

# **Appendix C:**

## **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment:  
Municipal Class Environmental  
Assessment for West 5<sup>th</sup> Street from  
Stone Church Road West to Rymal  
Road West**

Parts of Multiple Lots and Concessions,  
Geographic Townships of Barton and Glanford,  
former Wentworth County, now City of Hamilton,  
Ontario

July 24, 2025

Prepared for:  
City of Hamilton  
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Project Number:  
165001381

**REVISED REPORT**

## Executive Summary

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the City of Hamilton (the Client) to complete Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the proposed Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for West 5<sup>th</sup> Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West (the Project) in Hamilton, Ontario. The study area for the Project comprises approximately 28.75 hectares located on parts of Lot 15 and 16, Concession 7, and part of Lots 15 and 16, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Barton, as well as part of Lot 5, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Glanford, former County of Wentworth, now City of Hamilton, Ontario.

The Stage 1 was undertaken by Stantec on behalf of the Client as part of the Municipal Class EA process under the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). Moreover, the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was triggered by the City of Hamilton's Archaeology Management Plan (City of Hamilton 2016) and in accordance with the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a). The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), regulated by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted on October 16, 2024, under Project Information Form number P394-0127-2024 issued to Sarah Henderson, MA, by the MCM. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Project involved background research and a property inspection which involved spot-checking the entirety of the study area to identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential in accordance with Section 1.2 of the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area for the Project determined that the majority of the study area, approximately 80.8%, retains low to no archaeological potential due to previous disturbance and previous archaeological assessments recommending no further archaeological work (AMICK 2024; Earthworks 2022; Lincoln 2019; Archeoworks 2019; New Directions 2016; Detritus 2015; AMICK 2010). In accordance with Section 1.3.2 and Section 7.7.4 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **no further archaeological work is recommended for portions of the study area retaining low to no archaeological potential.**

The previous assessment of the Hess site (AhGx-677) completed by Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) in 2019 overlaps with the current study area (approximately 0.4%). **This site has been determined to retain further cultural heritage value or interest and has been recommended for further work: Stage 4 long-term avoidance and protection (ARA 2019a).** Site specific recommendations from ARA (2019a) still stand. The report documenting the most recent construction monitoring for the Hess site (ARA 2019b) has yet to be accepted into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* and is currently awaiting review by the MCM. It should be noted that there is the potential for changes to the above recommendations with the completion and acceptance of ARA's report.



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from**

**Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

Executive Summary

July 24, 2025

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the remaining portion of the study area, approximately 18.8%, retains archaeological potential. In accordance with Section 1.3.1 and Section 7.7.4 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **Stage 2 archaeological assessment, both test pit survey and pedestrian survey, is recommended for portions of the study area retaining archaeological potential.**

Detailed recommendations for future field work are provided in this report in Section 4.

The MCM is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

*The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.*



## Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Project Context.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Development Context.....	1
1.1.1	Objectives .....	1
1.2	Historical Context .....	2
1.2.1	Pre-contact Indigenous Resources.....	2
1.2.2	Post-contact Indigenous Resources .....	4
1.2.3	Euro-Canadian Resources.....	6
1.3	Archaeological Context .....	10
1.3.1	The Natural Environment.....	10
1.3.2	Registered Archaeological Sites and Surveys.....	11
1.4	Existing Conditions.....	21
1.5	City of Hamilton's Archaeology Management Plan.....	21
<b>2</b>	<b>Fields Methods .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Analysis and Conclusions .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Recommendations .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Advice on Compliance with Legislation .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Bibliography and Sources.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Images.....</b>	<b>36</b>
7.1	Photographs.....	36
<b>8</b>	<b>Maps .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Closure.....</b>	<b>49</b>

## List of Tables

Table 1: Generalized Archaeological Period Chronology of the Study Area .....	3
Table 2: Applicable Landowner Information from the 1875 Map of Barton Township .....	8
Table 3: Applicable Landowner Information from the 1875 Map of Glanford Township.....	10
Table 4: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area.....	12
Table 5: Previous Archaeological Assessments Completed near the Study Area .....	18

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of Project .....	43
Figure 2: Location of Study Area .....	44
Figure 3: Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943).....	45
Figure 4: Portion of the 1875 Historical Map of Barton Township .....	46
Figure 5: Portion of the 1875 Historical Map of Glanford Township .....	47
Figure 6: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results .....	48



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## **Acknowledgements**

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# 1 Project Context

## 1.1 Development Context

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the City of Hamilton (the Client) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the proposed Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for West 5<sup>th</sup> Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West (the Project) in Hamilton, Ontario. The study area for the Project comprises approximately 28.75 hectares of parts of Lots 15 and 16, Concession 7 and Lots 15 and 16, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Barton, former County of Wentworth, and part of Lot 5, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Glanford, former County of Wentworth, now City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The Stage 1 was undertaken by Stantec on behalf of the Client as part of the Municipal Class EA process under the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). Moreover, the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was triggered by the City of Hamilton's Archaeology Management Plan (City of Hamilton 2016) and in accordance with the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a).

### 1.1.1 Objectives

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), regulated by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). In compliance with the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to:

- Provide information about the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions.
- Evaluate the study area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property.
- Recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives, Stantec archaeologists:

- Reviewed relevant archaeological, historical, and environmental literature pertaining to the study area.
- Reviewed the land use history of the study area, including historical maps.
- Examined the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* to determine the presence of registered archaeological sites in and around the study area.
- Queried the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* to identify previous archaeological assessments within 50 metres of the study area.



- Completed a property inspection of the study area, conducted by a licensed archaeologist.

The Stage 1 property assessment was conducted from public lands; thus, no entry permission to private lands was required.

## **1.2 Historical Context**

“Contact” is typically used as a chronological benchmark when discussing Indigenous archaeology in Canada and describes the contact between Indigenous and European cultures. There is no definitive moment of contact and the understanding of when Indigenous and European nations first began to influence one another is evolving with new study of archaeological and historical evidence, and from Indigenous oral tradition and history. Contact in what is now the province of Ontario is broadly assigned to the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016).

### **1.2.1 Pre-contact Indigenous Resources**

As the Laurentide ice sheet receded from southern Ontario by approximately 11,000 years ago, the land was opened up and those parts of it not submerged under glacial lakes were available for human occupation (Ellis and Ferris 1990; Lothrop *et al.* 2016). Much of what is understood about the lifeways of the Indigenous peoples who first populated the land that is currently known as southern Ontario is derived from archaeological evidence and ethnographic analogy. In Ontario, Indigenous occupation prior to the period of contact with European peoples has been divided by archaeologists into archaeological periods based on observed changes in material culture. These archaeological periods are largely based on observed changes in formal lithic tools and are classified as Early Paleo, Late Paleo, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic periods. Following the advent of ceramic technology in the Indigenous archaeological record in Ontario, archaeological periods are classified as Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, distinguished primarily on observed changes in formal ceramic decoration. It should be noted that archaeological periods do not represent specific Indigenous cultural identities but are, rather, a useful paradigm for categorizing changes in Indigenous material culture through time.

The current understanding of Indigenous archaeological periods in southern Ontario is summarized in Table 1, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990) and more recent advances in late Pleistocene radiocarbon calibration techniques (Ellis 2013; Lothrop *et al.* 2016; Munson 2013). The provided time periods are based on the “Common Era” calendar notation system, i.e., Before Common Era (BCE) and Common Era (CE).



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

**Project Context**

July 24, 2025

**Table 1: Generalized Archaeological Period Chronology of the Study Area**

Archaeological Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Projectiles	9000 – 8400 BCE	Spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400 – 8000 BCE	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 – 6000 BCE	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like Points	6000 – 2500 BCE	Environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Narrow Points	2500 – 1800 BCE	Increasing site size
	Broad Points	1800 – 1500 BCE	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 – 1100 BCE	Introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 – 950 BCE	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BCE	Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BCE – 500 CE	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point Pottery	550 – 900 CE	Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Late Woodland Pottery	900 – 1300 CE	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Late Woodland Pottery	1300 – 1400 CE	Long longhouses (100+ metres)
	Late Late Woodland Pottery	1400 – 1650 CE	Displacement
Contact Indigenous	Various Indigenous Groups	1650 – 1875 CE	Early written records and treaties
Late Historical	Euro-Canadian	1796 CE – present	European occupation

Between 9000 and 8000 BCE, Indigenous populations were sustained by hunting, fishing, and foraging and lived a relatively mobile existence across an extensive geographic territory. Despite these wide territories, social ties were maintained between groups. One method of maintaining social ties was through gift exchange, evident through exotic lithic material documented on many sites (Ellis 2013:35-40).

By approximately 8000 BCE, evidence exists and becomes more common for the production of ground-stone tools such as axes, chisels, and adzes. These tools are believed to be indicative specifically of woodworking. This evidence can be extended to indicate an increase in craft production and arguably craft specialization. This latter statement is also supported by evidence, dating to approximately 7000 BCE of ornately carved stone objects which would be laborious to produce and have explicit aesthetic qualities (Ellis 2013:41). This is indirectly indicative of changes in social organization which permitted individuals to devote time and effort to craft specialization. Since 8000 BCE, the Great Lakes basin experienced a low-water phase, with shorelines significantly below modern lake levels (Stewart 2013: Figure 1.1.C). It is presumed that the majority of human settlements would have been focused along these former shorelines. At approximately 6500 BCE the climate had warmed considerably since the recession of the glaciers and the environment had grown more similar to the present day. By approximately 4500 BCE, evidence exists from southern Ontario for the utilization of native copper, i.e., naturally occurring pure copper metal (Ellis 2013:42). The recorded origin of this material along the north shore of Lake Superior indicates the existence of extensive exchange networks across the Great Lakes basin.

At approximately 3500 BCE, the isostatic rebound of the North American plate following the melt of the Laurentide glacier had reached a point which significantly affected the watershed of the Great Lakes



basin. Prior to this, the Upper Great Lakes had drained down the Ottawa Valley via the French and Mattawa river valleys. Following this shift in the watershed, the drainage course of the Great Lakes basin had changed to its present course. This also prompted a significant increase in water-level to approximately modern levels (with a brief high-water period); this change in water levels is believed to have occurred catastrophically (Stewart 2013:28-30). This change in geography coincides with the earliest evidence for cemeteries (Ellis 2013:46). By 2900 to 2500 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for the construction of fishing weirs (Ellis *et al.* 1990: Figure 4.1; Stevens 2004). There is some evidence to suggest that fishing weirs had been constructed much earlier. A radiocarbon sample from a weir site in Lovesick Lake along the Trent-Severn Waterway provided a date of 4600 BCE (Stevens 2004). Construction of these weirs would have required a large amount of communal labour and are indicative of the continued development of social organization and communal identity. The large-scale procurement of food at a single location also has significant implications for permanence of settlement within the landscape. This period is also marked by further population increase and by 1500 BCE evidence exists for substantial permanent structures (Ellis 2013:45-46).

