



**ACC**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONSULTANTS CANADA

## Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

159 & 163 Sulphur Springs Road, Part of Lot 43, Concession 2, City of Hamilton,  
Former Geographic Township of Ancaster, Wentworth County, Ontario

Original Report

Prepared for:

**Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism**

Prepared by:

Archaeological Licensee: Kristy O'Neal, M.A., P066

**Archaeological Consultants Canada**

PO Box 81045 Ancaster, RPO Fiddlers Green

Hamilton, ON L9G 4X1

[www.onarch.ca](http://www.onarch.ca)

[info@onarch.ca](mailto:info@onarch.ca)

289.683.7844

PIF#: P066-0425-2024

Project No. 335-12-24

03 December 2024

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants Canada (“ACC”) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological resource assessment including background research and property survey for a proposed development. An archaeological assessment was required as part of the pre-approval process for future development under the *Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990*. The area of assessment, or the “subject property”, is located at 159 & 163 Sulphur Springs Road, Part of Lot 43, Concession 2, City of Hamilton, Former Geographic Township of Ancaster, Wentworth County, Ontario. The subject property measures 9.82 hectares (“ha”) in size (Figure 1). The Proponent verified the limits of the subject property as defined in this report and provided a plan of survey (Figure 2).

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O’Neal. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Michelle Volpe, R1241. The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (“MCM”) assigned Project Information Form (“PIF”) number P066-0425-2024 to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary.

Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- The subject property is largely comprised of well- drained land that is suitable for human habitation and agriculture
- The subject property is adjacent to Sulphur Springs Road an early historical transportation route (Gregory, 1859; Page & Smith, 1875).
- Two tributaries of Sulphur Spring are located within the subject property.
- Twenty archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the subject property.

The subject property measures 9.82 ha. A visual property inspection determined that 1.32 ha of the subject property has been previously disturbed by modern construction activities and has low to no archaeological potential. 1.74 ha of the subject property consists of ponds and watercourses.

6.76 ha of the subject property retained archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. The subject property consisted of woodlot or manicured lawn and was assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals.

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

The following recommendation is provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

1. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment. The subject property has now been fully assessed according



to the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. No further archaeological assessment of the property is required.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	2
PROJECT PERSONNEL .....	7
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT.....	8
1.1 Development Context.....	8
1.2 Historical Context.....	9
1.2.1 Background Research.....	9
1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario .....	9
1.3 Archaeological Context.....	13
1.3.1 Natural Environment .....	13
1.3.2 Current Land Use .....	14
1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations .....	14
1.3.4 Archaeological Master Plans .....	17
3.0 RECORD OF FINDS .....	20
3.1 Soils .....	20
3.2 Archaeological Resources .....	20
3.3 Documentary Record .....	20
4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	21
4.1 Potential for Archaeological Resources.....	21
4.2 Discussion .....	22
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	24
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION.....	25
7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES .....	26
8.0 IMAGES .....	30
9.0 FIGURES.....	34



## LIST OF TABLES

1. General Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario	10
2. Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject Property	15
3. Daily Weather Conditions	18
4. Inventory of Documentary and Material Records	20

## LIST OF FIGURES

1. Location of the Subject Property on a Topographic Map	
2. Plan of Survey of the Subject Property	
3. Location of the Subject Property on Hardy Gregory's' 1859 Map of Wentworth County, Canada West	
4. Location of the Subject Property on Page & Smith's 1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Ancaster Township, Wentworth County	
5. Location of the Subject Property on a Map of the Soils of Wentworth County	
6. Current Land Use of the Subject Property	
7. Location of the Subject Property on 1954 Aerial Imagery	
8. Previous Archaeological Assessments conducted within 50 metres of the Subject Property.	
9. Location of the subject property on the City of Hamilton's Rural Hamilton Archaeological Potential Map.	
10. Aerial Imagery Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property, with Image Locations and Directions	
11. Plan of Survey Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property	



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The following is a list of abbreviations and acronyms used throughout this report.

ACC	Archaeological Consultants Canada
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
cm	centimetre
ha	hectares
km	kilometre
m	metre
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
OASD	Ontario Archaeological Sites Database
PIF	Project Information Form
%	percent



## PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager:	Matthew Muttart, M.A., P1208
Professional License:	Kristy O’Neal, P066
Field Director:	Michelle Volpe, MLIS, R1241
Field Technicians:	Melanie Chan, B.A. Nicole Cholewka, B.A. Leah Peacock, B.A. R1273 Donny Vongphakdy, B.A.
Report Preparation:	Brianne McDonald
Graphics:	Brianne McDonald



## Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

159 & 163 Sulphur Springs Road, Part of Lot 43, Concession 2, City of Hamilton, Former Geographic Township of Ancaster, Wentworth County, Ontario

### 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

#### 1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Consultants Canada (“ACC”) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological resource assessment including background research and property survey for a proposed development. An archaeological assessment was required as part of the pre-approval process for future development under the *Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990*. The area of assessment, or the “subject property”, is located at 159 & 163 Sulphur Springs Road, Part of Lot 43, Concession 2, City of Hamilton, Former Geographic Township of Ancaster, Wentworth County, Ontario. The subject property measures 9.82 hectares (“ha”) in size (Figure 1). The Proponent verified the limits of the subject property as defined in this report and provided a plan of survey (Figure 2).

The objective of a Stage 1 background study is to provide information about the subject property’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions. A Stage 1 study evaluates the subject property’s archaeological potential in order to recommend appropriate strategies for the Stage 2 survey.

The objective of a Stage 2 property assessment is to document all archaeological resources present on the property and to make a determination about whether these resources, if present, have cultural heritage value or interest. Archaeological resources consist of artifacts (Indigenous stone tools, pottery and subsistence remains as well as Euro-Canadian objects), subsurface settlement patterns and cultural features (post moulds, trash pits, privies, and wells), and sites (temporary camps and special purpose activity areas, plus more permanent settlements such as villages, homesteads, grist mills and industrial structures). If any archaeological resources are present that exhibit Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, a Stage 2 survey will determine whether these resources require further assessment and, if necessary, recommend appropriate Stage 3 strategies for identified archaeological sites.

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O’Neal, Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Michelle Volpe (R1241). The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (“MCM”) assigned Project Information Form (“PIF”) number P066-0425-2024 (Stage 1 & 2) to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary. The property was accessed on November 15 & December 2, 2024.



All fieldwork and reporting were completed using MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This report documents the research, the field methods and results, and the conclusions and recommendations based on the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment. All documents and records related to this project will be curated at the offices of ACC, in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

## 1.2 Historical Context

### 1.2.1 Background Research

Stage 1 background research was conducted to determine the potential for finding and identifying archaeological resources including sites within the current subject property and to determine the necessity of conducting a Stage 2 survey. This is done by reviewing geographic, archaeological, and historical data for the property and the surrounding area. The background research was conducted to:

- amass all the readily available information on any previous archaeological surveys in the area.
- determine the locations of any registered and unregistered sites within and around the subject property.
- develop an historical framework for assigning levels of potential significance to any new sites discovered during fieldwork.

### 1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

Over their thousands of years of occupation in the general region, Indigenous peoples have left behind, to a greater or lesser degree, physical evidence of their lifeway activities and settlements at many locations. Based upon a published synthesis of Indigenous cultural occupations (Wright, 1968). Table 1 is a general outline of the cultural history of southern Ontario that is applicable to the subject property. Ellis and Ferris (1990) provide greater detail of the distinctive characteristics of each time period and cultural group.

