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Oct 19, 2020

Jason Seguin (P354)
Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions
302 - 325 James Hamilton ON L8P 3B7

**RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports:
Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Original Report: Stage 1
Archaeological Assessment Gordon Dean Avenue Schedule "C" Municipal Class
EA, Located on Lots 13 and 14, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Saltfleet,
Wentworth County, City of Hamilton, Ontario ", Dated Sep 25, 2020, Filed with
MHSTCI Toronto Office on Oct 2, 2020, MHSTCI Project Information Form Number
P354-0054-2020, MHSTCI File Number 0012930**

Dear Mr. Seguin:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.¹ This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area as depicted in Figure 8 ARO of the above titled report and recommends the following:

1) Approximately 0.13 ha (1%) of the study area is permanently low and wet and approximately 4.43 ha (23%) of the study area has been previously disturbed (Figure 8). The low and wet areas and the previously disturbed areas are evaluated as having low to no archaeological potential and do not require further archaeological assessment.

2) Approximately 6.39 ha (33%) of the study area is an actively cultivated agricultural field with archaeological potential (Figure 8). Therefore, it should be subject to Stage 2 property survey by means of pedestrian survey, as per Section 2.1.1 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). This technique involves walking across the entire field in parallel rows at 5 m intervals and surveying the ground surface for artifacts. The agricultural land should be prepared for the pedestrian survey by ploughing to the depth of previous ploughing. The fields must be allowed to weather through one heavy rainfall to improve surface visibility. At least 80% of the ploughed ground surface must

be visible after ploughing.

3) Approximately 8.3 ha (43%) of the study area is brush and tree covered lands, and manicured lawns that has archaeological potential but cannot be accessed by plough (Figure 8). As per Section 2.1.2 Standard 1c and Standard 1e, these portions of the study area should be subject to Stage 2 property survey by means of test pit survey. This technique involves hand excavating test pits at 5 m intervals. All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres ("cm") in diameter and dug to a minimum of five cm into the subsoil. Soil fills should be screened through six millimetre ("mm") mesh screens in order to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pit profiles should be examined for cultural deposits prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all disturbances. All test pits should be backfilled to level grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped down by foot.

4) Additionally, the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, through background research including communication with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario and the City of Hamilton and a review of a 1969 survey map, confirmed the western limits of Mountview Gardens Cemetery (opened c. 1976) were well-defined, dated to the 20th century, and that no burials were likely to be encountered outside the cemetery boundaries. As such, a Stage 3 cemetery assessment is not required for any portion of the Project's anticipated construction which impacts the areas of archaeological potential directly adjacent to Mountview Gardens Cemetery.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Shari Prowse
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Jack Restivo, Fruitland Winona Block 1 Development Group
Cynthia Graham, City of Hamilton

¹*In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.*

Original Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Gordon Dean Avenue Schedule "C" Municipal Class EA, Located on
Lots 13 and 14, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Saltfleet,
Wentworth County, City of Hamilton, Ontario
Project # TP115082

Archaeological Consulting License # P354 (Seguin)

PIF # P354-0054-2020 (Stage 1)

{Associated with PIF P1066-0025-2017 (Stage 1); P1066-0036-
2017 (Stage 2); P141-0329-2018 (Stage 1); P013-259-2006
(Stage 1-3); P141-0329-2018 (Stage 4)}

Prepared for:

Fruitland – Winona Block 1 Development Group

4 Hughson Street South, Suite 1000, Hamilton, ON L8N 3Z1

25-Sep-20

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Gordon Dean Avenue Schedule "C" Municipal Class EA, Located on Lots 13 and 14, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Saltfleet, Wentworth County, City of Hamilton, Ontario

Project # TP115082

Prepared for:

Fruitland – Winona Block 1 Development Group
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Prepared by:

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25-Sep-20

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Executive Summary

Wood Environment & Infrastructure ("Wood") was retained by Fruitland – Winona Block 1 Development Group (FWDG) (the "Client") to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in support of the Gordon Dean Avenue - Schedule 'C' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA Phases 3 & 4) (the Project). This archaeological assessment was triggered under the Environmental Assessment Act and as part of the Class EA Study. The project involves a proposed north-south road from Barton Street to Highway 8 and the east-west connection to Fruitland Road at Sherwood Park Road from the proposed north-south road (the Study Area). The proposed north-south road is referred to as Gordon Dean Avenue, and the proposed east-west road to Fruitland Road at Sherwood Park Road from the proposed Gordon Dean Avenue is referred to as Collector Road 'B'. The study area was historically described as part of Lots 13 and 14, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Saltfleet, Wentworth County, City of Hamilton, Ontario (Appendix A: Figures 1, 2 and 3). The study area is approximately 19.25 hectares ("ha") in size. The Class EA Study has identified a preferred design, as show in Figure 4 in Appendix A.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ("MHSTCI") *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P354) held by Jason Seguin, Senior Archaeologist at Wood. The project information was acknowledged by the MHSTCI on 18 August 2020 with the issuance of PIF number P354-0054-2020 (Stage 1). Permission to enter the lands owned by FWDG within the study area for the purposes of the Stage 1 assessment was granted to Wood by the Client on 19 August 2020. This permission extended to all required archaeological fieldwork activities.

The Stage 1 property inspection was directed by Jason Seguin (P354) of Wood on 19 August 2020, with the assistance of Alejandra Cooney (R1188). The weather during the assessment was sunny and hot, approximately 24°C with partial cloud coverage. The weather did not impede the inspection in any way.

The Stage 1 background study indicated that the study area has general archaeological potential and warrants Stage 2 property assessment for the following reasons: 1) the presence of six previously registered archaeological sites within a 1 kilometer ("km") radius, four of which are within 240 metres ("m") of the study area; 2) the presence of historical transportation routes directly adjacent to the study area; 3) the presence of historical features - a homestead illustrated within 100 m of the study area; 4) the presence of early Euro-Canadian settlement features illustrated in historical mapping within 300 m of the study area; such as, a school (located approximately 250 m to the west of the study area) and a mill (located approximately 300 m to the northwest of the study area; and 5) the presence of three watercourses (5.0, 5.2 and 6.0) located within 300 m of the study area. Watercourse 5.0 intersects the western portion of the study area.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that 4.43 ha (23%) of the study area is disturbed and does not require Stage 2 assessment, 0.13 ha (1%) of the study area does not require Stage 2 assessment because it is permanently low and wet, and 14.69 ha (76%) of the

study area retains archaeological potential and warrants Stage 2 assessment (Appendix A: Figure 8).

Areas that retain archaeological potential include 6.39 ha (33% of the study area) of ploughed agricultural field and 8.3 ha (43% of the study area) of brush/tree covered lands, and manicured lawns where ploughing is not viable. The ploughed fields should be assessed using pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals and all non-ploughable portions of the study area should be assessed using test pit survey at 5 m intervals.

In light of the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area, the following recommendations are made, subject to the conditions outlined below and in Section 5.0:

- 1) Approximately 0.13 ha (1%) of the study area is permanently low and wet and approximately 4.43 ha (23%) of the study area has been previously disturbed (Figure 8). The low and wet areas and the previously disturbed areas are evaluated as having low to no archaeological potential and do not require further archaeological assessment.
- 2) Approximately 6.39 ha (33%) of the study area is an actively cultivated agricultural field with archaeological potential (Figure 8). Therefore, it should be subject to Stage 2 property survey by means of pedestrian survey, as per Section 2.1.1 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). This technique involves walking across the entire field in parallel rows at 5 m intervals and surveying the ground surface for artifacts. The agricultural land should be prepared for the pedestrian survey by ploughing to the depth of previous ploughing. The fields must be allowed to weather through one heavy rainfall to improve surface visibility. At least 80% of the ploughed ground surface must be visible after ploughing.
- 3) Approximately 8.3 ha (43%) of the study area is brush and tree covered lands, and manicured lawns that has archaeological potential but cannot be accessed by plough (Figure 8). As per Section 2.1.2 Standard 1c and Standard 1e, these portions of the study area should be subject to Stage 2 property survey by means of test pit survey. This technique involves hand excavating test pits at 5 m intervals. All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres ("cm") in diameter and dug to a minimum of five cm into the subsoil. Soil fills should be screened through six millimetre ("mm") mesh screens in order to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pit profiles should be examined for cultural deposits prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all disturbances. All test pits should be backfilled to level grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped down by foot.
- 4) Additionally, the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, through background research including communication with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario and the City of Hamilton and a review of a 1969 survey map, confirmed the western limits of Mountview Gardens Cemetery (opened c. 1976) were well-defined, dated to the 20th century, and that no burials were likely to be encountered outside the cemetery boundaries. As such, a Stage 3 cemetery assessment is not required for any portion of

the Project's anticipated construction which impacts the areas of archaeological potential directly adjacent to Mountview Gardens Cemetery.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' approval, and it is an offence to alter any portion of the study area without Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' concurrence.

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

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1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Wood Environment & Infrastructure ("Wood") was retained by Fruitland – Winona Block 1 Development Group (FWDG) (the "Client") to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in support of the Gordon Dean Avenue - Schedule 'C' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA Phases 3 & 4) (the Project). This archaeological assessment was triggered under the Environmental Assessment Act and as part of the Class EA Study. The project involves a proposed north-south road from Barton Street to Highway 8 and the east-west connection to Fruitland Road at Sherwood Park Road from the proposed north-south road (the Study Area). The proposed north-south road is referred to as Gordon Dean Avenue, and the proposed east-west road to Fruitland Road at Sherwood Park Road from the proposed Gordon Dean Avenue is referred to as Collector Road 'B'. The study area was historically described as part of Lots 13 and 14, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Saltfleet, Wentworth County, City of Hamilton, Ontario (Appendix A: Figures 1, 2 and 3). The study area is approximately 19.25 hectares ("ha") in size. The Class EA Study has identified a preferred design, as shown in Figure 4 in Appendix A.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ("MHSTCI") *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P354) held by Jason Seguin, Senior Archaeologist at Wood. The project information was acknowledged by the MHSTCI on 18 August 2020 with the issuance of PIF number P354-0054-2020 (Stage 1). Permission to enter the lands owned by FWDG within the study area for the purposes of the Stage 1 assessment was granted to Wood by the Client on 19 August 2020. This permission extended to all required archaeological fieldwork activities.

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

1.2 Scope of Work

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the work plan provided in Wood's work agreement dated 07 August 2020.

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment is a systematic qualitative process executed in order to assess the archaeological potential of a study area based on its historical use and its potential for early Euro-Canadian (early settler) and pre-contact Indigenous occupation. The objectives of a Stage 1 background study are: 1) to provide information about the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition; 2) to evaluate in detail the study area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 property assessment for all or parts of the study area if warranted; and, 3) to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 property assessment if warranted.

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

- Contacting the MHSTCI to determine if recorded archaeological sites exist in the vicinity (1-kilometre ["km"] radius) of the study area, through a search of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* maintained by that Ministry;

- Contacting the MHSTCI to determine if there are any known reports of previous archaeological field work within the study area or within a radius of 50 metres ("m") around the study area, through a search of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* maintained by that Ministry;
- A desktop review of the study area's physical setting to determine its potential for both pre-contact and post-contact period human occupation, including its topography, hydrology, soils, and proximity to important resources and historical transportation routes and settlements;
- A review of the potential for post-contact period human occupation as documented in historical atlases and other archival sources;
- A visual inspection of the study area to gather first-hand evidence of its physical setting, and to aid in delineating areas where archaeological potential may have been impacted or removed by recent land-use practices.
- Formulate appropriate field testing strategies for areas of general archaeological potential;
- Mapping, photography, and the production of other relevant graphics; and
- Preparing a Stage 1 report of findings with recommendations regarding the need for further archaeological work if deemed necessary.

In addition to the above scope of work, the Bereavement Authority of Ontario and City of Hamilton were contacted regarding the boundaries of the Mountview Gardens Cemetery (see Supplemental Documentation).

The Stage 1 background study was conducted in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* set out by the MHSTCI (2011) pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18.

2.0 Stage 1 Background Study

As part of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, Wood queried the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*, maintained by the MHSTCI to determine if archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the study area (Section 2.1.1) (MHSTCI 2020a). The *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* was also queried to determine whether previous archaeological assessments have been carried out within the study area, or within a 50 m radius of the study area (Section 2.1.2) (MHSTCI 2020b). Secondly, the principal determinants of archaeological potential, namely proximity to water, topography, drainage, soils, and proximity to important resources and historical transportation routes and settlements, were examined to evaluate the study area's general archaeological potential (Sections 2.1, 2.1.3, 2.2, and 2.2.1). Thirdly, the specific potential for post-contact period archaeological resources was assessed through an examination of available historical maps and other archival sources (Section 2.2). And fourthly, a property inspection was conducted to confirm the desktop evaluation of archaeological potential and identify areas where recent land use has impacted or removed that potential.

2.1 Archaeological Context

2.1.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Wood conducted the requisite Stage 1 background research. First, Wood queried the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* maintained by the MHSTCI to ascertain whether archaeological sites have been registered in close proximity (within 1 km) to the study area (MHSTCI 2020a).