By approximately 950 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for populations using ceramics. Populations are understood to have continued to seasonally exploit natural resources. This advent of ceramic technology correlated, however, with the intensive exploitation of seed foods such as goosefoot and knotweed as well as mast such as nuts (Williamson 2013:48). The use of ceramics implies changes in the social organization of food storage as well as in the cooking of food and changes in diet. Fish also continued to be an important facet of the economy at this time. Evidence continues to exist for the expansion of social organization (including hierarchy), group identity, ceremonialism (particularly in burial), interregional exchange throughout the Great Lakes basin and beyond, and craft production (Williamson 2013:48-54).

By approximately 550 CE, evidence emerges for the introduction of maize into southern Ontario. This crop would have initially only supplemented Indigenous peoples' diet and economy (Birch and Williamson 2013:13-14). Maize-based agriculture gradually became more important and by approximately 900 CE semi-permanent communities emerge which are primarily focused on agriculture and the storage of crops, with satellite locations oriented toward the procurement of other resources through hunting, fishing, and foraging. By approximately 1250 CE, evidence exists for the common cultivation of historical Indigenous cultigens, including maize, beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco. The extant archaeological record demonstrates many cultural traits similar to historical Indigenous nations (Williamson 2013:55).

### **1.2.2 Post-contact Indigenous Resources**

Broadly, the post-contact Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking communities by the New York State Iroquois and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). Numerous Indigenous groups and communities are associated with the post-contact occupation of southern Ontario and the general area of the Project.

At the turn of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the region of the study area was occupied by Iroquoian populations who are historically described as the *Neutre* (by the French), the *Neutral* (by the English), or the *Atawandaron*



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

**Project Context**

July 24, 2025

(by the Huron-Wendat); their autonym is not conclusively known (Birch 2015). This group may be ancestral Haudenosaunee as they had similar culture, language, and ceremonies and were considered by the Haudenosaunee to be under the Great Law governance (Hill 2017). In 1626, French Recollet Father Daillon reportedly travelled the length of the Grand River and counted 28 Atawandaron villages in the area (Harper 1950:10-11).

By 1690, Ojibwa (Anishinaabe) speaking people had begun moving south into the lower Great Lakes basin (Konrad 1981; Rogers 1978). The Mississauga settled and inhabited a large area at the western end of Lake Ontario throughout the 1700s and into the 1800s. Between 1695 and the mid-1820s, the Mississauga continued to follow a yearly cycle of resource harvest and movement throughout their southern Ontario territory (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). The Indigenous economy from the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> century focused on fishing and the fur trade, supplemented by agriculture and hunting.

With the end of the American Revolutionary War in 1783, the Six Nations Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) were forced to leave their traditional homeland in New York State and elsewhere after the 1783 Treaty of Paris surrendered their lands to the Americans (Hill 2017). The Six Nations Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) therefore moved into their previous hunting grounds of southern Ontario in land provided by the British. The largest group settled in the Grand River watershed near Brantford, Ontario, to become the Six Nations of the Grand River.

The expansion of the fur trade led to increased interaction between European and Indigenous people, and ultimately intermarriage between European men and Indigenous women. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the progeny of these marriages began to identify as Métis, and no longer identified directly with either their paternal or maternal cultures. The ethnogenesis of the Métis progressed with the establishment of distinct Métis communities along the major waterways in the Great Lakes of Ontario. Métis communities were primarily focused around the upper Great Lakes and along Georgian Bay, however, Métis people have lived throughout Ontario (Métis Nation of Ontario 2025; Stone and Chaput 1978:607-608).

The study area falls within the historical and traditional territory of several Indigenous Nations, including but not limited to the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (Wybenga and Dalton 2018), the Six Nations of the Grand River, and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy. Since contact with European explorers and immigrants, and, later, with the establishment of provincial and federal governments (the Crown), the lands within Ontario have been included in various treaties, land claims, and land cessions. Though not an exhaustive list, Morris (1943) provides a general outline of some of the treaties within the Province of Ontario from 1783 to 1923. While it is difficult to exactly delineate treaty boundaries today, an approximate outline of the treaty lands described by Morris (1943) is provided in Figure 3. According to Morris (1943), the study area was originally situated within the described limits of the “Between the Lakes Treaty” of 1792, Treaty Number 3 (identified by the letter “D”) on Figure 3. Treaty Number 3 was:

*...made with the Mississ[ug]a Indians 7th December, 1792, though purchased as early as 1784. This purchase in 1784 was to procure for that part of the Six Nation Indians coming into Canada a permanent abode. The area included in this Treaty is, Lincoln County excepting Niagara Township; Saltfleet, Binbrook, Barton, Glanford and Ancaster Townships, in Wentworth County; Brantford, Onondaga, Tusc[a]r[o]ra, Oakland and Burford Townships in Brant County; East and West Oxford, North and South Norwich, and*



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West

### Project Context

July 24, 2025

*Dereham Townships in Oxford County; North Dorchester Township in Middlesex County; South Dorchester, Malahide and Bayham Township in Elgin County; all Norfolk and Haldimand Counties; Pelham, Wainfleet, Thorold, Cumberland and Humberstone Townships in Welland County.*

(Morris 1943:17-18)

Major population centres found within the boundaries of the Between the Lakes Treaty include the City of Hamilton and the present location of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation Reserve and the Six Nations of the Grand River Reserve.

The nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon their territory. However, despite this shift, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to...systems of ideology and thought" (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, Indigenous peoples have left behind archaeological resources throughout the region which show continuity with past peoples, even if they have not been recorded in Euro-Canadian documentation.

### 1.2.3 Euro-Canadian Resources

In 1791, the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada were created from the former Province of Quebec by an act of British Parliament. At this time, Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and was tasked with governing the new province, directing its growth, and establishing a constitutional government modelled after that of Britain (Coyne 1895). In 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties consisting of lands previously occupied by Euro-Canadian people, new lands opened for Euro-Canadian habitation, and lands not yet acquired by the Crown. These new counties stretched from Essex in the west, to Glengarry in the east.

By 1798, population levels in Upper Canada had increased to a point where it was desirable to create smaller administrative regions. The Gore District was eventually established in 1816 from Home District (Halton County) and Niagara District (Haldimand County, Lincoln County), most of Brant County, most of Waterloo County, part of Wellington County, and Wentworth County. Euro-Canadian occupation began in the wake of the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) as those who preferred to remain under British rule left their American homes. United Empire Loyalists migrating north quickly added to the small group of European occupants. Prior to initial land survey, the first Loyalist to live in Wentworth County and the area of Hamilton was Robert Land. The population of the Gore District in 1841 was 31,507 (Smith 1846). In 1849, the district was replaced by the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, which were separated again in 1854.

#### 1.2.3.1 Wentworth County

The future location of Wentworth County was in the Home District, and was in parts of Haldimand, Lincoln, and York Counties. In 1816, the Gore District was created from lands in the Home and Niagara



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West

### Project Context

July 24, 2025

districts, and the County of Wentworth was formed (Archives of Ontario 2015). Wentworth County was named in honour of John Wentworth, Royal Governor of New Hampshire from 1766-1775, and later a Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia (Johnston 1958:3-4). The principal divisions of Wentworth County included the townships of Ancaster, Barton, Beverly, Binbrook, Flamboro East, Flamboro West, Glanford, and Saltfleet (Lister 1913). In 1791, Augustus Jones surveyed the areas which would later become the townships of Wentworth, Haldimand, and Halton counties (Lister 1913).

For a brief period between 1850 and 1854, Wentworth County and Halton County were joined for government purposes as the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, although for administrative purposes they remained distinct (Johnston 1958). In 1973, Wentworth County was replaced by the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth. In 2001, the Regional Municipality and its six constituent municipalities were amalgamated as a "megacity", the City of Hamilton (Hamilton Public Library 2025).

#### **1.2.3.1.1      *Geographic Township of Barton***

In the winter of 1788 to 1789, Deputy Surveyor Phillip Frey planned three townships at the western end of Lake Ontario, also known as the Head of the Lake. These townships were initially called Townships 7, 8, and 11. Township 8 would later be named Barton Township in 1792 by John Graves Simcoe (Johnston 1967:33). Most of the township was surveyed in the front and rear survey system by Augustus Jones in 1791. The remainder of the township was surveyed in 1812 (Association of Ontario Land Surveyors 1997). Barton Township was divided into eight concessions of 21 lots and a broken front along the Lake Ontario shoreline. The total size of the township was 9,958 acres (Middleton 1927:1239). The township was named after the town of Barton in Lincolnshire, England (Gardiner 1899:266). The township was opened to European settlement in 1792 and early settlers included Willian and Jacob Rymal, who settled above the escarpment, and Richard Beasley, who held a large amount of acreage in the township (Middleton 1927:1239).

In 1815, George Hamilton purchased 257 acres of land in the hamlet known as Head of the Lake. Hamilton proceeded to lay out a town plot and began to sell parcels for development. In 1816, the growing community was renamed Hamilton and became the administrative seat of the Gore District. In the late 1820s, a canal was built through Burlington Beach, and the community of Hamilton grew into an important port on Lake Ontario (Weaver 2012). By 1831, the population of Barton Township, including Hamilton, had increased to 1,515 (Chewett 1831). In 1833, Hamilton was incorporated as a town and was separated from the Township of Barton (Smith 1846:75).

The population of Hamilton grew to 6,475 by 1845 (Smith 1846:75). The importance of Hamilton during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century is evidenced by its important role in the transportation network of Upper Canada. In 1845, the town had stagecoach service to London, Port Stanley, Chatham, Detroit, Port Dover, Galt, Guelph, Niagara, St. Catharines, and Toronto. The town also had steamboat service to Toronto, Queenston, and Niagara. Eleven schooners, which transported thousands of tonnes of goods on Lake Ontario, were registered in the town (Smith 1846:75).

Hamilton was incorporated as a city in 1846 (Weaver 2012). The arrival of the Great Western Railway (present-day Canadian National Railway tracks) in Hamilton in 1857 triggered a building boom in the city.



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

**Project Context**

July 24, 2025

By the 1860s, Hamilton contained numerous manufacturers and foundries (Weaver 2012). The population of Hamilton increased to 26,716 by 1871 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1953).

By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Hamilton was considered the “workshop of the Dominion” and a visitor from England in 1889 wrote “...from our inspection of the vast and varied manufacturing industries, its one hundred and seventy factories, with its 14,000 artisans...we concluded it was well named the Birmingham of Canada and has undoubtably a great and glorious future” (Johnston 1967:239). The industry of Hamilton, and much of Canada, was shielded from competition by protectionist trade policies pursued by the administration of Sir John A. MacDonald, a program called the “National Policy”. In 1891, Hamilton had a population of 49,000 and produced a value of products amounting to \$14,044,521 (Johnston 1967:241).