It is likely that Ontario was occupied soon after the retreat of the Ice Age glaciers. The earliest known human occupation in the area was during the Paleoindian period (between 12,000 and 9,500 years ago) wherein small groups of nomadic peoples hunted big game such as caribou in a cool sub-arctic climate. Sites are typically found near glacial features such as the shorelines of glacial lakes or kettle ponds which would have allowed access to the low-lying environments that were favoured by the caribou and other wildlife. These people were few and their small, temporary campsites are relatively rare. Paleoindian sites are recognized by the presence of distinctive artifacts such as fluted projectile points, beaked scrapers, and graves and by the preference for light colored cherts, such as Collingwood chert. The Paleoindian Period is divided into two sub-periods, Early Paleoindian, and Late Paleoindian.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
159 & 163 Sulphur Springs Road  
Township of Ancaster, City of Hamilton, ON

Table 1: General Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

PERIOD	SUBDIVISION I	SUBDIVISION II	YEARS BEFORE PRESENT	COMMENTS
PALEOINDIAN	Early Paleoindian	Fluted Point Horizon	12,000-10,500	big game hunters
	Late Paleoindian	Holcombe & Hi-Lo Horizons	10,500-9,500	small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC	Early Archaic	Side Notched Horizon	10,000-9,700	nomadic hunters and gatherers
		Corner-Notched Horizon	9,700-8,900	
		Bifurcate Horizon	8,900-8,000	
	Middle Archaic	Middle Archaic I/Stemmed Horizon	8,000-5,500	territorial settlements
		Middle Archaic II	5,500-4,500	polished ground stone tools
	Late Archaic	Narrow Point Horizon	4,500-3,500	
		Broad Point Horizon	4,000-3,500	
		Small Point Horizon (including Haldimand and Glacial Kame Complexes)	3,500-2,800	burial ceremonialism
WOODLAND	Early Woodland	Meadowood Complex	2,900-2,400	introduction of pottery
		Middlesex Complex	2,500-2,000	
	Middle Woodland	SW Ontario: Saugeen	2,300-1,500	long distance trade networks
		Western Basin: Couture	2,300-1,500	
	Transitional Woodland	SW Ontario:		
		Princess Point	1,500/1,400-1,200	incipient agriculture
		Western Basin:		
	Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquois Tradition	Riviere au Vase	1500/1400-1200/1100	
		Early: Glen Meyer	1200/100-750/700	transition to village life
		Middle I: Uren	720/700-710/670	large villages with palisades
		Middle II: Middleport	710/670-670/600	wide distribution of ceramic styles
	Late Woodland: Western Basin Tradition	Late: Neutral	600-450	
		Younge Phase	1200/1100-800	
Springwells Phase		800-600		
HISTORIC	SW Ontario Iroquois	Wolf Phase	600-450	
		Historic Neutral	450-350	tribal warfare
	European Contact	Initial Contact	380-300	tribal displacement
		European Settlement	200 >	European settlement
	First Nations Resettlement	200 >		

(Compiled from Adams, 1994, Ellis *et al.*, 1990, Wright, 1968)

People during the Archaic period (*circa* 10,00 to 500 years ago) were still primarily nomadic hunters, but they adapted to a more temperate climate. Groups were dispersed during winter months and converged around watercourses from the spring to fall in large fishing campsites. The Archaic period is characterized by the appearance of ground stone tools, notched, or stemmed projectile points. The Archaic Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle, and Late Archaic. During the Archaic Period, groups began to establish territorial settlements



and introduce burial ceremonialism. There is a marked increase in the number and size of sites, especially during the Late Archaic period.

The Woodland period is distinguished by the introduction of pottery vessels for storage and cooking. Sites of the Woodland period (*circa* 3000 to 400 years ago) are usually the most numerous because the population levels in southern Ontario had significantly increased, especially along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Woodland Period is also marked by the establishment of complex long distance trading networks. The Woodland Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Woodland. During the Late Woodland Period, there is increasing sedentarism and the establishment of horticulture, a reliance on tribal warfare, and the introduction of semi-permanent villages with large protective palisades. The Late Woodland period also envelops the emergence of Iroquoian tribes and confederacies.

The historic period (from A.D. 1650 to 1900) begins with the arrival of Euro-Canadian groups. While North America had been visited by Europeans on an increasing scale since the end of the fifteenth century, it was not until the voyages of Jacques Cartier in the 1530s that Europeans visited Ontario Iroquoians in their home territories. Sites of this period document European exploration, trade, and the displacement and devastation of native groups caused by warfare and infectious disease. The most common sites of this period include Euro-Canadian homesteads, industries, churches, schools, and cemeteries.

During pre-contact and early contact times, the vicinity of the subject property would have contained a mixture of deciduous trees, coniferous trees, and open areas. In the early nineteenth century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived via easily accessible colonization routes from York and began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the subject property and surrounding land were primarily used for agricultural purposes. Mixed farming was common, with wheat crops and beef cattle dominating the landscape (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:177).

While North America had been visited by Europeans on an increasing scale since the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the first European to venture into what would become southern Ontario was Étienne Brûlé. Brûlé was sent by Samuel de Champlain in the summer of 1610 to consolidate an emerging friendship between the French and the First Nations, and to learn their languages and customs. Other Europeans would subsequently be sent by the French to train as interpreters. These men played an essential role in communications with the First Nations (Gervais and Rothe, 2004:182).

The late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries saw the growth and spread of the fur trade, with the establishment and maintenance of trading posts along the Great Lakes. In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and the British led to the Seven Years' War, which ended when the French surrendered in 1760 (Smith, 1987:22). In addition to cementing British control over the Province of Quebec, the British victory over the French also proved pivotal in catalyzing the Euro-Canadian settlement process.

During pre-contact and early contact times, the vicinity of the subject property would have contained a mixture of deciduous trees, coniferous trees, and open areas. In the early 19<sup>th</sup>

century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived via easily accessible colonization routes and began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes. In the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, the subject property and surrounding land were primarily used for agricultural purposes, Mixed farming was common, with wheat crops and beef cattle dominating the landscape (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:177).

The subject property was historically located on Part of Lots 43, Concession 2, Ancaster Township, Wentworth County. On July 24, 1788, Sir Guy Carleton, Baron of Dorchester and Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Quebec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario, 2009). The subject property and surrounding lands fell within the Nassau District at this time, which consisted of a massive tract of land extending due north from the head of Bay of Quinte in the east and the tip of Long Point on Lake Erie in the west. According to early historians, “this division was purely conventional and nominal, as the country was sparsely inhabited ... the necessity for minute and accurate boundary lines had not become pressing” (Mulvany et al., 1885:13).

Wentworth County was once part of the Gore District. When the districts were broken up into counties, Wentworth and Halton formed one municipality until 1854. Wentworth County was named after Sir John Wentworth, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia between 1792 and 1808 (Mika & Mika, 1983:624). The earliest settlers in the county were United Empire Loyalists. As early as 1791, a grist mill was built on what is present day Ancaster. Upper Canada’s first paper mill was established in Wentworth County in 1826.

During the War of 1812, Stoney Creek was the centre of a decisive battle credited with preventing American forces from overtaking Upper Canada. An invading force of 3,000 soldiers, having just seized Fort George and Niagara, moved inland and set up camp near Stoney Creek in 1813. British soldiers staged a surprise attack, and the British forces were victorious (Mika & Mika, 1983:625).

The Township of Ancaster was settled in 1789 by United Empire Loyalists. When the first settlers arrived, Ancaster was a frontier with no settlements north, south, or west, and no survey had yet taken place, which would not happen until 1793. As such, these early settlers simply chose a piece of land that they deemed suitable and began to clear trees, fields, and sow crops. The name “Ancaster” was bestowed by Sir John Graves Simcoe, who took the name from a Lincolnshire Parish. The etymology may reflect Roman origins, as the Ancaster of Lincolnshire was named such because it was founded on an old Roman road which led to a camp—the Latin word for camp being “castrum”. The name Ancaster likely derives from the Latin phrase “ad castra”, meaning “to the camp” (Woodhouse, 1973).

Settlement of Ancaster Township occurred in seven phases. First, squatters arrived in 1789, having pushed past Barton Township, which had been surveyed in 1788. Second, military veterans were granted lots along Governor’s Road. Third, settlers began to arrive after the survey of the Township of Ancaster, which can be divided in two parts: Loyalist settlers from New York and Pennsylvania who settled east of Fiddler’s Green Road, and army officers and government officials who settled west of Fiddler’s Green Road. Fourth, principally Presbyterians from

---

Scotland settled the “Scotch Block” and the south end. Fifth, Methodists from New Jersey settled in Jerseyville (the “Jersey Settlement”). Sixth, Methodist from New York and Pennsylvania settled along Highway 53. And seventh, Anglicans and Presbyterians settled in Ancaster Village.

The founding of Ancaster Village began when James Wilson arrived. Here, Wilson erected a grist and sawmill, attracting other new arrivals. As a result of the influx of settlers, he erected a store, a tavern, a blacksmith shop, and a distillery. His employees built their houses next to the mills, spurring the growth of Ancaster. At the time, Ancaster was known as Wilson’s Mills. In 1795, Richard Hatt bought the village site from James Wilson, who then laid out streets and building lots. This was when the village officially began to take shape as a community. For almost 30 years, Ancaster was the most prosperous village in the area before being overtaken by Dundas. Ancaster relied on a water-powered industry, but Dundas had a more powerful source of water-powered industry and began to outpace Ancaster by the 1820’s. The development of steam power and the arrival of the Great Western Railway left Ancaster further behind. Industry was moved away from Ancaster into Hamilton, stunting the export industry of Ancaster, and leaving only a handful of carriage and textile factories for nearby consumers (Woodhouse, 1973:3).