In Ontario, information concerning archaeology sites is stored in the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden 1952). Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on longitude and latitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referred to by a four-letter designation and sites located within the block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is located within the *AhGw* Borden block. On the basis of a search of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* on 17 August 2020, there are six registered sites located within a 1 km radius of the study area; four of these sites are located within 250 m of the study area (Table 1).

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Distance from Study Area	Development Review Status
AhGw-241	Philander Barnes	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	770 m	-
AhGw-242	Hanes I	Indigenous (Archaic)	-	235 m	No Further CHVI ¹
AhGw-243	Hanes II	Indigenous (Early Archaic)	Findspot	195 m	No Further CHVI
AhGw-244	Hanes III	Indigenous (Early Archaic)	Findspot, Hunting Loss	5 m	No Further CHVI

¹ CHVI- Cultural Heritage Value or Interest



Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Study Area					
Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Distance from Study Area	Development Review Status
AhGw-536	-	Indigenous (Pre-Contact)	Unknown	530 m	No Further CHVI
AhGw-537	Sirtec-Rottaris Site	Indigenous (Late Archaic/Early Woodland)	Camp/Campsite, Domestic	160 m	No Further CHVI

Archaeology Sites within 250 m of study area:

- Archaeological Site AhGw-242 is located 235 m to the north of the study area (MHSTCI 2020a). The site is spread over an area of 90 m north-south by 15 m east-west and extends west outside of the subject property towards Fruitland Road. Artifact densities were between 1-112 per 1 m unit. A total of over 2,500 chipped stone artifacts including one diagnostic artifact (one small side noted projectile point, likely Crawford Knoll or Innes) were recovered from the Hanes site as a result of the Stage 4 excavations (MHSTCI 2020a).
- Archaeological Site AhGw-243 is located 195 m to the north of the study area. The site was recorded following a Stage 2 test pit survey and subsequent Stage 3 investigation. The Stage 3 investigation yielded a single lithic artifact and it was concluded that the recovered artifact did not represent a significant archaeological resource and was no longer a planning concern. Thus, it was recommended that no further archaeological investigations be carried out on this site (MHSTCI 2020a).
- Archaeological Site AhGw-244 (Hanes III) is located 5 m to the west of the study area. The site was recorded following a Stage 1-2 investigation resulting in a positive test pit and subsequent Stage 3 investigation which yielded a single corner-notched Bifurcate Base projectile point fragment. It was concluded that the single artifact recovered from the Stage 3 investigation did not represent a significant archaeological resource and thus it was recommended that no further archaeological investigations be carried out on this site (MHSTCI 2020a).
- Archaeological Site AhGw-537 (Sirtec-Rottaris) is located 160 m to the east of the study area. The site was reported to Christopher Ellis by a citizens group as who wanted to artifacts recorded after they were discovered following ploughing for a garden. Personal communications by the landowners noted the presence of one biface and one Archaic Crawford Knoll-like point found on the site. In addition, the landowners noted the presence of other finds within the vicinity of the site including ceramics to the east (MHSTCI 2020a).

2.1.2 History of Archaeological Investigations

Wood completed a search for archaeological reports within 50 m of the study area within the *Ontario Register of Archaeological Reports* administered by the MHSTCI on 18 August 2020. Based



on this search (by address, lot and concession, and above-mentioned archaeological sites), six archaeological assessments have been conducted within the study area or within 50 m of the study area.

Appendix A: Figure 5 shows the location of these previous studies.

- *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment 0 Jones Road Fruitland Winona Development Area Part of Lot 13, Concession 2 (Former Township of Saltfleet, County of Wentworth) City of Hamilton, Ontario* Prepared by Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services (ASI), July 2017, PIF P1066-0025-2017.

In 2017, ASI conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in advance of an application for the proposed redevelopment of 0 Jones Road within the Fruitland Winona Development Area, located within the current study area. ASI concluded that all areas that have not been extensively disturbed or exhibited low and wet conditions retain their archaeological potential. This recommendation was based on three previously identified registered archaeological sites located within 1 km of the study area. ASI recommended further archaeological assessment by means of a combination of hand-shovel test-pit survey and pedestrian survey (ASI 2017a).

- *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 0 Jones Road Fruitland Winona Development Area Part of Lot 13, Concession 2 Former Township of Saltfleet, County of Wentworth City of Hamilton, Ontario* Prepared by Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services (ASI), December 2019, PIF P1066-0036-2017.

In 2017, ASI conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment in for the proposed redevelopment of 0 Jones Road within the Fruitland Winona Development Area, located within the current study area. The Stage 2 identified two non-diagnostic pre-contact artifacts (findspots P1 and P2) during the 5 m interval test pit survey. ASI concluded that no further archaeological assessment was required based on the fact that the artifacts recovered were non-diagnostic in nature (ASI 2019).

- *The Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment Of The Hanes Property, Part Of Lots 13 & 14, Concession 2, Geographic Township Of Saltfleet, City Of Hamilton (Stoney Creek)*, Prepared by Archaeological Assessment Limited, PIF P013-259-2006

A review of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment completed by ASI regarding the Jones Road Fruitland Winona Development Area identified that Archaeological Assessment Limited (2006) conducted a Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment within Lot 13 and 14 Concession 2. The Stage 2 survey identified three sites within the property including: 1) Hanes (AhGw-242), 2) Hanes II (AhGw-243), and 3) Hanes III (AhGw-244). The third site is located within 5 m of the current study area. ASI noted that following the Stage 3 investigations of the Hanes II and III sites no additional cultural materials and no further work was recommended. At the time of preparation of this report, a copy of this Stage 1-3 report was not received from MHSTCI.

- *The Stage 4 Excavation of the Hanes Site (AhGw-242), Hanes Property, Part of Lots 13 & 14, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Saltfleet, City of Hamilton (Stoney Creek)*. Prepared by Archaeological Assessment Limited, PIF P013-314-2007

A review of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment completed by ASI regarding the Jones Road Fruitland Winona Development Area identified that Archaeological Assessment Limited (2006)

conducted a Stage 4 archaeological assessment of the Hanes Site which as noted by ASI yielded approximately 2,500 chipped stone artifacts, including small side notched projectile point dating to the Late Archaic period. ASI noted the potential for the site to extend to the west under Fruitland Road, beyond the area of their assessment. The area assessed in Lot 14 was considered fully mitigated and no further work was recommended. At the time of preparation of this report, a copy of this Stage 1-3 report was not received from MHSTCI

- *Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Property Inspection of Barton Street, from Fruitland Road to Fifty Road, and Fifty Road from QEW to HWY 8, Lots 1 and 2, Concession 2-15 Township of Saltfleet, City of Hamilton, Ontario.* Prepared by Amec Foster Wheeler, September 2017, PIF P141-0265-2016.

In 2017, Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions (formally Amec Foster Wheeler), conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a portion of Barton Street, from Fruitland Road to Fifty Road, in the City of Hamilton, Ontario. This assessment was triggered under a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) for road improvements and was conducted prior to development. Wood recommended the following: 1) before land alterations occur a Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be conducted in the areas of archaeological potential, which were 49% (20.32 ha) of the study area, by means of either pedestrian or hand-shovel test-pit survey; and; 2) the remainder of the study area, 51% (21.28 ha), does not require further archaeological assessment (Amec Foster Wheeler, 2017).

- *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Highway 8 Improvements (Fruitland Road to Fifty Road), Lot 2 to 15, Concession II, and Lots 13, 14 and 15, Concession III, in the historic township of Saltfleet, Wentworth County, City of Hamilton, Ontario.* Prepared by Wood, December 2019, PIF P141-0329-2018.

In 2019, Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a portion of Highway 8 from Fruitland Road to Fifty Road in the City of Hamilton, Ontario. This assessment was triggered under a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) for road improvements and was conducted prior to development. Wood recommended the following: 1) before land alterations occur a Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be conducted in the areas of archaeological potential, which were 14.4 % (2.6 ha) of the study area, by means of a hand-shovel test-pit survey; 2) should development related activities occur within 10 m of the ca. 1862 Fruitland Cemetery a Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation would be required; and; 3) the remainder of the study area, 83.8 % (15.05 ha), does not require further archaeological assessment (Wood, 2019).

2.1.3 Environmental Context

The study area is situated within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:191-192). This physiographic region encompasses lowlands bordering Lake Ontario, from the Niagara River to the Trent River. The Iroquois Plain was inundated in the late Pleistocene by glacial Lake Iroquois (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190). Those sections of the region located in the vicinity of the Credit River consist of barrier beaches of varying sizes. The portion of the Iroquois Plain in which the study area lies is underlain by shale plains. The sandy

topsoil of the Iroquois Plain historically lent itself to the growing of apples, pears, bush fruits, strawberries and vegetables (Chapman and Putnam 1984:192).

The dominant surface soil type within the study area is Trafalgar silty clay loam (OMAFRA 2006). This soil is characterized as having imperfect drainage.

According to the "Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Quaternary Geology", map 2556, this immediate area includes Halton Till and Bedrock deposits (OMAFRA, 2006).

It is crucial to consider the proximity of water sources in any evaluation of archaeological potential because the availability of water is arguably the single most important determinant of human land use, past and present. The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) lists proximity to water as one of the prime indicators of potential for the presence of archaeological sites. Distance from potable water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location. Water, both potable and non-potable, also facilitated the transportation of people and goods and served to focus animal and plant resources. According to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), lands within 300 m of an extant or formerly mapped river or creek have potential for the presence of early Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. There are three watercourses (5.0, 5.2 and 6.0) located within 300 m of the study area, one of which is transecting the northwest section of the study area and runs parallel to Fruitland Road. Lake Ontario is also located 1.7 km north of the study area.

2.2 Historical Context

2.2.1 A Cultural History for Southern and Eastern Ontario

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

Stone tools used as spear tips and arrowheads are the most commonly studied tool type. These are referred to as projectile points. As projectile point technology changed over time, styles and shapes of points changed also. Studying these changing point types has resulted in the development of a chronological framework for pre-contact times prior to 3,000 years ago, when First Nations groups began to make clay pottery. Later periods are defined both by point types and pottery characteristics. Radiocarbon dating of archaeological sites can only be done when organic materials are collected from those sites, so the dating of most sites is done by comparing the artifacts from dated sites to those from undated sites. The following is an overview of the pre-contact history of southern Ontario as understood by archaeologists.

The cultural history of southern Ontario began approximately 11,000 years ago when the glaciers had melted, and the land was re-exposed. The land was quickly settled by bands of hunters and

gatherers who are thought to have been large game hunters. These people used large spear points that are distinctively shaped with long central grooves, called "flutes". Archaeologists have defined a number of point types that date to this time, including Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield, and Hi-Lo types. This period is referred to as the Paleo-Indian Period and it is thought to have lasted until approximately 9,000 years ago.

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

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

The Archaic Period is followed by the Woodland Period. The major technological change in the Early Woodland Period is the introduction of pottery. During this time, people are thought to have developed more community organization and the manufacture of clay pottery is thought to indicate less residential mobility. Burial sites dating to this time often display evidence of ceremonial activities. Projectile points made at this time include much smaller types, probably used as arrow tips. Point types include Meadowood and Kramer and early ceramics were crudely-made vessels with conoidal (pointed) bases. The Early Woodland Period transitioned into the Middle Woodland Period approximately 2,400 years ago.

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

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



sedentary agricultural way of life. Later Iroquoian villages were larger and more heavily palisaded, and longhouses were larger also.

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

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

Table 2: Simplified Cultural Chronology of Southern and Eastern Ontario

Period	Complexes/Cultures, Some Diagnostic Artifacts
Early Paleo-Indian (9000–8500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Early Paleo-Indian (EPI) rarely found in eastern Ontario. Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield fluted points.
Late Paleo-Indian (8500–7500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Hi-Lo, Holcombe points, Lanceolate Bifaces.
Early Archaic (7500–6000/4500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Nettling, Stanley/Neville points.
Middle Archaic (6000/4500–2500 B.C.)	Transition to territorial settlements. Seasonal round of subsistence introduced. Thebes (6000–5000 B.C.), Otter Creek points (4500–3000 B.C.). Brewerton Complex (3000–2500 B.C.) . Brewerton points. Laurentian Complex (6000–2500 B.C.) (Eastern Ontario)
Late Archaic (2500–1000 B.C.)	More numerous territorial hunter-gatherer bands, increasing use of exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings, regional trade networks. Narrowpoint Complex (2500–1850 B.C.) . Lamoka points. Broadpoint Complex (1850–1650 B.C.) . Adder Orchard, Genesee points. Smallpoint Complex (1650–1000 B.C.) . Crawford Knoll, Innes points. Terminal Archaic (1100–1000 B.C.) Glacial Kame Complex . Hind points.
Early Woodland (1000–400 B.C.)	Pottery introduced. Meadowood Notched points, Meadowood Cache Blades, Kramer, Adena points. Meadowood Complex (1000–400 B.C.) . Middlesex Complex (650–400 B.C.) . Introduction of true cemeteries.
Middle Woodland (400 B.C.–A.D. 500/900)	Saugeen, Snyders, Vanport, Port Maitland points. Point Peninsula Complex (Southcentral and eastern Ontario) Saugeen Complex (Southeast of Lake Huron and the Bruce Peninsula, London area, and possibly as far east as the Grand River) Couture Complex (Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie). Burial ceremonialism.