Generally, the map of Barton Township in the 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth, Ont.* (Page & Smith 1875) depicts an agricultural landscape with numerous farmsteads, homesteads, orchards, a local road and railway system, and several villages and hamlets. Figure 4 illustrates a portion of the 1875 map of Barton Township as it relates to the study area. Table 2 summarizes the relevant landowner information from the 1875 map of Barton Township related to the study area.

**Table 2: Applicable Landowner Information from the 1875 Map of Barton Township**

<b>Lot</b>	<b>Concession</b>	<b>Landowner</b>	<b>Parcel</b>	<b>Comment</b>
15	7	Peter Filman	Entire lot.	No structures depicted. Orchard shown in the southwestern portion, north of the study area.
16	7	Peter Filman	Entire lot.	One structure in the southeastern portion, north of the study area.
15	8	S. Bond	Northern portion.	Church depicted on property (northeast corner), and one structure and orchard are shown directly west of the church. All illustrated structures are east of study area.
		-	Northern half, along the western edge.	One structure, “The Parsonage”, depicted on property, within study area.
		J. Wells	Northern half, along the eastern edge.	One structure depicted on property (northeast corner), east of study area.
		H. Young	Northern half, along the western edge, directly south of the parsonage.	One structure depicted on property (western edge, within study area).
		William Wells	Northern half, along the eastern edge, directly south of J. Wells.	Three structures depicted on property (eastern edge). All illustrated structures are east of study area.
		E. Markin	Southern half, northwestern portion.	One structure depicted on property, within study area.
		J. Carr	Southern half, northeastern portion.	One structure depicted on property (southeast corner), east of study area.
		S. Hess	Southern half, central portion.	One structure depicted on property (eastern edge), east of study area.



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

**Project Context**

July 24, 2025

Lot	Concession	Landowner	Parcel	Comment
		S. Bond	Southern half, southwestern portion.	No structures depicted on the property.
		H. McKee	Southern half, along the southern edge.	No structures depicted on the property.
		G. Dawson	Southern half, along the southern edge.	One structure depicted on the property (southern edge), east of study area.
		Henry McKee	Southern half, southeastern portion.	No structures depicted on the property.
16	8	W. Rymal	Northwestern portion	One structure and an orchard depicted on the property, west of study area.
		A. Hess	Southwestern portion	One structure depicted on the property (southern edge), west of study area.
		Jacob Hess	Northeastern, central and south-central portions	No structures depicted on the property.
		P. Hess Heirs	Southeastern portion	One structure depicted on the property (southeast corner, within study area).

**1.2.3.1.2                   Geographic Township of Glanford**

Glanford Township was originally the smallest township in Wentworth County, situated between the townships of Ancaster and Binbrook. The initial settlement of Glanford Township was hindered by the relatively long distance from the lakeshore and the barrier presented by the Niagara Escarpment.

Glanford Township's 1816 assessment roll records only 5 names and by 1826 the population had only reached 500. Murray (1839:319) further notes that:

*Wentworth County comprises only five townships, none of them very extensive; but being either on or near Burlington Bay, they possess great advantages in point of situation. Barton, having a population of 1776, and Saltfleet, 1769, are immediately on the bay; Binbrook, 335, and Glanford, 653, are behind them.... As to the lands of Binbrook and Glanford, few particulars are known; but Mr. Shirreff, who passed through them on his way to the Grand River, describes the soil all along as clay, of good quality, and well settled.*

Today's Highway 6 follows the first road attempted in Glanford Township. Leading south to Long Point and other Lake Erie settlements, the road was planked through Mount Hope in about 1839. The early Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway was later taken over by the Grand Trunk Railway, and the line is now part of the Canadian National Railway system which bisects Glanford Township (Mika and Mika 1981).

Generally, the map of Glanford Township in the 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth, Ont.* (Page & Smith 1875) depicts an agricultural landscape with numerous farmsteads, homesteads, orchards, a local road and railway system, and several villages and hamlets. Figure 5 illustrates a portion of the 1875 map of Glanford Township as it relates to the study area. Table 3 summarizes the relevant landowner information related to the study area from the 1875 map of Glanford Township.



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West

### Project Context

July 24, 2025

**Table 3: Applicable Landowner Information from the 1875 Map of Glanford Township**

Lot	Concession	Landowner	Parcel	Comment
5	1	W.B. Gage	Northern and southwestern portion	Two structures and multiple orchards are depicted in the northern portion of the parcel, south of the study area. Twenty Mile Creek runs through the southwestern portion of the lot, south of the study area.
5	1	Silas Smith	Southeastern portion	No structures are identified in this portion of the lot. Twenty Mile Creek runs through the southern portion of the lot. All illustrated notations are south of the study area.

It must be remembered that historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences, and landholdings of subscribers and were funded by subscription fees. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). As such, structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984). Further, review of historical mapping, including treaty maps, also has inherent accuracy difficulties due to potential error in georeferencing. Georeferencing is conducted by assigning spatial coordinates to fixed locations and using these points to spatially reference the remainder of the map. Due to changes in “fixed” locations over time (e.g., road intersections, road/rail alignments, watercourses, etc.), errors/difficulties of scale and the relative idealism of the historical cartography, historical maps may not translate accurately into real space points. This may provide obvious inconsistencies during historical map review.

### 1.2.3.2 Built Heritage

One historical structure is located within the study area, seen in the 1875 map of Barton Township (Page & Smith 1875) and labelled number “9” on Lot 15, Concession 8 (Figure 4). The two-storey stone house, located at 1073 West 5<sup>th</sup> Street, is known as The Parsonage, a designated heritage building constructed in 1858 and listed in Hamilton’s Heritage Volume 1 (City of Hamilton 2002). The Parsonage was originally built for The Reverend George A. Bull, the newly appointed rector to both St. Peter’s Anglican Church, Barton Township, and to St. Paul’s Anglican Church, Glanford Township. The architect for the house was William Farmer, a brother-in-law of Reverend Bull (City of Hamilton 2005). The parsonage is distinguished architecturally for its use of limestone construction, a local stone that became a rare commodity by the 1860s (City of Hamilton 2005). Photo 27 in Section 7.1 of this report illustrates the historical structure.

## 1.3 Archaeological Context

### 1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area for the Project is within the Haldimand Clay Plain, as identified by Chapman and Putnam (1984). The Haldimand Clay Plain, which was previously the bed of Lake Warren, consists of till that emerges from layers of stratified clay in low morainic ridges (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The northern portion of the region has more varied topography than the southern part (Chapman and Putnam 1984).



## **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

### **Project Context**

July 24, 2025

According to Presant and Wicklund (1965), the majority of soil types for the study area are of a lacustrine silty clay variety, specifically Brantford and Beverly. Additionally, bands of lacustrine silty clay loam such as Toledo and Alberton intersect the study area (Presant and Wicklund 1965).

Both Brantford and Beverly soils have developed at well-drained locations on lacustrine deposits of silty clay loam and silty clay. These soils are ideally suited for the growing of many crops. They are used in Wentworth County for growing forage crops, spring and fall grains, grain corn, and canning crops (Presant and Wicklund 1965).

Toledo soils are poorly drained silty clay loams and silty clays that are found in low or level areas in association with the better drained Beverly and Brantford series. With poor drainage, large portions of the Toledo soils were cleared and used mainly for pasture and hay. Drainage improvement was necessary if high and profitable crop yields were desired (Presant and Wicklund 1965).

Alberton soils include alluvial silt loam and silty clay loam sediments of variable drainage, which have been deposited in most of the stream valleys of Ancaster, Glanford, and Binbrook townships. The lack of development in these soils indicates that they had been deposited fairly recently, likely laid down during flood periods. Most of the valleys in which the Alberton soils occur are subject to periodic flooding which increases the risks involved with crop production. However, these soils were easy to work, fertile, and were often used for growing corn (Presant and Wicklund 1965).

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources in southern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for evaluating archaeological site potential. Water sources are abundant throughout the surrounding region of the study areas. In addition to large primary water sources, i.e., Lake Ontario, there are numerous primary and secondary sources of potable water in proximity to the study area. Historical mapping shows tributaries of Twenty Mile Creek running a few hundred metres to the south of the study area; however, numerous tributaries throughout the area have evidently been altered through modern development. The water resources that exist and existed close to the study area indicate archaeological potential.

### **1.3.2 Registered Archaeological Sites and Surveys**

In Canada, archaeological sites are registered within the Borden system, a national grid system designed by Charles Borden in 1952 (Borden 1952). The grid covers the entire surface area of Canada and is divided into major units containing an area that is two degrees in latitude by four degrees in longitude. Major units are designated by uppercase letters. Each major unit is subdivided into 288 basic unit areas, each containing an area of 10 minutes in latitude by 10 minutes in longitude. The width of basic units reduces as one moves north due to the curvature of the earth. In southern Ontario, each basic unit measures approximately 13.5 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. In northern Ontario, adjacent to Hudson Bay, each basic unit measures approximately 10.2 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. Basic units are designated by lowercase letters. Individual sites are assigned a unique, sequential number as they are registered. These sequential numbers are issued by the MCM who



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

**Project Context**

July 24, 2025

maintain the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*. The study area under review is within Borden Block AhGx.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the MCM's *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* demonstrates that there are 129 registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area (Government of Ontario 2025a). Six of the registered archaeological sites are located within 50 metres of the study area (Supplementary Documentation, Tile 1). Table 4 provides a summary of the registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study areas; archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study area are **bolded** and are discussed after the table.

