Stantec

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Garner Road Class EA

Part of Lots 33 to 46, Concession 3 and 4, Geographic Township of Ancaster, former Wentworth County, now City of Hamilton, Ontario

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ORIGINAL REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the City of Hamilton (the City) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the proposed Garner Road improvements located on part of Lots 33 to 46, Concessions 3 and 4, Geographic Township of Ancaster, former Wentworth County, now City of Hamilton, Ontario. The study area incorporates an area approximately 5.35 kilometres in length and 100 metres along either side of the existing Garner Road, from approximately Wilson Street West at the west end to John Frederick Drive at the east end. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken during the planning and design process for the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) requirements for a Schedule 'C' project under the Municipal Class EA, October 2000, as amended in 2007, 2011, and 2015 (Government of Ontario 1990a).

A total of 21 archaeological assessments have been carried out within the study area, as detailed in Section 1.3.4. A total of 134 archaeological sites were identified within one kilometre of the study area. Of these, nine were located within the study area, all of which are pre-contact Indigenous. None of the sites located within the study area retained cultural heritage value or interest.

A total of 7.41% of the study area has been previously assessed and does not retain archaeological potential. Approximately 51.88% of the study area has been previously disturbed due to modern construction and does not retain archaeological potential. Approximately 0.4% of the study area was identified as low and wet and do not retain archaeological potential. The remainder of the study area (approximately 40.31%) retains potential for the recovery of archaeological resources.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment, involving background research and a property inspection, resulted in the determination that portions of the study area retain potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. 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 2011a), **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required for any portion of the Project's anticipated construction which impacts an area of archaeological potential.**

The objective of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be to document any archaeological resources within the portions of the study area still retaining archaeological potential and to determine whether these archaeological resources require further assessment. Full and detailed Stage 2 recommendations are provided in the body of the report.

The Resurrection Catholic Cemetery, Bethesda United Church Cemetery, White Brick Cemetery, and Shaver Family Cemetery are located within the study area. Cemetery lands should be avoided from any proposed impacts by the project. The Resurrection Catholic Cemetery was established in 1973 but the earliest grave is from 1959. Given its recent dates, the boundaries of the cemetery are well established. The Shaver Family Cemetery had a Cemetery Investigation carried out on the portion within the current study area and no burials were identified. The Bethesda United Church Cemetery and the White Brick Cemetery were established in the 19th century and the extent of their boundaries is unknown.

Lands adjacent to the extant boundaries of the Bethesda United Church Cemetery and the White Brick Cemetery require Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation (following any requisite Stage 2 property assessment) to confirm whether or not burials exist outside of that boundary, in accordance with *O.Reg 30/11: General* (Government of Ontario 2011b) of the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act* (Government of Ontario 2002) and the Bereavement Authority of Ontario's Registrar's Directive pertaining to archaeological fieldwork on cemetery lands (Bereavement Authority of Ontario 2021). Full and detailed recommendations for Stage 3 cemetery investigations are provided in the body of the report.

The remaining parts of the study area that have been demonstrated to be composed of previously disturbed roadways and associated Rights-of-Way (ROWs), modern developments, and areas of low and wet ground. These areas were identified as having low to no archaeological potential. 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 2011a), **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is not required for any portion of the Project's anticipated construction which impacts an area of low to no archaeological potential.**

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

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the City of Hamilton (the City) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the proposed Garner Road improvements located on part of Lots 33 to 46, Concessions 3 and 4, Geographic Township of Ancaster, former Wentworth County, now City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1). The study area incorporates an area approximately 5.35 kilometres in length and 100 metres along either side of the existing Garner Road, from approximately Wilson Street West at the west end to John Frederick Drive at the east end. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken during the planning and design process for the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) requirements for a Schedule 'C' project under the Municipal Class EA, October 2000, as amended in 2007, 2011, and 2015 (Government of Ontario 1990a).

1.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Stage 1 assessment are to compile available information about the known and potential archaeological resources within the study area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCMMCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011a), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

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

To meet these objectives, Stantec archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic, and environmental literature pertaining to the study area.
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps.
- A review of the *City of Hamilton Archaeology Management Plan* to identify predetermined areas of archaeological potential (City of Hamilton 2016).
- An examination of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the study area.
- A property inspection of the study area.

Permission for Stantec staff to enter the study area could not be obtained by the City of Hamilton to facilitate a full property inspection. As a result, the property inspection was limited to municipal Rights-of-Way (ROWs) and public property.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 Post-contact Indigenous Resources

"Contact" is typically used as a chronological benchmark when discussing Indigenous archaeology in Canada and describes the contact between Indigenous and European cultures. The precise moment of *contact* is a constant matter of discussion. Contact in what is now the province of Ontario is broadly assigned to the 16th century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016).

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 and central Ontario at the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th century (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991).

The Mississauga traditional homeland stretched along the north shore of Lake Ontario and its tributary rivers from present-day Gananoque in the east to Long Point on Lake Erie in the west. In the winter, the communities dispersed into smaller groups and travelled in-land to the north, to the area around present-day Bancroft and the Haliburton Highlands. Mississauga oral history relates that their ancestors occupied this part of southern Ontario from the time of the last deglaciation and continued to occupy it up to the start of the Contact period (Kapyrka 2018).

At the turn of the 17th century, the region of the study area was occupied by Iroquoian populations who are historically described as the *Neutre* (by the French) or the *Attiwandaron* (by the Huron Wendat) and known generally in Englsh as the Neutral; their autonym is not conclusively known (Birch 2015). Claude Bernou's 1680 map indicates the then dispersed *Attiragenga* (near modern day Hamilton) and *Antouaronon* (west of the Grand River along the Lake Erie north shore) occupied the region of the study area (White 1978: Figure 2) and settlement clusters dating to the 17th century have been identified in the Fairchild-Big Creeks, Upper Twenty Mile Creek, Spencer-Bronte Creeks and Grimsby areas, which surround the study area (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990: Figure 13.3). In 1649, the Seneca and the Mohawk led a campaign into southern Ontario and dispersed the Attiwandaron (Neutral), and the Seneca established dominance over the region (Heidenreich 1978; Konrad 1981).

In 1667, surviving Huron Wendat warriors joined alliance with the French-allied Ojibwa and Mississaugas to counterattack the Iroquois who had settled along the north shore of Lake Ontario. By 1690, Ojibwa (Anishinaabe) speaking people had begun moving south into the lower Great Lakes basin (Konrad 1981; Rogers 1978). Mississauga oral traditions, as told by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1905, indicate that after the Mississauga defeat of the Mohawk, the Mohawk retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario and a peace treaty was negotiated between those groups around 1695 (Paudash 1905; Praxis Research Associates n.d.). The study area falls within the treaty lands and traditional territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation 2018) and is also located within the traditional territory of the Six Nations of the Grand River (Six Nations Council n.d.) and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy.

Project Context

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 18th century the progeny of these marriages began to no longer identify with either their paternal or maternal cultures, but instead as Métis. 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 historically lived throughout Ontario (Stone and Chaput 1978:607-608).

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, First Nations peoples have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout the region which show continuity with past peoples, even if they have not been recorded in Euro-Canadian documentation.

The study area is located within the Geographic Township of Ancaster. Since contact with European explorers and immigrants, and, later, with the establishment of provincial and federal governments (the Crown), the lands within Ontario and the Geographic Township of Ancaster 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, Figure 3 provides an approximate outline of the treaty lands described by Morris (1943). For example, according to Morris (1943), the study area is situated within the described limits of the 1792 indenture of the 1784 "Between the Lakes" Purchase between the English government (referred to as "the Crown") and the Mississaugas. This treaty:

> *...was made with the Mississa[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 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)

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

At its inception, Upper Canada was only sparsely settled and its land had not been officially surveyed to any great extent. Thus, there was an urgency, by the then Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada John Graves Simcoe, to survey this new and relatively barren province for establishing military roads and for preventing settlers from clearing and settling land not legally belonging to them. In 1791, the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada were created from the former Province of Quebec by an act of British Parliament (Craig 1963:17). At this time, Simcoe was appointed as the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and was tasked with governing the new province, directing its settlement and establishing a constitutional government modelled after that of Britain (Coyne 1895). The change was affected at the behest of United Empire Loyalists who wished to live under the British laws and customs they were familiar with in Great Britain and the former 13 Colonies (Craig 1963:10-11). Simcoe had ambitious plans to create a model British society in North America, stating a desire to "inculcate British customs, manners, and principles in the most trivial, as well as most serious matters" in Upper Canada (Craig 1963:21). In 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties consisting of previously-settled lands, new lands opened for settlement, and lands not yet acquired by Crown. These new counties stretched from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east.

1.2.2.1 Wentworth County

In 1792, at Simcoe's behest, the Eighth Act of the Upper Canada Parliament divided the province into four districts: Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western (Kernighan 1875:iii). The four districts were subdivided into 19 counties. 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 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 1967:3-4). In 1849, the District System was abolished (Archives of Ontario 2015), and the Counties of Halton and Wentworth formed a single municipality. In 1853, the two counties were separated. Wentworth County totaled 272,000 acres (110,074.5 hectares) and comprised the City of Hamilton, Town of Dundas, and the Townships of Beverly, Binbrook, Barton, Ancaster, Saltfleet, East and West Flamboro, and the Township of Glanford, where the study area is located (Kernighan 1875:iii-iv).

Early 19th century communities in Wentworth County included Dundas, Ancaster, and Hamilton. The completion of the Burlington Bay Canal in 1832 (Craig 1963:158), and the opening of the Great Western Railway in 1853, led to Hamilton's ascent as the dominant settlement and place of trade in the county (Kernighan 1875:v). Hamilton developed into a major manufacturing centre of Ontario, while the rest of the county was primarily agricultural. Wentworth County was especially known for its orchards and vineyards and was an important part of the Niagara Fruit Belt (Johnston 1967:209). Other crops grown in Wentworth County included wheat, barley, and tobacco (Johnston 1967:205-206).

At the turn of the 20th century, Hamilton had a population of 50,000 (Johnston 1967:247). The widespread adoption of the automobile opened rural portions of Wentworth County to suburban development. As a

result, the population of Wentworth's townships began to increase, and the City of Hamilton annexed portions of Barton, Ancaster, and Saltfleet Townships. By the 1950s, the population of Wentworth not within the City of Hamilton was about 60,000 (Johnston 1967:288-289). The population of Hamilton had grown to nearly 300,000 by 1966 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1967:10-12). In 1973, Wentworth County was amalgamated into the new Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, which was restructured into the single-tier City of Hamilton in 2001 (Archives of Ontario 2015).

Geographic Township of Ancaster

Ancaster was formally established in 1792 around the area now referred to as Ancaster Village. The village had been referred to informally by local villagers by the name of Wilson's Mills since millwright James Wilson and his business partner Richard Beasley built a gristmill in 1791 and a saw mill in 1792 (Ancaster Township Historical Society 1972). By 1793, an area of land that contained Wilson's Mills was finally surveyed and officially came to be known as Ancaster Township, as chosen by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe.

By 1810, the population of Ancaster had steadily risen to 400 residents and by 1817 the populace had more than doubled to 1,037 (Ancaster Township Historical Society 1972). A period of rapid economic growth and commercial enterprise followed. In 1820, Job Lodor acquired the Union Mill Company and rejuvenated Ancaster's industrial base; by 1823, the first post office was established; in 1824, the Ancaster Union Church was built; a foundry making plough shears was established in 1825 by William Ward; and in 1826, Jacob Gabel started a tannery, Robert Douglas started a brewery, and John Galt established Ancaster as his headquarters for the Canada Company. In 1836, the population of Ancaster had reached 2,664 (Ancaster Township Historical Society 1972). The economic and commercial growth of Ancaster Township would continue throughout the 19th century. After 1900, affluent Hamilton industrialists began purchasing farmland close to Ancaster village for building estates. By 1946, housing subdivisions began to be established around the village and thus began the post-Second World War population expansion that continues to the present (Ancaster Township Historical Society 1972).

1.2.2.2 Historical Map Review

Although landowner information is available on the historical maps, it should be recognized that historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences, and landholdings of subscribers and were funded by subscriptions fees. Therefore, landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). Moreover, associated 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 geo-referencing. Geo-referencing 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 alignments, watercourse, shorelines, 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 the historical map review. While the 1875 map does provide a considerable amount of detail, there may have been structures on the properties not depicted

on these maps. Based upon the mapping, it is apparent that the road system in place in the late 19th century is still recognizable today.

The Ancaster Township survey map (Unknown Author N.d.) depicts surveyed concessions and side roads and several rivers and creeks. The lots are labelled with the grantees throughout the townships (Figure 3). The landowners are listed in Table 1. The different coloured area to the south of the study area might indicate a settled area.

Table 1: Applicable Landowner Information from the Survey of Ancaster Township

Lot	Concession	Landowner	Parcel	Comment
33	3	A. Brandt	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
34		L. McLean	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
35		W. Shaver	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
36		W. Walker	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
37		A. Westbrook	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
38		T. Ridout	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
39		T. Ridout	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
40		Jemima, Sarah & Mary Johnson	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
41		Jemima, Sarah & Mary Johnson	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
42		R. Clench	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
43		N. Petite	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
44		W. McClease	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
45		T. Wilson	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
46		E. Long	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
33	4	A. Brandt	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
34		J. Dunn	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
35		J. Dunn	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
36		R. Hamilton	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
37		P. Butler	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
38		A. Westbrook	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
39		J. McLaughlin	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
40		J. Bouleau	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
41		J. Kelly	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
42		H. Smith	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
43		N. Petite	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
44		J. Book	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
45		J. Book	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
46		J. Smith	Whole lot	No structures illustrated

The 1859 map of Ancaster Township depicts an agricultural landscape with a local road system, the village of Ancaster and several and hamlets, including Alberton to the west of the study area (Figure 4). The landowner information for the lots pertaining to the current study area is summarized below in Table 2. Very few structures are illustrated on the 1859 map. The Hamilton & Brantford Macademized Road (modern day Wilson Street) is indicated as a "macadamised" road (Figure 4). These roads were constructed with a base (or subgrade) of stones designed to support loads and an upper wear surface of smaller stone or gravel which provides for smoother rolling and sheds water more efficiently, similar to a present-day gravel road, based on road building principles developed by John MacAdam, a Scottish engineer who pioneered the method at the end of the 18th century (Britannica n.d.). Macadamised roads were a great improvement from simple dirt cart paths or wooden corduroy roads and allowed for faster, smoother travel through all weather conditions. The cost of such roads was also much more than other road types, and to help pay for them toll gates, such as the one indicated in Lot 34, Concessions 3 and 4 (Figure 4), were placed along these roads to collect money to help pay for their upkeep and extension.