Table 2: Simplified Cultural Chronology of Southern and Eastern Ontario

Period	Complexes/Cultures, Some Diagnostic Artifacts
Transitional Woodland (A.D. 500–900)	Agriculture introduced. Levanna, Jacks Reef points. Princess Point Complex (Eastern end of Lake Erie and the western end of Lake Ontario). Rivière au Vase Phase of the Younger / Western Basin Tradition (Lake St. Clair and western end of Lake Erie) Sandbanks Complex (Kingston area).
Late Woodland (A.D. 900–1650)	Tribal differentiation. Transition to settled village life. Dewaele, Glen Meyer Tanged, Triangular Nanticoke, Notched Nanticoke, Triangular Daniels/Madison points. Ontario Iroquoian and St. Lawrence Iroquoian Traditions (Southcentral and eastern Ontario, respectively). Algonkian Western Basin Tradition (Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie).
Early Post-Contact (A.D. 1650–1763)	Iroquoian, Algonkian migrations and resettlement. French exploration and colonization
Late Post-Contact (A.D. 1763–1867)	Iroquoian, Algonkian migrations and resettlement. British and other European immigration increases.

In southern Ontario, significant post-contact archaeological sites are those that have an affiliation with an important historic event, figure, or family, but can also be anything dating to the original European settlement of a region. Often, these archaeological sites date to before A.D. 1830, but archaeologically significant Euro-Canadian sites can date into the twentieth century.

2.2.2 Review of Historical Records

During pre-contact and early contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have contained a mixture of deciduous trees, coniferous trees, and open areas. In the early nineteenth century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived and began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the study area and surrounding land were primarily used for agricultural purposes.

Historically, the study area was located in the Township of Saltfleet, County of Wentworth. Wentworth County was established following the abolition of the Old Upper Canadian District system in 1849 and was temporarily united with Brant and Halton Counties until 1854–1855. In 1973–1974, the county was dissolved and succeeded by the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth. The City of Hamilton has remained the administrative seat since the original creation of the Gore District nearly two centuries ago (Stanton 1843:215; Armstrong 1985:170–171; Jonasson 2006:191–209). In 2001, the current boundaries of the City of Hamilton were created by incorporating the original city and a number of surrounding communities, such as Ancaster, Stoney Creek and Dundas.

Aside from Ancaster and Barton townships, Saltfleet was the earliest settled township in the county, around 1786 (Page & Smith 1875: XIII). "Between 1786 and 1790, Levi Lewis, John Pettit, Gershom Carpenter, Augustus Jones, John Biggar, John Wilson [and] Samuel Death... settled in the locality west of the Fifty Mile Creek" (Page & Smith 1875: XIII).



Although there were few settlers in the vicinity, salt manufacturing began here around 1812. The bed of the creek, near the intersection was then Concession 2, contained two or three productive salt springs. Early in 1812 Allan McDougall erected a salt-works. It became so successful that a second salt-works was put up that same year by William Kent. During that time salt was not imported and the works supplied the whole region for approximately four years. The two manufacturers held a complete monopoly over the local salt trade and sold all they could produce at £10 a bushel or £50 a barrel. It was during this time that the Township was formed and took on the name of "Saltfleet", derived from the words salt and fleet (Saxon fleet, a creek or flooding), signifying the salt creek on which the works were built (Page & Smith 1875: XII). Originally two words, it soon came to be written as one word, and appeared as such in the early records of the Township.

There was good growth in this section of the County, largely since the only two avenues of communication in this part of the peninsula ran through Saltfleet. With the tide of United European Loyalists and European immigrants beginning around 1790, settlement advanced rapidly. At this time, the above-mentioned avenues of communication were two roads that appeared as little more than footpaths fenced in by forest trees. One ran in a zig-zag course near the foot of the mountain, while the other followed the curves of the lakeshore. Both ended at Burlington Heights. Lake Road, as it was named, was the principal thoroughfare for many years. However, as time progressed, "...wave action of [Lake] Ontario washed away the banks from the Beach to east of the "Thirty", until they encroached upon the highway. Eventually, the line of Lake Road, in most places, was under water (Page & Smith 1875: XII).

In 1816 the first school was established in Saltfleet. It was a simple log cabin that was heated by a fire-place and contained a few board seats. It lacked any sort of school furniture, maps etc. The first teacher was an Irishman by the name of George Hughes, Hughes' salary was paid in grain or equivalent goods. Some of Hughes' pupils included: Judge O'Reilly of Hamilton; Thomas, Robert and William Lottridge; and Betsy Brant (daughter of Joseph Brant, Head Chief of the Six Nations of the Grand River) (Page & Smith 1875: XIV).

Saltfleet's first tax assessment roll was compiled in 1815. At that time there were 102 householders, with a total property value assessed at £10,151. Mr. Levi Lewis was then the highest assessed resident, with a property value of £735. In total, there were 33 log houses, 20 one-storey frame houses, a two-storey log house and a two-storey frame house. There were no stone or brick houses at that time and no evidence of merchant shops. The only non-residential buildings were those associated with two separate water-powered sawmills owned by John Springstead and Levenus Van Duzen on Stoney Creek.

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

Located approximately 3.9 km to the northeast of the study area is the former Village of Winona. Winona was part of the Township of Saltfleet until 1974 when it became part of the New Town of Stoney Creek. Stoney Creek became a city in 1985 until it was merged with the City of Hamilton by order of the Ontario government. The first settlers built a farming hamlet called "the Fifty" as it was close to the Fifty Creek and the waterfront. The centre of Winona shifted in the late 19th



century away from the waterfront to a central place around the railway and roads, tied together by what was then Station Road. Later on, the focus shifted in favour of Highway 8, the escarpment, and Winona Road. Of notable interest, John Wilson, the first speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, moved to Winona from New Jersey in the 1790s. Wilson became a Justice of the Peace for Gore District (present day Hamilton) in 1811. His son Hugh Wilson was born in Winona and fought in the 3rd Gore Regiment during the rebellion of 1837, after which going on to practice law.

In addition, ED (Ernest D'Isreali) Smith and Sons was a leader in the economy and society of Winona in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Both a businessman and a politician, he founded the E.D. Smith food company in 1882 when he started making jam from left over fruit (Bailey 1992: 143).

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian use of the study area. The study area was located on Lots 13 and 14, Concession II, in the Historic Township of Saltfleet, Wentworth County, City of Hamilton, Ontario (Appendix A: Figures 6-7).

The following historical records were examined in an effort to determine the potential for archaeological evidence within the study area:

Figure No.	Year	Map Title	Historical Feature(s)
6	1859	<i>1859 Map of the County of Wentworth</i> (Surtees, 1859)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study area for Lot 13, concession II is listed under the ownership of Alexander Stewart. • The study area for Lot 14, concession II is listed as a Brick and Tile Yard • There are roadways running north-south, and east-west directly adjacent to the study area. • A schoolhouse is located approximately 250 m to the west of the study area
7	1875	<i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wentworth County</i> (Page & Smith, 1875)	<p>There appears to be no change to configuration from the 1859 historical map, with the exception of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is one orchard and one building located within Lot 13 Concession II on the southwest edge of the study area. • There is an orchard located on Lot 13, concession III within the study area • A schoolhouse is located approximately 250 m to the west of the study area • A church is located approximately 300 m to the southwest of the study area • A mill is located approximately 300 m to the northwest of the study area <p>No other features are illustrated within 300 m of the study area.</p>

The 1871 historical census was reviewed to obtain additional information on this property. The 1871 historical census indicates that the owner of Lot 13, Concession II, Alexander Stewart was



born in 1844, he was 27 years old at the time of the census. Alexander a reformed Presbyterian, was identified as a farm labourer, born in Scotland; he is listed alongside his 26-year-old wife Elizabeth Stewart, their son Kenneth Steward, who was 2 months old at the time of the census.

Mountview Gardens Cemetery is located directly adjacent to the study area. Opened in 1976 (City of Hamilton 2005), Mountview Gardens Cemetery is currently listed as active according to the Bereavement Authority of Ontario, hereto referred to as the "BAO" (BAO, 2020). A directional signage boulder for the Mountview Gardens Cemetery is located north of Highway 8 and west of Jones Road, in close proximity to the ROW (City of Hamilton 2005).

The Fruitland Cemetery is located on Lot 15, Concession 2, at the corner of Fruitland Road and Highway 8 approximately 320 m to the east of the study area. The Crown patent for this lot was granted to John Bigger in 1798. In 1843, a Wesleyan Methodist Meeting Hall was established here and by 1853 a church was erected across the road from the current cemetery. It was established as a cemetery in 1862 and the first known burial was of Margaret McNeilly in that same year. It is a small cemetery containing approximately 200 monuments and is also known as *Wesley United Church Cemetery, Fruitland United Cemetery, and Fruitland United Church Cemetery*. Based on the distance from the study area, the Fruitland Cemetery is not considered an archaeological concern during the current development (City of Hamilton 2005).

2.2.3 Historical Plaques

The MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011:18) stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

There are no historical plaques located within a 1 km radius of the study area (Brown 2019).

2.3 Recent Land Use History

A review of aerial photographs obtained from 1960 and 1966 was completed for the study area to discern past and present land uses (Appendix B). Table 4 provides a summary of these findings.

Figure No.	Year	Features
B1	1960	The following features are observed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highway 8, Fruitland Rd, and Barton St are illustrated. • Lands surrounding the study area undeveloped agricultural land. • Presence of large farming properties with orchards along Fruitland Rd and Highway 8. • The orchard on Lot 14, Concession 2, just outside the study area is illustrated



Table 4: Review of Historical Photographs		
Figure No.	Year	Features
B2	1966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The configuration does not appear to have changed much from the 1960 aerial photograph, except that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is an increase presence of agricultural fields in the area.
B3	2005	<p>The following features are observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW) highway has been constructed, running East to West of the study area. • On-ramps for Fruitland Rd have been constructed directly north of the study area. • Jones Rd has been constructed directly East of the study area. • Subdivisions have been developed on Fruitland Road and Highway 8 west and south of the study area. • Commercial building and parking lot constructed north of the study area. • Along Fruitland Rd on Lot 14, Concession 2 houses have been constructed and the orchard, which is directly west of the study area, has been removed. • A commercial building and parking lot found on Lot 13 Concession 2 has been added to the study area.
Various (2003 to 2019 Online Google Earth Aerial Imagery)	2010 -2019	The configuration does not appear to have changed much from the 2005 aerial photograph.

Based on a review of the historical sources above, the study area has undergone development from 1960 onward. As indicated above, areas that have undergone significant disturbance during the construction of roads, parking lots and/or buildings may have impacted its archaeological potential.

2.4 City of Hamilton Archaeological Master Plan

The City of Hamilton has developed a preliminary draft of an Archaeology Management Plan (AMP) (City of Hamilton 2016). The AMP's goal is to ensure a comprehensive and consistent policy on archaeology by: 1) providing detailed policy for the management of archaeology in the City of Hamilton; 2) mapping all known archaeological sites within the City; 3) Mapping areas of archaeological potential; and, 4) identifying when and how archaeology will be carried out before soil is disturbed. Currently, Hamilton has over 1,300 known sites that are considered Provincial and National significance. Pre-contact archaeology is found from 13,000 years ago to modern historic times, marking Indigenous presence since the glaciers retreated from Hamilton. In addition, Euro-Canadian archaeology appears with the initial colonization and settlement of Hamilton in the early 1700s through to modern times. As a result, the current study area falls within the City of Hamilton Archaeology Mater Plan parameters.



According to the City of Hamilton Archaeology Master Plan certain portions of the study area were identified as having archaeological potential (City of Hamilton 2016).

2.5 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of finding archaeological sites within a study area. For planning purposes, determining archaeological potential provides a preliminary indication that archaeological sites might be found within the study area, and consequently, that it may be necessary to allocate time and resources for archaeological survey and mitigation.

The framework for determining the presence of archaeological potential within a study area is drawn from provincial standards found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011, Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2). The following are features or characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential:

- previously identified archaeological sites;
- water sources (it is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees):
 - primary water sources (e.g. lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 - secondary water sources (e.g. intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps);
 - features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches); and,
 - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh).
- elevated topography (e.g. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaus);
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground;
- distinctive land formation that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings;
- resource areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie);
 - scarce raw materials (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert); and,
 - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g. fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining).
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g. pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf

or dock complexes, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks;

- early transportation routes (e.g. trails, passes, roads, railways, portages); and,
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities or occupations.

Archaeological potential can be determined to not be present for either the entire study area or parts of it when the area under consideration has been subjected to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as "disturbed" or "disturbance" and may include:

- quarrying;
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil;
- building footprints;
- sewage and infrastructure development; and,
- activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

The study area consists largely of brush and tree covered lands in addition to agricultural fields. Additional buildings, roadways and compacted gravel roads can be found on the northern and southernmost portions of the study area. A tributary running north-south transects the western portion of the study area (Appendix C: Photograph 20).