**Table 4: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area**

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
AhGx-32	Olmstead	Woodland, Late	Burial, village
AhGx-35	Almas	Euro-Canadian	Scatter
AhGx-36	Comley 1	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Middle	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-37	Comley 2	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-38	Comley 3	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Late	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-39	Comley 4	Woodland, Early	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-40	Comley 5	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Middle	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-41	Not applicable (N/A)	Indigenous	Homestead, midden
AhGx-42	Goodale 1	Post-Contact, Woodland, Early	Other, camp/campsite, house
AhGx-43	Goodale 2	Euro-Canadian	House
AhGx-44	Smith 3	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-46	Comley 6	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-47	Comley 7	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-48	Smith 1	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-49	Smith 2	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-52	Carpenter 1	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-53	Carpenter 2	Indigenous	Scatter



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

**Project Context**

July 24, 2025

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
AhGx-54	Carpenter 3	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-83	UG Kirkwall 31	Archaic	Other, camp/campsite, Unknown
AhGx-84	UG Kirkwall 33	Archaic, Early	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-85	UG Kirkwall 34	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-86	UG Kirkwall 35	Archaic	Findspot
AhGx-87	UG Kirkwall 32	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-88	UG Kirkwall 37	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-89	UG Kirkwall 38	Archaic	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-91	UG Kirkwall 39	Woodland, Early	Findspot
AhGx-94	Corrado	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late	Unknown
AhGx-97	Tanjo	Archaic, Late	Unknown
AhGx-101	N/A	Archaic, Late	Findspot
AhGx-102	N/A	Archaic	Scatter
AhGx-103	N/A	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-104	N/A	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-105	N/A	Indigenous	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-106	N/A	Archaic	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-107	N/A	Archaic, Early	Findspot
AhGx-108	N/A	Archaic, Early, Post-Contact	Other, camp/campsite, homestead
AhGx-225	Daniel Young site	Archaic, Late, Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	Camp / campsite, homestead
AhGx-227	N/A	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-228	N/A	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-232	Oakdale 1	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-233	Oakdale 2	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-234	Oakdale 3	Indigenous	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-235	Oakdale 4	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-236	Oakdale 5	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-237	Oakdale 6	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-238	Oakdale 7	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-239	Oakdale 8	Woodland, Late	Findspot
AhGx-240	Oakdale 9	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-241	Oakdale 10	Indigenous	Scatter



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

**Project Context**

July 24, 2025

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
AhGx-242	Oakdale 11	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-243	Oakdale 12	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-254	Abby Hill 1	Indigenous	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-255	Abby Hill 2	Indigenous	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-256	Binkl, Gage, Elliott Farm 1	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AhGx-257	Binkley/Gage/Elliott Farm 2	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-258	Binkley/Gage/Elliott Farm 3	Euro-Canadian	Other, cabin
AhGx-267	Carpenter 4	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-270	Jacob Smith	Euro-Canadian	Outbuilding
AhGx-274	Serena	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early, Woodland, Late	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-327	N/A	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-328	N/A	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-329	N/A	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-330	N/A	Archaic, Late	Findspot
AhGx-401	Jacqueline	Indigenous	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-402	Hydro	Indigenous	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-442	Ringtail	Archaic, Early	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-443	Grit	Woodland, Late	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-444	Starward	Woodland, Late	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-445	Current	Archaic, Early	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-446	BID	Archaic, Early	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-447	Maxwell	Woodland, Late	Cabin, longhouse
AhGx-448	Salmon	Woodland, Late	Scatter
AhGx-450	N/A	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-451	N/A	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-452	Number 18	Archaic, Early	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-453	BID II	Indigenous	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-454	N/A	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-455	Gully	Indigenous	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-456	Wow	Archaic, Middle	Findspot
AhGx-457	N/A	Archaic, Late	Findspot



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

**Project Context**

July 24, 2025

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
AhGx-458	Neat	Archaic	Findspot
AhGx-459	N/A	Archaic	Scatter
AhGx-460	N/A	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-461	N/A	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-462	N/A	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-463	N/A	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-464	N/A	Archaic	Findspot
AhGx-465	N/A	Archaic, Late	Findspot
AhGx-466	N/A	Archaic, Early	Findspot
AhGx-468	N/A	Woodland, Early	Findspot
AhGx-469	N/A	Indigenous	Findspot
AhGx-470	N/A	Woodland, Middle	Findspot
AhGx-471	N/A	Woodland, Middle	Findspot
AhGx-472	N/A	Archaic, Middle	Findspot
AhGx-473	N/A	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-497	Paradise Gardens I	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-498	Paradise Gardens II	Archaic, Late	Findspot
AhGx-499	Paradise Gardens III	Indigenous	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-500	Paradise Gardens IV	Indigenous	Other, camp/campsite
AhGx-555	N/A	Indigenous	Camp / campsite
AhGx-556	N/A	Euro-Canadian	Midden
AhGx-565	N/A	Euro-Canadian	Agricultural
AhGx-566	N/A	Indigenous	Hunting
AhGx-608	Kopper Meadow #2	Post-Contact, Woodland	Scatter
AhGx-614	N/A	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-615	N/A	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-616	N/A	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-617	N/A	Archaic, Middle	Hunting
AhGx-677	<b>Hess</b>	<b>Euro-Canadian, Woodland, Early</b>	<b>Homestead, scatter</b>
AhGx-678	<b>Park I</b>	<b>Euro-Canadian</b>	<b>Midden</b>
AhGx-679	<b>Park II</b>	<b>Euro-Canadian</b>	<b>Midden</b>
AhGx-680	<b>AhGx-680-P1</b>	<b>Indigenous</b>	<b>Scatter</b>
AhGx-687	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Euro-Canadian, Indigenous</b>	<b>Hunting</b>
AhGx-689	Collins	Woodland	Village



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

**Project Context**

July 24, 2025

<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
AhGx-704	Find 1	Euro-Canadian	Other
AhGx-720	N/A	Archaic, Middle, Post-Contact	Camp / campsite, homestead
AhGx-724	N/A	Archaic, Late	Camp / campsite
<b>AhGx-726</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Indigenous</b>	<b>Scatter</b>
AhGx-781	N/A	Woodland, Late	Findspot
AhGx-784	Young Site	Euro-Canadian, Indigenous	Unknown, dump
AhGx-785	N/A	Indigenous	Camp / campsite
AhGx-797	N/A	Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	Camp / campsite, farmstead, school
AhGx-798	Edelweiss	Euro-Canadian, Indigenous	Other, tool modification, homestead
AhGx-817	P1/P14	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-886	N/A	Indigenous	Unknown
AhGx-899	N/A	Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-905	N/A	Euro-Canadian	Residential
AhGx-927	N/A	Indigenous	Unknown
AhGx-928	N/A	Indigenous	Unknown

Archaeological site AhGx-677 (Hess) is a Euro-Canadian site discovered in 2008 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Services Inc. [ASI] 2009). It was identified through pedestrian survey resulting in the documentation of over 300 Euro-Canadian artifacts. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the site was recommended (ASI 2009). A Stage 3 assessment was completed in 2014 by Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA), with a controlled surface pickup (CSP) and test unit excavation (ARA 2014). The CSP resulted in the identification of 711 Euro-Canadian artifacts and the unit excavation resulted in the documentation of 14,982 Euro-Canadian artifacts and five Indigenous artifacts (ARA 2014). Stage 4 mitigation of the site was recommended (ARA 2014). The proposed concept plan for construction did not include specific design programs for the Hess site (AhGx-677) and ARA determined that the site would be subject to a long-term Stage 4 avoidance and protection strategy (ARA 2014). A partial Stage 4 mitigation by excavation was completed in 2015 by ARA on areas of the site requiring construction (ARA 2017). The Stage 4 block excavation resulted in the documentation of 50 Euro-Canadian artifacts and one Indigenous artifact. No further work was recommended for the completed Stage 4 areas (ARA 2017). The remainder of the site was recommended for Stage 4 mitigation by long-term avoidance and protection, with Stage 4 construction monitoring occurring between 2017 and 2019 (ARA 2017; 2019a; 2019b). The areas of the Hess site (AhGx-677) requiring further Stage 4 avoidance and protection include the site extent, an additional 10-metre protective buffer zone, and an additional 10-metre monitoring buffer zone (ARA 2019a) (Supplementary Documentation Tile 2). Both the temporary and long-term avoidance and protection recommendations are reproduced from ARA (2019a) here:



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

**Project Context**

July 24, 2025

- “In accordance with the requirements set out in Section 4.1.1 of the S&Gs (MTC 2011:68–69), ARA recommends that a temporary barrier be established around the limits of the protected area in advance of any construction activities in the north-central part of the project lands, and that the proponent retain a licensed consultant archaeologist to monitor construction activities in the vicinity of the protected area (i.e., within 10 m) to ensure the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy (see Map 45; SD Map 5). ‘No go’ instructions must be issued to all on-site construction crews and engineers for the protected area, and the location of this area must be shown on all appropriate contract drawings. The protected area must be inspected by a licensed archaeologist after the completion of grading and other soil disturbing activities, and the effectiveness of the avoidance and protection strategy must be reported to the MTCS. A letter confirming the City of Hamilton’s commitment to implementing this avoidance strategy and outlining the designation of ‘no go’ zones is included in the report submission package” (ARA 2019).
- “As required by Section 4.1.4 of the S&Gs (MTC 2011:70), ARA recommends that a long-term protection mechanism be implemented to prevent any future impacts to the Hess site. It is imperative that any allowable uses for the protected area must not include any activities that may alter the site in any way, either temporarily or permanently, including even minor forms of soil disturbance such as landscaping or utilities installation. For this case, the City of Hamilton has decided to provide for the long-term conservation of the Hess site through a City initiated site-specific rezoning of the lands as a Conservation/Hazard Zone. The specific provisions are outlined in a letter from the proponent included in the report submission package” (ARA 2019).
- “In the event that the archaeological restrictions require removal in the future, a Stage 4 excavation would be required using hand excavation in both the wooded and ploughed portions of the site, and mechanical topsoil removal in the ploughed portion of the site. Hand excavation would need to be conducted in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 4.2.2 (Excavation by hand), Section 4.2.4 (Woodland archaeological sites) and Section 4.2.7 (19th century domestic archaeological sites) of the S&Gs (MTC 2011:76–82)” (ARA 2019).”

A small portion of the Hess site (AhGx-677), approximately 0.12 hectares, overlaps with the current study area, along the western edge, at the location of William Connel Park (Figure 6). The recommendations listed above would apply to this area of the property containing archaeological potential. The report documenting the most recent construction monitoring for the Hess site (ARA 2019b) has yet to be accepted into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* and is currently awaiting review by the MCM. It should be noted that there is the potential for changes to the above recommendations with the completion and acceptance of ARA’s report.

Archaeological site AhGx-678 (Park I) is a Euro-Canadian midden site discovered in 2008 (ASI 2009). A Stage 2 test pit survey resulted in the identification of a small number of Euro Canadian artifacts, including container and window glass, and a metal bottle cap. No further work was recommended by ASI (2009).

Archaeological site AhGx-679 (Park II) is a Euro-Canadian midden site discovered in 2008 (ASI 2009). During the Stage 2 assessment, 10 artifacts were identified through test pit survey. No further work was recommended by ASI (2009).



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

**Project Context**

July 24, 2025

Archaeological site AhGx-680 (AhGx-680-P1) is an Indigenous site discovered in 2008 (ASI 2009). Two artifacts were identified through Stage 2 pedestrian survey and no further work was recommended (ASI 2009).

Archaeological sites AhGx-687 and AhGx-726 were identified in 2011 by Detritus Consulting Ltd. (Detritus). Stage 2 pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of a small lithic scatter, one isolated Euro-Canadian artifact, and one isolated Indigenous artifact (Detritus 2015). The MCM recommended further Stage 2 work based on poor environmental conditions and another Stage 2 pedestrian survey was completed by Detritus in 2015 (Detritus 2015). No new archaeological artifacts were recovered, and no further work was recommended for either archaeological site (Detritus 2015).