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian occupation within and near the subject property. Figures 3 and 4 represent the Euro-Canadian settlement in and around the current subject property in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Hardy Gregory’s 1859 *Map of Wentworth County, Canada West* indicates that at that time Thomas Bush was the owner of Lot 43, Concession 2 (Figure 2). There are no structures depicted within the subject property. There is a historical road depicted at the southern edge of the subject property. The village of Ancaster is depicted approximately 796 m southeast of the subject property.

Page & Smith’s 1875 map of Ancaster township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Wentworth County* indicates that the northern half Lot 43, Concession 2 was owned by Mr. & Mrs. Murray, while the southern half is owned by E. Byfield (Figure 3). There are no structures depicted within the subject property. The road and the village of Ancaster remain in the same locations as previously depicted.

While there are no structures illustrated within the subject property on the historical atlas mapping, this does not necessarily mean that one or more additional structures were not present at that time, earlier or later. Not all features of interest were mapped systematically on the Ontario series of historical maps and atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference regarding the level of detail provided on the maps (Caston, 1977:100). Given that the subject property fronts a historic concession road there is the potential for 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings to be present, depending on the level of disturbance.

## 1.3 Archaeological Context

### 1.3.1 Natural Environment

The subject property is located within the Norfolk Sand Plain physiographic region. This wedge-shaped area has a curved base along the coast of Lake Erie and tapers to a point at Brantford. The region is made up of sand deposited from meltwater of the Grand River that

formed a delta of glacial Lakes Whittlesey and Warren. It is made up of light textured soils left behind by retreating glaciers that is best used for tobacco crops. The dominant physiographic landform within the subject property is sand plain (MDNM, 2007).

The *Soils of Wentworth County* (Presant, Wicklund, & Mathews) indicates that there are three dominant surface soil types within the subject property (Figure 5). The majority is Ancaster silt loam- Oneida clay loam. This soil consists of silt clay loam till that is well drained. There is a small portion of Colwood silt loam. The soil is a water deposit of silt loam and fine sandy loam with poor drainage. The third type of soil is Ancaster silt loam, a well drained silty clay loam. While a ravine also runs through the centre of the subject property.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Primary water sources include, among others, lakes, rivers, creeks, and streams. Secondary water sources include intermittent streams, creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Past water sources, such as raised beach ridges, relic water channels, and glacial shorelines are also considered to have archaeological potential. Swamps and marshes are also important as resource extraction areas, and any resource areas are considered to have archaeological potential. There are two tributaries of Sulphur Creek that run into the subject property, ending in ponds located in the north and south of the property.

### 1.3.2 Current Land Use

Figure 6 shows the current land use of the subject property. The northern portion of the subject property consists of a drainage pond from a tributary of Sulphur Creek. In the middle of the subject property is residential houses with sheds, pool, tennis court and associated driveways. The southern portion of the subject property consists of a pond, tree row and a driveway. The subject property is located within a residential area within the city of Hamilton. Sulphur Springs Road is located to the south.

Figure 7 shows an aerial photograph of the subject property dated to 1954 (University of Toronto, 1954). The area consists predominantly of agricultural fields with a few areas of woodlot and wood rows. Sulphur Spring Road is in the same location.

Fieldwork for the project was completed on November 15 & December 2, 2024.

### 1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

#### 1.3.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Previously registered archaeological sites can be used to indicate archaeological potential. To determine if any previous assessments have yielded archaeological sites, either within or surrounding the current subject property, two main sources were consulted. These include the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (“OASD”) and the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*, both of which are maintained by MCM.

The OASD contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden, 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into 13 km by 18.5 km blocks based on longitude and



latitude. Each Borden block is designated with a four-letter label and sites identified within the block are numbered sequentially as they are registered. The subject property is located within the AhGx Borden block.

According to the OASD, no archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property, however, twenty sites have been registered within 1 km of the subject property (MCM, 2024a). Five of the sites are located within 300 km of the subject property. Eleven are Euro-Canadian or have a Euro-Canadian component. One has an Afro-Canadian component. Twelve are Indigenous or have an Indigenous component. Sites include homesteads, dumps, wagon shops, scatters, middens, camps and villages.

Table 2 lists the sites within 1 km along with the current Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (“CHVI”) for each site. CHVI is a term used by MCM and consultant archaeologists to describe archaeological resources that meet one or more criteria that recommend further fieldwork in MCM’s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Under the *Ontario Heritage Act* and its regulations, archaeological resources that have been determined to possess CHVI are protected as archaeological sites under Section 48 of the act. Information in Table 2 is provided by MCM through the OASD (MCM, 2024a).

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject Property

BORDEN #	NAME	TIME PERIOD	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	STATUS
AhHa-128	Griffin/ Costello House	Post-Contact	Afro-Canadian	homestead	Further CHVI
AhGx-923	23-431 MCI	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Unknown	Unknown	No Further CHVI
AhGx-900		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	outbuilding, settlement	No Further CHVI
AhGx-794		Post-Contact	Unknown	homestead	No Further CHVI
AhGx-787	Garden	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	dump	No Further CHVI
AhGx-786	Veranda	Post-Contact	Unknown	OtherWagon/Carriage Shop	No Further CHVI
AhGx-730		Post Contact	Euro-Canadian	house	No Further CHVI
AhGx-718	Ancaster 1	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	Othercommercial building, scatter	No Further CHVI
AhGx-712	Wilson Shoemaker	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI
AhGx-699	Egleston	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	OtherIndigenous, Euro-Canadian	midden	Unknown
AhGx-641	Lloyminn	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	Indigenous	Othercamp/campsite	Unknown
AhGx-568	Farmer I	Archaic	Indigenous	Othercamp/campsite	Unknown
AhGx-567	Cooley Cemetery	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Cemetery	Unknown
AhGx-537	Mount Mary V	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Othercamp/campsite	Unknown
AhGx-536	Mount Mary IV	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Othercamp/campsite	Unknown
AhGx-535	Mount Mary III	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unknown	Unknown
AhGx-534	Mount Mary II	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unknown	Unknown
AhGx-533	Mount Mary I	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Othercamp/campsite	Unknown



BORDEN #	NAME	TIME PERIOD	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	STATUS
AhGx-20	Hamilton Golf and Country Club	Archaic, Woodland, Early, Woodland, Middle	Indigenous	Village	Unknown
AhGx-109	Deerview Crossing	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	Unknown, homestead	Unknown

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

Five of the twenty registered archaeological sites are located within 300 m of the current subject property (MCM, 2024a). A summary of each of these sites is provided below.

- Archaeological site AhGx-537, the Mount Mary V site is located 169 m east of the subject property. A single Onondaga chert flake was discovered during test pit survey at 5 m intervals in 2004 (MCM, 2024a).
- Archaeological site AhGx-536, the Mount Mary IV site is located 123 m east of the subject property. Three Onondaga chert flakes were discovered during test pit survey at 5 m intervals in 2004 (MCM, 2024a).
- Archaeological site AhGx-535, the Mount Mary III site is located 52 m east of the subject property. A single Haldimand chert flake was discovered during test pit survey at 5 m intervals in 2004 (MCM, 2024a).
- Archaeological site AhGx-534, the Mount Mary II site is located 285 m east of the subject property. A single Biface of Onondaga chert was discovered during test pit survey at 5 m intervals in 2004 (MCM, 2024a).
- Archaeological site AhGx-533, the Mount Mary I site is located 276 m east of the subject property. A single Haldimand chert flake was discovered during test pit survey at 5 m intervals in 2004 (MCM, 2024a).

### 1.3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Reports

A review of archaeological reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicated that there is no archaeological reports detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within the subject property. There was one additional report detailing fieldwork within 50 m of the subject property filed with the MCM at the time this report was written. Reports were



searched based on registered site information, historic lots and concessions, and nearby streets. Figure 8 shows the location of these assessments in relation to the current subject property.

***Stage 1-2 A A of the Mount Mary Retreat Centre Property, 437 Wilson Street East, City of Hamilton, Geo. Twp. of Ancaster, RM of Hamilton-Wentworth. Archaeological Assessment Ltd., report dated 2004 PIF P013-062***

In 2004, Archaeological Assessment Ltd. Conducted a stage 1 & 2 assessment on the property directly east of the current subject property. Five archaeological resources were encountered during the test pit survey. The sites are isolated Indigenous lithics. The five sites are registered in the OASD as AhGx-533, Mount Mary I, AhGx-534 Mount Mary II, AhGx-535 Mount Mary III, AhGx-536 Mount Mary IV, and AhGx-537 Mount Mary V (Archaeological Assessments Ltd, 2004).

