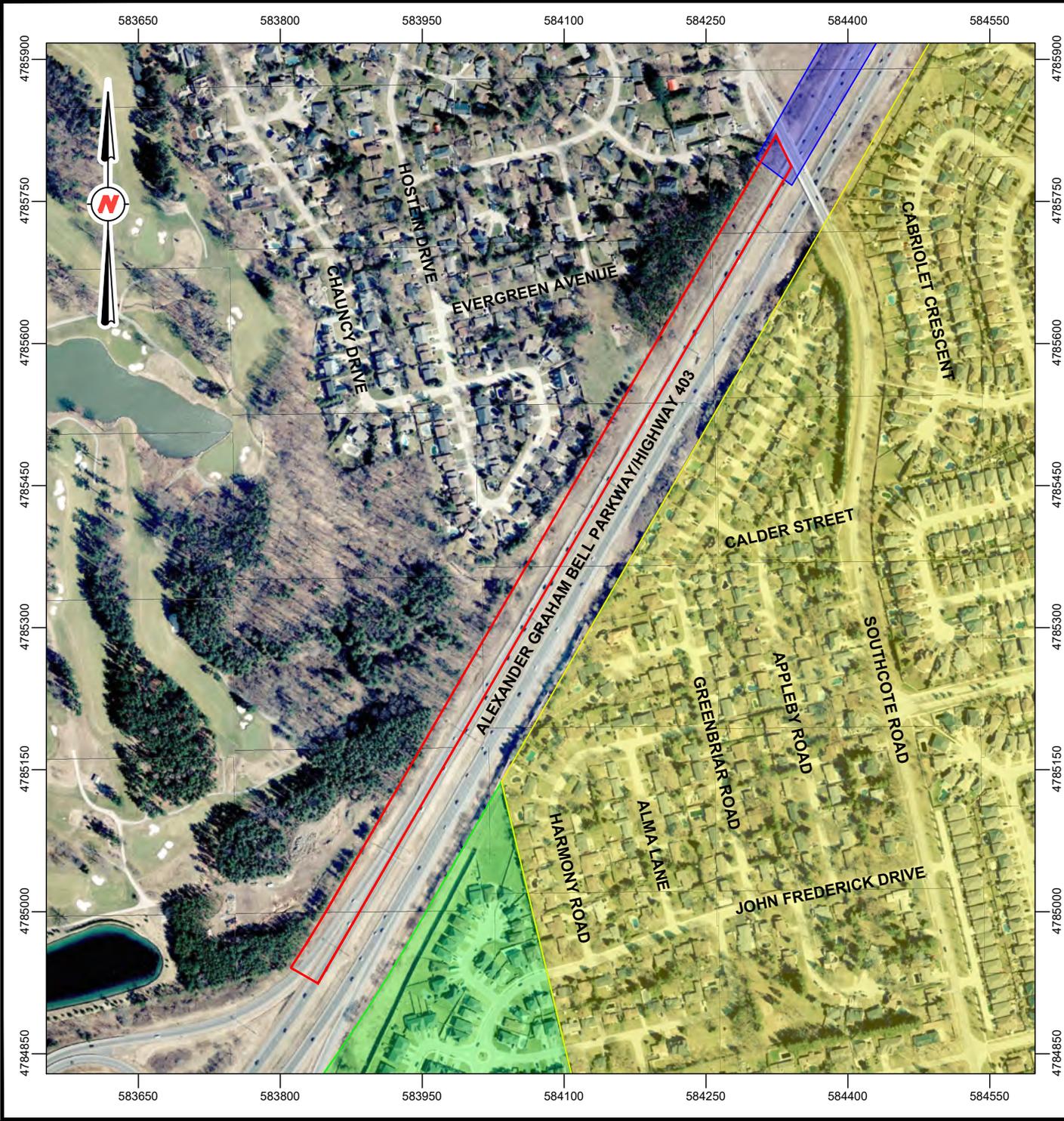


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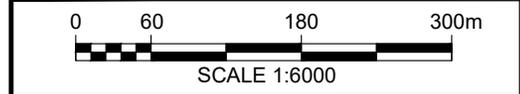


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 - STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P354-0024-2014; WSP, 2014)

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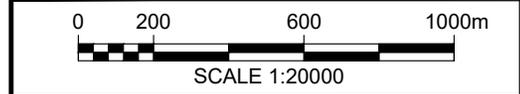


PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL PARKWAY
 WEST SIDE OF RIGHT-OF-WAY
 BETWEEN SOUTHCOTE ROAD AND HIGHWAY 6
 PART OF LOTS 46-48, CONCESSION 3
 TOWNSHIP OF ANCASTER, WENTWORTH COUNTY
 NOW IN THE CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 1859 MAP OF THE COUNTY OF WENTWORTH, CANADA
 WEST SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
 WSP E&I CANADA LIMITED REPORT No. IM22206031.3.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
REFERENCES:
 R. SURTEES, 1859; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



City of Hamilton
 71 MAIN STREET WEST
 HAMILTON, ONTARIO, L8P 4Y5

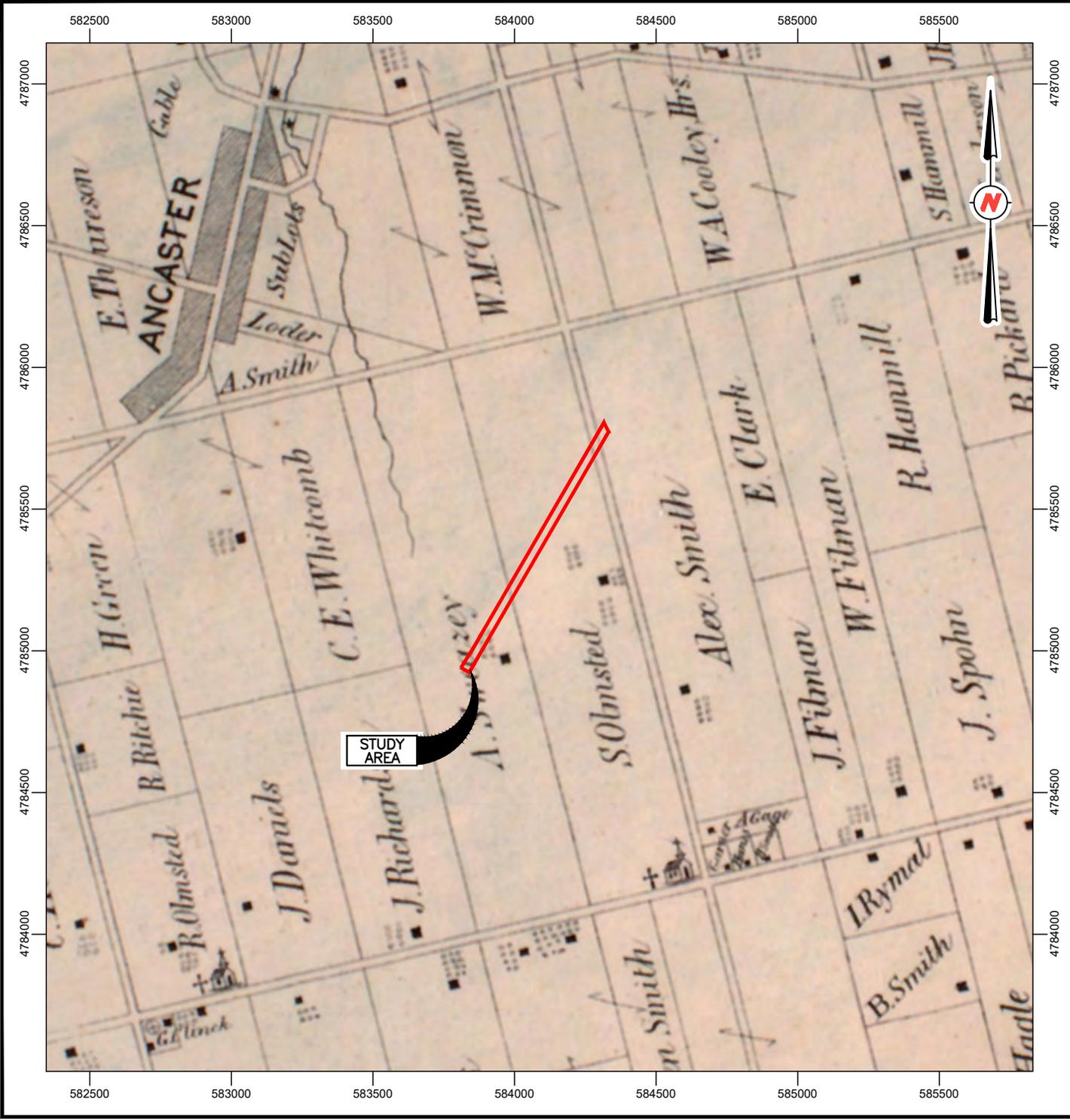


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 BURLINGTON, ONTARIO, L7N 3W5
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DWN BY: SJL	CHK'D BY: HC	DATE: OCT. 12, 2022
DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No: IM22206031.3
REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 5