A query of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* was conducted to identify previous archaeological assessments completed within, or adjacent to, the study area. Based on the query, 14 previous archaeological assessments have been completed within the study area or within 50 metres of the study area (Government of Ontario 2025b). However, as the MCM does not currently maintain an accessible or searchable database of archaeological assessment areas by study area, additional archaeological assessments and studies may have occurred, or are occurring, within or adjacent to the current study area. A summary of the previous assessments in relation to the study area is presented in Table 5 and discussed further below.

**Table 5: Previous Archaeological Assessments Completed near the Study Area**

Year	Report	Author	Project Information Form (PIF) Number
2008	<i>Stage 1 &amp; 2 Archaeological Assessment of William Connell Park, Part of Lots 16 and 17, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Barton, Regional Municipality of Wentworth, City of Hamilton</i>	ASI	P049-267-2008
2009	<i>REVISED - Final Stage 1 &amp; 2 Archaeological Assessment of William Connell Park, Part of Lots 16 and 17, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Barton, Regional Municipality of Wentworth, City of Hamilton</i>	ASI	P049-428-2009
2010	<i>Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Draft Plan of Subdivision Sheldon's Gate (Geographic Township of Barton), City of Hamilton, County of Wentworth</i>	AMICK	P058-655-2010
2011	<i>Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1, 2) 1125 West 5th Street, Part of Lot 15, Concession 8, Geographic and Historical Township of Barton, City of Hamilton</i>	Detritus	P017-199-2011
2014	<i>Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment, The Hess Site (AhGx-677), William Connell City Wide Park, 1086 West 5th Street, Part of Lot 16, Concession 8, City of Hamilton, Geographic Township of Barton, Former Wentworth County</i>	ARA	P007-0661-2014
2014	<i>Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1, 2) 1460 Upper James Street (Mewburn School Site) Part of Lot 15,</i>	Detritus	P017-0330-2014



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

**Project Context**

July 24, 2025

Year	Report	Author	Project Information Form (PIF) Number
	<i>Concession 8, Geographic and Historical Township of Barton, Historical County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton</i>		
2015	<i>Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1, 2) 1125 West 5th Street, Part of Lot 15, Concession 8, Geographic and Historical Township of Barton, City of Hamilton</i>	Detritus	P017-0422-2015
2016	<i>Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 1187-1193 West 5th Street on Lot 15, Concession VIII in the Geographic Township of Barton, Wentworth County, in the City of Hamilton</i>	New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (New Directions)	P018-0828-2016
2017	<i>Partial Stage 4 Excavation, Final Excavation Report, The Hess Site (AhGx-677), William Connell City Wide Park, 1086 West 5th Street, Part of Lot 16, Concession 8, City of Hamilton, Geographic Township of Barton, Former Wentworth County</i>	ARA	P007-0699-2015
2019	<i>Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts, Avoidance &amp; Protection, The Hess Site (AhGx-677), William Connell City Wide Park, 1086 West 5th Street, City of Hamilton, Part of Lot 16, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Barton, Wentworth County, Ontario</i>	ARA	P007-0811-2017
2019	<i>Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 73-77 Stone Church Road, in part of Lot 15, Concession 8, former Township of Barton, Now City of Hamilton, Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, Ontario</i>	Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (Lincoln)	P344-0311-2019
2019	<i>Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Development of 1029 West 5th Street Within Part of Lot 15, Concession 8 In the Geographic Township of Barton Former County of Wentworth Now City of Hamilton Ontario</i>	Archeoworks Inc. (Archeoworks)	P439-0038-2018
2019	<i>Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts, Avoidance &amp; Protection, The Hess Site (AhGx-677), William Connell City Wide Park, 1086 West 5th Street, City of Hamilton, Part of Lot 16, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Barton, Former Wentworth County, Ontario</i>	ARA	P007-1073-2019
2022	<i>Stage 1 &amp; 2 Archaeological Assessment 1177-1193 West 5th Street Part of Lot 15, Concession 8 Geographic Township of Barton City of Hamilton County of Wentworth</i>	Earthworks Archaeological Services (Earthworks)	P1037-0101-2021
2024	<i>Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment 1042-1050 West Fifth Avenue, City of Hamilton, Lot 16, Concession 8 (Geographic Township of Barton, Historical County of Wentworth), City of Hamilton, Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth</i>	AMICK Consultants Limited (AMICK)	P038-1273-2023

In 2008, ASI conducted Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessments for the City of Hamilton (ASI 2009). The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the discovery of the archaeological site known as the Hess site (AhGx-677) with identification and documentation of over 300 Euro-Canadian artifacts (ASI 2009). Further work, i.e., Stage 3 assessment, on the site was recommended (ASI 2009). A Stage 3 assessment was completed in 2014 by ARA, with a controlled surface pickup (CSP) and test unit excavation (ARA 2014). The CSP resulted in the identification of 711 Euro-Canadian artifacts, and the unit excavation



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

**Project Context**

July 24, 2025

resulted in the documentation of 14,982 Euro-Canadian artifacts and five Indigenous artifacts (ARA 2014). Further work, Stage 4 mitigation, was recommended (ARA 2014). A partial Stage 4 mitigation by excavation was completed in 2015 by ARA (ARA 2017). The Stage 4 block excavation resulted in the documentation of 50 Euro-Canadian artifacts and one indigenous artifact. No further work was recommended for the completed Stage 4 area (ARA 2017). The remainder of the site was recommended for Stage 4 mitigation by long-term avoidance and protection, with Stage 4 construction monitoring occurring between 2017 and 2019 (ARA 2017; 2019a; 2019b). A portion of the ARA (2019b) assessment overlaps with the study area included in the current report (Figure 6). Specific site recommendations are discussed above and in Section 4 of this report (Tile 2).

In 2010, AMICK completed a Stage 1-2 archeological assessment for the City of Hamilton to satisfy the Draft Plan of Subdivision, Zoning By-law Amendment, and Official Plan Amendment in anticipation of construction of a new subdivision (AMICK 2010). The property was surveyed using both test pitting and pedestrian survey. No archaeological resources were identified during the assessment and no further work was recommended for the study area. A portion of the AMICK (2010) assessment overlaps with the study area for the current report (Figure 6).

In 2011, Detritus completed a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for DiCenzo Construction (Detritus 2015). The Stage 2 pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of a small lithic scatter, one isolated Euro-Canadian artifact, and one isolated Indigenous artifact (Detritus 2015). The MCM recommended further Stage 2 work based on poor environmental conditions and another Stage 2 pedestrian survey was completed in 2015. No new archaeological artifacts were recovered, and no further work was recommended (Detritus 2015). A portion of the Detritus (Detritus 2011) assessment overlaps with the study area included in the current report (Figure 6). The Detritus assessment completed in 2015 falls within the extent of the Detritus (2011) study area.

In 2014, Detritus completed a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for A. DeSantis Developments Limited (Detritus 2014). No archaeological resources were identified during Stage 2 assessment, and therefore no further work was recommended (Detritus 2014). While this archaeological assessment does not directly overlap with the current study area, it is located within 50 metres of the Project.

In 2016, New Directions completed a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for AJ Lakatos Planning Consultant (New Directions 2016). No archaeological resources were identified during Stage 2 assessment, and therefore no further work was recommended (New Directions 2016). A portion of the New Directions (2016) assessment overlaps with the study area included in the current report (Figure 6).

In 2019, Lincoln completed a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment f 73-77 Stone Church Road (Lincoln 2019). The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that the study area exhibited potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and Stage 2 assessment was required (Lincoln 2019). No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 assessment, and no further archaeological work was recommended (Lincoln 2019). A portion of the Lincoln (2019) assessment overlaps with the study area included in the current report (Figure 6).

In 2019, Archeoworks completed a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of 1029 West 5<sup>th</sup> Street (Archeoworks 2019). The Stage 1 assessment determined a potential for the identification and recovery



of archaeological resources. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 assessment, and no further archaeological work was recommended (Archeoworks 2019). A portion of the Archeoworks (2019) assessment overlaps with the study area included in the current report (Figure 6).

In 2021, Earthworks completed a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a residential property (Earthworks 2022). Earthworks (2022) completed a Stage 2 test pit survey which resulted in no archaeological material being identified and no further archaeological work was recommended. A portion of the Earthworks (2022) assessment overlaps with the study area included in the current report (Figure 6).

In 2022, AMICK conducted Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessments of two residential properties (AMICK 2024). AMICK did not identify any archaeological sites during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, and no archaeological material was recovered. No further archaeological work was recommended by AMICK (2024). A portion of the AMICK (2024) assessment overlaps with the study area included in the current report (Figure 6).

## **1.4 Existing Conditions**

The study area for the Project comprises approximately 28.75 hectares located on part of Lots 15 and 16, Concession 7 and Lots 15 and 16, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Barton, and part of Lot 5, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Glanford, former Wentworth County, now City of Hamilton, Ontario. The study area consists of agricultural fields, scrubland, manicured lawns, existing agricultural access roads, existing paved surfaces, rights-of-way (RoWs) and residential and commercial structures.

## **1.5 City of Hamilton's Archaeology Management Plan**

The City of Hamilton's municipal archaeological management plan, titled *The City of Hamilton Archaeology Management Plan* (AMP) was also consulted and illustrates the study area as a locale of archaeological potential for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (City of Hamilton 2016). To identify archaeological potential, the archaeological site modelling uses cultural and physiographic information, such as the presence of registered archaeological sites and proximity to water. The City of Hamilton's AMP uses the following criteria to aid in the determination of archaeological potential of a property:

- 250 metre catchment area for registered archaeological sites.
- 250 metre catchment area for unregistered but known or reported archaeological sites.
- 300 metre catchment area for primary watercourses.
- 100 metre catchment area for historical activities.
- 100 metre catchment area for historical transportation corridors.
- 100 metre catchment area for unusual landforms.
- Areas within the historical urban boundary that have not been substantially disturbed.
- Rural historical settlements.
- Properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a).
- Modern and historical aerial photography.



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from**

**Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

Project Context

July 24, 2025

Based on the criteria identified above, the AMP deems the study area for the Project general archaeological potential (City of Hamilton 2016).

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## **2 Fields Methods**

Prior to the start of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, the City of Hamilton provided Stantec with AutoCAD files which defined the assessment area. These files were imported into Stantec's Geographical Information System (GIS) and a feature class (i.e., a shape file) was created of the study area. The study area was uploaded to ESRI's ArcGIS Field Maps data system, which has been customized by Stantec for archaeological recording, and used in the field for data collection. Data was recorded in the field on a handheld mobile device paired with a Trimble R1 Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver to an accuracy of less than one metre.

A Stage 1 property inspection was conducted on October 16, 2024, by Nicholas Kilpatrick (R1391) under PIF number P394-1027-2024 issued to Sarah Henderson, MA, of Stantec by the MCM. The study area encompasses approximately 28.75 hectares and is located on part of Lots 15 and 16, Concession 7 and Lots 15 and 16, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Barton, and part of Lot 5, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Glanford, former Wentworth County, now City of Hamilton, Ontario. The study area consists of agricultural fields, scrubland, manicured lawns, existing agricultural access roads, existing paved surfaces, RoWs, and residential and commercial structures.