Table 2: Applicable Landowner Information from the 1859 Map of Ancaster Township

Lot	Concession	Landowner	Parcel	Comment
33	3	Orange Lodge House	Southern portion	No structures illustrated; Hamilton and Brantford Macadamized Road (now Wilson Street West)
34		Adam & J. Duff	Southern portion	No structures illustrated; Hamilton and Brantford Macadamized Road
35		Frederick Shaver	Whole lot	No structures illustrated; Hamilton and Brantford Macadamized Road (now Wilson Street West)
36		Frederick Shaver	Western portion	No structures illustrated
		Daniel Shaver	Eastern portion	No structures illustrated
37		Daniel Shaver	Whole lot	School house
38		George Hogaboom	Most of lot	No structures illustrated
		D.M.	Small parcel south of Wilson Street West	No structures illustrated
39		Frederick Alpheus	Southern portion	No structures illustrated
40		John & Philip Rymal	Southern portion	No structures illustrated
41		James Smith	Southern portion	No structures illustrated
42		John Rymal & J. Barton	Southern portion	No structures illustrated
43		P & J Rymal	Southern portion	Church
44		John Daniels	Southern portion	No structures illustrated
45		John Richardson	Southern portion	No structures illustrated

46		Andrew Sweazy	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
33	4	Edward Duffy	Northern portion	No structures illustrated; Hamilton and Brantford Macadamized Road
34		W. Bradshaw	Northern portion	No structures illustrated; Hamilton and Brantford Macadamized Road
35		William Shaver	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
36		Philip Shaver	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
37		John Shaver	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
38		Frederick Alpheus & Frederick Snider	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
39		Emerson Bristol	Northern portion	No structures illustrated
40		John & Philip Rymal	Northern portion	No structures illustrated
41		Jonathan Kelly	Northern portion	No structures illustrated
42		W.M. Smith	Whole lot	No structures illustrated
43		Joseph Smith	Northern portion	No structures illustrated
44		Estate of George Book	Northern portion	No structures illustrated
45		Estate of George Book	Northern portion	No structures illustrated
46		Allen Smith	Northern portion	No structures illustrated

The map of Ancaster 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, churches, a local road system, and several villages and hamlets, including Alberton (Figure 5). Landowner information for the lots pertaining to the current study area is summarized below in Table 3.

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

Lot	Concession	Landowner	Parcel	Comment
33	3	Orange Lodge House	Southern portion	Three structures and two orchards adjacent to Garner Road
		A. Bradshaw	Southeastern portion	One structure adjacent to Garner Road
34		Duff, Heirs	Southern portion	One structure adjacent to Garner Road
35		Frederick Shaver	Whole lot	One cemetery and orchard adjacent to Garner Road and one structure and two orchards adjacent to Wilson Street West
36		H. Shaver	Western portion	One structure and orchard adjacent to Wilson Street West
		Egerton Shaver	Eastern portion	One structure and orchard adjacent to Wilson Street West
37		Daniel Shaver	Whole lot	One structure and orchard adjacent to Wilson Street West; school house

38		F. Snider	Southern portion	One structure and orchard setback from Garner Road
39		F. Snider	Southern portion	No structures illustrated
40		J. Rymal, Heirs	Southern portion	One structure and orchard adjacent to Garner Road
41		J. Smith	Southern portion	One structure and orchard adjacent to Garner Road
42		C. Kerns	Southern portion	One structure and orchard setback from Garner Road
43		R. Olmstead	Southern portion	One structure, orchard, church and cemetery adjacent to Garner Road
44		J. Daniels	Southern portion	One structure set back from Garner Road
45		J. Richardson	Southern portion	One structure and orchard adjacent to Garner Road
46		A. Sweazy	Whole lot	One structure and orchard in centre of lot
33	4	F. Duffy	Northern portion	One orchard adjacent to Garner Road and one structure setback from Garner Road
34		F. Bradshaw	Northern portion	One structure and orchard adjacent to Garner Road
35		William Shaver	Whole lot	One structure and two orchards adjacent to Garner Road
36		Jacob Shaver	Whole lot	One structure and two orchards adjacent to Garner Road
37		H. Shaver	Whole lot	One church adjacent to Garner Road and one structure and orchard setback from Garner Road
38		W. Smith	Northwestern portion	No structures illustrated
		C. Smith	Northeastern portion	No structures illustrated
39		E. Bristol	Northern portion	Two structures and one orchard adjacent to Garner Road
40		J. Rymal, Heirs	Northern portion	One orchard adjacent to Garner Road
41		J. Kelly	Northern portion	One structure and orchard adjacent to Garner Road
42		Albert Smith	Northern portion	One structure and orchard adjacent to Garner Road
43		G. Finch	Northwestern portion	Two structures adjacent to Garner Road
		J. Smith	Northeastern portion	One structure and orchard adjacent to Garner Road
44		A. Book	Northern portion	One structure and orchard adjacent to Garner Road
45		W. Book	Northern portion	One structure and orchard adjacent to Garner Road

46		Beverly Smith and Allan Smith	Northern portion	Two structures and orchards adjacent to Garner Road

1.2.2.3 Resurrection Catholic Cemetery

The cemetery is situated on the north part of Lot 40, Concession 4 in the former Township of Ancaster. The Kendrick family owned the property from 1886 until 1973 (Ontario Land Registry Access [ONLAND] 2021a). The former red brick residence on the cemetery property is associated with the Kendrick family ownership. Joseph Kendrick purchased the north half of the property in 1886 from Edward Holditch. Joseph Kendrick and his wife Margaret transferred the property to their son George Kendrick in 1905. George Kendrick died in 1950. Eventually the property passed to Sam Ravida in 1973, who granted the property the same year to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Hamilton in 1973 (ONLAND 2021a). However, the earliest grave in the cemetery dates prior to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation ownership. The earliest marked grave on the property dates to 1959, when the property was still in probate associated with Kendrick's estate (Find a Grave 2021a). The cemetery has over 700 memorials and is still accepting new burials (Find a Grave 2021b).

1.2.2.4 Bethesda United Church Cemetery

The cemetery is situated on the north part of Lot 37, Concession 4 in the former Township of Ancaster. The cemetery was originally a family plot, before becoming the Shaver Settlement Methodist Church Cemetery. The earliest burial in the cemetery is John Shaver (1739-1795), one of the first settlers to the Township of Ancaster. This burial is also one of the oldest known gravestones in the City of Hamilton. Shaver, originally from Germany, was a United Empire Loyalist. Following the American War of Independence, Shaver, his wife Katrinka, and their son William relocated from New Jersey, United States to the Township of Ancaster in 1793 (Ontario Genealogical Society [OGS] 2021).

The property in the land title records indicates that the property was not officially registered under Shaver family ownership until 1824. The ownership for that year was John Shaver (1799-1861), the son of William Shaver and grandson of John Shaver. Following John Shaver's death in 1861, his son Horace Shaver donated property to the Trustees of Wesleyan Methodist Church for the construction of a church and establishment of a cemetery (ONLAND 2021b). The Gothic Revival stone church was constructed in 1868 by Jacob Cramer and George Guest to the architectural design of Austin House (City of Hamilton 2007:24). The cemetery has over 500 memorials dating from the late 18th century to the late 20th century (Find a Grave 2021c).

1.2.2.5 White Brick Cemetery

The cemetery is situated on the southeast part of Lot 43, Concession 3 in the former Township of Ancaster. The Trustees of the Methodist Church purchased the property in 1856 from John Rymal and his wife Louisa (ONLAND 2021c). The following year, the White Brick Church adjacent to the cemetery was constructed and was dedicated on October 11, 1857. The church was built by members of the Methodist Episcopal faith, the majority of whom were United Empire Loyalists and early settlers in the Township of

Ancaster. Elder Emerson Bristol (1813-1895), who arrived with his family in the Township of Ancaster in 1829, pushed for the construction of the White Brick Church. Bristol was an influential circuit rider with the Methodist Episcopal Church and provided $100 of his own money for the construction of the White Brick Church (City of Hamilton 2007: 37).

The earliest marked burial in the cemetery dates to 1845. Other early burials from the mid-19th century are members of the Rymal family, including John Rymal (1817-1859). The cemetery has over 900 memorials and is no longer selling interment rights (Find a Grave 2021d; OGS 2021b).

1.2.2.6 Shaver Family Cemetery

The cemetery is situated on the southern half of Lot 35, Concession 3 in the former Township of Ancaster. The Shaver Family Cemetery was established in 1830, following the death of William Shaver. In 1848, the Shaver children constructed a walled cemetery around their parents' burials. Further burials of the Shaver family took place until 1938. Approximately 65 people are buried within the cemetery. Restoration of the cemetery walls was carried out in the 1980's (Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. [ARA] 2018).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area for the Project is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region, described by identified by Chapman and Putnam (1984:156) as:

> *Although it was all submerged in Lake Warren, the till is not all buried by stratified clay; it comes to the surface generally in low morainic ridges in the north. In fact, there is in that area a confused intermixture of stratified clay and till. The northern part has more relief than the southern part where the typically level lake plains occur.*

Soils within the study area are comprised of Alberton silt loam, Beverly silt loam, Brantford silt loam, Grimsby sandy loam, and Springvale sandy loam. Alberton silt loam has variable drainage. Beverly silt loam has imperfect drainage. Brantford silt loam has well-drained soil. Grimsby sandy has well-drained soil. Springvale sandy loam has well-drained soil (Presant et al. 1965). In general, the study area contains soils which are suitable for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian agriculture.

Ancaster Creek and several tributaries of Big Creek cross the study area. Ancaster Creek crosses the study area in the eastern portion and the tributaries of Big Creek cross the study area in the central and western portions.

1.3.2 Pre-contact Indigenous Resources

It has been demonstrated that Indigenous people began occupying southern Ontario as the Laurentide glacier receded, as early as 9000 years Before Christ (B.C.) (Ellis and Ferris 1990:13). Much of what is

understood about the lifeways of these Indigenous peoples is derived from archaeological evidence and ethnographic analogy. In Ontario, Indigenous culture prior to the period of contact with European peoples has been distinguished into cultural periods based on observed changes in material culture. These cultural periods are largely based in observed changes in formal lithic tools, and separated into the Early Paleo-Indian, Late Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic periods. Following the advent of ceramic technology in the Indigenous archaeological record, cultural periods are separated into the Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, based primarily on observed changes in formal ceramic decoration. It should be noted that these cultural periods do not necessarily represent specific cultural identities but are a useful paradigm for understanding changes in Indigenous culture through time. The current understanding of Indigenous archaeological culture is summarized in Table 4, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 4: Generalized Cultural Chronology of the Study Area

Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000 – 8400 BCE	Spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	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	550 – 900 CE	Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	900 – 1300 CE	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	1300 – 1400 CE	Long longhouses (100+ metres)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	1400 – 1650 CE	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Indigenous	Various Algonkian Groups	1650 – 1875 CE	Early written records and treaties
Late Historical	Euro-Canadian	1796 CE – present	European settlement

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 themselves 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 (naturally occurring pure copper metal) (Ellis 2013:42). The known 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-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 2500 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for the construction of fishing weirs (Ellis *et al.* 1990: Figure 4.1). 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 emergences 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 to societies and by approximately 900 CE permanent communities emerge which are primarily focused on agriculture and the storage of crops, with satellite locations oriented toward the procurement of other resources such as hunting, fishing, and foraging. By approximately 1250 CE, evidence exists for the common cultivation of the historic Indigenous cultigens, including maize, beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco. These communities living within the region of the study area are believed to have spoken a form of Iroquoian



language and possessed many cultural traits similar to the historic Indigenous Nations (Williamson 2013: 55). Although the study area is not part of any of the described Neutral settlement clusters, it is surrounded by four of the archaeologically documented clusters (see section 1.2.1) (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990: Figure 13.3).

1.3.3 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 upper case 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. Individual sites are assigned a unique, sequential number as they are registered. These sequential numbers are issued by the MCMMCM who maintain the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*. The project area is located within Borden blocks AhGx and AhHa.

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 1990b). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MCMMCM 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 Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) has shown that 134 archaeological sites have been registered within a one kilometre radius of the study area (Government of Ontario 2022a). These sites are detailed in Table 5. Sites depicted in bold are within the study area.