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PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL PARKWAY
 WEST SIDE OF RIGHT-OF-WAY
 BETWEEN SOUTHCOTE ROAD AND HIGHWAY 6
 PART OF LOTS 46-48, CONCESSION 3
 TOWNSHIP OF ANCASTER, WENTWORTH COUNTY
 NOW IN THE CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: 1875 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS MAP OF
 THE TOWNSHIP OF ANCASTER, COUNTY OF WENTWORTH
 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

NOTES:
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 WSP E&I CANADA LIMITED REPORT No. IM22206031.3.
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REFERENCES:
 PAGE & SMITH, 1875; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



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 HAMILTON, ONTARIO, L8P 4Y5

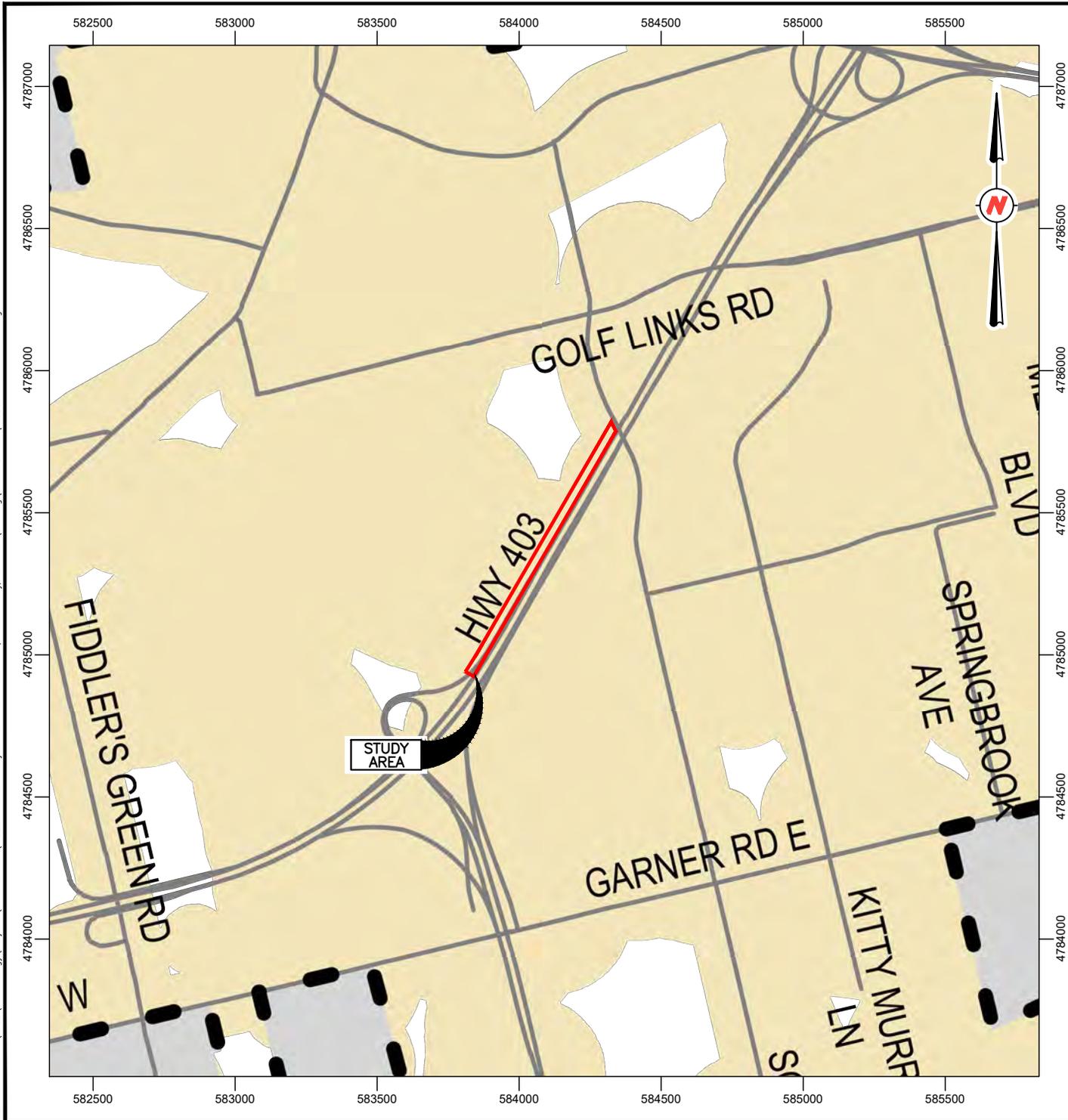


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REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 6