During the property inspection on October 16, 2024, the weather was mainly overcast and cool. At no time were field, lighting, or weather conditions detrimental to the identification of features of archaeological potential. The property inspection involved spot-checking the entirety of the study area to identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential in accordance with Section 1.2 of the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 6 illustrates photo locations from the property inspection of the study area.

The majority of the photos provided in Section 7.1 illustrate samples of the existing road networks and their associated disturbed RoWs that make up a larger portion of the study area, as well as other disturbances noted within the study area, sidewalks, laneways, paved surfaces, and structures. Overall, extensive portions of the study area are considered previously disturbed with low to no archaeological potential.

The remaining portions of the study areas comprise agricultural fields, scrubland, or manicured lawns, all of which retain archaeological potential.

Multiple portions of the study area have been previously assessed (see Section 1.3.2, Table 5). These previously assessed areas are documented on Figure 6 of this report. There are eight previous assessments which overlap the study area, seven of which are documented as having low to no archaeological potential and require no further work (AMICK 2024; Earthworks 2022; Lincoln 2019; Archeoworks 2019; New Directions 2016; Detritus 2011; ASI 2019; AMICK 2010). One of the assessments (ARA 2019) completed for the Hess site (AhGx-677) documents the area as retaining archaeological potential and lists recommendations for further work. These recommendations are discussed in Section 1.3.2 and Section 4 of this report.

## 3 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present within a study area. Stantec applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MCM (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the study area. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area. However, it is worth noting that extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Government of Ontario 2011).

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to modern water is one of the most used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site locations. Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant past human settlement patterns and considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential.

As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect site location and type to varying degrees. The MCM categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks.
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps.
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, and shorelines of drained lakes or marshes.
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, and sandbars stretching into marsh.

The other features or characteristics that indicate potential of discovery of archaeological resources include:

- Presence of previously registered archaeological sites.
- Elevated topography.
- Presence of well drain sandy soils.
- Euro-Canadian transportation routes, military or other occupation.

As stated in Section 1.4, historical mapping shows tributaries of Twenty Mile Creek running a few hundred metres to the south of the study area. However, numerous tributaries throughout the area have evidently been altered through modern development.



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West

### Analysis and Conclusions

July 24, 2025

Soil texture can also be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination of other factors such as topography. As stated previously, soils within the study area would have been suitable for early agriculture, though modern development has removed much of the original soils.

A review of the MCM's *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* identified 129 registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area (Government of Ontario 2025a). Six registered archaeological sites are within 50 metres of the study area. One of these registered sites, AhGx-677, retains archaeological potential and further cultural heritage value or interest and is recommended for further work in the form of Stage 4 long-term avoidance and protection (ARA 2019a). The specific site recommendations for AhGx-677 are discussed in Section 1.3.2 and Section 4 of this report.

Archaeological potential can also be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events, activities, or occupations. Historical mapping demonstrates that the general area around the study area was occupied as early as the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and that much of the established road networks from the 19<sup>th</sup> century are still visible today. One historical feature with cultural heritage value or interest, the Parsonage, is located within the study area. This two-storey stone house, located at 1073 West 5<sup>th</sup> Street, is known as the Parsonage. It is a designated heritage building constructed in 1858 and listed in Hamilton's Heritage Volume 1 (City of Hamilton 2002).

Additionally, a small portion of the study area is located along present-day Stone Church Road, a historical transportation route that was among the regular road allowances laid out during the survey of Barton Township. Therefore, based on the proximity of multiple historical structures and a historical transportation route, there is potential for the location of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (pre-1900) within portions of the study area that are within 100 metres of these historical features.

The archaeological management plan for the City of Hamilton suggests the study area retains archaeological potential (City of Hamilton 2016). However, the mapping associated with the archaeological management plan is high-level and does not provide detailed information for specific areas within the City of Hamilton.

A property inspection of the study area was conducted by a licensed archaeologist. The Stage 1 property inspection determined that extensive land disturbance has eradicated archaeological potential for large portions of the study area (approximately 51.8%) (Section 7.1). For example, the numerous municipal roadways within the study area have clearly been disturbed by previous construction for these roads and associated infrastructure such as buried and overhead utilities, and sidewalks. Similar disturbances are noted for the residential and commercial structures within the study area. Collectively, these areas retain low to no archaeological potential (Figure 6).

Multiple portions of the study area have been previously assessed (approximately 26.3%) (see Section 1.3.2, Table 5). These previously assessed areas are documented on Figure 6 of this report. One of the previous assessments (ARA 2019) has recommended further archaeological work: the Stage 4 long-term avoidance and protection of AhHx-677.



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from**

**Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

Analysis and Conclusions

July 24, 2025

The remaining portions of the study area, approximately 21.9%, comprise agricultural fields, scrubland, wooded areas or manicured lawns; all of which retain archaeological potential (Figure 6).

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## 4 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, Stantec recommends:

1. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area for the Project determined that the majority of the study area, approximately 80.8%, retains low to no archaeological potential due to previous disturbance and previous archaeological assessments recommending no further archaeological work (AMICK 2024; Earthworks 2022; Lincoln 2019; Archeoworks 2019; New Directions 2016; Detritus 2011; ASI 2009). In accordance with Section 1.3.2 and Section 7.7.4 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **no further archaeological work is recommended for portions of the study area retaining low to no archaeological potential (Figure 6)**.
2. The previous assessments of the Hess site (AhGx-677) completed by ARA in 2017 and 2019 overlap with the current study area (approximately 0.4%) (Figure 6). **This site has been determined to retain further cultural heritage value or interest and has been recommended for further work: Stage 4 long-term avoidance and protection (ARA 2017) (See Tile 2 of the Supplementary Documentation)**. Site specific recommendations for this area have been taken from ARA (2017) and are listed below:
  - o “In accordance with the requirements set out in Section 4.1.1 of the S&Gs (MTC 2011:68–69), ARA recommends that a temporary barrier be established around the limits of the protected area in advance of any construction activities in the north-central part of the project lands, and that the proponent retain a licensed consultant archaeologist to monitor construction activities in the vicinity of the protected area (i.e., within 10 m) to ensure the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy (see Map 45; SD Map 5). ‘No go’ instructions must be issued to all on-site construction crews and engineers for the protected area, and the location of this area must be shown on all appropriate contract drawings. The protected area must be inspected by a licensed archaeologist after the completion of grading and other soil disturbing activities, and the effectiveness of the avoidance and protection strategy must be reported to the MTCS. A letter confirming the City of Hamilton’s commitment to implementing this avoidance strategy and outlining the designation of ‘no go’ zones is included in the report submission package” (ARA 2019a).
  - o “As required by Section 4.1.4 of the S&Gs (MTC 2011:70), ARA recommends that a long-term protection mechanism be implemented to prevent any future impacts to the Hess site. It is imperative that any allowable uses for the protected area must not include any activities that may alter the site in any way, either temporarily or permanently, including even minor forms of soil disturbance such as landscaping or utilities installation. For this case, the City of Hamilton has decided to provide for the long-term conservation of the Hess site through a City initiated site-specific rezoning of the lands as a Conservation/Hazard Zone. The specific provisions are outlined in a letter from the proponent included in the report submission package” (ARA 2019a).



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

Recommendations

July 24, 2025

- “In the event that the archaeological restrictions require removal in the future, a Stage 4 excavation would be required using hand excavation in both the wooded and ploughed portions of the site, and mechanical topsoil removal in the ploughed portion of the site. Hand excavation would need to be conducted in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 4.2.2 (Excavation by hand), Section 4.2.4 (Woodland archaeological sites) and Section 4.2.7 (19th century domestic archaeological sites) of the S&Gs (MTC 2011:76–82)” (ARA 2019a).

3. The Stage 1 assessment determined that the remaining portion of the study area, approximately 18.8%, retains archaeological potential. In accordance with Section 1.3.1 and Section 7.7.4 of the MCM’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **Stage 2 archaeological assessment, both test pit survey and pedestrian survey, is recommended for portions of the study area retaining archaeological potential (Figure 6).**

The objective of Stage 2 archaeological assessment is to document archaeological resources within the portions of the study area still retaining archaeological potential and to determine whether these archaeological resources require further assessment. For portions of the study area accessible for ploughing, the Stage 2 archaeological assessment will involve pedestrian survey as outlined in Section 2.1.1 of the MCM’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The MCM standards require that agricultural land, both active and inactive, be recently ploughed and sufficiently weathered to improve the visibility of archaeological resources. Ploughing must be deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing, and must provide at least 80% ground surface visibility.

For portions of the study area retaining archaeological potential that are inaccessible for ploughing, the Stage 2 archaeological assessment will involve test pit survey as outlined in Section 2.1.2 of the MCM’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The MCM standards require that each test pit be at least 30 centimetres in diameter, excavated to at least five centimetres into subsoil, and have soil screened through six-millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of any cultural material that may be present. Prior to backfilling, each test pit will be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.

If the archaeological field team determines any lands to be bedrock, low and permanently wet, steeply sloped, or disturbed during the Stage 2 field work, those areas will not require survey but will be photographically documented in accordance with Section 2.1 of the MCM’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The MCM is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.



## 5 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

*In accordance with Section 7.5.9 of the MCM's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), the following standard statements are a required component of archaeological reporting and are provided from the MCM's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).*

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 (Government of Ontario 1990a). 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 study area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MCM, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a) for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed 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* (Government of Ontario 1990a).

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* (Government of Ontario 1990a). 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* (Government of Ontario 1990a).