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Indigenous archaeological resources within a study area. Natural water sources are located within 300 m of the study area, including three unnamed tributaries, one of which transects the western portion of the study area while the other two 250 m and 120 m to the west and south respectively. Moreover, there is direct evidence that this general area has been intensively utilized by Indigenous people. Five Indigenous sites have been registered within a 1-km radius of the study area and four of these sites are located within 250 m of the study area.

Archaeological Site AhGw-244 (Hanes III) is located 5 m to the west of the study area. The site was recorded following a Stage 1-2 investigation resulting in a positive test pit and subsequent Stage 3 investigation which yielded a single corner-notched Bifurcate Base projectile point fragment. It was concluded that the single artifact recovered from the Stage 3 investigation did not represent a significant archaeological resource and thus it was recommended that no further archaeological investigations be carried out on this site (MHSTCI 2020).

As per the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), any areas within 100 m of early transportation routes and 300 m of early Euro-Canadian settlement have archaeological potential. The study area is located directly adjacent to three unnamed historical roadways (now known as Fruitland Road, Barton Road and Highway No. 8) as illustrated in the 1859 and 1875 historical maps. The study area is located within 100 m of a homestead,

within 250 m of a school and within 300 m of a mill as depicted in the 1859 and 1875 historical maps (Appendix A: Figures 6-7). Moreover, there is direct evidence that this general area had been intensively utilized by Euro-Canadian people as evident from the one Euro-Canadian site registered within a 1 km radius of the study area.

The City of Hamilton Archaeology Master Plan identified that certain portions of the study area as having archaeological potential.

Given the above, background archival research supports the conclusion that portions of the study area exhibit general archaeological potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required.

Areas that have been disturbed by modern activities, both extensive and intensive, have low potential for the recovery of archaeological resources. These areas include the following: buildings, building footprints, roadways, and a compacted gravel road.

Permanently wet areas, such as waterways, and areas of steeply sloping topography have low potential for the recovery of any archaeological resources. These areas include an unnamed tributary intersecting the study area that runs parallel to Fruitland Rd.

3.0 Stage 1 Property Assessment

3.1 Methods

A Stage 1 property inspection was conducted on 19 August 2020 with advance permission-to-enter obtained from the Client. The weather was sunny and hot with a maximum temperature of 24°C and did not impede the inspection in any way. As such, it is confirmed that the assessment met Section 1.2 Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) regarding weather and lighting.

The Stage 1 property assessment was directed by Jason Seguin (P354) of Wood with the assistance of Alejandra Cooney (R1188). The Wood field crew photo-documented the assessment (Appendix A: Figure 8; and Appendix C: Photographs 1 to 28).

The Stage 1 visual inspection confirmed general archaeological potential and determined the degree to which development and landscape alteration have affected that potential. It included a walk-through of the entire study area, which measures approximately 19.25 ha. The property inspection was thoroughly photo-documented. Field observations were recorded on aerial maps and field forms. All land conditions were recorded as shown in Appendix A: Figure 8 and Appendix C: Photographs 1 to 28. Landscaped sections/undeveloped sections of the study area were assumed to have retained archaeological potential.

3.2 Results

Based on the Stage 1 property inspection and background research, Wood determined that approximately 4.43 ha (23%) of the study area has been previously disturbed (Appendix A: Figure 8). These areas have had the integrity of the topsoil compromised by earth moving activities to the point where archaeological potential has been removed. These areas include the following: buildings, building footprints, roadways, sidewalks and a compacted gravel road (Appendix C: Photographs 2-12, 15-16 and 28).

Approximately 0.13 ha (1%) of the study area has low or no archaeological potential due to permanently low-lying and wet conditions (Appendix A: Figure 8). These areas include an unnamed tributary intersecting the study area that runs parallel to Fruitland Rd (Appendix C: Photograph 19).

The remainder of the study area, consisting of a actively cultivated agricultural field and brush and tree covered lands, and manicured lawns, has general archaeological potential and warrants Stage 2 assessment (Appendix A: Figure 8; Appendix C: Photographs 1, 14, 17-18, 20-27).

Approximately 6.39 ha (33%) of the study area is actively cultivated agricultural field. Therefore, it should be subjected to Stage 2 property survey by means of pedestrian survey, as per Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

Approximately 8.3ha (43%) of the study area is a located within a brush and tree covered lands, and manicured lawns that has archaeological potential but cannot be ploughed prior to Stage 2 survey. These areas should be subject to Stage 2 property survey by means of test pit survey as per Section 2.1.2 of the of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

Documentary Record

Table 5 provides the inventory of documentary records accumulated as part of this assessment.

Table 5: Inventory of Documentary Record		
Study Area	Map and Photo(s)	Field Notes
Lots 13 and 14, Concession II, in the Historic Township of Saltfleet, Wentworth County, City of Hamilton, Ontario	Copies of 2 historical maps, 28 Stage 1 photographs and 3 aerial photographs	Stage 1 photo logs, 3 field maps, and field notes.

Documentation related to the archaeological assessment of this project will be curated by Wood until such time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner, the MHSTCI and any other legitimate interest groups.

3.3 Stage 1 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 background study indicated that the study area has general archaeological potential and warrants Stage 2 property assessment for the following reasons: 1) the presence of six previously registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius, four of which are within 240 m of the study area; 2) the presence of historical transportation routes directly adjacent to the study area; 3) the presence of historical features - a homestead illustrated within 100 m of the study area; 4) the presence of early Euro-Canadian settlement features illustrated in historical mapping within 300 m of the study area; such as, a school (located approximately 250 m to the west of the study area) and a mill (located approximately 300 m to the northwest of the study area; and 5) the presence of three watercourses (5.0, 5.2 and 6.0) located within 300 m of the study area. Watercourse 5.0 intersects the western portion of the study area.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that 4.43 ha (23%) of the study area is disturbed and does not require Stage 2 assessment, 0.13 ha (1%) of the study area does not require Stage 2 assessment because it is permanently low and wet, and 14.69 ha (76%) of the study area retains archaeological potential and warrants Stage 2 assessment (Appendix A: Figure 8).

Areas that retain archaeological potential include 6.39 ha (33% of the study area) of ploughed agricultural field and 8.3 ha (43% of the study area) of brush/tree covered lands, and manicured lawns where ploughing is not viable. The ploughed fields should be assessed using pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals and all non-ploughable portions of the study area should be assessed using test pit survey at 5 m intervals.

4.0 Recommendations

In light of the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area, the following recommendations are made, subject to the conditions outlined below and in Section 5.0:

- 1) Approximately 0.13 ha (1%) of the study area is permanently low and wet and approximately 4.43 ha (23%) of the study area has been previously disturbed (Figure 8). The low and wet areas and the previously disturbed areas are evaluated as having low to no archaeological potential and do not require further archaeological assessment.
- 2) Approximately 6.39 ha (33%) of the study area is an actively cultivated agricultural field with archaeological potential (Figure 8). Therefore, it should be subjected to Stage 2 property survey by means of pedestrian survey, as per Section 2.1.1 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). This technique involves walking across the entire field in parallel rows at 5 m intervals and surveying the ground surface for artifacts. The agricultural land should be prepared for the pedestrian survey by ploughing to the depth of previous ploughing. The fields must be allowed to weather through one heavy rainfall to improve surface visibility. At least 80% of the ploughed ground surface must be visible after ploughing.
- 3) Approximately 8.3 ha (43%) of the study area is brush and tree covered lands, and manicured lawns that has archaeological potential but cannot be accessed by plough (Figure 8). As per Section 2.1.2 Standard 1c and Standard 1e, these portions of the study area should be subject to Stage 2 property survey by means of test pit survey. This technique involves hand excavating test pits at 5 m intervals. All test pits should be a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and dug to a minimum of five cm into the subsoil. Soil fills should be screened through six mm mesh screens in order to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pit profiles should be examined for cultural deposits prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all disturbances. All test pits should be backfilled to level grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped down by foot.
- 4) Additionally, the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, through background research including communication with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario and the City of Hamilton and a review of a 1969 survey map, confirmed the western limits of Mountview Gardens Cemetery (opened c. 1976) were well-defined, dated to the 20th century, and that no burials were likely to be encountered outside the cemetery boundaries. As such, a Stage 3 cemetery assessment is not required for any portion of the Project's anticipated construction which impacts the areas of archaeological potential directly adjacent to Mountview Gardens Cemetery.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' approval, and it is an offence to alter any of portion of the study area without Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' concurrence.

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



5.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- a) This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18*. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of 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.
- b) It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such a time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c) Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d) The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33* requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the local police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.
- e) Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

6.0 Assessor Qualifications

This report was prepared and reviewed by the undersigned, employees of Wood. Wood is one of North America's leading engineering firms, with more than 50 years of experience in the earth and environmental consulting industry. The qualifications of the assessors involved in the preparation of this report are provided in Appendix D.



7.0 Closure

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of Fruitland – Winona Block 1 Development Group and is intended to provide a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area. The project involves a proposed north-south road from Barton Street to Highway 8 and the east-west connection to Fruitland Road at Sherwood Park Road from the proposed north-south road (the Study Area). The proposed north-south road is referred to as Gordon Dean Avenue, and the proposed east-west road to Fruitland Road at Sherwood Park Road from the proposed Gordon Dean Avenue is referred to as Collector Road 'B'. The Study Area is legally described as part of Lots 13 and 14, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Saltfleet, Wentworth County, City of Hamilton, Ontario.

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

The report is based on data and information collected during the Stage 1 background study and Stage 2 property inspection conducted by Wood. It is based solely a review of historical information, a property reconnaissance conducted on 19 August 2020 and data obtained by Wood as described in this report. Except as otherwise maybe specified, Wood disclaims any obligation to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to Wood after the time during which Wood conducted the archaeological assessment. In evaluating the property, Wood has relied in good faith on information provided by other individuals noted in this report. Wood has assumed that the information provided is factual and accurate. In addition, the findings in this report are based, to a large degree, upon information provided by the current owner/occupant. Wood accepts no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement or inaccuracy contained in this report as a result of omissions, misinterpretations or fraudulent acts of persons interviewed or contacted.

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

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

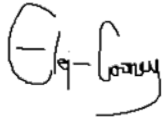


We trust that the information presented in this report meets your current requirements. Should you have any questions, or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,

**Wood Environment & Infrastructure,
a Division of Wood Canada Limited**

Prepared by,



Alejandra Cooney, BSc. (R1188)
Field Archaeologist

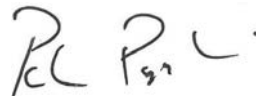


Chelsea Dickinson (R1194)
Research Archaeologist

Reviewed by,



Barbara Slim, M.A. (P348)
Associate Archaeologist



Peter Popkin, Ph.D, CAHP, MCIfA (P362)
Associate Archaeologist



8.0 Bibliography

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Wood

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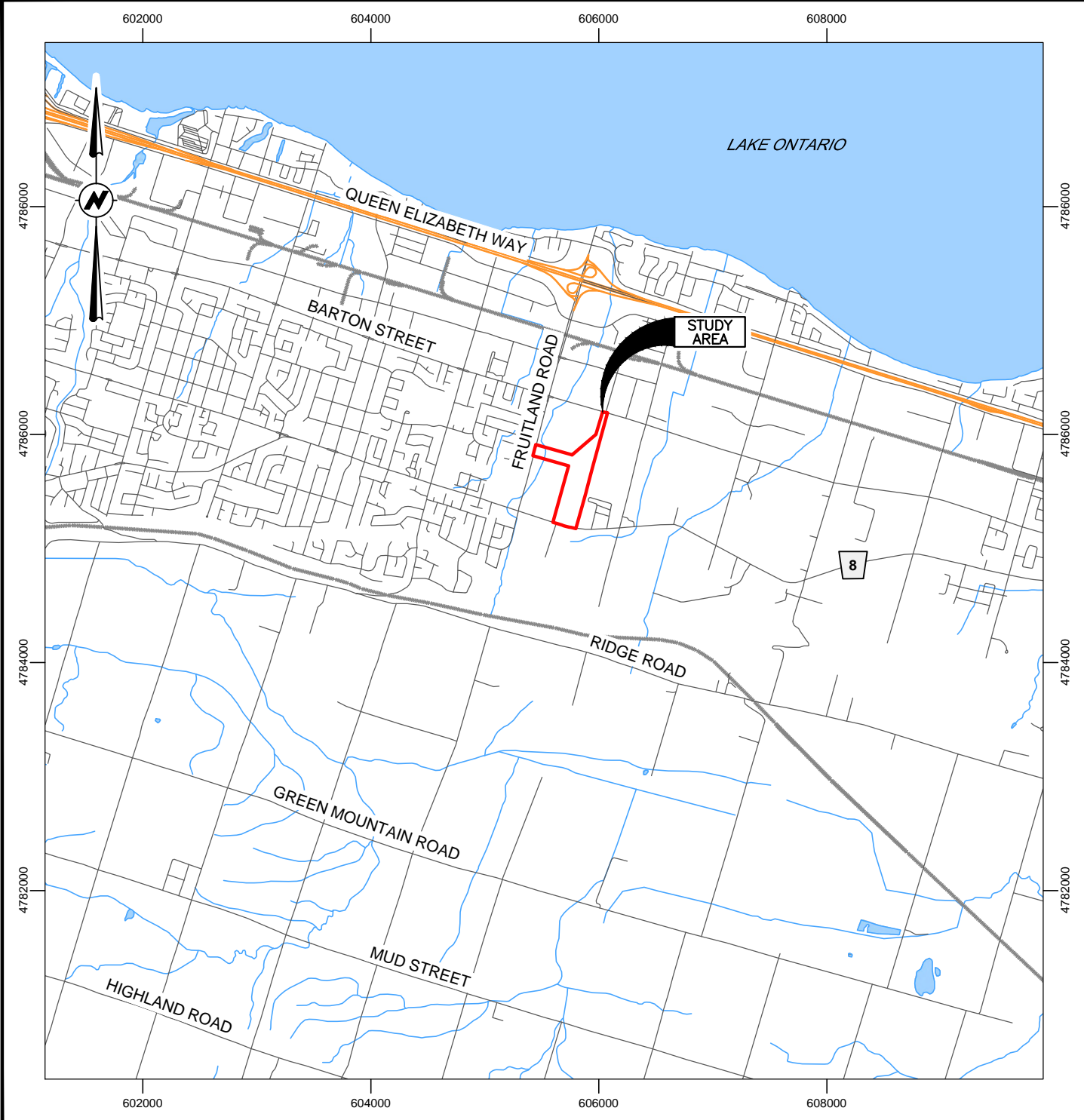