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PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL PARKWAY
 WEST SIDE OF RIGHT-OF-WAY
 BETWEEN SOUTHCOTE ROAD AND HIGHWAY 6
 PART OF LOTS 46-48, CONCESSION 3
 TOWNSHIP OF ANCASTER, WENTWORTH COUNTY
 NOW IN THE CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: CITY OF HAMILTON MASTER
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MAP

LEGEND:

- STUDY AREA
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

NOTES:

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 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.

REFERENCES:
 CITY OF HAMILTON - PLANNING & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, "URBAN HAMILTON OFFICIAL PLAN, APPENDIX F-4, ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL", DEC. 11, 2019; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



City of Hamilton
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REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 7

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PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL PARKWAY
 WEST SIDE OF RIGHT-OF-WAY
 BETWEEN SOUTHCOTE ROAD AND HIGHWAY 6
 PART OF LOTS 46-48, CONCESSION 3
 TOWNSHIP OF ANCASTER, WENTWORTH COUNTY
 NOW IN THE CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS
 WITH PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS AND DIRECTIONS

LEGEND:

- STUDY AREA
- PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION, VIEWING DIRECTION, AND IDENTIFICATION
- AREA OF LOW TO NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
- DISTURBED - ROW DISTURBANCE, SLOPE/BERM, ROADSIDE DITCH: NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED

NOTES:
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ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
REFERENCES:
 2019 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE CITY OF HAMILTON;
 CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



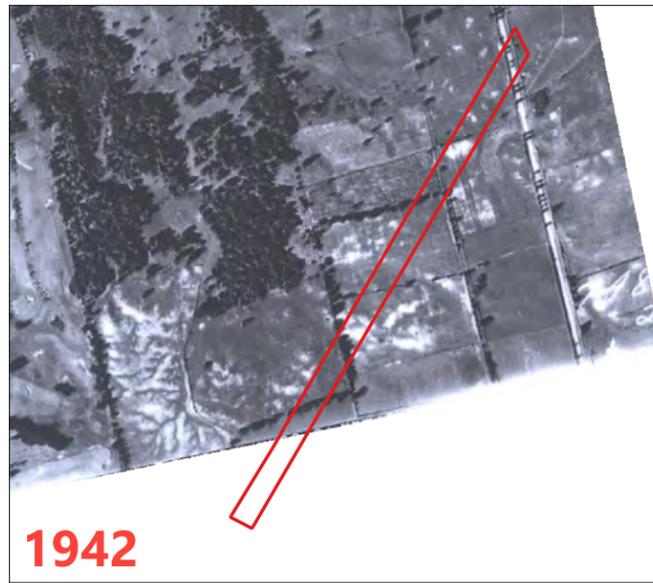
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 HAMILTON, ONTARIO, L8P 4Y5


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APPENDIX

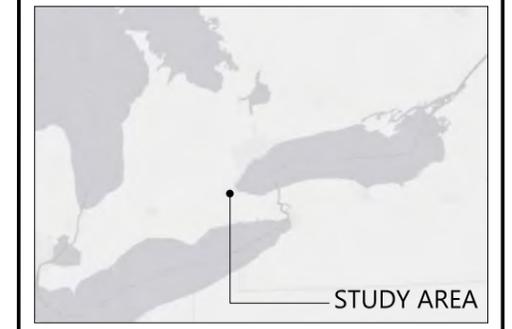
B PLATE



PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 MOHAWK ROAD TO BRANTFORD-BOUND KING'S HIGHWAY 403
 RAMP CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, WESTBOUND
 RIGHT-OF-WAY BETWEEN SOUTHCOTE ROAD AND HIGHWAY
 6, CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 AERIAL IMAGERY, 1942-2005

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA



NOTES:
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 L7N 3W3

DWN BY: HC	CHK'D BY: BS	DATE: 25 OCT. 2022
DATUM: WGS 84	PROJECTION: UTM ZONE 17	PROJECT No.: IM22206031
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APPENDIX