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c. 33 (Government of Ontario 2002), requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a) and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from**

**Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

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**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from**

**Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

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**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from**

**Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

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**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from**

**Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

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**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from**

**Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

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## 7 Images

### 7.1 Photographs

**Photo 1: Previously disturbed RoW and residential, facing northeast**



**Photo 2: Previously disturbed RoW and residential, facing southeast**



**Photo 3: Previously disturbed RoW and residential, facing north**



**Photo 4: Previously disturbed RoW, facing north**



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

Images

July 24, 2025

**Photo 5: Previously disturbed commercial buildings, facing northeast**



**Photo 6: Previously disturbed RoW and residential, facing south**



**Photo 7: Previously disturbed RoW and residential, facing southwest**



**Photo 8: Previously disturbed commercial buildings, facing southwest**



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

Images

July 24, 2025

**Photo 9: Previously disturbed RoW and commercial parking, facing northwest**



**Photo 10: Previously disturbed RoW and ongoing construction, facing west**



**Photo 11: Previously disturbed RoW and residential, facing east**



**Photo 12: Previously disturbed RoW and ongoing construction, facing west**



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

Images

July 24, 2025

**Photo 13: Previously disturbed RoW and residential, facing north**



**Photo 14: Previously disturbed RoW and residential, facing east**



**Photo 15: Previously disturbed RoW and residential, facing southeast**



**Photo 16: Previously disturbed RoW and residential, facing northeast**



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

Images

July 24, 2025

**Photo 17: Previously disturbed RoW, facing northwest**



**Photo 18: Previously disturbed RoW, facing north northwest**



**Photo 19: Previously disturbed RoW, facing northeast**



**Photo 20: Historical structure, 1073 West 5<sup>th</sup> Street, facing east-northeast**



**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Municipal Class Environmental Assessment for West 5th Street from Stone Church Road West to Rymal Road West**

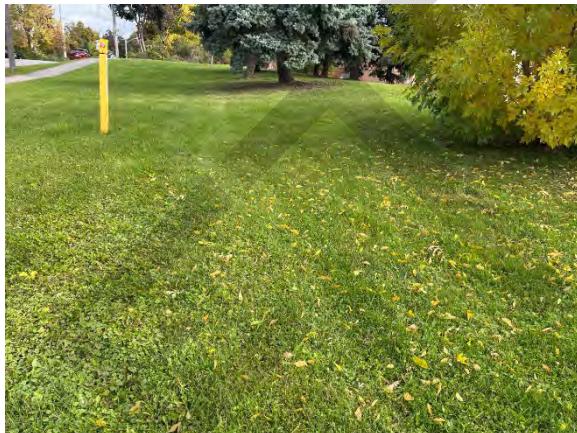
Images

July 24, 2025

**Photo 21: Area of archaeological potential, facing west**



**Photo 22: Area of archaeological potential, facing west**



**Photo 23: Area of archaeological potential, facing west**

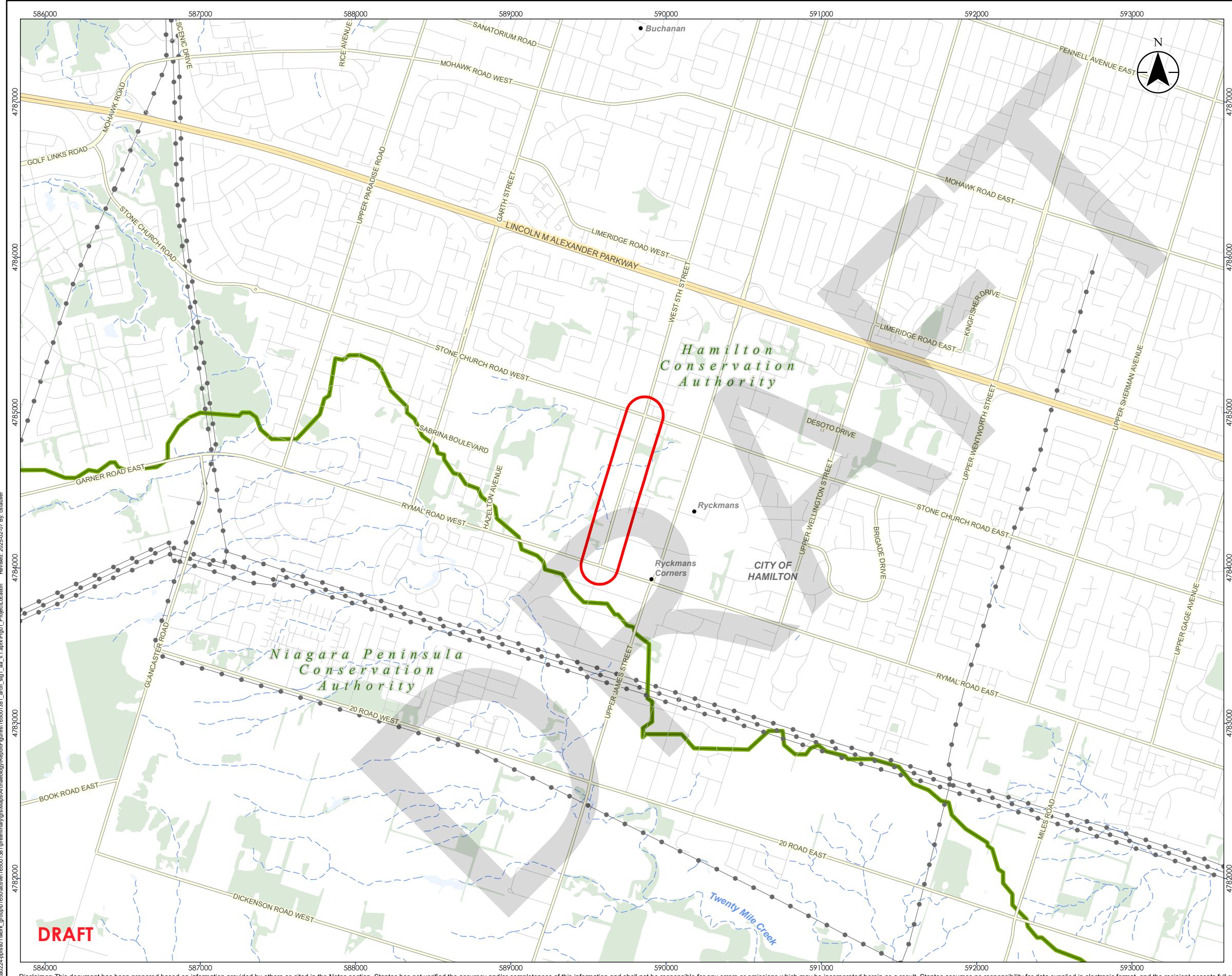


## 8 Maps

General maps for the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Project follow on the subsequent pages. Maps illustrating the exact location of the registered archaeological sites associated with the study area are not included in this public report but are provided in the Supplementary Documentation.

DRAFT





## Legend

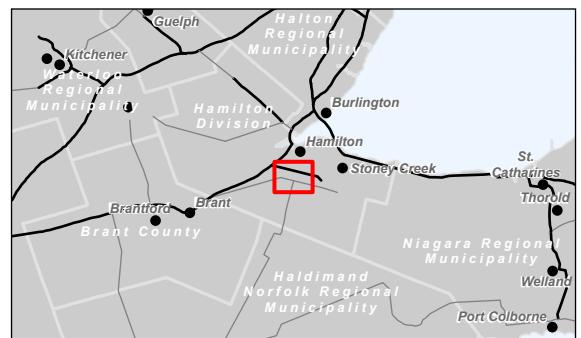
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- Study Area (red square)
- Hydro Line (black line with dots)
- Watercourse (Intermittent) (light blue dashed line)
- Watercourse (Permanent) (light blue solid line)
- Conservation Area Administrative Boundary (green square)
- Municipal Boundary - Lower Tier (black dashed line)
- Waterbody (light blue square)
- Wooded Area (light green square)

0 0.5 1 km  
1:25,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

## Notes

1. Coordinate System:NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © King's Printer for Ontario, 2025.



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Project Location  
City of Hamilton

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165001381 REVA  
Prepared by cstauffer on 2025-02-07

Client/Project  
CITY OF HAMILTON  
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA FOR WEST 5TH STREET FROM STONE CHURCH  
ROAD WEST TO RYMAL ROAD WEST

---

**Figure No.**

---

1

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DRAFT

**Legend**

- Study Area
- Watercourse (Intermittent)


**Notes**

1. Coordinate System:NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © King's Printer for Ontario, 2025.
3. Orthoimagery obtained from Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community.