Appendix A

Figures




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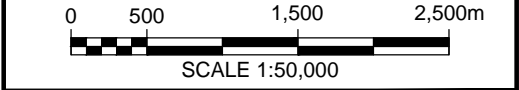


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 LOTS 13 AND 14, CONCESSION 2, GEOGRAPHIC
 TOWNSHIP OF SALT FLEET, WENTWORTH COUNTY,
 CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

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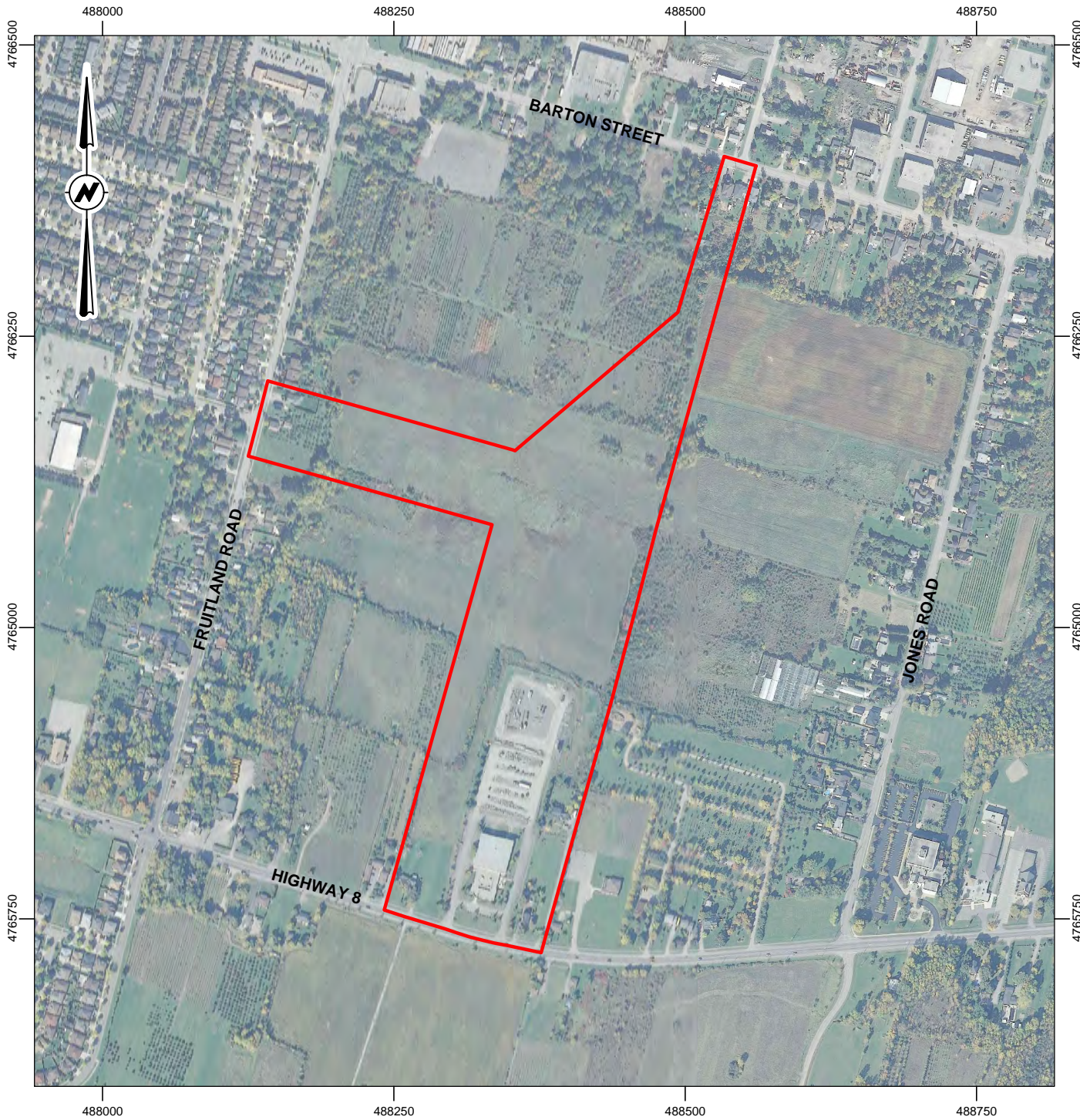


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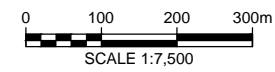


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 CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

TITLE: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE
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LEGEND:
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NOTES:
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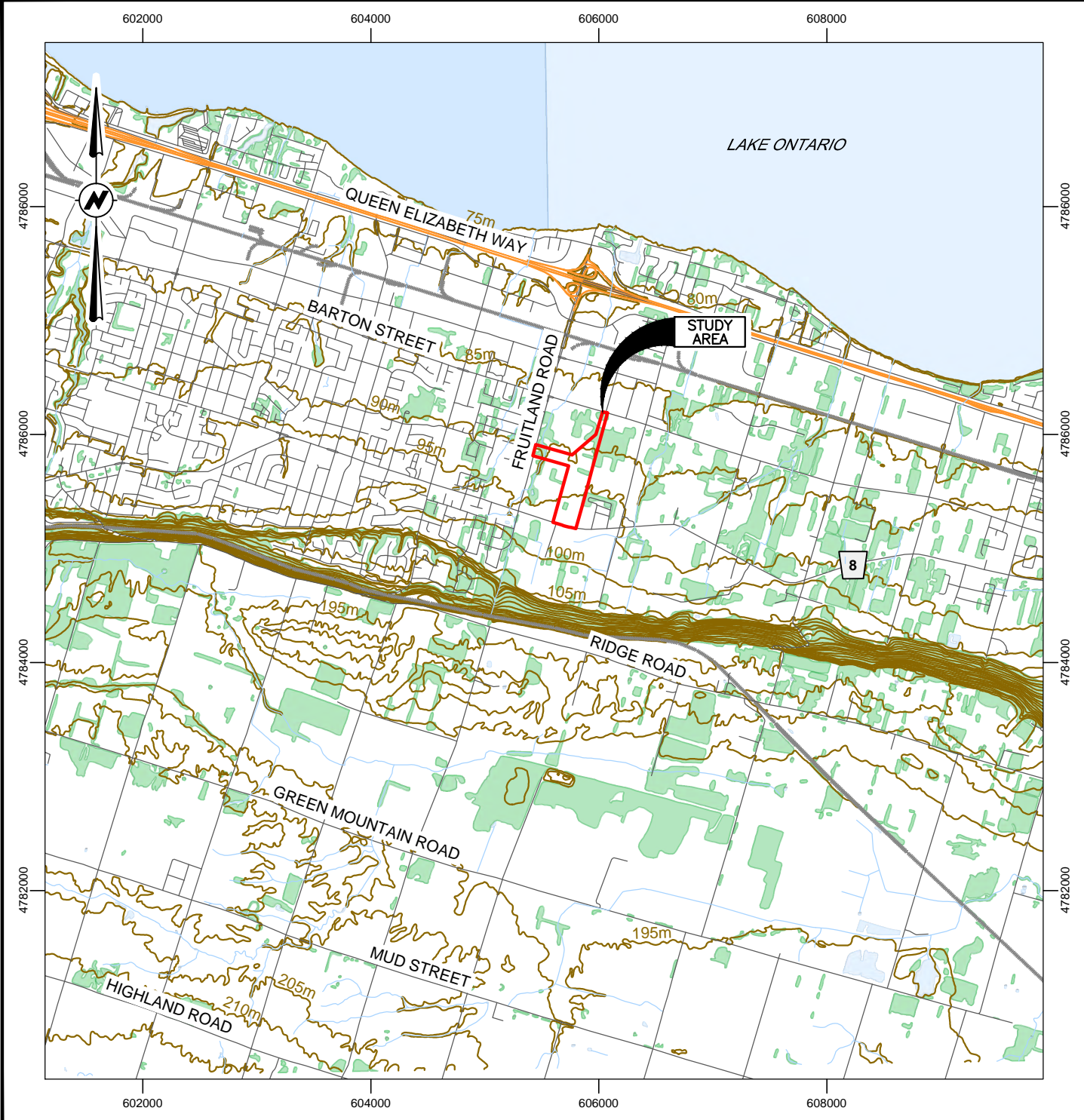


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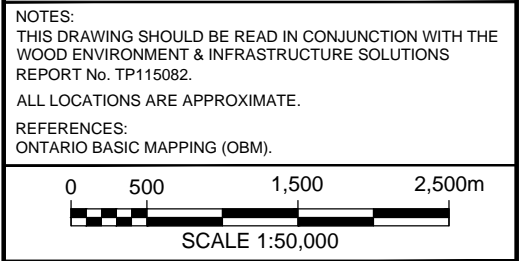


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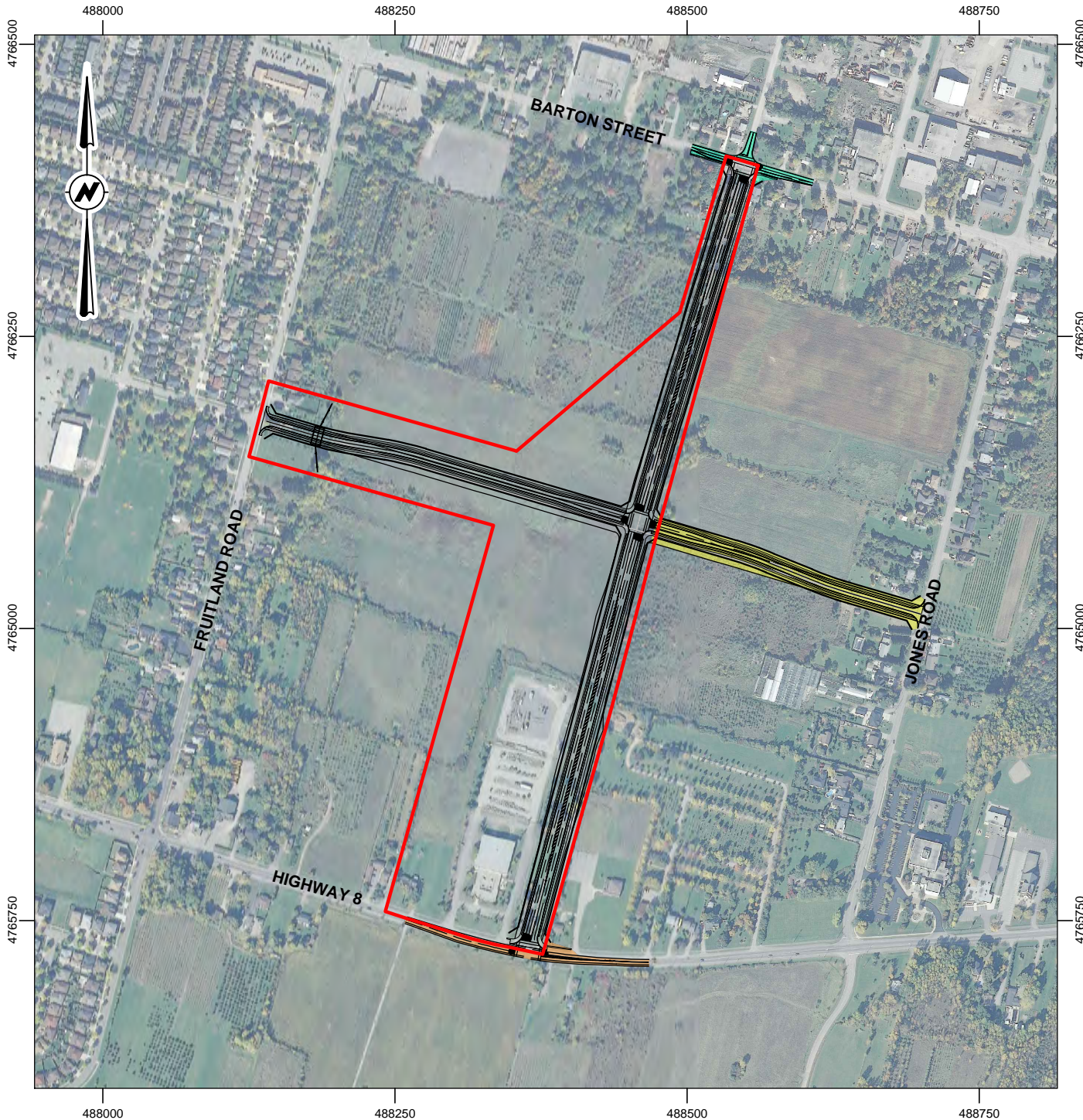
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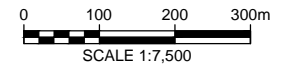
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 CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- LEGEND:
- STUDY AREA
 - NOT IN SCOPE - ASSESSED AS PART OF SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION
 - PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED (AMEC FOSTER WHEELER 2017; PIF P141-0265-2016)
 - PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED (WOOD 2019; PIF P141-0329-2018)