#### 1.3.4 Archaeological Master Plans

Archaeological site predictive models and master plans are tools used to assist in determining the probability of encountering archaeological sites. Probability models are created using consideration of variables such as distance to water, soil type, drainage, physiographic region, degree of slope, proximity to registered archaeological sites, and degree of disturbance.

The City of Hamilton has developed the *City of Hamilton Archaeological Management Plan* (2016) for both the urban and rural portions of the city. The management plan outlines any lands within the City of Hamilton that, should development be proposed, are required to have archaeological assessments prior to development. From the management plan, two maps of archaeological potential were generated, the purpose of which was to evaluate, and inventory known archaeological sites and the presence or absence, and extent of soil disturbance within urban and rural lands. The *Rural Hamilton Archaeological Potential Map* (City of Hamilton, 2016) indicates the subject property has overall archaeological potential (Figure 9).



## 2.0 FIELD METHODS

The subject property measures 9.82 ha. A Stage 1 visual inspection was conducted on November 15, 2024, and Stage 2 property assessment was conducted on December 2, 2024, with advance permission to enter the subject property obtained from the Proponent. Table 3 provides detailed weather conditions for each day of the assessment.

Table 3: Daily Fieldwork Conditions

DATE	WEATHER CONDITIONS	FIELD DIRECTOR
November 15, 2024	8°C, clear Skies	Michelle Volpe, R1241
December 2, 2024	4°C, clear skies	Michelle Volpe, R1241

The Stage 1 assessment of the subject property began with an on-site property inspection to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current condition of the property. The entirety of the subject property was accessible and was inspected. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken during the visual inspection. Coverage of the property was sufficient to identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential, meeting the requirements of Section 1.2 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Areas of low to no archaeological potential include lands that have been previously disturbed, lands that have steeply sloping topography, and lands that are low-lying and permanently wet. No areas of the subject property, consists of steeply sloping topography. 1.32 ha, 13 percent (“%”) of the subject property, has been previously disturbed by intensive and extensive modern soil alterations, including for construction of a residential homes with driveways and walking paths, as well as for outbuildings and tennis court.

Approximately 1.74 ha, 17% of the subject property consists of watercourses and waterbodies.

The Stage 1 property inspection took place when the ground was not snow covered, and under conditions that allowed for full viewing of archaeological potential.

The remainder of the subject property, totaling 6.76 ha, 69%, was determined to retain archaeological potential and require Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The entirety of the subject property consisted of manicured green space and wood lot. As these lands could not be ploughed, Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by test pit survey at 5 m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Each test pit was dug by hand and was 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and was dug to at least five cm into the subsoil. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. Test pits were dug to within one m of all disturbances and other areas of low archaeological potential. All soil was screened through 6-millimetre mesh to maximize the potential for artifact recovery. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken, and all test pits were backfilled upon completion. As no artifacts were observed during the test pit assessment no intensified survey was conducted.

There were no weather, ground, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of artifacts. As such, it is confirmed that the assessment met Section 1.2 Standard 2 and Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* regarding weather and lighting.

---

The ground was not snow covered and soil was not frozen or saturated during the assessment, and there were no adverse conditions created by conducting winter survey, as per requirements listed in MCM's *Winter Archaeology: A Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario* (MCM, 2013:3).

The entirety of the subject property was assessed. The results of Stage 1 & 2 assessment are shown in Figures 10 and 11. Images of the assessment are shown in Section 8.0.



### 3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

#### 3.1 Soils

Test pits contained approximately 26 to 23 cm of light brown sandy loam topsoil above yellow to sandy loam subsoil (Images 11 to 14).

#### 3.2 Archaeological Resources

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were observed during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment of the subject property.

#### 3.3 Documentary Record

All fieldwork-related activities were documented and kept, including field notes and observations and detailed maps. Appropriate photographic records were kept of the assessment and all image descriptions were recorded in a photo log.

A detailed list of field records is presented in Table 4. All digital items have been duplicated and all paper items have been scanned and stored as digital documents. All items are housed in the corporate offices of ACC.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, ACC will keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the license and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the license, except where the objects and records are donated to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records

PROJECT INFORMATION		
ACC project number	335 -12-24	
Licensee	Kristy O’Neal	
MCM PIF number	P066-0425 -2024	
DOCUMENT/MATERIAL	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
field notes & photo logs	2	pages (paper, with digital copies)
maps	1	aerial imagery of the subject property
	1	plan of survey
photos	14	digital colour photographs

## 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Potential for Archaeological Resources

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

The framework for assigning levels of potential archaeological significance is drawn from provincial guidelines found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 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)
  - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaus)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formation that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- resource areas, including:
  - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
  - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
  - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)



- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portages)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the OHA or that is in a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or parts of it when the area under consideration has been subject 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
- activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

## 4.2 Discussion

Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011) lists criteria indicative of archaeological potential. Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- The subject property is largely comprised of well- drained land that is suitable for human habitation and agriculture
- The subject property is adjacent to Sulphur Springs Road an early historical transportation route (Gregory, 1859; Page & Smith, 1875).
- Two tributaries of Sulphur Spring are located within the subject property.
- Twenty archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the subject property.

Given the above criteria, background archival research indicates that the subject property exhibits general archaeological potential for the discovery of both pre/post-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was required.



The subject property measures 9.82 ha. A visual property inspection determined that 1.32 ha of the subject property has been previously disturbed by modern construction activities and has low to no archaeological potential. 1.74 ha of the subject property consists of ponds and watercourses.

6.76 ha of the subject property retained archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. The subject property consisted of woodlot or manicured lawn and was assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals.

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. According to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011), the subject property has now been completely assessed and does not require any additional fieldwork.



## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject to acceptance of the results and approval of the recommendations, MCM is requested to deem this report compliant with ministry requirements for archaeological fieldwork and reporting and to issue a letter accepting this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

The following recommendation is provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

1. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The subject property has now been fully assessed according to the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. No further archaeological assessment of the property is required.





## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The following advice on compliance with current legislation is provided for consideration:

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 2005, 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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, Burials Unit, at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery.



## 7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Adams, Nick

1994 *Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario*. Publication No.16,  
Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Archaeological Assessments Ltd.

2004 *Stage 1-2 A A of the Mount Mary Retreat Centre Property, 437 Wilson Street East, City of Hamilton, Geo. Twp. of Ancaster, RM of Hamilton-Wentworth*. PIF P013-062 in MCM register.

Archives of Ontario

2009 The Evolution of the District and County System, 1788-1899.  
[http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/on-line-exhibits/maps/ontario-district\[1\]maps.aspx](http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/on-line-exhibits/maps/ontario-district[1]maps.aspx).  
[Accessed December 03, 2024]

Borden, Charles E.

1952 A Uniform Site Designation Scheme for Canada. *Anthropology in British Columbia*, No. 3, 44-48.

Caston, Wayne

1997 Evolution in the Mapping of Southern Ontario and Wellington County. *Wellington County History*. 10:91-106.

Chapman, Lyman John and Donald F. Putnam

1984 The Physiography of Southern Ontario (Third Edition). *Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume 2*. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.

City of Hamilton

2005 *Hamilton's Heritage: Inventory of Cemeteries and Burial Grounds*. Volume 6. Hamilton: Planning and Economic Development Department.

2016 *Rural Hamilton Archaeological Potential Map*.  
<https://www.hamilton.ca/develop-property/policies-guidelines/archaeology-management-plan>.

[Accessed December 3, 2024]

2023 *City of Hamilton Interactive Mapping, 1995 Air Photo*.

<https://spatialolutions.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=63e206c3d6344daabbd384c94ebdfc5>

[Accessed December 2, 2024]

Coyne, James, C. O. Remitiger, K. W. McKay

1895 *Historical Sketches of the County of Elgin*. Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute, St. Thomas.



Cumming, Ross

1971 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario*. Port Elgin, Ontario. Ross Cumming and Sons.

Ellis, Chris & Neal Ferris

1990 *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication No. 5. London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Ellis, Chris, Ian T. Kenyon & Michael W. Spence

1990 The Archaic. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Editors Chris Ellis and Neil Ferris. Occasional Publication No.5. London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society Inc. pp. 65-124.

Gervais, Gaetan and Kathe Roth

2004 Champlain and Ontario (1603-35). In R. Litalien and D. Vaugeois (Eds.), *Champlain: The Birth of French America (pp.180-90)*. McGill- Queens University Press.

Government of Canada

2016 *Treaty Texts – Upper Canaada Land Surrenders*.

Gregory, H.