Table 5: Registered Sites within One Kilometre of Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
AhGx-62	Freeland	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhGx-63	Dundana	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhGx-71	Roselot 1	Early Archaic, Middle Archaic	Unknown
AhGx-72	Roselot 2	Archaic	Unknown
AhGx-77	UG Kirkwall 8	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Campsite
AhGx-78	UG Kirkwall 25	Early Woodland	Campsite
AhGx-79	UG Kirkwall 27	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Campsite
AhGx-90	UG Kirkwall 26	Late Archaic	Campsite
AhGx-118	-	Archaic	Findspot

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
AhGx-247	-	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhGx-259	Beef	Archaic	Campsite
AhGx-260	Hooked	Middle Archaic, Late Archaic	Campsite
AhGx-332	**Harvest**	**Unknown pre-contact Indigenous**	**Unknown**
AhGx-333	**Mitsu**	**Unknown pre-contact Indigenous**	**Unknown**
AhGx-334	**Spy**	**Unknown pre-contact Indigenous**	**Unknown**
AhGx-335	**Golden**	**Unknown pre-contact Indigenous**	**Unknown**
AhGx-336	**Crab**	**Unknown pre-contact Indigenous**	**Unknown**
AhGx-337	Snow	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhGx-338	**Macintosh**	**Unknown pre-contact Indigenous**	**Unknown**
AhGx-339	**Cider**	**Unknown pre-contact Indigenous**	**Unknown**
AhGx-340	Courtland	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhGx-341	Winter	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhGx-342	Spartan	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhGx-343	Core	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhGx-344	Core	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhGx-345	Red	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhGx-346	Blossom	Late Archaic; Early Woodland	Unknown
AhGx-347	Butter	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhGx-348	Northern	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhGx-349	Anchor	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhGx-350	Line	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhGx-351	Rosea lot IV	Middle Archaic, Late Archaic; Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland	Unknown
AhGx-352	Rosea lot III	Early Archaic	Unknown
AhGx-356	Arthur	Middle Archaic	Findspot
AhGx-360	**John Ryan**	**Early Woodland**	**Scatter**
AhGx-364	**Bad Apple**	**Unknown pre-contact Indigenous**	**Unknown**
AhGx-370	Conners	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous; Euro-Canadian	Burial; farmstead
AhGx-371	Golden Arm	Middle Archaic, Late Archaic	Campsite
AhGx-372	Starflite	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Campsite
AhGx-373	Bites	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Campsite
AhGx-374	Rusty Nail	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Campsite
AhGx-375	Dragon’s Breath	Late Archaic; Euro-Canadian	Campsite
AhGx-376	Blistering Butte	Late Archaic; Early Woodland	Campsite
AhGx-377	Last Spike	Middle Woodland	Campsite

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
AhGx-378	Satellite	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Campsite
AhGx-379	-	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Campsite
AhGx-380	**-**	**Early Archaic**	**Campsite**
AhGx-381	-	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-382	Bitter	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Campsite
AhGx-383	-	Middle Archaic	Findspot
AhGx-384	-	Late Woodland	Findspot
AhGx-385	-	Middle Archaic	Findspot
AhGx-386	-	Late Archaic	Findspot
AhGx-387	-	Early Archaic	Findspot
AhGx-388	-	Palaeo-Indian	Findspot
AhGx-389	-	Early Woodland	Findspot
AhGx-391	-	Late Woodland	Findspot
AhGx-400	Marshall Estates	Late Archaic	Campsite
AhGx-404	Marshall South	Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Late Woodland	Campsite
AhGx-405	Marshall North	Late Archaic; Middle Woodland	Campsite
AhGx-440	-	Late Archaic	Findspot
AhGx-557	-	Early Archaic	Findspot
AhGx-618	-	Unknown	Findspot
AhGx-619	-	Unknown	Findspot
AhGx-620	-	Unknown	Findspot
AhGx-621	-	Unknown	Findspot
AhGx-622	-	Unknown	Findspot
AhGx-643	Gage	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AhGx-764	-	Late Archaic	Findspot
AhGx-812	-	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-813	-	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Scatter
AhGx-814	-	Early Woodland	Hunting
AhGx-815	-	Middle Archaic	Scatter
AhGx-825		Euro-Canadian	Farmstead
AhGx-826		Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhGx-827		Early Archaic, Late Archaic	Campsite
AhGx-828		Middle Archaic	Campsite
AhGx-829		Middle Archaic	Unknown
AhHa-3	Snyder	Neutral	Village
AhHa-4	Muskrat Pond	Neutral	Hamlet

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
AhHa-26	Snyder Cemetery	Neutral	Cemetery
AhHa-49	Shaver 1	Archaic	Campsite
AhHa-51	Snyder 2	Archaic	Campsite
AhHa-62	Westview	Middle Archaic	Scatter
AhHa-64	Mist	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhHa-89	Old Shed	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhHa-103	Muskrat Creek	Archaic	Campsite
AhHa-105	Val	Early Archaic	Findspot
AhHa-107	Muskrat Hill	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Findspot
AhHa-111	Muskrat Gulch	Archaic	Findspot
AhHa-126	Shaver Sawmill	Euro-Canadian	House, mill, scatter
AhHa-186	Swamp Edge	Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, Early Woodland	Campsite
AhHa-187	Second	Late Archaic	Campsite
AhHa-188	Tag	Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Middle Woodland	Campsite
AhHa-189	Dogwood	Late Archaic	Campsite
AhHa-190	Miller's Pond	Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Middle Woodland	Campsite
AhHa-192	-	Late Woodland	Findspot
AhHa-194	-	Euro-Canadian	Barn
AhHa-197	Sam's Estate I	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Campsite
AhHa-198	-	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhHa-199	Sam's Estate II	Late Archaic	Campsite
AhHa-200	-	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhHa-201	Valeri I	Woodland	Campsite
AhHa-202	Big Creek Estates II	Middle Woodland	Campsite
AhHa-203	Crouch	Early Archaic, Middle Archaic	Scatter
AhHa-207	Corner	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Scatter
AhHa-208	-	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Scatter
AhHa-209	-	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Campsite, scatter
AhHa-210	Valeri I	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhHa-211	Valeri II	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhHa-212	Valeri III	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Scatter
AhHa-213	Valeri IV	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhHa-214	Valeri V	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhHa-215	Valeri VI	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhHa-216	-	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Scatter

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
AhHa-227	Trustwood 1	Late Archaic	Campsite
AhHa-228	-	Middle Archaic	Findspot
AhHa-229	Trustwood 2	Late Woodland	Scatter
AhHa-230	-	Early Archaic	Findspot
AhHa-231	-	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Scatter
AhHa-232	-	Early Archaic	Findspot
AhHa-233	-	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Scatter
AhHa-235	Kenney I	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown
AhHa-238	Fred Sharer	Euro-Canadian	Homestead; midden
AhHa-239	Shaver Garden	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous; Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AhHa-240	Nimby	Middle Archaic, Middle Woodland	Campsite
AhHa-262	-	Woodland	Unknown
AhHa-283	Braithwaite	Middle Woodland	Campsite
AhHa-387	-	Late Woodland	Findspot
AhHa-449	-	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AhHa-450	-	Late Woodland	Campsite
AhHa-451	Liv Trail P1	Middle Archaic	scatter
AhHa-452	Liv Trail P2	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	scatter
AhHa-503	-	Unknown pre-contact Indigenous	Unknown

1.3.4 Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations

Based on a query of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* (Government of Ontario 2022b), 29 archaeological assessments have taken place in, or within 50 metres of, the study area and are summarized below (Table 6). Figure 6 illustrates the areas that have been previously assessed.

Table 6: Previous Archaeological Assessments within the Study Area

Project Information Form (PIF) Number	Report	Reference
95-053	*The Stage 1-2 A.A. of the Fields of Fiddlers Green Subdivision (Draft Plan 25T-92001), Town of Ancaster, Ontario*	D.R. Poulton & Associates (DRPA) 1995
95-020	*Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the John Ryan Site (AhGx-360), Proposed Subdivision 25T-92001, Town of Ancaster, Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth*	Archaeological Services In. (ASI) 1995
89-116B, 90-018, 91-030, 92-032, 93-033	*Archaeological Assessment of Highway 6 (New), Ancaster to Caledonia (1985-1993 Fieldwork)*	MTO 1996a

Project Context

Project Information Form (PIF) Number	Report	Reference
96-020	*Archaeological Survey of Temporary Detour at Highway 6 New and Highway 53 (W.P. #7-91-00)*	MTO 1996b
93-088	*The 1993 Stage 3 Archaeological Excavations of the Harvester Site, Highway 6 (NEW), Town of Ancaster, Ontario (W.P. #36-84-00)*	DRPA 1996a
93-088	*The 1993 Stage 3-4 Archaeological Excavations of the Spy & Crab Sites, Highway 6 (NEW), Town of Ancaster, Ontario (W.P. #36-84-00)*	DRPA 1996b
93-088	*The 1993 Stage 3 Archaeological Excavations of the Golden Site, Highway 6 (NEW), Town of Ancaster, Ontario (W.P. #36-84-00)*	DRPA 1996c
93-088	*The 1993 Stage 3-4 Archaeological Excavations of the Macintosh Site, Highway 6 (NEW), Town of Ancaster, Ontario (W.P. #36-84-00)*	DRPA 1996d
93-088	*The 1993 Stage 3-4 Archaeological Excavations of the Cider Site, Highway 6 (NEW), Town of Ancaster, Ontario (W.P. #36-84-00)*	DRPA 1996e
96-019	*Archaeological Assessment of Twin Gables Estates, Lot 41, Conc. 3 (25T-95003), Town of Ancaster, R.M. of Hamilton-Wentworth, Ontario*	ASI 1996
P018-169-2006	*Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Trustwood Industrial Park, Town of Ancaster, City of Hamilton*	New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (2007)
P094-111-2011	*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Background Study and Property Inspection, Ancaster Water Tower Class Environmental Assessment Study, Former Township of Ancaster, Wentworth County, Cit of Hamilton, Ontario*	ASI 2012
P383-0021-2013, P383-0055-2013	*Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Development on the North Side of Garner Road West, Part of Lots 39 and 40, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Ancaster, Wentworth County, now in the City of Hamilton*	ASI 2013
P017-118-2011, P017-205-2011, P017-206-2011	*Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1,2, 3) Wilson Street Common, Subdivision Application # 25T-201005, Part of Lot 35, Concession III, Wilson Street West, Geographic Township of Ancaster, City of Hamiton*	Detritus Consulting Ltd. (Detritus) 2014
P384-0233-2014	*2014 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 389 Garner Road East, Part of Lot 46, Concession 3 (Geographic Township of Ancaster, County of Wentworth), City of Hamilton, Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth*	AMICK Consultants Ltd. (AMICK) 2015a
P1024-0046-2015	*2015 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 263 Garner Road East, Part of Lot 45, Concession 3, (Township of Ancaster, County of Wentworth), City of Hamilton*	AMICK 2015b
P083-0269-2015	*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: 140 Garner Road, Ancaster, Ontario, Part of Lot 45, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Ancaster, former Wentworth County, now City of Hamilton, Ontario*	Stantec 2015
P046-0101-2015	*Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 513 and 515 Garner Road West, Part of Lot 38, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Ancaster, former Wentwortg County, City of Hamilton, Ontario*	ASI 2016

Project Context

Project Information Form (PIF) Number	Report	Reference
P018-0861-2017	*Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 70 Garner Road East on Part of Lot 43, Concession IV in the Geographic Township of Ancaster, Wentworth County, in the City of Hamilton*	NDA 2017
P007-0851-2017, P007-0853-2017	*Stage 1, 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessments, Cemetery Investigation, Shaver Family Cemetery – South Stone Wall Rebuild, 1156 Wilson Street West, PIN 17418-0074, City of Hamilton, Part of Lot 35, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Ancaster, Former Wentworth County, Ontario*	Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) 2018
P094-0266-2017	*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Ancaster Water Tower, Part of Lots 36-37, Concession 2, Lot 35, Concession 3 and Lot 39, Concession 4, (former Township of Ancaster), County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton, Ontario*	ASI 2018a
P449-0249-2018	*Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Trail at 513 and 515 Garner Road West, Part of Lot 38, Concession 3, Geographic Township of ANcaster, Wentworth County, City of Hamilton, Ontario*	ASI 2018b
P362-0317-2021	*Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, 140 Garner Road, Ancaster, Ontario, part of Lot 45, Concession 4, former Geographic Township of Ancaster, Wentworth County, now City of Hamilton, Ontario*	Wood 2021

DRPA (1995) carried out Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed Fields of Fiddler Greens subdivision. The Stage 2 assessment identified a lithic scatter through a pedestrian survey. A total of 30 lithic artifacts were identified during the course of the survey. The site was registered as the John Ryan site (AhGx-360) and was recommended for a Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

ASI (1995) carried out the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the John Ryan site (AhGx-360). An additional 30 artifacts were recovered from the controlled surface pickup. A total of six test units were excavated and an additional 26 lithic artifacts were recovered. A Meadowood projectile point, dating to the Early Woodland period (ca. 950 - 400 B.C.), was recovered from the Stage 3 assessment. The site was not recommended for further work.

The MTO (1996a) carried out a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed Highway 6 alignment from Ancaster to Caledonia. This assessment was carried out between 1985 and 1993. Over 80 archaeological sites were identified in over the course of the survey. Of these, seven sites were located within the present study area. The Harvest site (AhGx-332) comprised 20 flakes and was recommended for further assessment. The Mitsu site (AhGx-333) was composed of six lithic flakes and was not recommended for further assessment. The Spy site (AhGx-334) comprised 100 lithic artifacts and was recommended for further assessment. The Golden site (AhGx-335) comprised 23 lithic artifacts and was recommended for further assessment. The Crab site (AhGx-336) comprised over 70 lithic artifacts and was recommended for further assessment. The MacIntosh site (AhGx-338) comprised 24 lithic artifacts and was recommended for further assessment. The Cider site (AhGx-339) comprised over 45 lithic artifacts and was recommended for further assessment.

DRPA (1996a) carried out Stage 3 excavation of the Harvest (AhGx-332) site. A total of 15 one-metre square units were excavated and resulted in the recovery of 45 lithic artifacts. The site was considered to be mitigated and was not recommended for further work.