NOTES:
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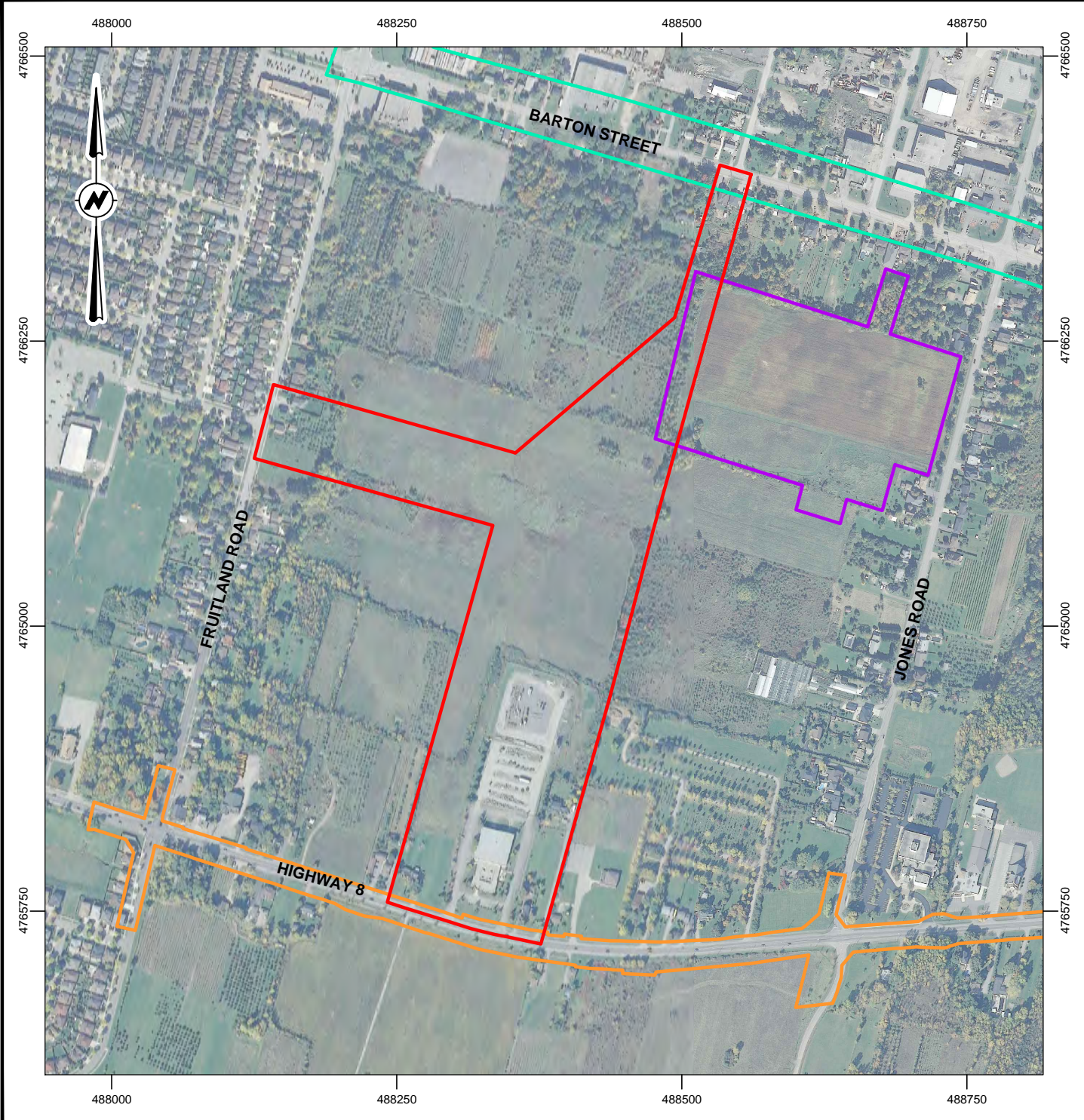


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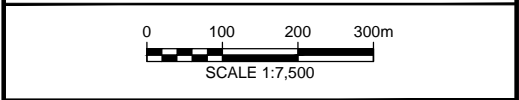
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 SCHEDULE "C" MUNICIPAL CLASS EA, LOCATED ON
 LOTS 13 AND 14, CONCESSION 2, GEOGRAPHIC
 TOWNSHIP OF SALT FLEET, WENTWORTH COUNTY,
 CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
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 WITHIN THE STUDY AREA AND WITHIN 50 m OF THE
 STUDY AREA

- LEGEND:
- STUDY AREA
 - NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED:**
 - STAGE 1&2 AA (ASI 2017; PIF P1066-0025-2017, P1066-0036-2017)
 - FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED:**
 - STAGE 1 AA (AMEC FOSTER WHEELER 2017; PIF P141-0265-2016)
 - STAGE 1 AA (WOOD 2019; PIF P141-0329-2018)

NOTE:
 A STAGE 1-3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (P013-259-2006)
 AND A STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION (P013-314-2007)
 HAVE TAKEN PLACE WITHIN PART OF LOTS 13 AND 14,
 CONCESSION 2, HOWEVER MAPPING OF THE STUDY AREAS
 WAS NOT AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF THE PREPARATION OF
 THIS REPORT.

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 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
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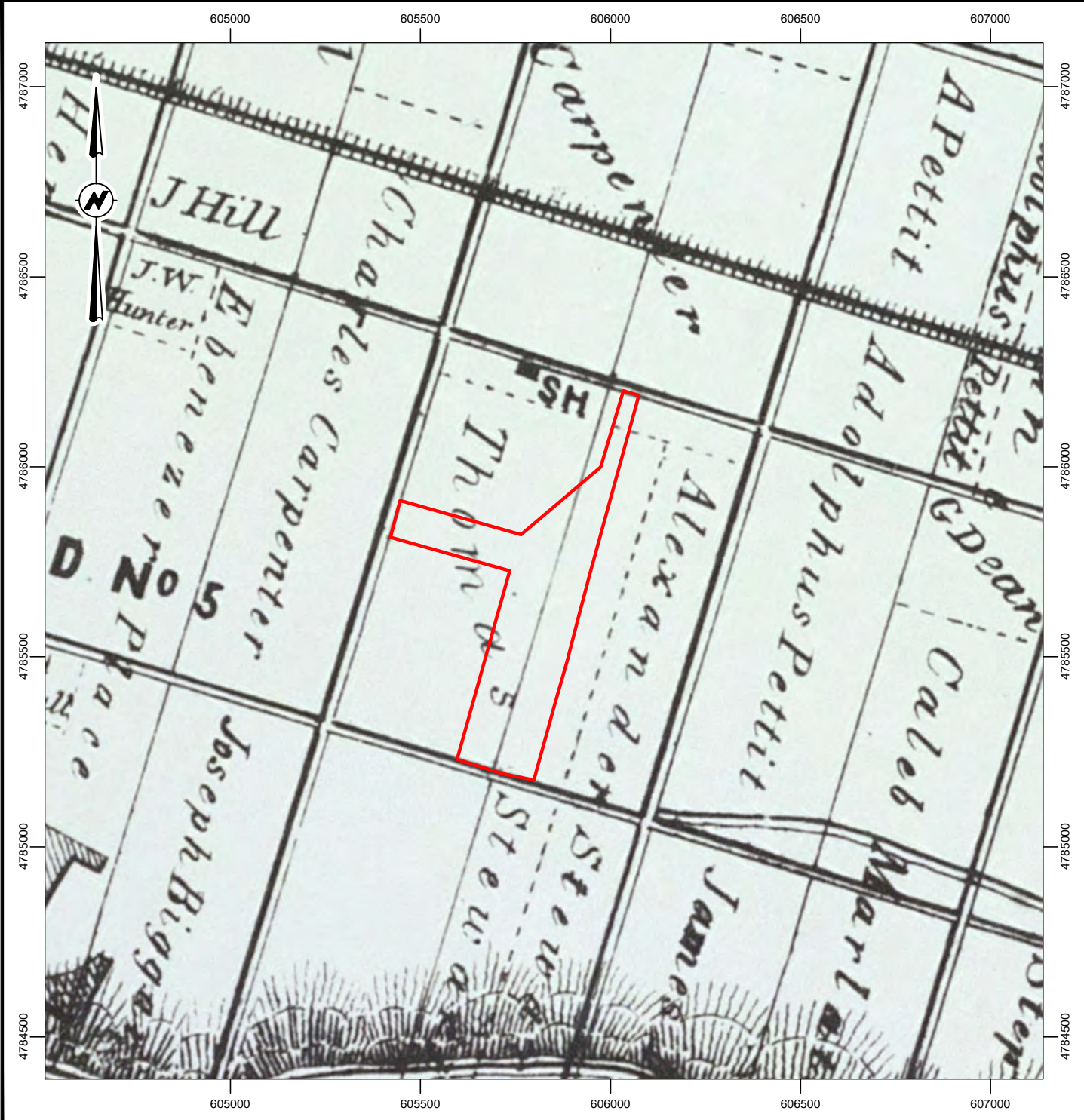


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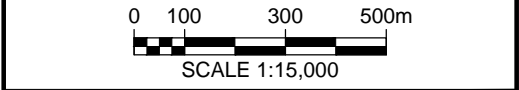


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 CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

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LEGEND:
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NOTES:
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 CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 1875 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS MAP OF
 WENTWORTH COUNTY

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
 WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS
 REPORT No. TP115082.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
MAP SHOWN AT BEST AVAILABLE RESOLUTION.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8 1/2 x 11
 REFERENCES:
 PAGE & SMITH, 1875.