1859 *Robert Surtees Map of the County of Wentworth, Canada West*. Toronto: Gregory Hardy

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (“MCM”)

2005 *The Heritage Act, R.S.O. 2005*. Queen's Printer, Toronto.

2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Toronto.

2013 *Winter Archaeology. A Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario*.

2024a Sites within a one km radius of the subject property. Provided from the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*.

2024b Archaeological assessments completed within the subject property or within 50 m of the subject property. Provided from the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

2019 Topographic Map, Land Information Ontario

[https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/MakeATopographicMap/index.html?viewer=MakeA\\_Topographic\\_Map.MATM&locale=en-CA](https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/MakeATopographicMap/index.html?viewer=MakeA_Topographic_Map.MATM&locale=en-CA)

[Accessed December 3, 2024]

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (“MNDM”)

2007 Physiography of Southern Ontario. Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam, authors. GIS map data layer distributed by the Ontario Geological Survey as Miscellaneous Release – Data (MRD) 228. Queen’s Printer for Ontario.

<http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/applications/ogsearch>

[Accessed December 3, 2024]



Mulvany, C.P., G.M. Adam and C.B. Robinson

1885 *History of Toronto and the County of York, Ontario, Volume 1*. Toronto: C. Blakett Robinson.

Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (“OMAFRA”)

2012 *GIS Layers for Soils and Physiography in the Province of Ontario*.

<http://sis.agr.gc.ca/cansis/publications/surveys/on/index.html>

[Accessed December 3, 2024]

Page & Smith

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

Presant, E.W., R.E. Wicklund and B.C. Matthews

1953 *Soil Survey of Wentworth County*. Report No. 32 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Guelph: Experimental Farms Service, Canada Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College.

Smith, J.H.

1897 *Historical Sketches of the County of Wentworth*.

Smith, William Henry

1846 *Smith's Canadian gazetteer comprising statistical and general information respecting all parts of the Upper Province, or Canada West*. Toronto: H. & W. Rowsell.

Smith, D. B.

1987 *Sacred Feathers: The Reverend Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby) and the Mississauga Indians*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

University of Toronto

1954 *1954 Air Photos of Southern Ontario*.

<https://mdl.library.utoronto.ca/collections/air-photos/1954-air-photos-southern-ontario/index>

[Accessed December 3, 2024].

Woodhouse, T.

1973 *Ancaster's Heritage: A History of Ancaster Township*. Ancaster: Ancaster Township Historical Society.

Wright James V.

1968 *Ontario Prehistory: an eleven thousand-year archaeological outline*.

Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museums of Canada, Ottawa.





## 8.0 IMAGES





Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
159 & 163 Sulphur Springs Road  
Township of Ancaster, City of Hamilton, ON



Image 1: Driveway, facing north



Image 2: Residential house, facing west



Image 3: Pond, facing south



Image 4: Residential house, facing north



Image 5: Driveway, facing south



Image 6: Subject property, facing north







Image 7: Residential house, facing west



Image 8: Subject Property, facing north



Image 9: Pond, facing south



Image 10: Subject property, facing west



Image 11: Subject property, facing south



Image 12: Typical test pit







Image 13: Typical test pit



Image 14: Typical test pit



## 9.0 FIGURES



Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property on a 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map