DRPA (1996b) carried out Stage 3 and 4 archaeological excavations at the Spy (AhGx-334) and Crab (AhGx-336) sites. The Spy (AhGx-334) and Crab (AhGx-336) sites were identified as two separate sites following the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. During the Stage 3 assessment, it was determined that there was no discernable difference between the sites and they were treated as one larger site. A total of 46 one-metre test units were excavated and resulted in the recovery of 694 artifacts, including: 677 lithic artifacts, 10 pieces of charcoal, 4 ceramic fragments, and 3 groundstone tools. Projectile points recovered date to the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Late Woodland periods. The Stage 4 excavation included the block excavation of 1334 one-metre square units. An additional 19,045 artifacts were recovered, including: 18,540 lithic artifacts, 264 faunal remains, 167 pieces of charcoal, 35 ceramic fragments, 20 floral remains, and 18 groundstone tools. Ten subsurface features were identified during excavation. Projectile points recovered date to the Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Late Woodland periods. The site was considered to be mitigated and was not recommended for further work.

DRPA (1996c) carried out Stage 3 excavation of the Golden site (AhGx-335). A total of 16 one-metre square units were excavated and resulted in the recovery of 35 chipped lithic artifacts. The site was considered to be mitigated and was not recommended for further work.

DRPA (1996d) carried out Stage 3 and 4 excavations of the MacIntosh site (AhGx-338). The Stage 3 assessment included excavation of 27 one-metre square units and resulted in the recovery of 118 chipped lithic artifacts. The Stage 4 excavation comprised the block excavation of 180 one-metre square units and resulted in the recovery of 1,356 chipped lithic artifacts and 15 faunal remains. The projectile points recovered date to the Early Archaic and Middle Archaic. The site was considered to be mitigated and was not recommended for further work.

DRPA (1996e) carried out Stage 3 and 4 excavations of the Cider (AhGx-339) site. The Stage 3 assessment comprised the excavation of 24 one-metre square units and resulted in the recovery of 140 chipped lithic artifacts. The Stage 4 excavation included block excavation of 159 one-metre square units and resulted in the recovery of 1,612 chipped lithic artifacts. Projectile points recovered date to the Early Archaic and Middle Archaic periods. The site was considered to be mitigated and was not recommended for further work.

MTO (1996b) carried out Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed Highway 6 Detour. The Stage 2 assessment identified a single lithic artifact. The site was registered as the Bad Apple site (AhGx-364) and was recommended for a Stage 3 investigation. The Stage 3 assessment of the Bad Apple (AhGx-364) site comprised the excavation of seven one-metre square test units and resulted in the recovery of 22 lithic flakes. The site was not recommended for further work.

ASI (1996) carried out Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed Twin Gables Estates. A total of six archaeological sites were identified during the survey. Of these, one site was located within

the present study area, P4 (AhGx-380). The site was composed of two projectile points and three lithic flakes. The projectile points date to the Early Archaic period. P4 (AhGx-380) was recommended for further assessment. No record of Stage 3 assessment was found.

NDA (2007) carried out a Stage 1 to 3 archaeological assessment for the proposed Trustwood Industrial Park. The Stage 2 assessment comprised pedestrian survey and resulted in the identification of ten pre-contact Indigenous findspots. Of the identified sites, Trustwood 1 (AhHa-227) and Trustwood 2 (AhHa-229) were recommended for Stage 3 assessment. Trustwood 1 (AhHa-227) was composed of 65 flakes and one biface from seven test units. Trustwood 2 (AhHa-229) was composed of 48 flakes, 2 pottery fragments, and 1 biface from ten test units. Both sites were recommended for Stage 4 excavation. Neither site is within 50 metres of the study area. The remaining sites were not recommended for further work.

ASI (2012) carried out Stage 1 archaeological assessment of four proposed Ancaster Water Tower locations. The Stage 1 background study determined that only one of the four proposed locations retained potential for the recovery of archaeological resources and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. The remaining three locations were not recommended for further work.

ASI (2013) carried out Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for a proposed development on the north side of Garner Road West. The Stage 2 assessment comprised test pit survey and photo documentation. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of one pre-contact Indigenous findspot. The findspot was not recommended for further assessment.

Detritus (2014) carried out Stage 1 to 3 archaeological assessment at the Wilson Street Commons. The Stage 2 assessment comprised a mix of pedestrian survey, test pit survey, and photo documentation. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of 27 findspots. Of those, two were recommended for Stage 3 assessment. Location 1 (AhHa-238) was composed of 131 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 55 test units. Location P6 (AhHa-239) was composed of six pieces of chipping detritus from 11 test units. Neither site was recommended for mitigation of impacts.

AMICK (2015a) carried out Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment at 389 Garner Road East. The Stage 2 assessment comprised test pit survey and photo documentation. No archaeological resources were identified.

AMICK (2015b) carried out a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment at 263 Garner Road East. The Stage 2 assessment comprised test pit survey and photo documentation. No archaeological resources were identified.

Stantec (2015) carried out Stage 1 archaeological assessment at 140 Garner Road. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that the majority of the study area retained potential for the recovery of archaeological resources and was recommended for further assessment.

ASI (2016) carried out Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment at 513 and 515 Garner Road West. The Stage 2 assessment comprised test pit survey and photo documentation. No archaeological resources were identified.



NDA (2017) carried out Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment at 70 Garner Road East. The Stage 2 assessment comprised a mix of pedestrian survey, test pit survey, and photo documentation. Three pre-contact Indigenous sites were identified, none of which were recommended for further assessment.

ARA (2018) carried out Stage 1 to 3 Cemetery Investigation of the southern wall of the Shaver Family Cemetery. The Stage 2 test pit survey did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources. The Stage 3 cemetery investigation was carried out along the southern wall of the cemetery. No archaeological resources, human remains, or burial features were identified. Stage 3 cemetery investigation was recommended for the remaining cemetery walls.

ASI (2018a) carried out Stage 1 archaeological assessment for three proposed water tower locations. One site location at 354-362 Garner Road was identified as having potential for the recovery of archaeological resources and was recommended for further assessment.

ASI (2018b) carried out Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for a proposed trail at 513 and 515 Garner Road. The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area retained potential for the recovery of archaeological resources. The Stage 2 assessment comprised test pit survey and resulted in the identification of two sites. AhHa-451 was composed of 31 lithic artifacts and AhHa-452 was composed of nine lithic artifacts. Both sites were recommended for further assessment. Both sites are further than 50 metres from the current study area.

Wood (2021) carried out Stage 2 archaeological assessment for 140 Garner Road. The Stage 2 assessment included a mix of pedestrian survey, test pit survey, and photo documentation. A total of ten findspots were identified during the assessment. Of these, four were recommended for Stage 3 assessment. None of these sites are located within the current study area.

1.3.5 City of Hamilton's Archaeological Management Plan

The City of Hamilton's municipal archaeological management plan, entitled *The City of Hamilton Archaeology Management Plan* (AMP) (City of Hamilton 2016) was also consulted and illustrates the study area as a locale of archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. To identify archaeological potential, an archaeological potential model was created using cultural and physiographic information such as the presence of identified sites or proximity to water. Generally, the AMP used 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 historic activities;
- 100 metre catchment area for historic transportation corridors;
- 100 metre catchment area for unusual landforms;
- Areas within the historic urban boundary that have not been substantially disturbed;
- Rural historic settlements;
- Properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and

- Modern and historic aerial photography.

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

1.3.6 Existing Conditions

The study area is approximately 5.35 kilometres in length and 200 metres wide along the existing Garner Road. The study area is composed of agricultural field, wood lot, residential and commercial developments, manicured lawn, active construction areas, and modern disturbances such as existing roadways, ditches, and paved parking lots.



2.0 FIELD METHODS

Stage 1 background research compiled the available information concerning known and/or potential archaeological resources within the study area. Property inspections were conducted under archaeological consulting license P415 issued to Patrick Hoskins, MA, of Stantec by the MCMMCM. The property inspection was completed on October 22, 2021, under Project Information Form (PIF) P415-0273-2021 in accordance with Section 1.2 of the MCMMCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011a). The property inspections focused on the current Garner Road ROW and adjacent properties. The property inspections involved examining the study area to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological interest. During the property inspections the weather was overcast and cool. At no time were field, lighting, or weather conditions detrimental to the identification of areas of previous extensive disturbance or slope and general conditions.

The photography from the property inspection conducted on October 22, 2021, is presented in Section 7.1 and confirms that the requirements for a Stage 1 property inspection were met, as per Section 1.2 and Section 7.7.2 Standard 1 of the MCMMCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011a). Figure 7 illustrates photo locations and the archaeological potential of the study area.

As discussed in Section 1.3.6 and shown on Figure 7, the existing Garner Road ROW had been previously disturbed. The adjacent landscapes are composed of a mix of agricultural fields, wood lot, manicured lawn, residential and commercial development, and paved parking lots. One parcel of land has been identified as low and wet. Several parcels had been previously assessed and were not recommended for further work.

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Stantec applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (Government of Ontario 2011a) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the region under study. 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.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of 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. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Government of Ontario 2011a).

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 locations and types to varying degrees. The MCMMCM (Government of Ontario 2011a) 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, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes.
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

The closest potable water sources to the study area is Ancaster Creek and tributaries of Big Creek which cross the study area. Ancaster Creek crosses the study area in the eastern portion and the tributaries of Big Creek cross the study area in the central and western portions.

Soil texture can be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The property is located in the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). Soils within the study area consist of Alberton silt loam, Beverly silt loam, Brantford silt loam, Grimsby sandy loam, and Springvale sandy loam. Of the soils, Brantford silt loam, Grimsby sandy loam, and Springvale sandy loam are well-drained and suitable for agriculture.

A total of 129 Indigenous archaeological sites, or site components, have been documented within one kilometre of the study area. These Indigenous sites date through the entirety of the Paleo, Archaic and Woodland periods. Additionally, there are 10 sites recorded as being within the limits of the study area

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c); and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events, activities or occupations. Garner Road is depicted on the 1859 and 1875 maps. The 1859 map has few features and landowners on the map. The 1879 map has landowners listed in all of the lots and several buildings illustrated as well. There are nine Euro-Canadian archaeological sites, or site components, located within one kilometre of the study area.

When the above listed criteria are applied to the study area, the study area demonstrates potential for the recovery of pre- and post-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

A total of 21 archaeological assessments have been carried out within the study area, as detailed in Section 1.3.4. A total of 134 archaeological sites have been identified within one kilometre of the study area. Of these, 10 were located within the study area, all of which were pre-contact Indigenous sites. None of the sites located within the study area retained cultural heritage value or interest.

A total of 7.41% of the study area has been previously assessed and does not retain archaeological potential. Approximately 51.88% of the study area has been previously disturbed due to modern construction and does not retain archaeological potential. Approximately 0.4% of the study area was identified as low and wet and does not retain archaeological potential

The remainder of the study area (approximately 40.31%) retains potential for the recovery of archaeological resources.



4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment, involving background research and a property inspection, resulted in the determination that portions of the study area retain potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. 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 2011a), **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required for any portion of the Project's anticipated construction which impacts an area of archaeological potential (Figure 7).**

The objective of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be to document any archaeological resources within the portions of the study area still retaining archaeological potential and to determine whether these archaeological resources require further assessment. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment will include the systematic walking of open ploughed fields as outlined in Section 2.1.1 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011a). The MCM's standards further require that all 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 areas inaccessible for ploughing, the Stage 2 archaeological assessment will include test pit survey as outlined in Section 2.1.2 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011a). The MCM's 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.

The Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation have requested that the survey interval for pedestrian survey be reduced to one-metre for areas within 500 metres of Snyder Cemetery (AhHa-26) due to the sensitive nature and the lack of information of the site.

Should any additional areas of disturbance or features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed, including permanently wet areas and steep slopes, that were not previously identified during the Stage 1 property inspection be encountered during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, they will be documented as outlined in Section 2.1 Standard 2 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011a).

The Resurrection Catholic Cemetery, Bethesda United Church Cemetery, White Brick Cemetery, and Shaver Family Cemetery are documented within the study area. Cemetery lands should be avoided from any proposed impacts by the project. The Resurrection Catholic Cemetery was established in 1973, however, the earliest grave is from 1959. Given its recent dates, the boundaries of the cemetery are well established. The Shaver Family Cemetery had a Cemetery Investigation carried out on the portion within

the current study area, with no burials identified. The Bethesda United Church Cemetery and the White Brick Cemetery were established and the 19th century and the extent of their boundaries is unknown.

Lands adjacent to the extant boundaries of the Bethesda United Church Cemetery and the White Brick Cemetery require Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation (following any requisite Stage 2 property assessment) to confirm whether or not burials exist outside of those boundaries, in accordance with *O.Reg 30/11: General* (Government of Ontario 2011b) of the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act* (Government of Ontario 2002) and the prescriptions of the MCM. Given that the legal boundaries of the cemeteries have yet to be confirmed an application to the Bereavement Authority of Ontario for a Cemetery Investigation Authorization (CIA) to undertake the Stage 3 cemetery investigation will be required for each location. Under the observation of a licensed archaeologist, the topsoil should be mechanically excavated using a flat-bladed bucket to expose the underlying subsoil. The exposed subsoil should then be examined to confirm the absence of any exposed grave shafts. In the event that human remains are identified, the police or coroner should be contacted to determine if they are forensic remains, as outlined in the Advice on Compliance with Legislation (Section 5.0). Once that determination has been made and any forensic concern has been cleared, excavation should proceed as stated above until a 10 metre buffer of sterile subsoil has been exposed outward around the extent of the identified remains. The remains should then be covered in geotextile, shallowly buried with a layer of fine white sand, and then completely reburied with topsoil. The Cemeteries Registrar should be contacted, and the site protected from any proposed impacts until a decision is made regarding their mitigation, either by protection and avoidance or disinterment and reburial.