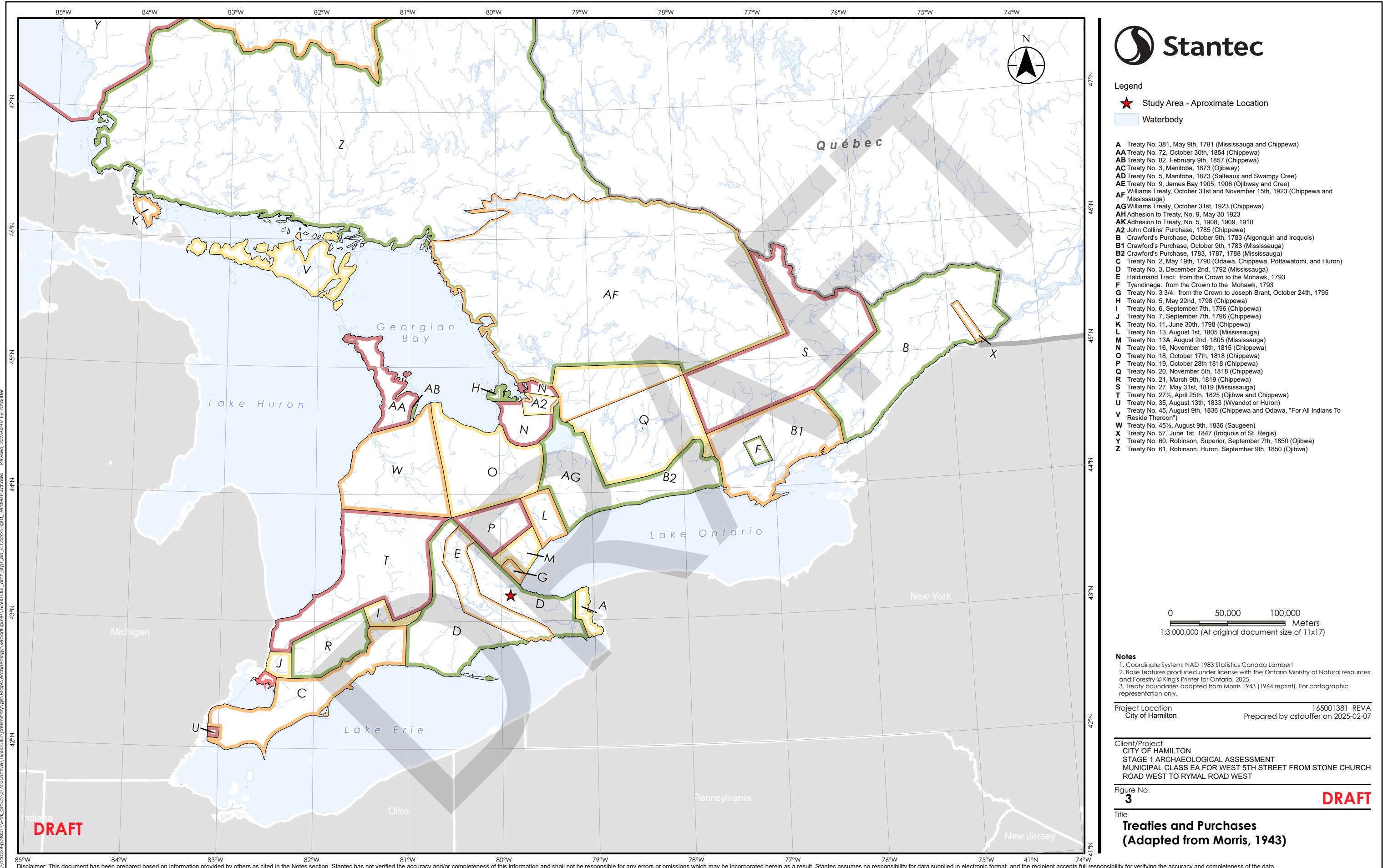
Project Location  
City of Hamilton

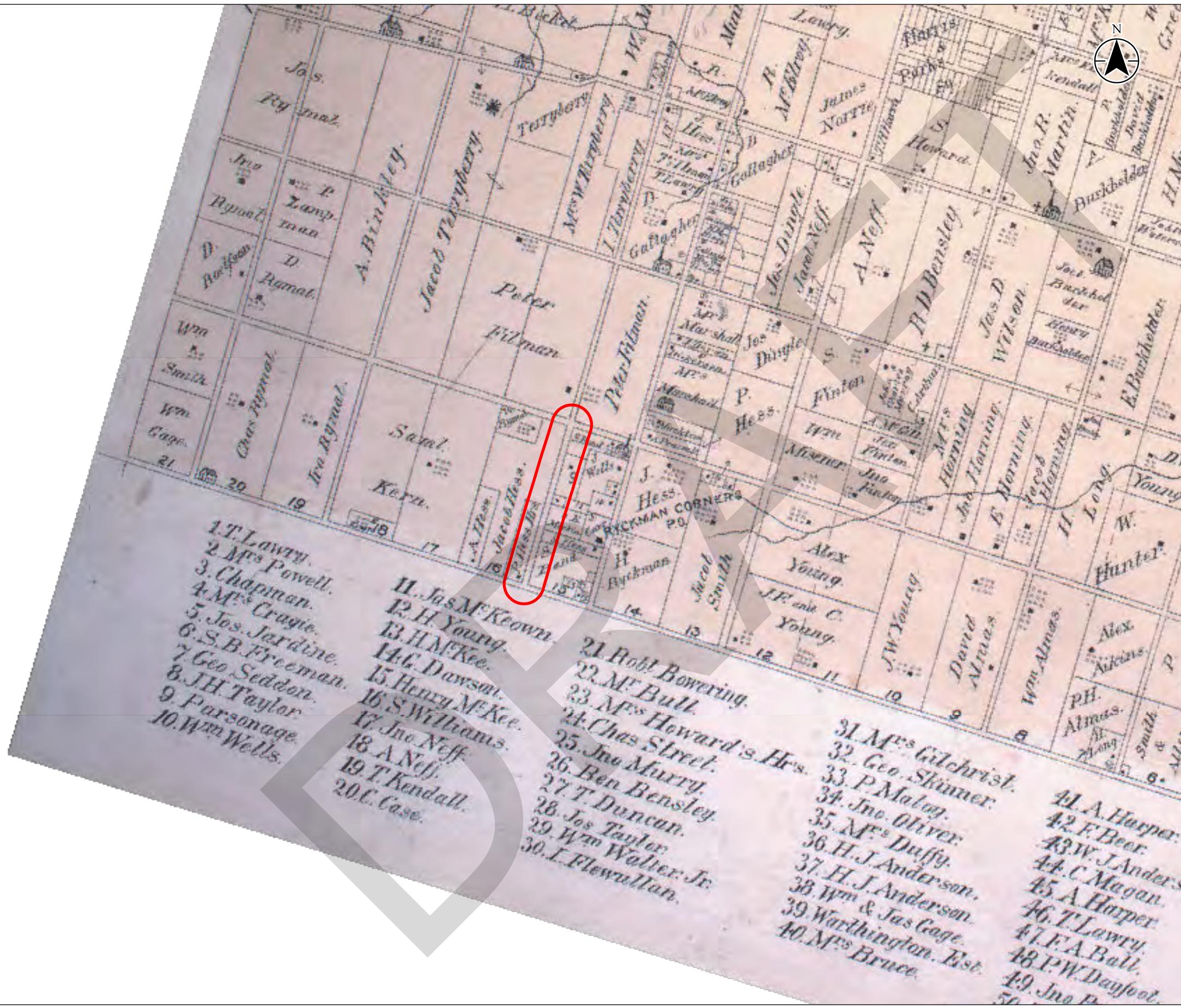
165001381 REVA  
Prepared by cstauffer on 2025-02-07

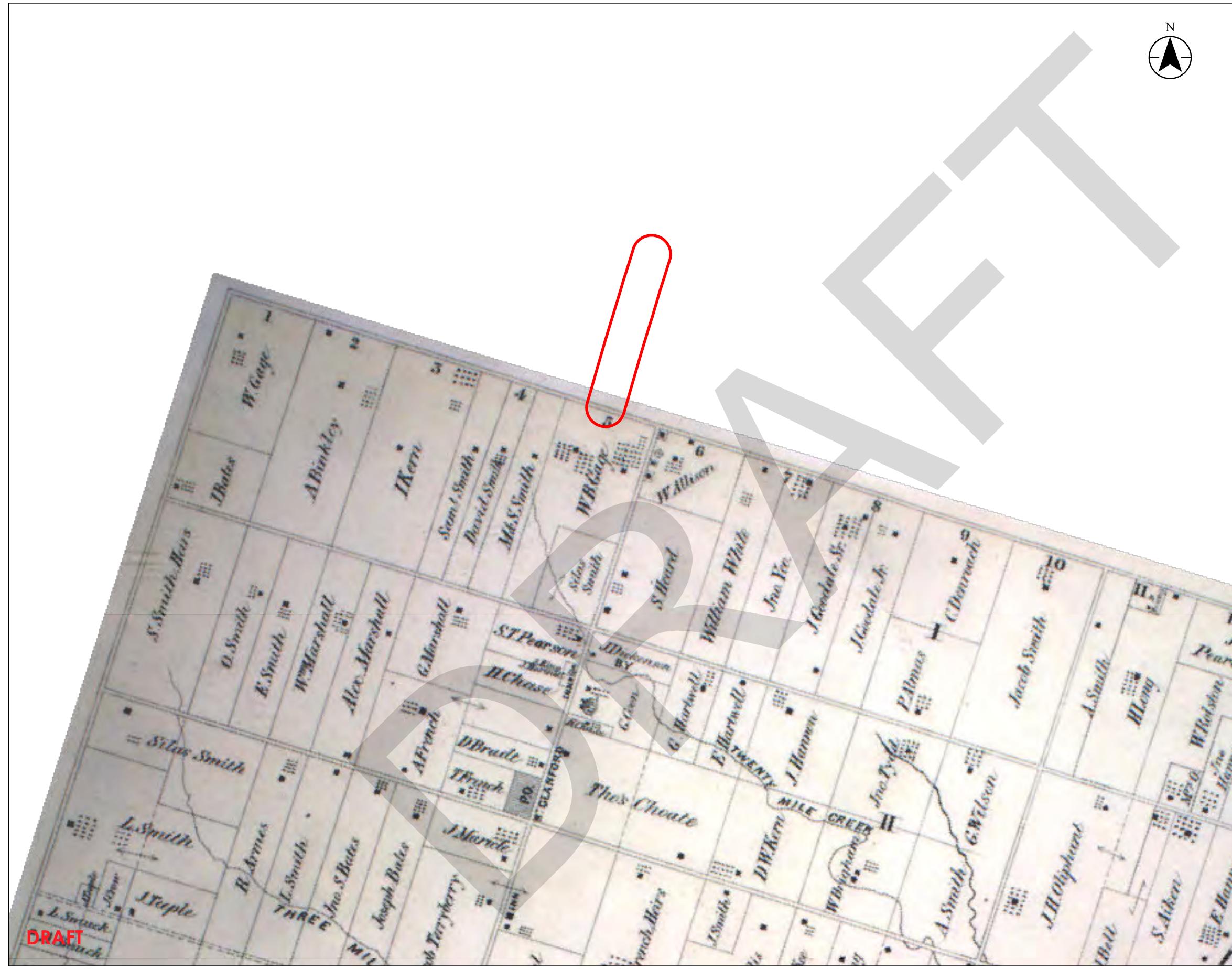
Client/Project  
CITY OF HAMILTON  
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA FOR WEST 5TH STREET FROM STONE CHURCH  
ROAD WEST TO RYMAL ROAD WEST

Figure No.  
**2**  
Title

**DRAFT**



**Legend**
 Study Area




## Legend

## Study Area

NOT TO SCALE

## Notes

1. Reference: Page & Smith. 1875. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth, Ont. Toronto: Page & Smith.

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Project Location  
City of Hamilton

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165001381 REVA  
ffor on 2025-09-07

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**Client/Project**  
**CITY OF HAMILTON**  
**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**  
**MUNICIPAL CLASS EA FOR WEST 5TH STREET FROM STONE CHURCH**  
**ROAD WEST TO RYMAL ROAD WEST**

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Figure No.

**5 DR**  
Title

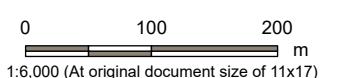
DRAFT

**Legend**
 Photo Location and Direction

 Study Area

**Assessment Methods**

-  Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
-  Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
-  Previously Assessed - ARA 2014, 2017, 2019 - Further Archaeological Work Recommended
-  Previously Assessed - ASI 2009 - No Further Archaeological Work Recommended
-  Previously Assessed - Detritus 2015 - No Further Archaeological Work Recommended
-  Previously Assessed - New Directions 2016 - No Further Archaeological Work Recommended
-  Previously Assessed - Archeoworks 2019 - No Further Archaeological Work Recommended
-  Previously Assessed - Lincoln 2019 - No Further Archaeological Work Recommended
-  Previously Assessed - Earthworks 2022 - No Further Archaeological Work Recommended
-  Previously Assessed - AMICK 2010 - No Further Archaeological Work Recommended
-  Previously Assessed - AMICK 2024 - No Further Archaeological Work Recommended


**Notes**

1. Coordinate System:NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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3. Orthoimagery obtained from Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community.

Project Location  
City of Hamilton

165001381 REVA

Prepared by cstauffer on 2025-07-23

Client/Project  
CITY OF HAMILTON  
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA FOR WEST 5TH STREET FROM STONE CHURCH ROAD WEST TO RYMAL ROAD WEST

Figure No.

6

Title  
**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results**

**DRAFT**



## **9 Closure**

This report documents work that was performed in accordance with generally accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided. No other representations, warranties or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential archaeological resources associated with the identified property.

All information received from the client or third parties in the preparation of this report has been assumed by Stantec to be correct. Stantec assumes no responsibility for any deficiency or inaccuracy in information received from others.

Conclusions made within this report consist of Stantec's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report and are based solely on the scope of work described in the report, the limited data available and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by Stantec at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, Stantec does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property.

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Quality Review \_\_\_\_\_

**Jeffrey Muir – Senior Archaeologist**

Independent Review \_\_\_\_\_

**Parker Dickson – Senior Associate, Environmental Services**