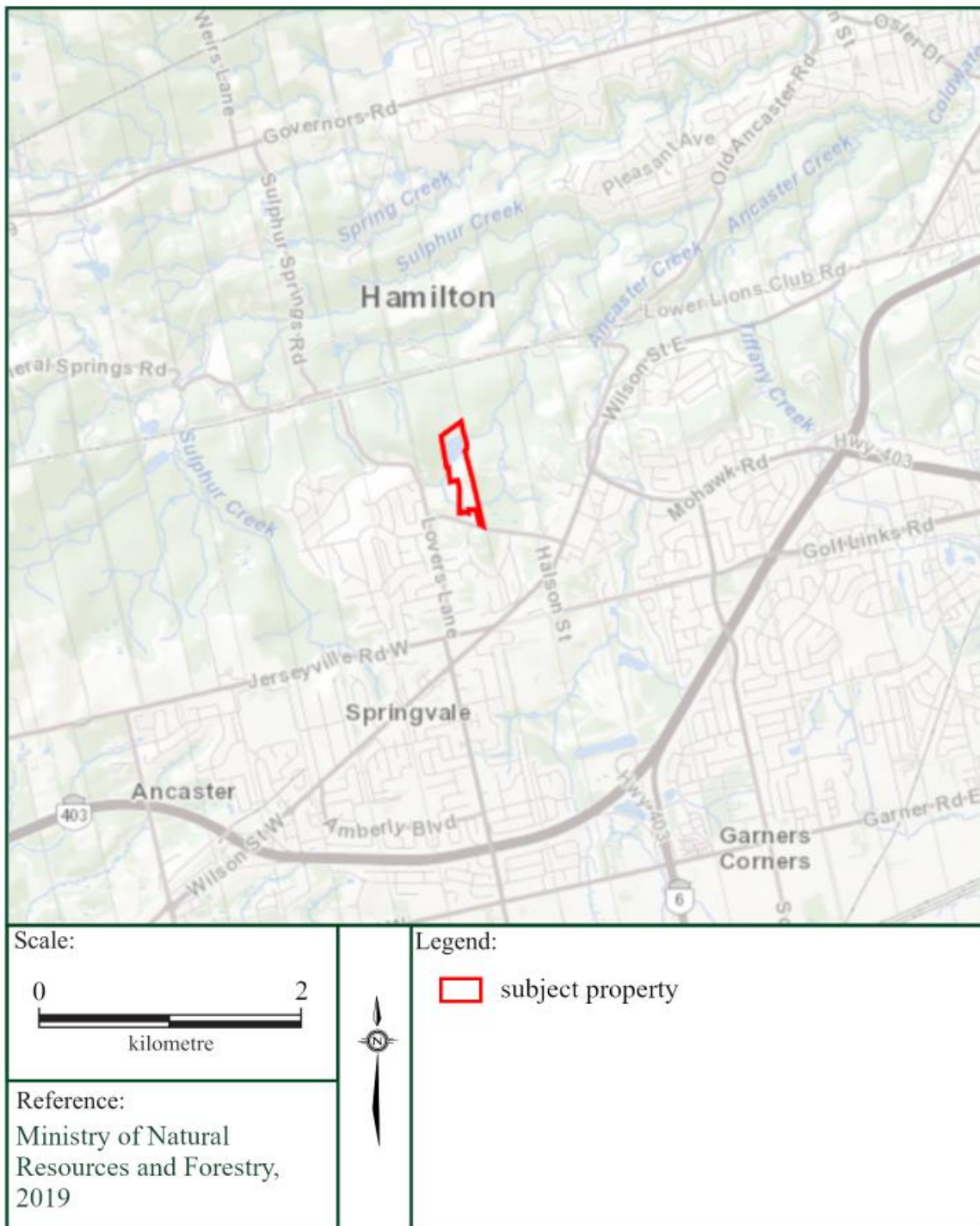


Figure 2: Plan of Survey

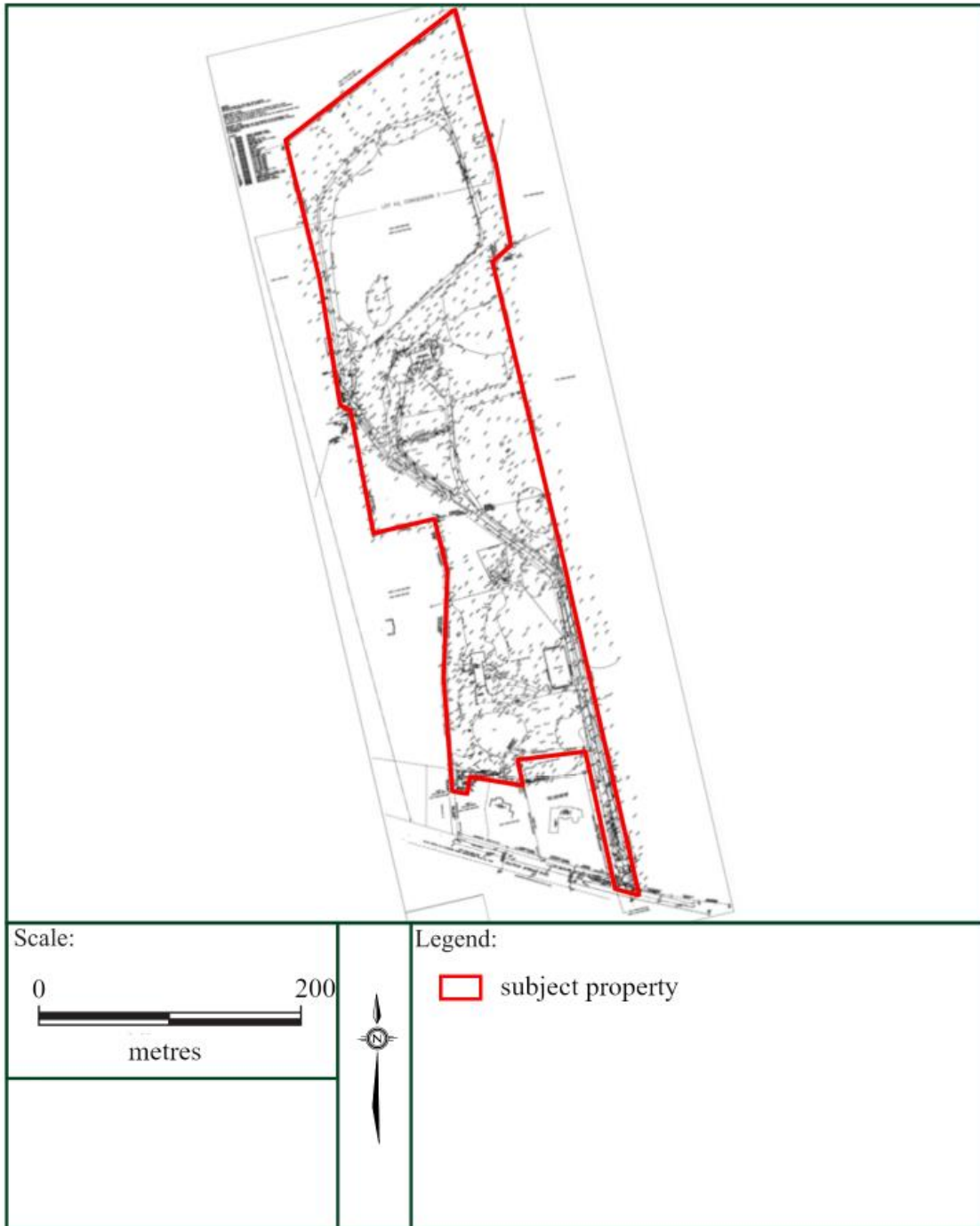






Figure 4: Location of the Subject Property on Page & Smith's 1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Ancaster Township, Wentworth County