The remaining parts of the study area have been demonstrated to be composed of areas that have been previously archaeologically assessed and require no further assessment, previously disturbed roadways and associated ROWs, modern developments, and areas of low and wet ground. These areas were identified as having low to no archaeological potential. 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 2011a), **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is not required for any portion of the Project's anticipated construction which impacts an area of low to no archaeological potential (Figure 7).**

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



5.0 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 2011a), the following standard statements are a required component of archaeological reporting and are provided verbatim from the MCM's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011a).

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 1990c). The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection, and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, 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 1990c).

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 1990c). 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 1990c).

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 of Government and Consumer Services.

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



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7.0 IMAGES

7.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Current Garner Road ROW, facing east



Photo 2: Current Garner Road ROW, facing west



Images

Photo 3: Current Garner Road ROW, facing east



Photo 4: Current Garner Road ROW, facing west



Images

Photo 5: Current Garner Road ROW, facing southwest



Photo 6: Current Garner Road ROW, facing east



Images

Photo 7: Current Garner Road ROW, facing west



Photo 8: Current Garner Road ROW, facing east



Images

Photo 9: Current Garner Road ROW, facing east



Photo 10: Current Garner Road ROW, facing west



Images

Photo 11: Current Garner Road ROW, facing east



Photo 12: Current Garner Road ROW, facing west



Images

Photo 13: Current Garner Road ROW, facing west



Photo 14: Current Garner Road ROW, facing east



Images

Photo 15: Area of Previous Disturbance, facing northeast



Photo 16: Area of previous disturbance, facing southeast



Images

Photo 17: Area of previous disturbance, facing northwest



Photo 18: Area of previous disturbance, facing north



Images

Photo 19: Area of previous disturbance, facing northwest



Photo 20: Low and wet area, facing northwest



Images

Photo 21: Area of archaeological potential, facing west



Photo 22: Area of archaeological potential, facing south



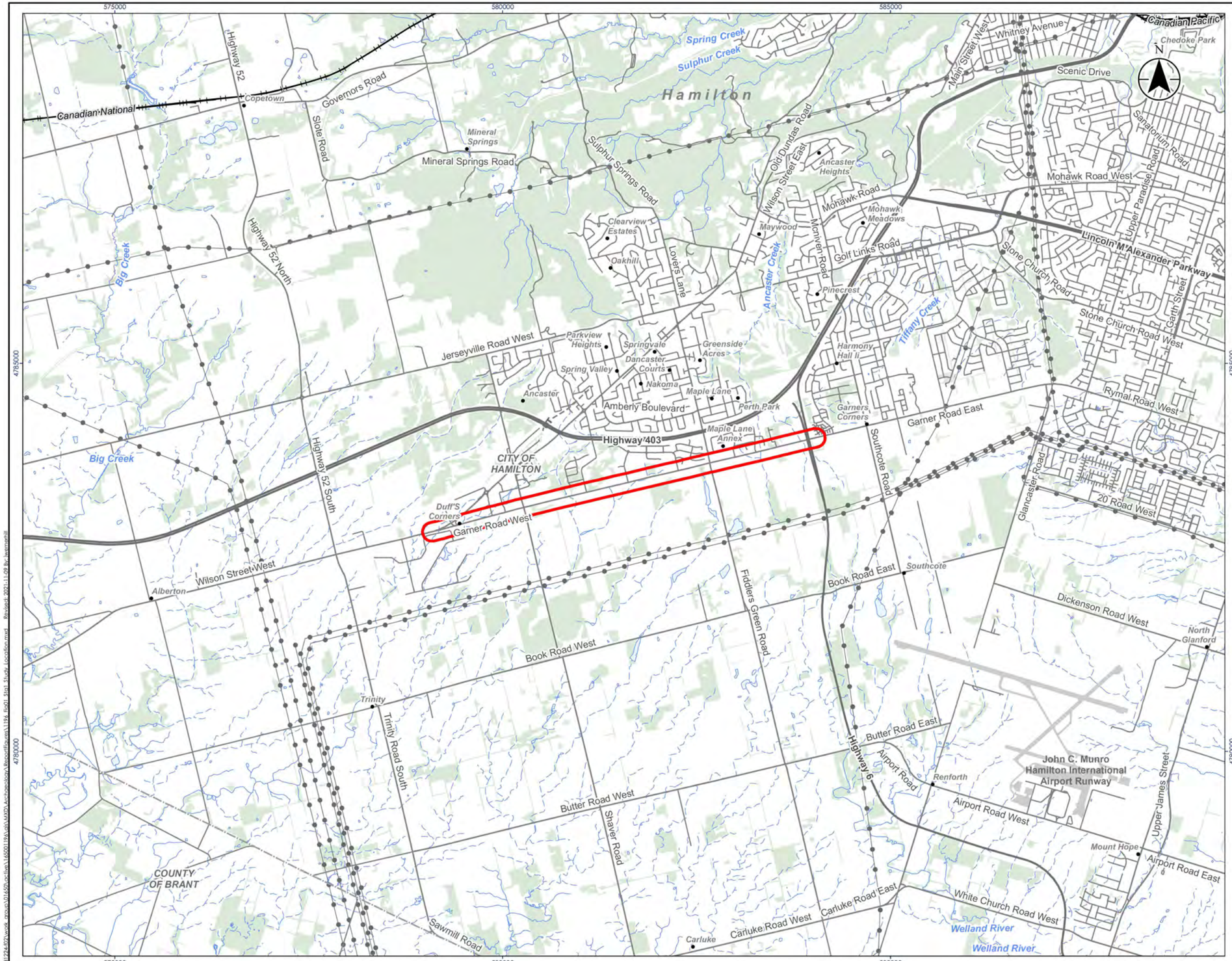
Images

Photo 23: Area of archaeological potential, facing north



8.0 MAPS

All maps will follow on succeeding pages.



Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- Railway
- Hydro Line
- Unknown Transmission Line
- Watercourse (Intermittent)
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area
- Municipal Boundary, Lower

0 500 1,000 Meters

1:50,000 (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 © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2021.

Niagara Escarpment Plan

Greenbelt Natural Heritage System



Project Location
City of Hamilton

165001196 REV4
Prepared by JW on 2021-11-09

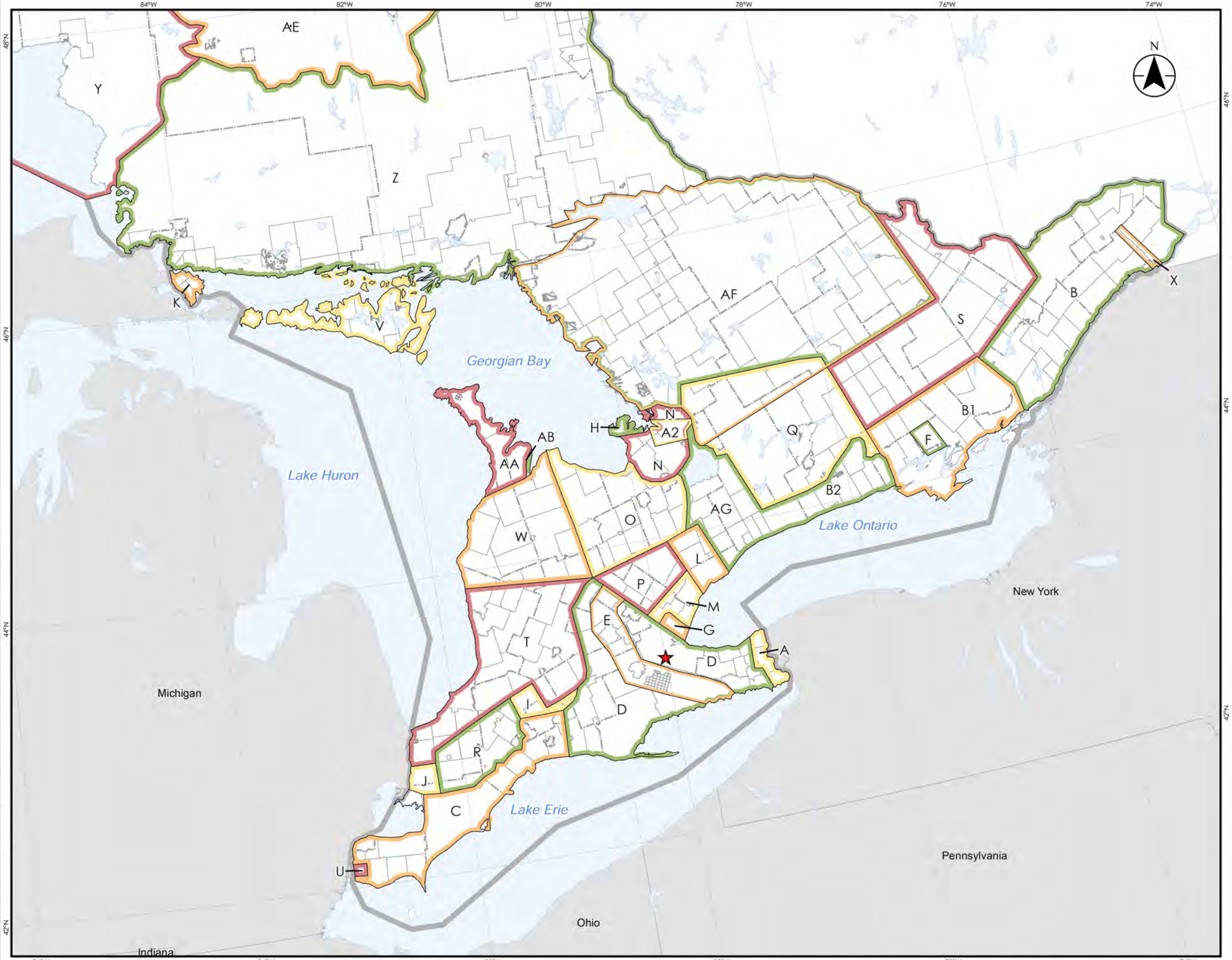
Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
1

Title
Location of Study Area

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Stantec

Legend

- Study Area (Approximate)
- Municipal Boundary - Upper Tier
- Municipal Boundary - Lower or Single Tier
- Waterbody

Ontario Treaties (from Morris 1943)

- **A** Treaty No. 381, May 9th, 1781 (Mississauga and Chippewa)
- **B** Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Algonquin and Iroquois)
- **B1** Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Mississauga)
- **B2** Crawford's Purchases, 1784, 1787 And 1788 (Mississauga)
- **A2** John Collins' Purchase, 1785 (Chippewa)
- **C** Treaty No. 2, May 19th, 1790 (Odawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomi, and Huron)
- **D** Treaty No. 3, December 2nd, 1792 (Mississauga)
- **E** Haldimand Tract:from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- **F** Tyendinaga:from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- **G** Treaty No. 3 3/4:from the Crown to Joseph Brant, October 24th, 1795
- **H** Treaty No. 5, May 22nd, 1798 (Chippewa)
- **I** Treaty No. 6, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- **J** Treaty No. 7, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- **L** Treaty No. 13, August 1st, 1805 (Mississauga)
- **M** Treaty No. 13A, August 2nd, 1805 (Mississauga)
- **N** Treaty No.16, November 18th, 1815 (Chippewa)
- **O** Treaty No. 18, October 17th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- **P** Treaty No. 19, October 28th 1818 (Chippewa)
- **Q** Treaty No. 20, November 5th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- **R** Treaty No. 21, March 9th, 1819 (Chippewa)
- **S** Treaty No. 27, May 31st, 1819 (Mississauga)
- **T** Treaty No. 27½, April 25th, 1825 (Ojibwa and Chippewa)
- **U** Treaty No. 35, August 13th, 1833 (Wyandot or Huron)
- **V** Treaty No. 45, August 9th, 1836 (Chippewa and Odawa, "For All Indians To Reside Thereon")
- **W** Treaty No. 45½, August 9th, 1836 (Saugeen)
- **X** Treaty No. 57, June 1st, 1847 (Iroquois of St. Regis)
- **Z** Treaty No. 61, September 9th, 1850 (Robinson Treaty:Ojibwa)
- **AA** Treaty No. 72, October 30th, 1854 (Chippewa)
- **AB** Treaty No. 82, February 9th, 1857 (Chippewa)
- **AF** Williams Treaty, October 31st and November 15th, 1923 (Chippewa and Mississauga)
- **AG** Williams Treaty, October 31st, 1923 (Chippewa)

0 75 150 km

1:3,000,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

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2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2019.
3. Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint).