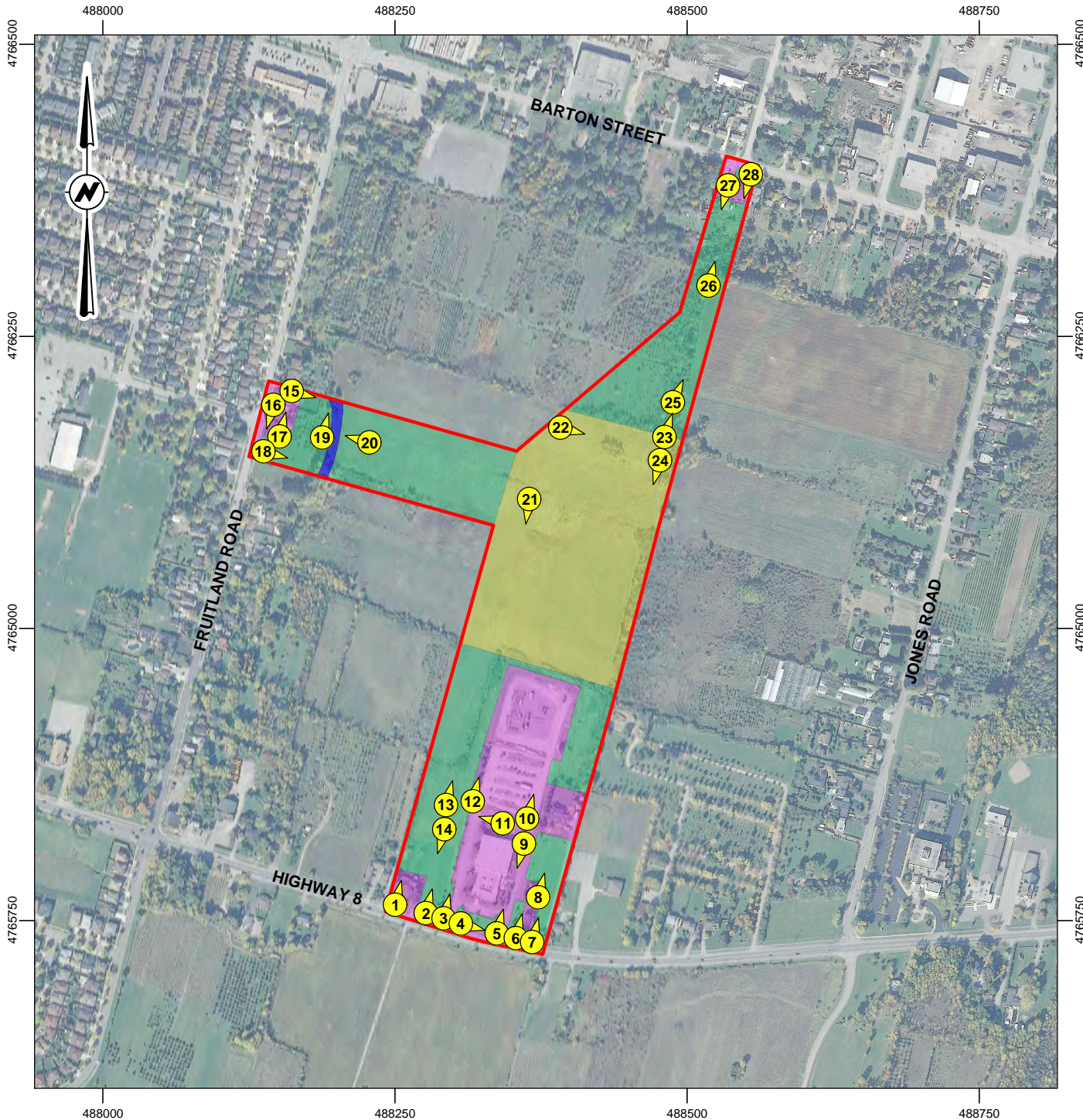


CLIENT:
 FRUITLAND - WINONA BLOCK 1
 DEVELOPMENT GROUP

wood.
 Wood Environment &
 Infrastructure Solutions
 201 KING STREET
 LONDON, ONTARIO
 N6A 1C3
 519-681-2400

DWN BY: LMK	CHK'D BY: CD	DATE: SEPT. 10. 2020
DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No: TP115082
REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 7

DATE PLOTTED: 9/10/2020 4:53:39 PM
 FILE LOCATION: C:\Users\Lindsay.Ketchabaw\OneDrive - Wood PLC\Quarantine\TP115082 - Gordon Dean Avenue\00_Drafting\AutoCAD\TP115082-R01001.dwg



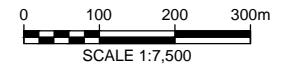
PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 AA GORDON DEAN AVENUE
 SCHEDULE "C" MUNICIPAL CLASS EA, LOCATED ON
 LOTS 13 AND 14, CONCESSION 2, GEOGRAPHIC
 TOWNSHIP OF SALT FLEET, WENTWORTH COUNTY,
 CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 STAGE 1 RESULTS WITH PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS
 AND DIRECTIONS

- LEGEND:
- STUDY AREA
 - AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL:
 - PLOUGHABLE LAND - TO BE PEDESTRIAN SURVEYED AT 5 m INTERVALS
 - UNPLOUGHABLE LAND - TO BE TEST PIT SURVEYED AT 5 m INTERVALS
 - AREA OF NO OR LOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL:
 - DISTURBED: NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED
 - LOW AND WET: NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED
 - 2 PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION, VIEWING DIRECTION, AND PLATE NUMBER

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
 WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS
 REPORT No. TP115082.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

REFERENCES:
 2008 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
 AUGUST 31, 2020.



CLIENT:

**FRUITLAND - WINONA BLOCK 1
 DEVELOPMENT GROUP**

wood.
 Wood Environment &
 Infrastructure Solutions
 201 KING STREET
 LONDON, ONTARIO
 N6A 1C3
 519-681-2400

DWN BY: LMK	CHK'D BY: CD	DATE: SEPT. 10, 2020
DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No: TP115082
REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 8



wood.

Appendix B

Aerial Photographs



Aerial Photograph
Dated: 1960

Study Area

**Lots 13 and 14, Concession 2, Geographic
Township of Saltfleet, Wentworth County, City
of Hamilton, Ontario**



wood.



Aerial Photograph
Dated: 1966

Study Area

**Lots 13 and 14, Concession 2, Geographic
Township of Saltfleet, Wentworth County, City
of Hamilton, Ontario**



wood.



**Aerial Photograph
Dated: 2005**

Study Area

**Lots 13 and 14, Concession 2, Geographic
Township of Saltfleet, Wentworth County, City
of Hamilton, Ontario**



wood.



wood.


Appendix C

Photographs


APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115082
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Gordon Dean Avenue
LOCATION City of Hamilton, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH	1
Description	
Study area facing northeast from southern portion of the study area.	



PHOTOGRAPH	2
Description	
Study area facing northeast along Highway 8, manicured lawn directly adjacent to gravel driveway.	



APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115082
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Gordon Dean Avenue
LOCATION City of Hamilton, Ontario


PHOTOGRAPH	3
Description	
 <p data-bbox="1144 567 1469 661">Study area facing northeast along highway 8, paved driveway and building footprint.</p>	

PHOTOGRAPH	4
Description	
 <p data-bbox="1144 1354 1469 1449">Study area facing southeast along Highway 8, manicured lawn and paved sidewalk.</p>	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115082
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Gordon Dean Avenue
LOCATION City of Hamilton, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH	5
Description	
<p>Study area facing northeast along highway 8, manicured lawn directly adjacent to paved sidewalk and building footprint.</p>	





PHOTOGRAPH	6
Description	
<p>Study area facing northeast along highway 8, manicured lawn directly adjacent to paved sidewalk and building footprint.</p>	



APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115082
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Gordon Dean Avenue
LOCATION City of Hamilton, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH	7
Description	
 <p>Study area facing northeast along highway 8 manicured lawn directly adjacent to paved sidewalk and building footprint.</p>	

PHOTOGRAPH	8
Description	
 <p>Study area facing northeast along highway 8, manicured lawn directly adjacent to paved sidewalk and building footprint.</p>	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115082
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Gordon Dean Avenue
LOCATION City of Hamilton, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH	9
Description	
<p>Study area facing southwest, paved driveway and building footprint.</p>	

PHOTOGRAPH	10
Description	
<p>Study area facing northeast, paved driveway and industrial area in the background.</p>	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115082
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Gordon Dean Avenue
LOCATION City of Hamilton, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH	11
Description	
Study area facing northwest, paved roadway and building/ construction footprint.	



PHOTOGRAPH	12
Description	
Study area facing northeast, gravel roadway and parking area.	



APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115082
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Gordon Dean Avenue
LOCATION City of Hamilton, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH	13
Description	
Study area facing northeast.	



PHOTOGRAPH	14
Description	
Study area facing southwest.	



APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115082
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Gordon Dean Avenue
LOCATION City of Hamilton, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH	15
Description	
<p>Study area facing southwest along Fruitland Rd, paved driveway, sidewalk, and building footprint directly adjacent to a manicured lawn.</p>	




PHOTOGRAPH	16
Description	
<p>Study area facing south along Fruitland Rd, paved driveway, sidewalk, road, and building footprint directly adjacent to a manicured lawn.</p>	



APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115082
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Gordon Dean Avenue
LOCATION City of Hamilton, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH	17
Description	
Study area facing northeast along Fruitland Road.	




PHOTOGRAPH	18
Description	
Study area facing southeast along Fruitland Road.	



APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115082
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Gordon Dean Avenue
LOCATION City of Hamilton, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH	19
Description	
 <p data-bbox="1146 569 1474 646">Study area facing northeast, low and wet area with unnamed tributary within the bush line.</p>	

PHOTOGRAPH	20
Description	
 <p data-bbox="1146 1360 1474 1388">Study area facing northwest.</p>	

APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115082
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Gordon Dean Avenue
LOCATION City of Hamilton, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH	21
Description	
Study area facing southwest.	



PHOTOGRAPH	22
Description	
Study area facing southeast.	



APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115082
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Gordon Dean Avenue
LOCATION City of Hamilton, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH	23
Description	
Study area facing northeast.	




PHOTOGRAPH	24
Description	
Study area facing southwest.	



APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115082
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Gordon Dean Avenue
LOCATION City of Hamilton, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH	25
Description	
Study area facing northeast.	



PHOTOGRAPH	26
Description	
Study area facing northeast.	




APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TP115082
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Gordon Dean Avenue
LOCATION City of Hamilton, Ontario

PHOTOGRAPH	27
Description	
Study area facing southwest.	



PHOTOGRAPH	28
Description	
Study area facing southwest along Barton St, manicured lawn directly adjacent to paved sidewalk and building footprint.	



Appendix D

Assessor Qualifications

Assessor Qualifications

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

Barbara Slim, M.A., Associate Archaeologist, Ontario Archaeology Discipline Lead – Ms. Slim is a professionally licensed archaeologist with over 15 years of experience in the archaeology and environmental consulting industry. Ms. Slim has conducted all aspects of Stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessments for provincial agencies, municipalities, and land developers in support of infrastructure developments, financial real estate transactions, environmental remediation and private developments. As a founding member of the Wood Ontario archaeology team, Ms. Slim has performed every aspect of project execution, from client relations, project design to MHSTCI clearance. Through her project experience, Ms. Slim has gained an in-depth understanding of the Heritage Act and legislations & standards associated with cultural heritage management. Ms. Slim holds a Master's Degree in Anthropology from Trent University and an Honours Bachelor's Degree in Environmental Studies and Anthropology from Trent University. Ms. Slim currently holds a **Professional Archaeology Licence (P348)** issued by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries and is a member of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists.

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

Jason Seguin, M.A., Senior Archaeologist. - Mr. Seguin has worked as an archaeologist since 2004 and has conducted numerous Stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessments including background searches, field surveys, archaeological excavations, analysis of archaeological

resources, laboratory work and reporting. Mr. Seguin is involved in project management and supervision as well as being an archaeological laboratory director. Mr. Seguin has developed research and communication skills through producing and editing field reports, teaching university level students in both lecture and seminar environments, as well as preparing and presenting presentations at academic conferences. Mr. Seguin's education and work experience have provided him with an extensive knowledge base, consisting of theoretical and practical experience in cultural resource management in Canada and Central America, as well as curatorial, archival and museum management experience. Mr. Seguin holds a Master's Degree in Anthropology from Trent University, and a Post-Graduate Certificate in Museum Management and Curatorship from Sir Sandford Fleming College. Mr. Seguin currently holds a **Professional Archaeology Licence (Licence P354)** issued by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries and is a member of the Association of Professional Archaeologists.

Chelsea Dickinson B.A., Research Archaeologist - Ms. Dickinson has been working in consulting archaeology since 2015. During this time, Ms. Dickinson has developed a variety of archaeological skills, from background research to Stage 4 excavations laboratory work, and artifact analysis. In Ontario Ms. Dickinson has worked on a variety of archaeological projects triggered by the Planning and Environmental Assessment Acts participating in a multitude of environmental assessments (EA) conducted for the development of wind and solar farms, hydro line corridors and municipal roadways. Ms. Dickinson has been the co-author on a multitude of archaeological reports specializing in historical background research spanning across Southern Ontario. Ms. Dickinson has had the privilege of working alongside a multitude of First Nation community members while conducting archaeological assessments in both Northern and Southern Ontario. Ms. Dickinson holds an honorary Degree in Near Eastern and Classical Archaeology from Wilfrid Laurier University, and a Post-Graduate Certificate in Geographical Information Systems from Fanshawe College. Ms. Dickinson holds an **Applied Research Licence (R1194)** from the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

Alejandra Cooney B.Sc., Field Archaeologist - Mrs. Cooney holds a BSc. Degree in Anthropology and Biology from Trent University and has been working in the field of archaeological consulting since 2013. She holds an **Applied Research License (R1188)** in archaeology from the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries and holds a range of archaeological skills. Throughout her archaeological career, Mrs. Cooney has developed her archaeological skills by conducting stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessments including background research, field surveys, and archaeological excavations, analysis of cultural material, laboratory work and reporting. In Ontario Ms. Cooney has worked on a variety of archaeological projects triggered by the Planning and Environmental Assessment Acts that allowed her to participate in a multitude of environmental assessments (EA) conducted for the development of environmental projects, hydro line corridors, municipal roadways and infrastructure development. These experiences have led her to travel all over the province of Ontario providing a range of archaeological assessments, which has given her the opportunity to be involved in projects that require the use of off-road vehicles, such as Argo/ ATV, and helicopters to gain access to remote locations. As a result, she has had the privilege of working alongside a multitude of First Nation community members while conducting archaeological assessments in both Northern and Southern Ontario.