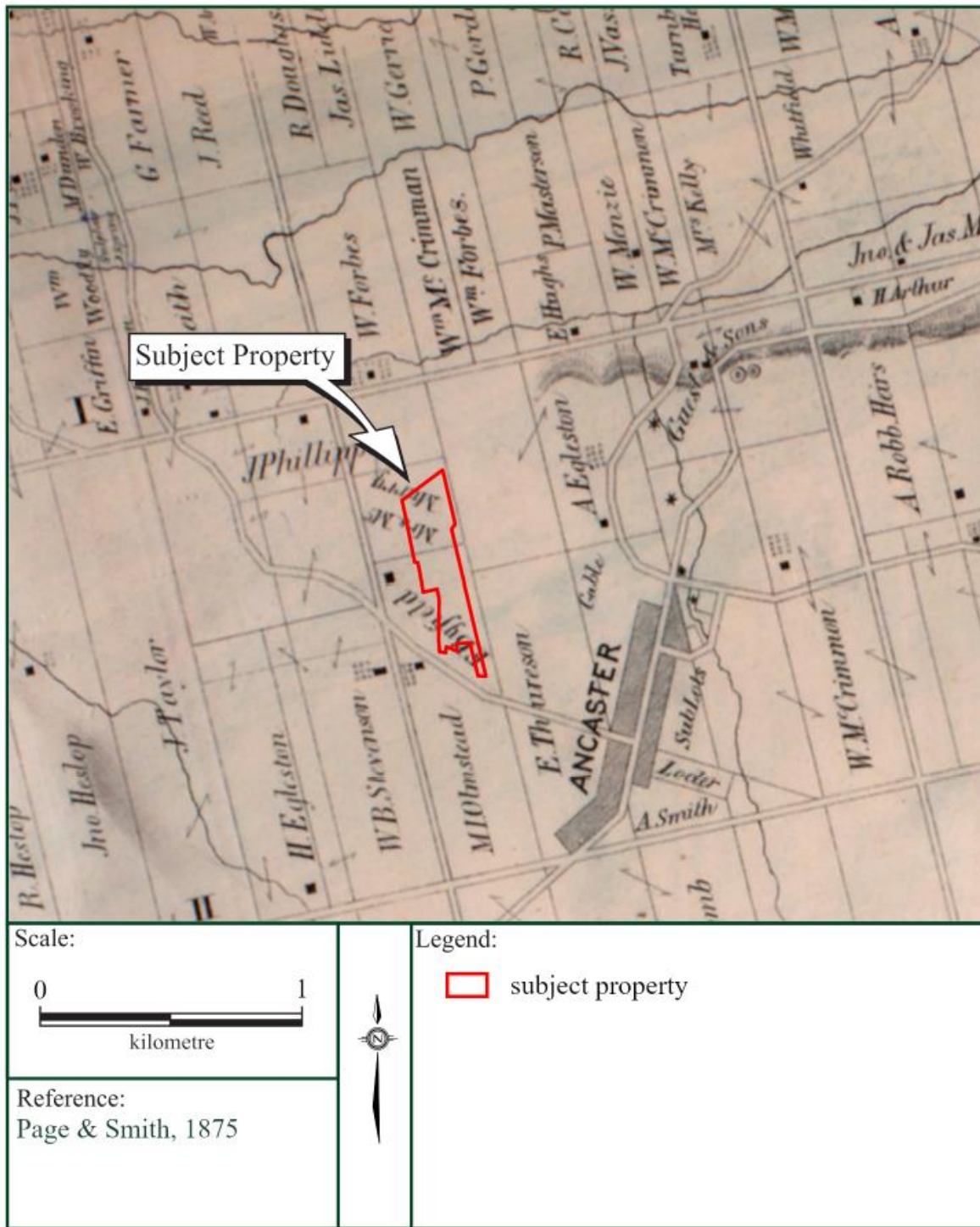




Figure 5: Location of the Subject Property of the Soils Map of Wentworth County

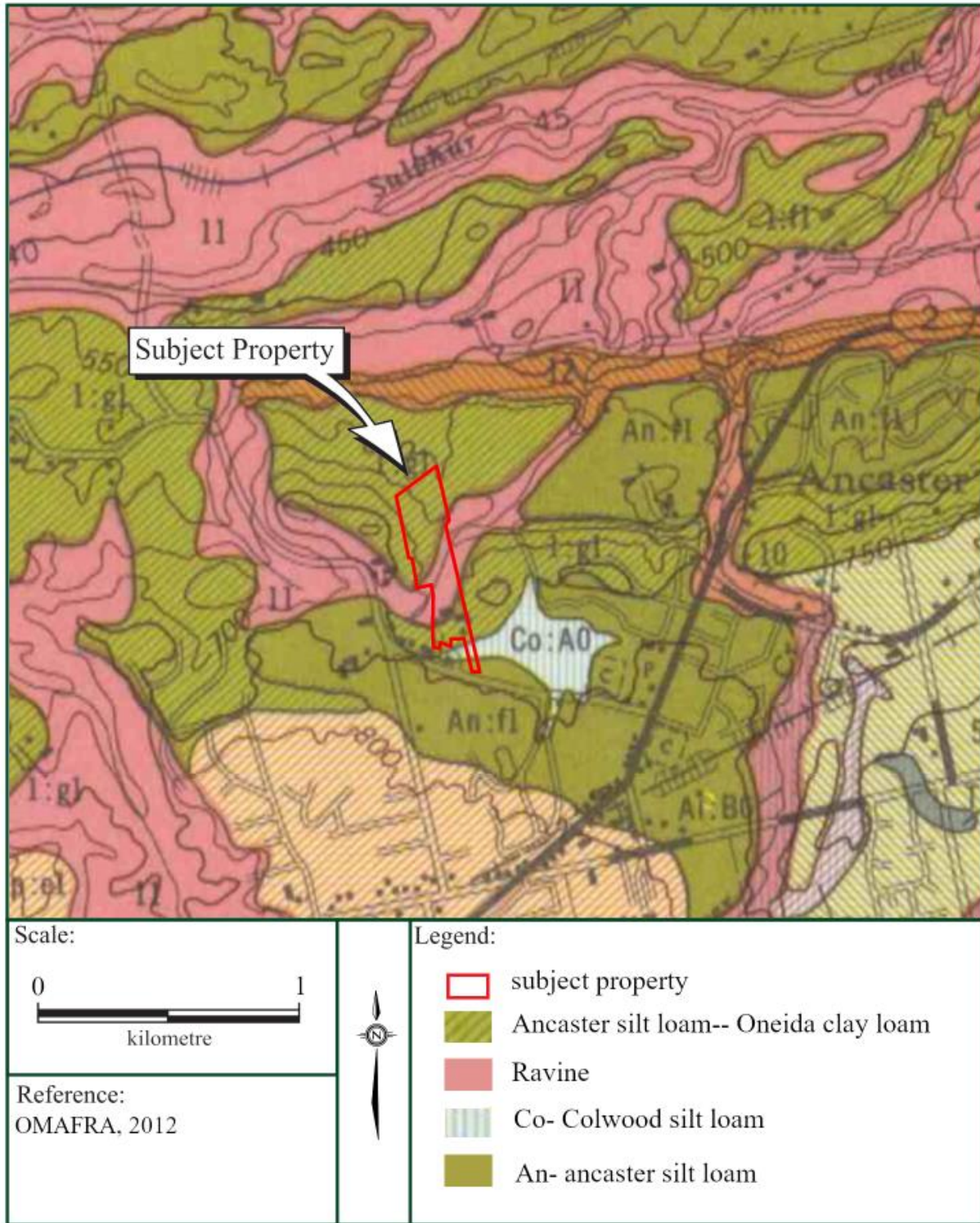


Figure 6: Aerial Imagery Showing the Current Land Use of the Subject Property





Figure 7: Location of the Subject Property on 1954 Aerial Imagery

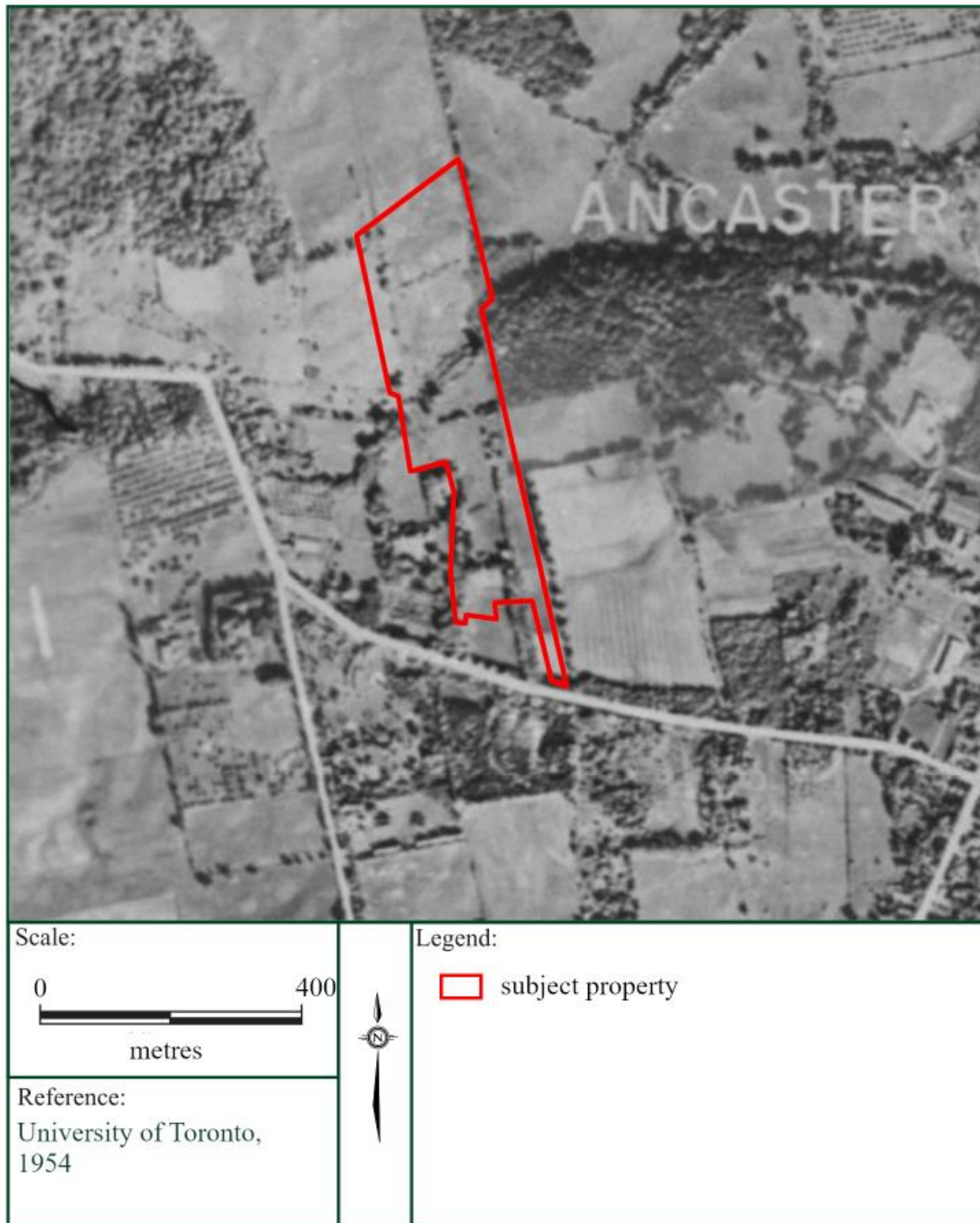


Figure 8: Previous Archaeological Assessments conducted within 50 metres of the Subject Property.

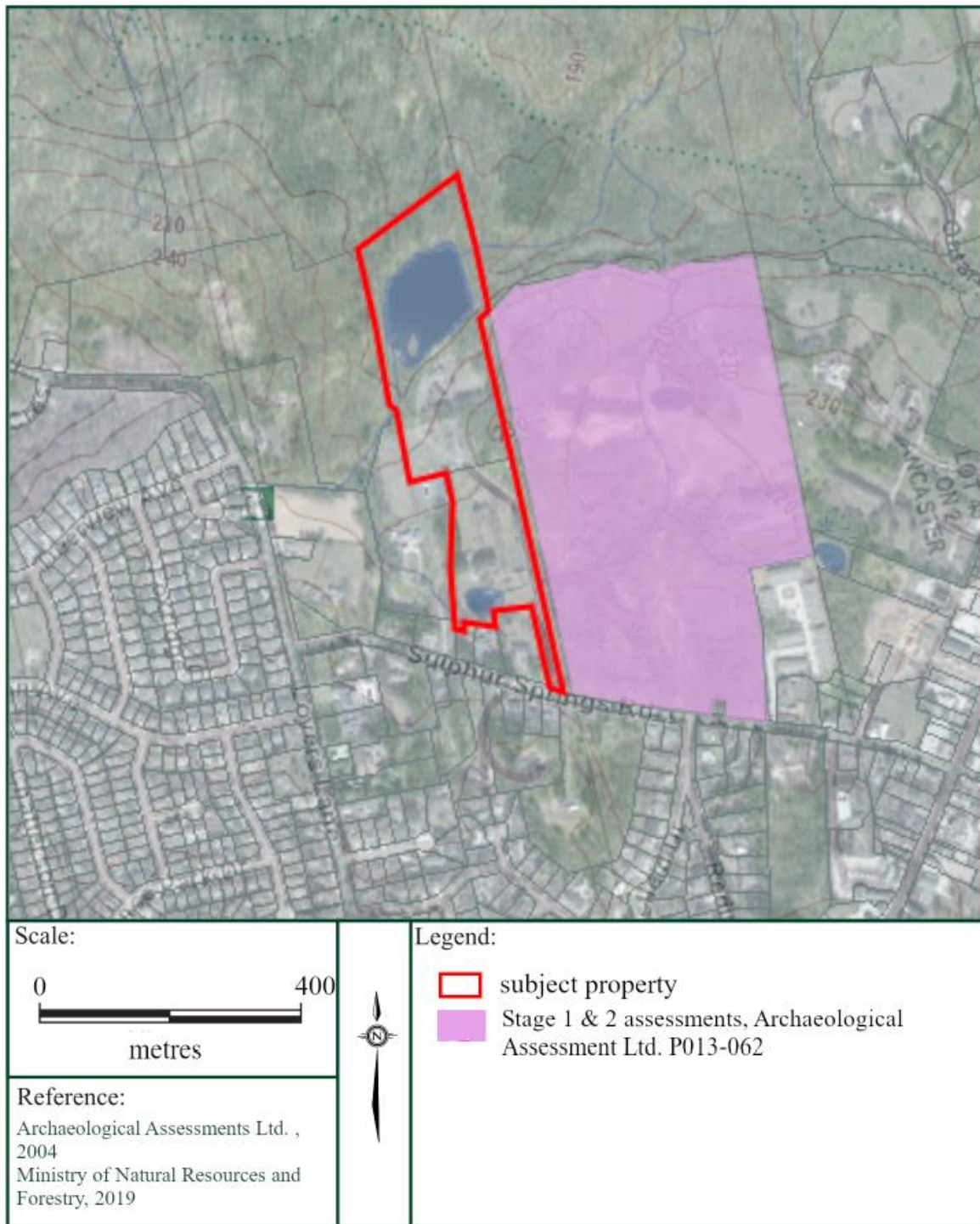


Figure 9: Location of the subject property on the City of Hamilton's Rural Hamilton Archaeological Potential Map.