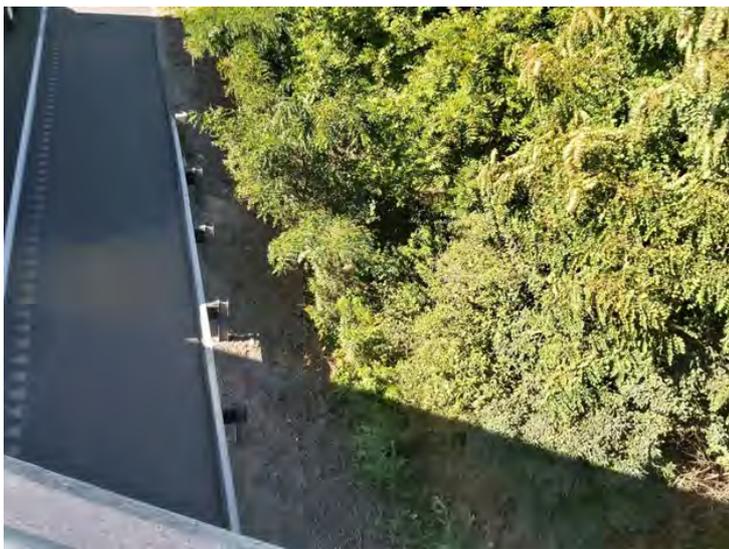
C PHOTOGRAPHS



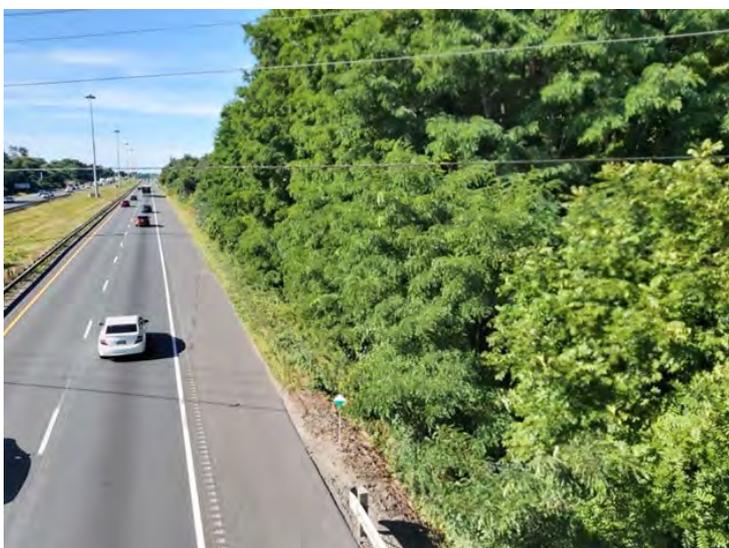
APPENDIX



PHOTOGRAPH 1: View facing southeast from the Southcote Road overpass of the north portion of the study area. Heavy vegetation obscures the engineered slope and artificial terracing that rises to the west (bottom portion of photograph).



PHOTOGRAPH 2: View facing southwest of the west side of the study area, south of the Southcote Road overpass. Heavy vegetation obscures the engineered slope and artificial terracing that rises to the west (right portion of photograph).



PHOTOGRAPH 3: View facing southwest of the study area from the Southcote Road overpass. Heavy vegetation obscures the engineered slope and artificial terracing that rises to the west in the foreground, then descends to the west in the middle ground (right portion of photograph).

APPENDIX



PHOTOGRAPH 4: View facing southwest of conditions within the northwest portion of the study area, near the centre-east of Pinecrest Park.



PHOTOGRAPH 5: View facing southwest of conditions within the northwest portion of the study area, near the southwest corner of Pinecrest Park.

APPENDIX

D ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS



APPENDIX

Peter Popkin, Ph.D., CAHP, MCIfA, Associate Archaeologist & Team Lead (P362) – Dr. Popkin is an Associate Archaeologist at WSP. Peter has over 20 years of professional experience in both consulting and academic archaeology within Canada and internationally. In Ontario he has successfully undertaken consultant archaeology projects triggered by: the *Planning Act* (subdivisions, site plans, re-zoning, official plan amendments, consent), the *Environmental Assessment Act* (individual and Class EAs, provincial and federal EAs), the *Environmental Protection Act* (Renewable Energy Approvals O.Reg 359/09), as well as the *Aggregates Resources Act* (aggregate pit extensions), and has managed projects under the *National Energy Board Act* (now the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act*). Dr. Popkin has lectured in archaeology at York University, the University of Toronto and Wilfrid Laurier University in Ontario, as well as University College London, King's College London, and Birkbeck College, in the UK. Dr. Popkin holds a Professional Archaeology Licence (P362) from the Ontario MTCS, is a Professional Member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) and is a full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA). Dr. Popkin received his Ph.D. from the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, London, UK (2009).