Appendix E

Limitations

Limitations

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

Original Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Gordon Dean Avenue Schedule "C" Municipal Class EA, Located on Lots 13 and 14, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Saltfleet, Wentworth County, City of Hamilton, Ontario
Project # TP115082

Supplementary Documentation

Archaeological Consulting License # P354 (Seguin)
PIF # P354-0054-2020 (Stage 1)
{Associated with PIF P1066-0025-2017 (Stage 1); P1066-0036-2017 (Stage 2); P141-0329-2018 (Stage 1); P013-259-2006 (Stage 1-3); P141-0329-2018 (Stage 4)}

Prepared for:

Fruitland – Winona Block 1 Development Group
4 Hughson Street South, Suite 1000 Hamilton, ON L8N 3Z1

25-Sep-20

LIST OF SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

SECTION 1: CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE BEREAVEMENT AUTHORITY OF ONTARIO

SECTION 1: CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE CITY OF HAMILTON



wood.

Section 1

Correspondence with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario



Correspondence with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario

Email correspondence with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO) regarding the original burial grounds and property boundaries of Mountview Garden Cemetery (c. 1976) are provided on the following pages.

From: [Ray Porrill](#)
To: [Dickinson, Chelsea](#); [Michael D'Mello](#)
Cc: [Howell, Cara](#); [Seguin, Jason](#); [Cooney, Leonoralejandra](#); "[Prowse, Shari \(MTCS\)](#)"
Subject: RE: Information Request: Mountview Gardens Cemetery
Date: Wednesday, September 2, 2020 9:22:17 AM
Attachments:

[image](#)
[014.png](#)
[image015.png](#)
[g](#)
[image016.png](#)
[g](#)
[image017.png](#)
[g](#)
[image018.png](#)
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[image019.png](#)
[g](#)
[image001.png](#)
[g](#)
[image006.png](#)
[g](#)
[image007.png](#)
[g](#)
[Mountview Cemetery - September 30, 1969 Survey.pdf](#)

CAUTION: External email. Please do not click on links/attachments unless you know the content is genuine and safe.

Good morning, Chelsea.

I just happen to be in the office this morning and pulled the file. I found this survey from 1969. Will this be of assistance?

Best Regards,

Ray Porrill | Licensing Officer

Bereavement Authority of Ontario | 100 Sheppard Av. East, Suite 505 | Toronto, Ontario, M2N 6N5

T: 647.483.2645 Ext. 211 | F: 647-748-2645

www.thebao.ca |   



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From: Dickinson, Chelsea <chelsea.dickinson@woodplc.com>

Sent: September 2, 2020 9:01 AM

To: Michael D'Mello <michael.dmello@thebao.ca>

Cc: Carey Smith <carey.smith@thebao.ca>; Howell, Cara <cara.howell@woodplc.com>; Seguin, Jason <jason.seguin@woodplc.com>; Cooney, Leonoralejandra <l.cooney@woodplc.com>; Ray Porrill <ray.porrill@thebao.ca>; Gillian Glover <Gillian.Glover@thebao.ca>; 'Prowse, Shari (MTCS)' <Shari.Prowse@ontario.ca>

Subject: RE: Information Request: Mountview Gardens Cemetery

Good Morning Michael,

I just wanted to follow up regarding our information request concerning the Mountview Gardens Cemetery.

Any update you could provide would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks,
Chelsea

From: Michael D'Mello <michael.dmello@thebao.ca>

Sent: Tuesday, August 25, 2020 9:48 AM

To: Dickinson, Chelsea <chelsea.dickinson@woodplc.com>

Cc: Michael D'Mello <michael.dmello@thebao.ca>; Carey Smith <carey.smith@thebao.ca>; Howell, Cara <cara.howell@woodplc.com>; Seguin, Jason <jason.seguin@woodplc.com>; Cooney, Leonoralejandra <l.cooney@woodplc.com>; Ray Porrill <ray.porrill@thebao.ca>; Gillian Glover <Gillian.Glover@thebao.ca>; 'Prowse, Shari (MTCS)' <Shari.Prowse@ontario.ca>

Subject: FW: Information Request: Mountview Gardens Cemetery

CAUTION: External email. Please do not click on links/attachments unless you know the content is genuine and safe.

Hello Chelsea:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your e-mail of August 24, 2020, cc'd below requesting information on the boundaries of the Mountview Gardens Cemetery – Licensed Site # CM-01347 under the organization # 3275808 - CITY OF HAMILTON.

The contact for the City of Hamilton is:

CITY OF HAMILTON

WARREN, JOANNE (2032633)

777 YORK BLVD, HAMILTON, ON L8R2A4

P: (905) 546-2424 ext. 2144, F: (905) 546-4751

We will attempt to review our cemetery site file and confirm the existence of maps/surveys etc. by

August 30, 2020.

However, we expect that you will contact the City of Hamilton, confirm the identify of the owner of the land on which the cemetery is situated and seek confirmation of the boundaries of the cemetery. **Note: Current fences or hedges are not necessarily the legal boundaries of a cemetery, so it is important to make every effort to confirm the legal boundaries of the cemetery as this impacts that actions, processes and consequences that will follow should human remains/burials be discovered in closed proximity to the cemetery boundaries.**

Should you not get a response from the Bereavement Authority of Ontario by August 30, 2020, please feel free to contact me again.

We appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Thanks,

Mike

Michael F. D'Mello | Deputy Registrar

Bereavement Authority of Ontario

Address: 100 Sheppard Avenue East, Suite 505, Toronto, Ontario, M2N 6N5

Direct: 647-483-2648 | Cell: 416-728-5396 | Toll Free: 1-844-493-6356 | Fax: 647-748-2645

www.thebao.ca |   



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From: Crystal MacLaren <Crystal.MacLaren@thebao.ca>

Sent: August 25, 2020 9:11 AM

To: Michael D'Mello <michael.dmello@thebao.ca>

Subject: FW: Information Request: Mountview Gardens Cemetery

From: Dickinson, Chelsea <chelsea.dickinson@woodplc.com>

Sent: August 24, 2020 6:45 PM

To: BAO Info <info@thebao.ca>

Cc: Howell, Cara <cara.howell@woodplc.com>; Seguin, Jason <jason.seguin@woodplc.com>;

Cooney, Leonoralejandra <l.cooney@woodplc.com>

Subject: Information Request: Mountview Gardens Cemetery

Good Evening,

I am currently working on a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in Hamilton, Ontario.

Mountview Gardens Cemetery (Lot 13, Con 2, Township of Saltfleet, Wentworth County) is located within our study area. I am writing to inquire if you had any information that would show the original burial grounds and property boundaries? I believe it dates back to 1976 and is approximately 12 acres of land.

I am aware that Covid-19 restrictions may affect your ability to access records, but any information you could provide would be greatly appreciated. I have attached a google map image for your reference.

If you have any questions or concerns please let me know.

Thanks,
Chelsea

Chelsea Dickinson, B.A.

Research Archaeologist
Environment and Infrastructure Solutions
Work: (226) 821-2497
chelsea.dickinson@woodplc.com
www.woodplc.com

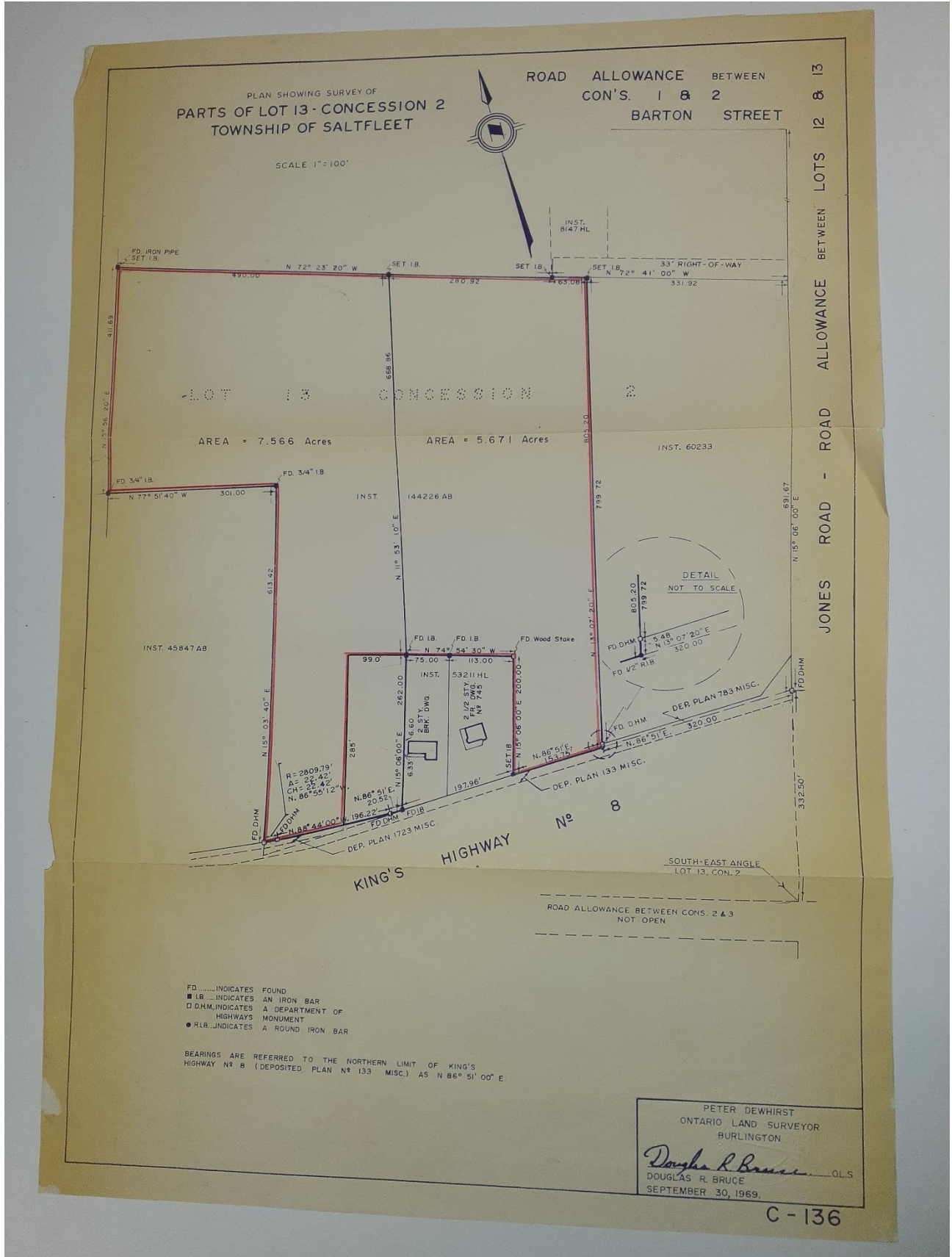
wood.

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wood.

Section 2

Correspondence with the City of Hamilton

Correspondence with the City of Hamilton

Email correspondence with the City of Hamilton regarding the property owner and boundaries of Mountview Garden Cemetery (c. 1976) are provided on the following pages.

From: [Perrotta, John](#)
To: [Dickinson, Chelsea](#)
Cc: [Seguin, Jason](#); [Popkin, Peter](#); [Howell, Cara](#); [Cooney, Leonoralejandra](#)
Subject: RE: Information Request: Mountview Gardens Cemetery
Date: Monday, September 14, 2020 12:13:25 PM
Attachments: [image005.png](#)
[image001.png](#)
[Mountview Gardens Cemetery Boundary.pdf](#)

CAUTION: External email. Please do not click on links/attachments unless you know the content is genuine and safe.

Hello Chelsea,

Thank you for your email.

Mountview Gardens Cemetery is owned by the City of Hamilton. I have attached a map that shows the Cemetery boundaries.

If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me,

Thank you,

John Perrotta Superintendent,
Cemeteries Public Works
Environmental Services, City of Hamilton
(905) 546-2424 Ext.4402



The City of Hamilton encourages physical distancing and increased handwashing. Learn more about the City's response to COVID-19 www.hamilton.ca/coronavirus

From: Dickinson, Chelsea <chelsea.dickinson@woodplc.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 1, 2020 5:11 PM
To: Cemeteries Generic <cemeteries@hamilton.ca>
Cc: Seguin, Jason <jason.seguin@woodplc.com>; Popkin, Peter <peter.popkin@woodplc.com>; Howell, Cara <cara.howell@woodplc.com>; Cooney, Leonoralejandra <l.cooney@woodplc.com> **Subject:** Information Request: Mountview Gardens Cemetery

Good Afternoon,

I am currently working on a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in Hamilton, Ontario and we have identified Mountview Gardens Cemetery (Lot 13, Con 2, Township of Saltfleet, Wentworth County) within our study area.

Following up on a request from the Bereavement Authority of Ontario I am looking to identify the owner of the land on which the cemetery is situated and seek confirmation of the boundaries of the cemetery.

Any information you could provide would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks,

Chelsea Dickinson, B.A.

Research Archaeologist
Environment and Infrastructure Solutions
Work: (226) 821-2497
chelsea.dickinson@woodplc.com
www.woodplc.com

The logo for the company 'wood.' is displayed in a bold, dark blue, lowercase sans-serif font. The period at the end of the word is a solid dot.

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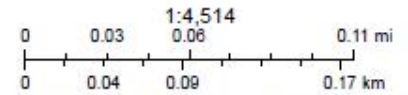
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Mountview Gardens Cemetery



2020-09-14, 11:56:22 a.m.



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