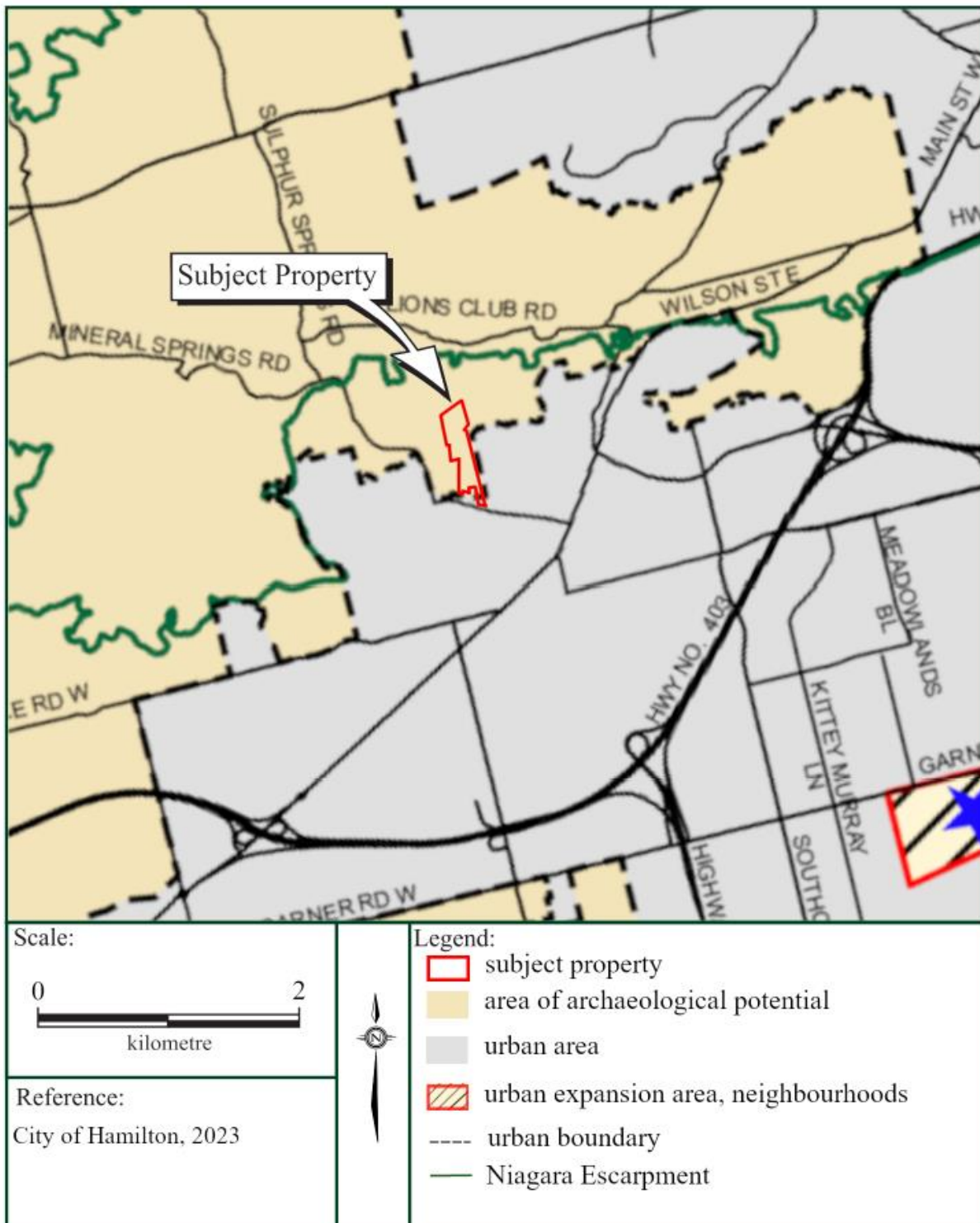




Figure 10: Aerial Imagery Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property, with Image Locations and Directions

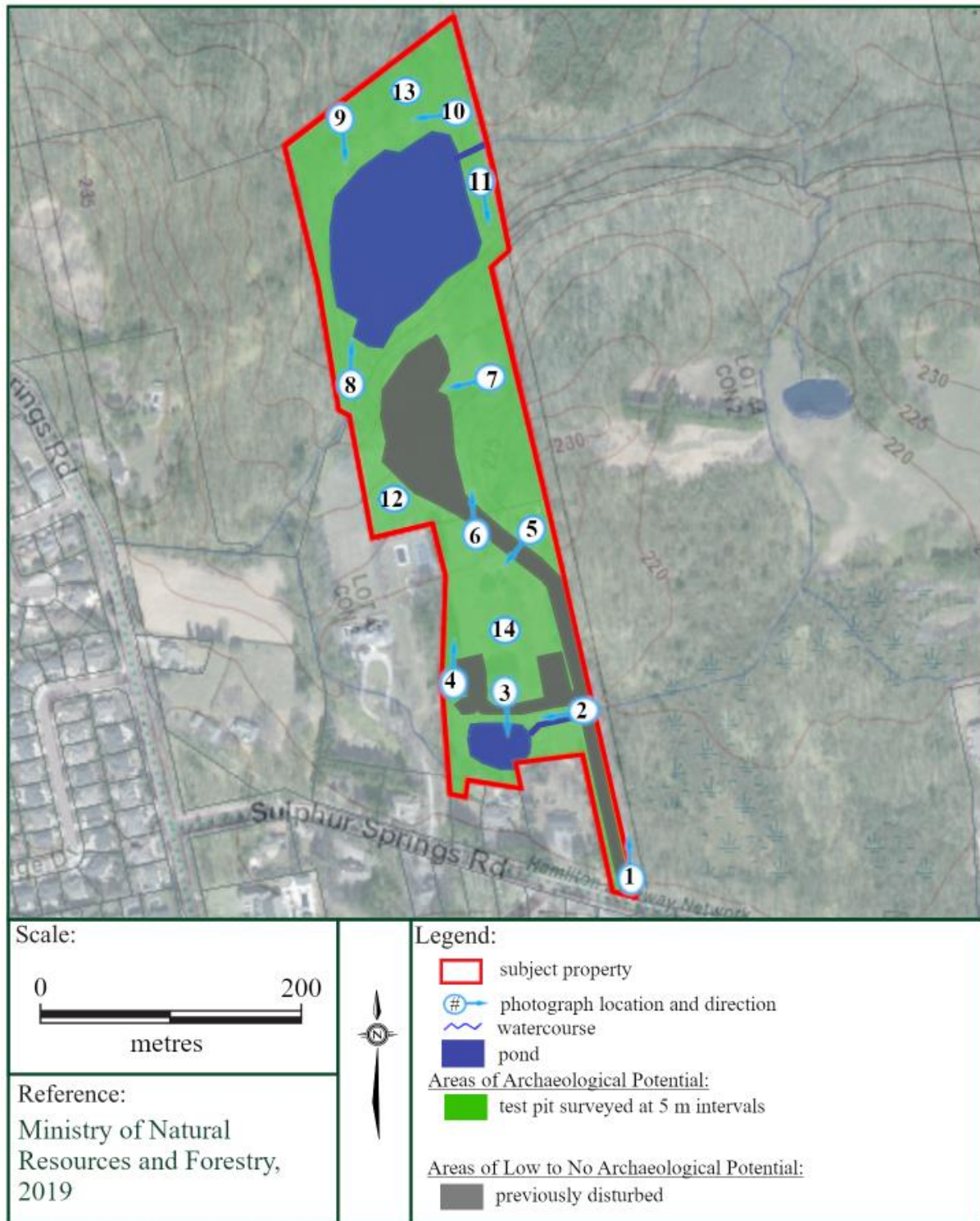


Figure 11: Plan of Survey Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property