Barbara Slim, M.A., CAHP, Associate Archaeologist, Ontario Archaeology Discipline Lead (P348) – Ms. Slim is a professionally licensed archaeologist with over 16 years of experience in the archaeology and environmental consulting industry. Ms. Slim has conducted all aspects of Stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessments for provincial agencies, municipalities, and land developers in support of infrastructure developments, financial real estate transactions, environmental remediation and private developments. As a founding member of the WSP Ontario archaeology team, Ms. Slim has performed every aspect of project execution, from client relations, project design to MTCS clearance. Through her project experience, Ms. Slim has gained an in-depth understanding of the Heritage Act and legislations & standards associated with cultural heritage management. Ms. Slim holds a Master's Degree in Anthropology from Trent University and an Honours Bachelor's Degree in Environmental Studies and Anthropology from Trent University. Ms. Slim currently holds a Professional Archaeology Licence (P348) issued by the Ontario MTCS, is RAQs Certified in Archaeology/Heritage and is a member of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists.

Henry Cary, Ph.D., CAHP, RPA, Senior Archaeologist & Team Lead (P327) - Dr. Henry Cary has over 20 years of public and private-sector experience directing archaeological and cultural heritage projects in urban, rural, Arctic and Sub-Arctic environments in Canada as well as field experience in the Republic of South Africa, Italy, and France. His career has included positions as project archaeologist and cultural resource management specialist for Parks Canada's Fort Henry National Historic Site Conservation Program and Western Arctic Field Unit, as Heritage Manager for the Town of Lunenburg UNESCO World Heritage Site, and as senior-level archaeologist and cultural heritage specialist for CH2M and Golder Associates. He holds a Professional Archaeology Licence (P327) issued by the Ontario MTCS, is Ministry of Transportation Ontario RAQs-approved in Archaeology/Heritage and is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) and Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). His education includes a combined Honours B.A. (with distinction) in Pre-contact Archaeology and Anthropology from Wilfrid Laurier University, an MA in Historical Archaeology from Memorial University, and a Ph.D. in War Studies from the Royal Military College of Canada. Henry is also an Adjunct Professor in the Anthropology Department at Saint Mary's University and over the past five years has taught archaeology courses in the departments of Anthropology, Classics, and Visual & Material Culture at Mount Allison University.

Cara Howell, B.A., Senior Archaeologist (R180) – 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 an Applied Research 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 Wood'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.

Jason Seguin, M.A., Staff Archaeologist (P354) – Mr. Seguin has worked as an archaeologist / anthropologist since 2004. Mr. Seguin has conducted Stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessments including background searches, field surveys, archaeological excavations, analysis of cultural artifacts, laboratory work and reporting. Mr. Seguin is involved in project management and supervision as well as being an archaeological laboratory director. Mr. Seguin has developed research and communication skills through editing field reports, teaching university level students in both lecture and seminar environments, as well as preparing and presenting

APPENDIX

presentations at academic conferences. Mr. Seguin's education and work experience have provided him with an extensive knowledge base, consisting of theoretical and practical experience in cultural resource management in Canada and Central America, as well as curatorial, archival and museum management experience. Mr. Seguin holds a Master's Degree in Anthropology from Trent University, and a Post-Graduate Certificate in Museum Management and Curatorship from Sir Sandford Fleming College. Mr. Seguin currently holds a Professional Archaeology License (License P354) issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

APPENDIX

E LIMITATIONS



APPENDIX

- 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,
- 2** The Limitations stated herein.
- 3** 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.
- 4** 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 WSP's opinion, for direct observation.
- 5** 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.
- 6** Services including a background study and fieldwork were performed. WSP's work, including archival studies and fieldwork, were completed in a professional manner and in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport guidelines. It is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered archaeological resources may be present at the Study Area.
- 7** The utilization of WSP's services during the implementation of any further archaeological work recommended will allow WSP to observe compliance with the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report. WSP's involvement will also allow for changes to be made as necessary to suit field conditions as they are encountered.
- 8** 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. WSP 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.
- 9** 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 WSP, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.