Project Location
Province of Ontario

165001196 REVA
Prepared by JW on 2021-11-10

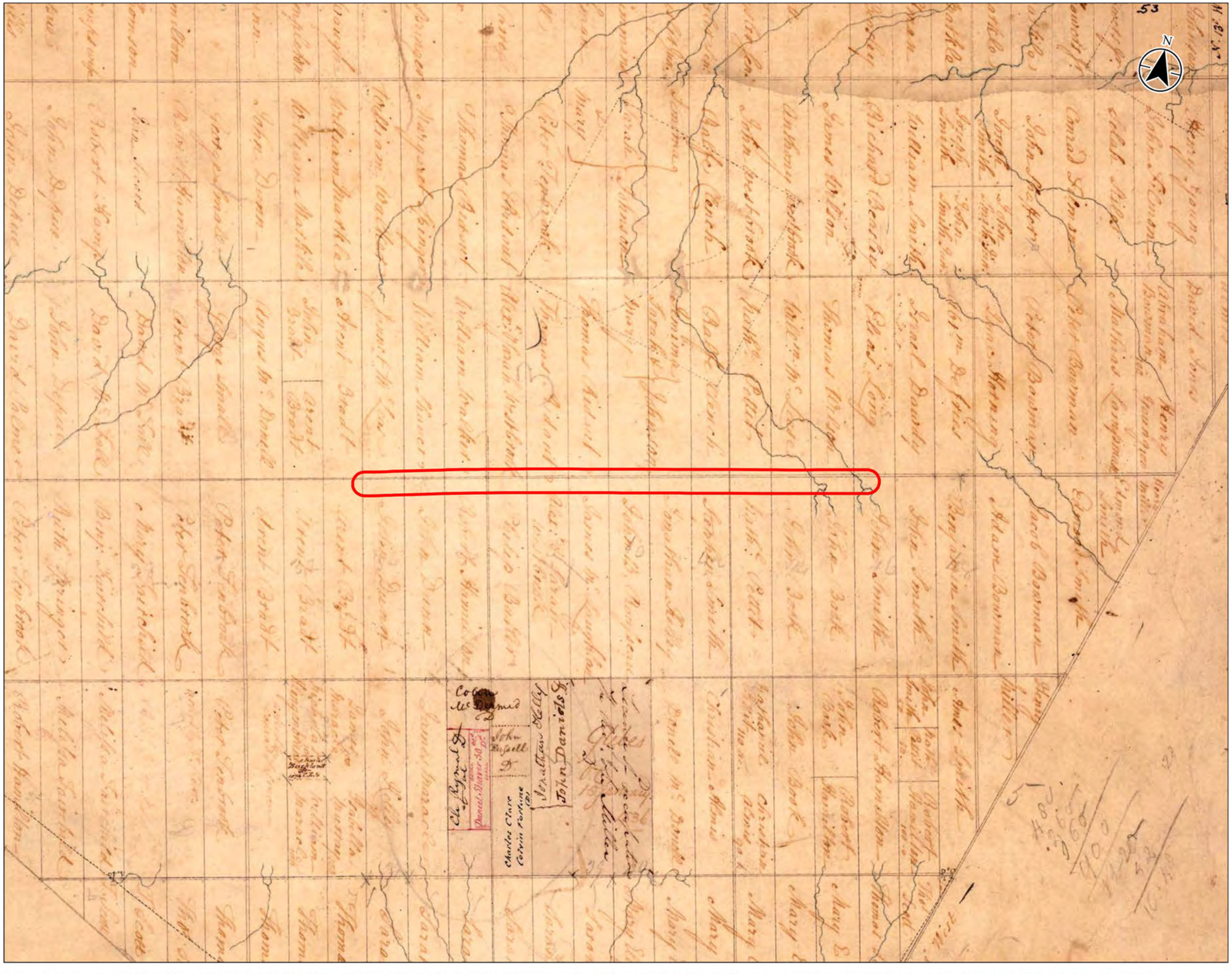
Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
3

Title
Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943)

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Stantec

Legend

Approximate Study Area

NOT TO SCALE

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Unknown Author. No Date. *Ancaster Township*. Survey on file with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. Peterborough.

Project Location
City of Hamilton

165001196 REV4
Prepared by JW on 2021-11-15

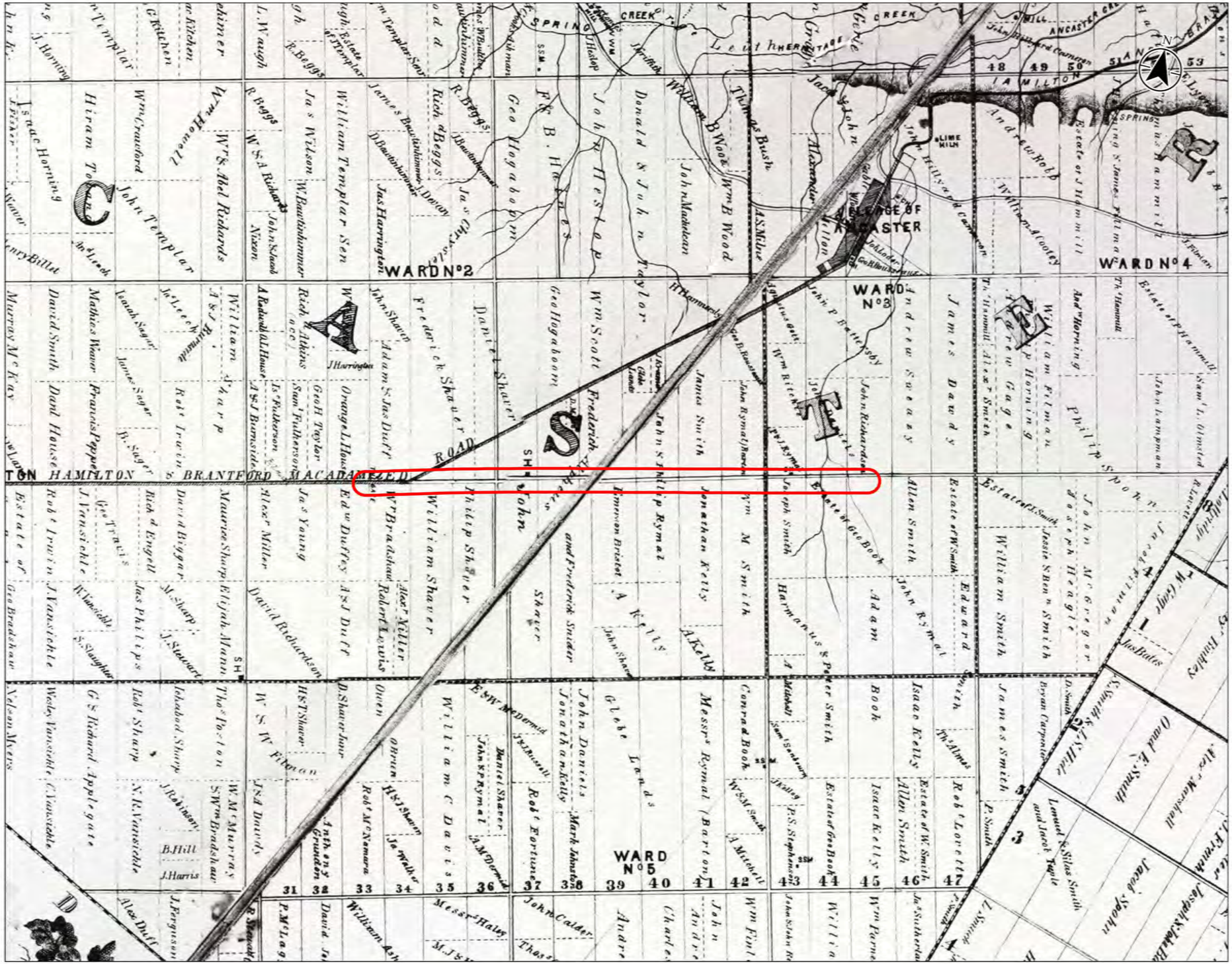
Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
3

Title
Portion of the Ancaster Township Survey

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Stantec

Legend

Approximate Study Area

NOT TO SCALE

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Gregory, Hardy. 1859. C.W. Hamilton

Project Location
City of Hamilton

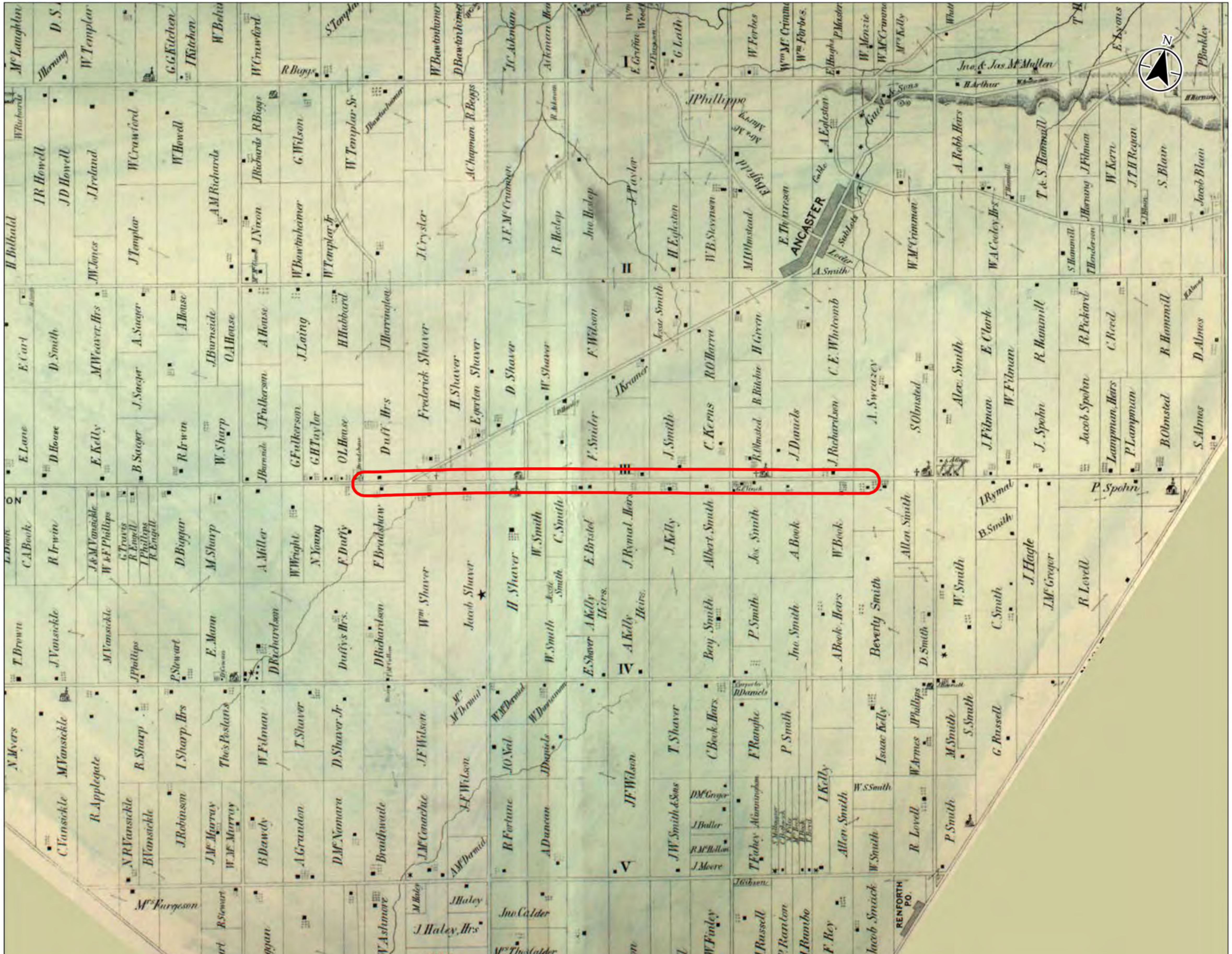
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Prepared by JW on 2021-11-10

Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
4

Title
Portion of the 1859 Map of Wentworth County

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Stantec

Legend

Approximate Study Area

NOT TO SCALE

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Page and Smith. 1875.
Page and Smith. Toronto.

Project Location
City of Hamilton

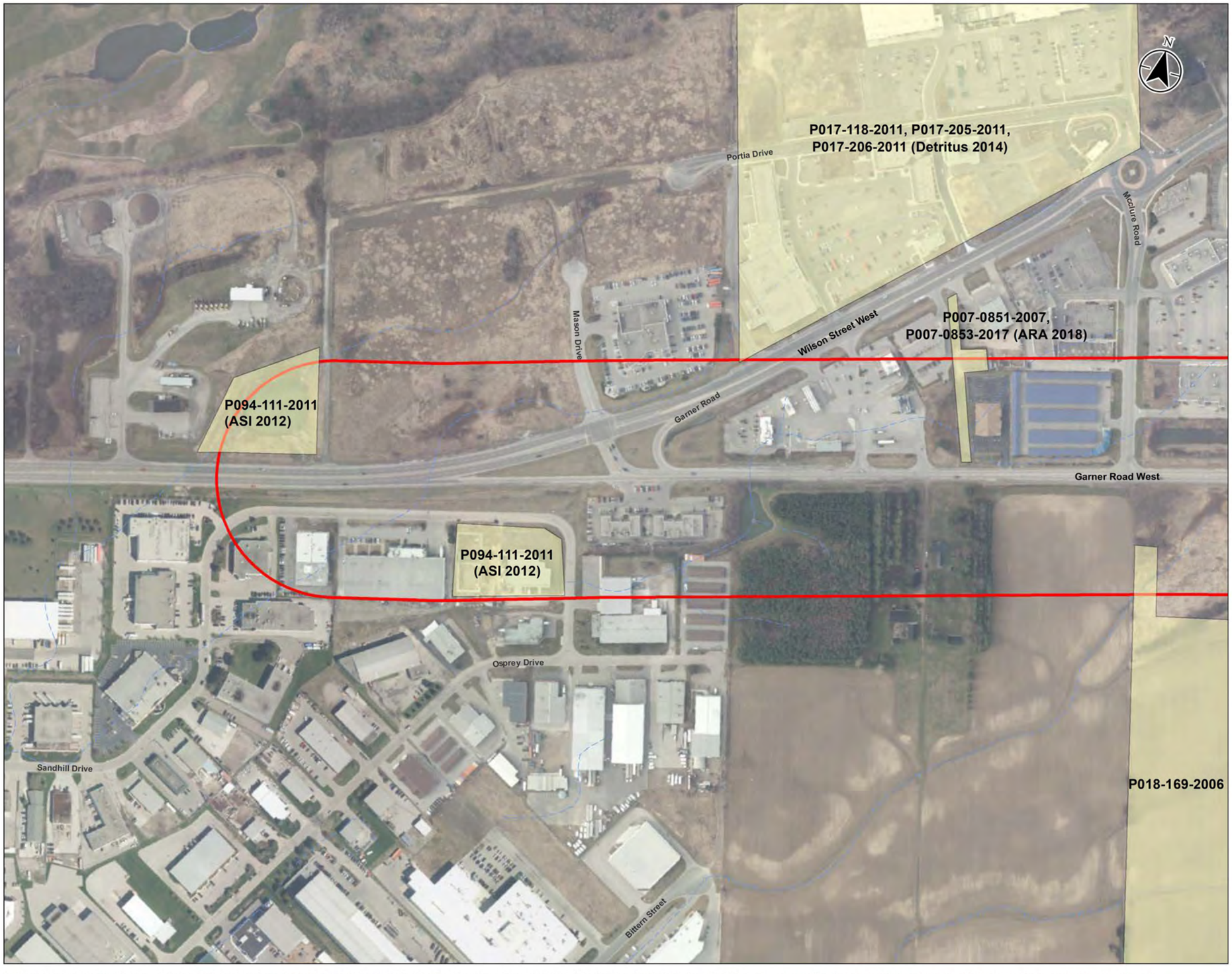
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Prepared by JW on 2021-11-10

Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
5

Title
Portion of the 1875 Map of Ancaster Township

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Stantec

Legend

- Previous Assessment Completed
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Intermittent)

0 100 200 Meters

1:4,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

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Project Location
City of Hamilton

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Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
6-1

Title
Previously Assessed Areas

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Stantec

Legend
- Previous Assessment Completed
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Intermittent)

0 100 200 Meters

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Notes
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Project Location
City of Hamilton

165001196 REV4
Prepared by JW on 2022-03-11

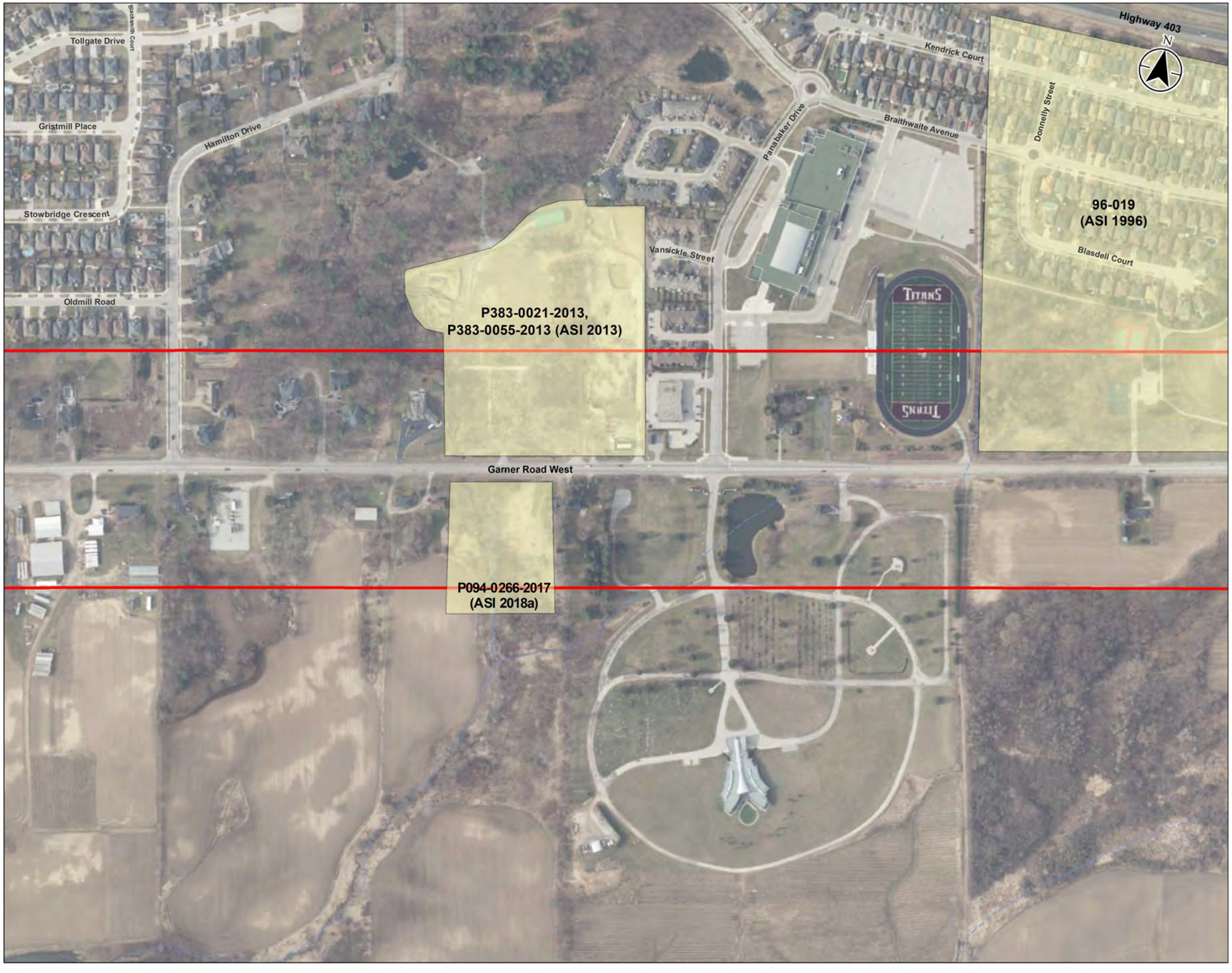
Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
6-2

Title
Previously Assessed Areas

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Stantec

Legend

- Previous Assessment Completed
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Intermittent)

0 100 200 Meters

1:4,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

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Project Location
City of Hamilton

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Prepared by JW on 2022-03-11

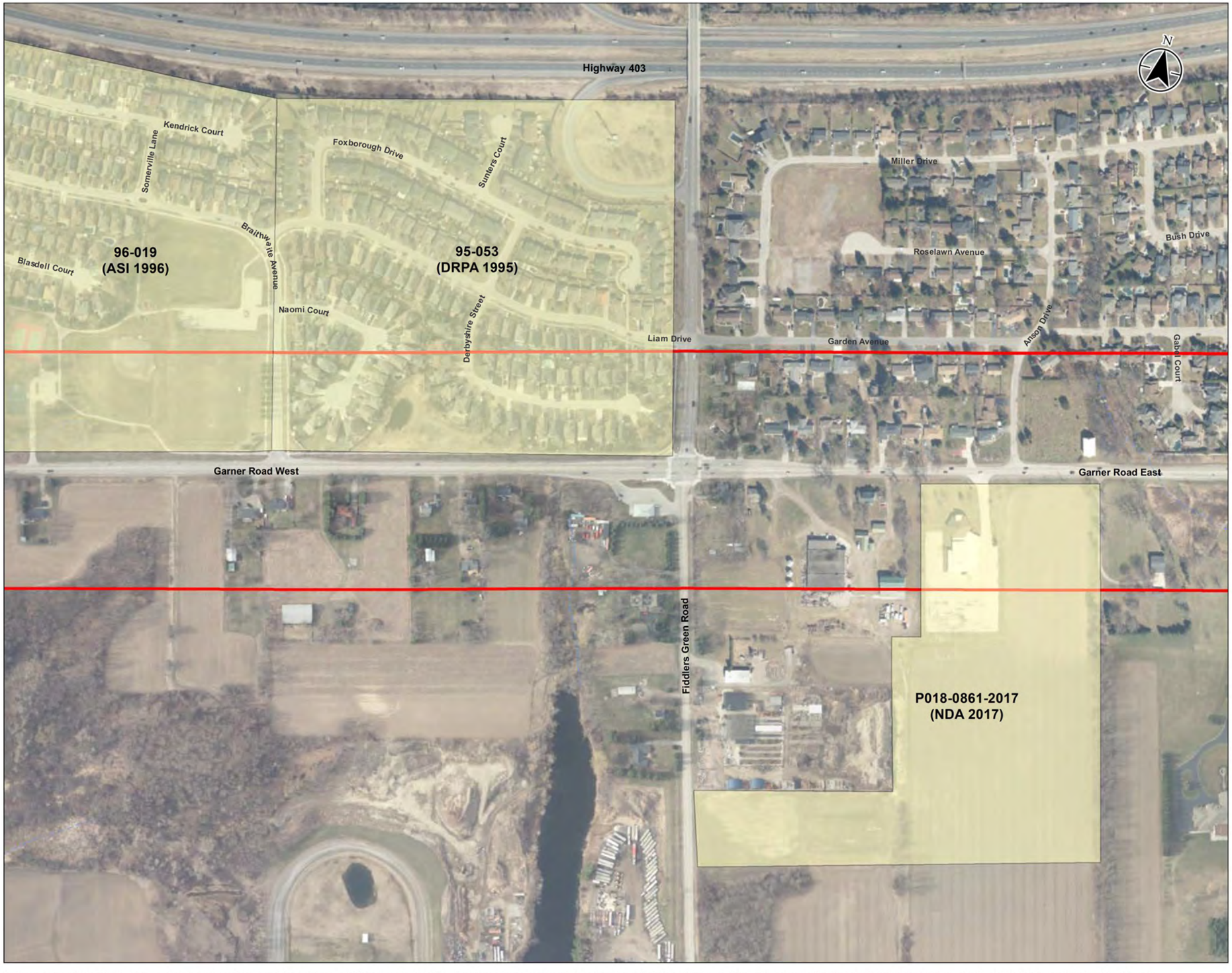
Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
6-3

Title
Previously Assessed Areas

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Stantec

Legend
- Previous Assessment Completed
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Intermittent)

0 100 200 Meters

1:4,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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Project Location
City of Hamilton

165001196 REV4
Prepared by JW on 2022-03-11

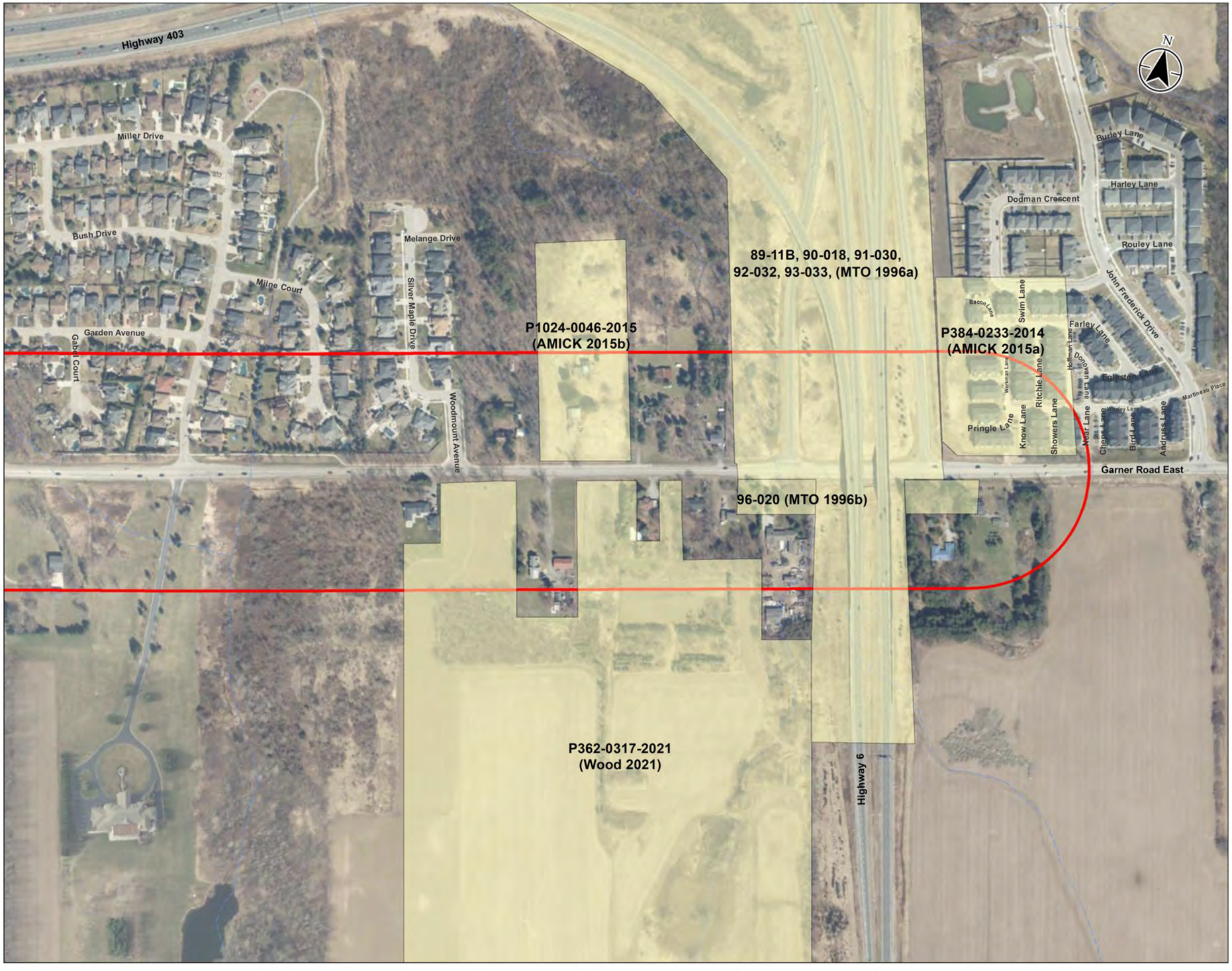
Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
6-4

Title
Previously Assessed Areas

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Stantec

Legend

- Previous Assessment Completed
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Intermittent)

0 100 200 Meters

1:4,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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Project Location
City of Hamilton

165001196 REV4
Prepared by JW on 2022-03-11

Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
6-5

Title
Previously Assessed Areas

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Stantec

Legend

- Photo Location and Direction
- Study
- Watercourse (Intermittent)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential – No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Area of Archaeological Potential – Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Cemetery (Requires Avoidance)

0 100 200 Meters

1:4,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

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Project Location
City of Hamilton

165001196 REV4
Prepared by JW on 2022-04-05

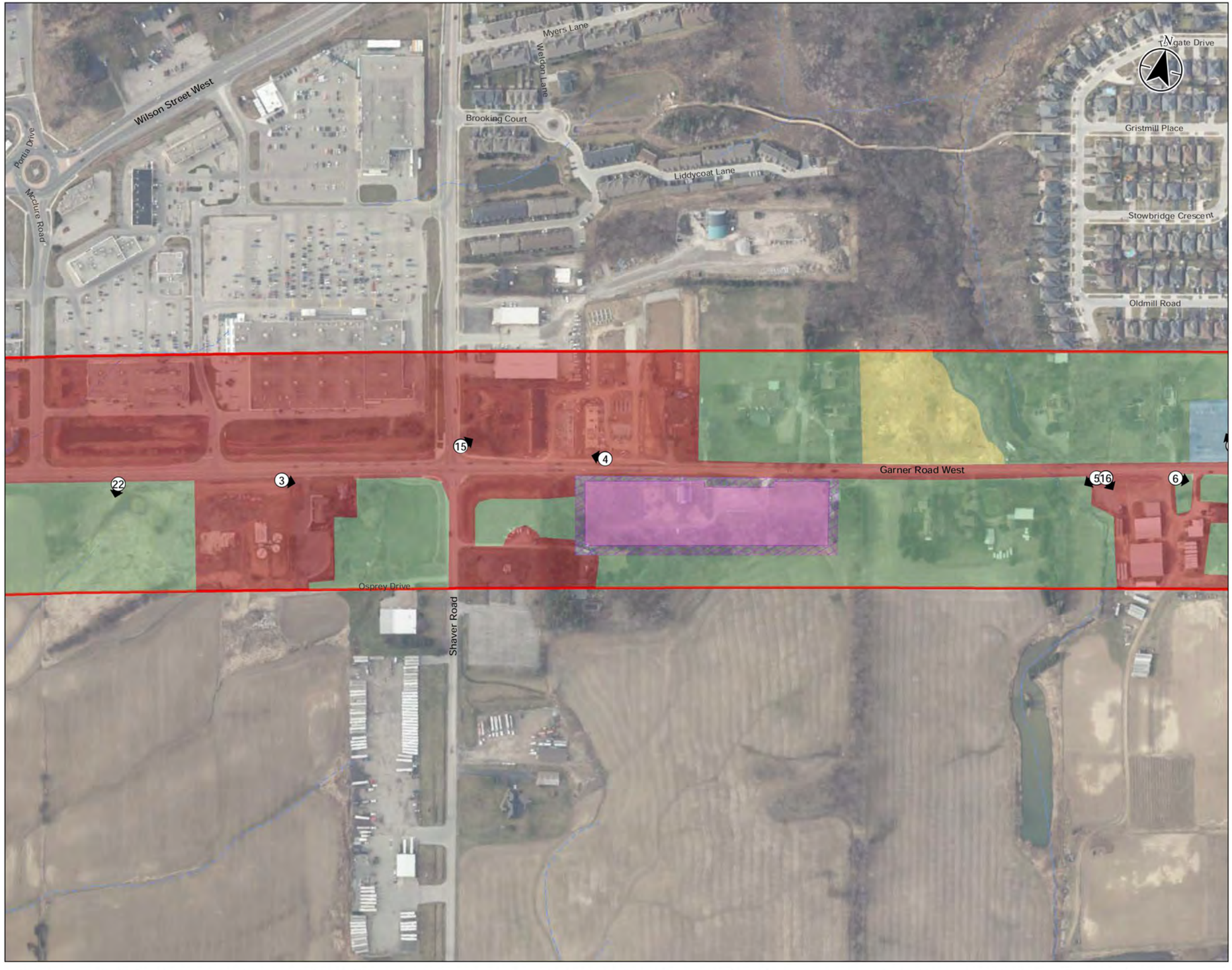
Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
7-1

Title
Archaeological Assessment Stage 1 Results

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Stantec

Legend

- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Intermittent)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential – No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Low and Permanently Wet Area, Low to No Archaeological Potential – No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Previously Assessed - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Area of Archaeological Potential – Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Cemetery (Requires Avoidance)
- Requires Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation

0 100 200 Meters

1:4,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

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Project Location
City of Hamilton

165001196 REV4
Prepared by JW on 2022-04-05

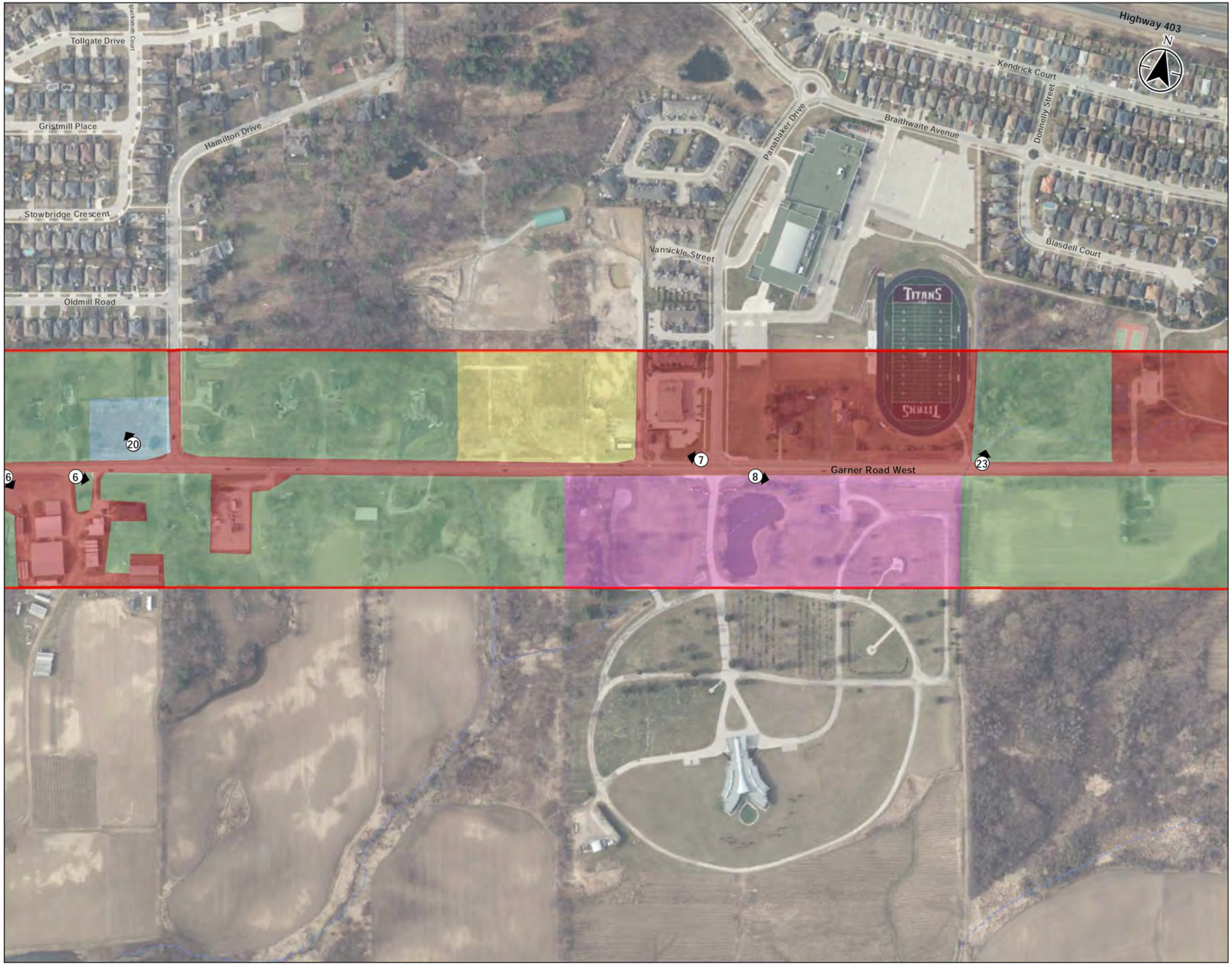
Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
7-2

Title
Archaeological Assessment Stage 1 Results

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Stantec

Legend

- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Intermittent)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential – No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Low and Permanently Wet Area, Low to No Archaeological Potential – No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Previously Assessed - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Area of Archaeological Potential – Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Cemetery (Requires Avoidance)

0 100 200 Meters

1:4,000 (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 © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2021.
3. Orth imagery obtained from ©First Base Solutions, Hamilton Wentworth Region, 2019.

Project Location
City of Hamilton

165001196 REV4
Prepared by JW on 2022-04-05

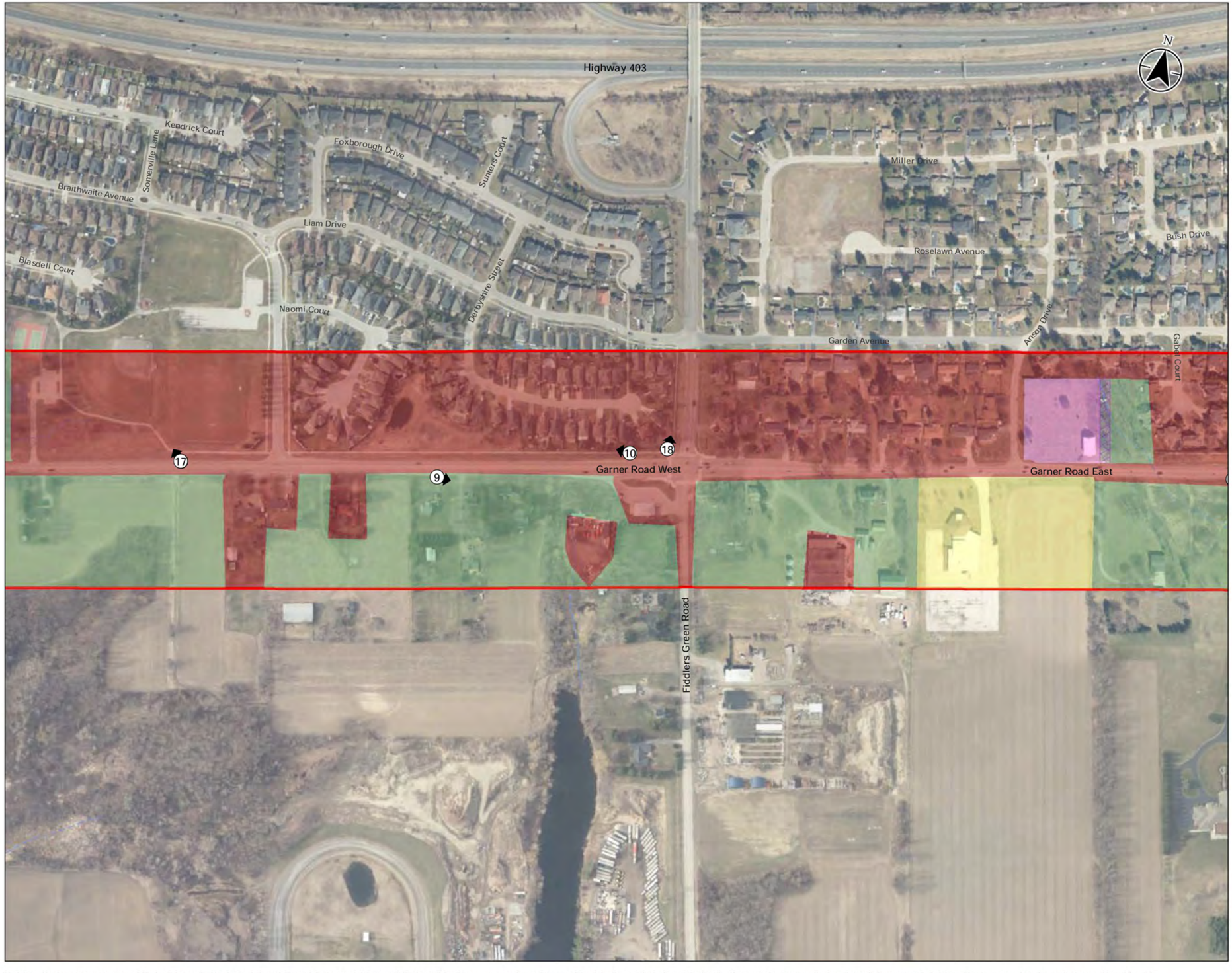
Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
7-3

Title
Archaeological Assessment Stage 1 Results

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Stantec

Legend

- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Intermittent)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential – No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Previously Assessed - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Area of Archaeological Potential – Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Cemetery (Requires Avoidance)
- Requires Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation

0 100 200 Meters

1:4,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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3. Orth imagery obtained from ©First Base Solutions, Hamilton Wentworth Region, 2019.

Project Location
City of Hamilton

165001196 REV4
Prepared by JW on 2022-04-05

Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
7-4

Title
Archaeological Assessment Stage 1 Results

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Stantec

Legend

- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Intermittent)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential – No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Previously Assessed - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Area of Archaeological Potential – Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Requires Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation

0 100 200 Meters

1:4,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

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Project Location
City of Hamilton

165001196 REV4
Prepared by JW on 2022-04-05

Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
7-5

Title
Archaeological Assessment Stage 1 Results

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9.0 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  Digitally signed by Colin Varley
Date: 2023.06.30 09:14:54 -04'00'

Colin Varley – Senior Associate, Senior Archaeologist

Independent Review  Tracie Carmichael
2023.07.05 15:13:27 -04'00'

Tracie Carmichael – Managing Principal, Environmental Services