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Dec 22, 2015

Richard Sutton (P013)
Archaeological Research Consultancy Heritage Management Intl.
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**RE: RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports:
Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "The Stage 1-2 Archaeological
Assessment of Part of 9764 Uppers Lane, Part of Lots 119 And 120, Geographic
Township of Stamford, City of Niagara Falls, Regional Municipality of Niagara",
Dated Nov 3, 2015, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on N/A, MTCS Project
Information Form Number P013-1127-2015, MTCS File Number 0004040**

Dear Mr. Sutton:

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 has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.¹

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 further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to Archaeology@Ontario.ca

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Debra Kakaria, MHBC Planning Urban Design & Landscape Architecture
Alex Herlovitch, City of Niagara Falls

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**THE STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF PART OF 9764 UPPERS LANE,
PART OF LOTS 119 AND 120,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF STAMFORD,
CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS,
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF NIAGARA**
(original)



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(original)

Prepared by

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Consulting Archaeologist: Rick Sutton
Archaeological Consulting Licence Number P013
P.I.F. Number P013-1127-2015
November 3, 2015

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project & Director: Rick Sutton (License P013)
Report Preparation: Rick Sutton (License P013)
Field Assistant: Ian Dutcher

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of 9764 Uppers Lane, Part of Lots 119 And 120, Geographic Township of Stamford, City of Niagara Falls, Regional Municipality of Niagara. An archaeological assessment was required by the Planning Act (1990) as a component of a severance application and the proposed development of a place of worship on this property.

The 2.02 hectare subject property consists of an agricultural field. The field was ploughed for the assessment and was pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals in October, 2015.

No archaeological sites were encountered during the course of the fieldwork portion of this study. Accordingly, there are no further concerns for impacts to archaeological resources on these lands. No further archaeological assessment of this parcel of land is required.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of 9764 Uppers Lane, Part of Lots 119 And 120, Geographic Township of Stamford, City of Niagara Falls, Regional Municipality of Niagara. An archaeological assessment was required by the Planning Act (1990) as a component of a severance application and the proposed development of a place of worship on this property.

Permission for access to the property and to remove and curate artifacts was granted by the land owner. All fieldwork was conducted under archaeological consulting licence No. P013, issued to Rick Sutton. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980), and with the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC 2011). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered or documents produced as a result of the assessment.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The 2.02 hectare subject property is located along the western edge of the City of Niagara Falls immediately southwest of the intersection of Beechwood Road and Uppers Lane (Figures 1 and 2). The Stage 2 assessment was conducted by Rick Sutton (P013), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., on October 22, 2015.

The subject property consists of a single agricultural field. The topography of the property quite flat. The subject property is located in the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The soils on the property are Welland Clay which is a heavy imperfectly drained clay. A small seasonal watercourse is located northwest of the property.

There are currently no registered archaeological sites located either on or immediately adjacent to the subject property (Rob Von Bitter MTCS: personal communication). A survey of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport archaeological files located in Toronto indicates that there are 15 registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of the subject lands (Table 1). The closest registered site is AgGt-180, which is located 550 metres southwest of the subject property. A cultural chronology for Southern Ontario which applies to the subject property is listed in Table 2.

Table 1. Registered Archaeological Sites Located Within 1 km of the Subject Property

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural/Temporal Affiliation	Site Type
AgGt- 132	B. Williams	19 th Century Euro-Canadian	homestead
AgGt- 137	-	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot
AgGt- 138	-	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot
AgGt- 142	Glen Gordon 4	Indeterminate aboriginal	campsite
AgGt- 175	Walker II	Indeterminate aboriginal	campsite
AgGt- 176	Walker X	Middle Archaic	campsite
AgGt- 177	Walker VI	Indeterminate aboriginal	campsite
AgGt- 178	Walker IX	Indeterminate aboriginal	campsite
AgGt- 179	Walker I	Late Archaic	findspot
AgGt- 180	Walker III	Indeterminate aboriginal	campsite
AgGt- 181	Walker IV	Indeterminate aboriginal	campsite
AgGt- 182	Walker V	Indeterminate aboriginal	campsite
AgGt- 183	Walker VII	Early Archaic	findspot
AgGt- 184	Walker VIII	Indeterminate aboriginal	campsite
AgGt- 312	-	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot

The lands located north and south of the subject property were subjected to a Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment by our firm in 20011 and 2012 (AAL 2013). The assessment of a 98.8 hectare parcel of land resulted in the discovery of 28 archaeological sites including 18 indeterminate aboriginal findspots, 7 indeterminate aboriginal campsites, one Middle Archaic campsite, one Early Archaic findspot and one Late Archaic findspot. Ten of the sites were registered and included the Walker I site (AgGt-179), a Late Archaic findspot; the Walker II site (AgGt-175), an indeterminate aboriginal campsite; the Walker III site (AgGt-180), a small indeterminate aboriginal campsite; the Walker IV site (AgGt-181), a small indeterminate aboriginal campsite; the Walker V site (AgGt-182), a small indeterminate aboriginal campsite; the Walker VI site (AgGt-177), an indeterminate aboriginal campsite; the Walker VII site (AgGt-183), an Early Archaic findspot; the Walker VIII site (AgGt-184), a small indeterminate aboriginal campsite; the Walker IX site (AgGt-178), an indeterminate aboriginal campsite; and the Walker X site (AgGt-176), a Middle Archaic campsite (AAL 2013). Most of these sites do not represent potentially significant archaeological resources and did not require any additional fieldwork.

Only four of the sites were considered to be potentially significant and were subjected to a Stage 3 assessment from May to August, 2012 (AAL 2013). A Stage 3 controlled surface collection and test excavations were carried out at the Walker II site (AgGt-175), the Walker VI site (AgGt-177), the Walker IX site (AgGt-178), and the Walker X site (AgGt-176). The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicated that all four sites had cultural heritage value and would require Stage 4 mitigation prior to the development of these lands (AAL 2013).

TABLE 2. Cultural Chronology For Southern Ontario

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Fluted	9000 - 8500 B.C.	Big Game Hunters and Small Nomadic Groups
Late	Non-fluted	8500 - 7500 B.C.	
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling	8000 - 7000 B.C.	Nomadic Hunters and Gatherers
	Bifurcate Based	7000 - 6000 B.C.	
Middle	Stemmed, Otter Creek and Brewerton	6000 - 2500 B.C.	Transition to Territorial Settlement
Late	Narrow Point	2500 - 1800 B.C.	More Diverse Resource Base
	Broad Point	1800 - 1500 B.C.	
	Small Point	1500 - 800 B.C.	
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood and Middlesex	1000 - 300 B.C.	Introduction of Pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula	300 B.C.- 700 A.D.	Long Distance Trade
Transitional	Princess Point	500 - 900 A.D.	Early Agriculture
Late	Early Iroquoian	900 - 1275 A.D.	Transition to Village Life
	Middle Iroquoian	1275 - 1400 A.D.	Large Villages and Dependence on Agriculture
	Late Iroquoian	1400 - 1650 A.D.	Tribal Development, Warfare, European Contact
HISTORIC			
Early	Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga	1700 - 1875 A.D.	Social Displacement
Late	Euro-Canadian	1800 A.D.-present	European Settlement

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Information on potential Euro-Canadian archaeological planning concerns was derived from an examination of the 1876 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland (Page 1876). The study area comprises part of Lots 119 and 120 in the Geographic Township of Stamford, formerly in the County of Welland, now the City of Niagara Falls. According to the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* (Page & Co. 1876: Figure 3), the subject property was owned in 1876 by Robert Spencer who lived in, or rented, two homesteads located west of the subject property.

The Geographic Township of Stamford, originally called Mount Dorchester, was initially allotted to approximately twelve families. The Cook and Durham families were among the first Europeans to settle in Stamford in 1776 (Berketa 2008). In 1793, Stamford became one of the first Townships in Canada to have a municipal form of government. It was self-governing from 1793 until 1963, when it became a part of the City of Niagara Falls (Niagara Falls Heritage Portal

2008). Lundy's Lane, originally an aboriginal trail, was the first inland route used by the settlers and became a historically important corridor (Berketa 2008).

2.0 STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT

2.1 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of the property was conducted under the supervision of Rick Sutton (P013), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., on October 22, 2015, under a mixture of sun and cloud and mild temperatures. The entire property consists of a single agricultural field that was ploughed for the assessment. At the time of the field survey the field was well weathered and over 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. The entire property was pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals (Figure 4).

2.2 RECORD OF FINDS

No archaeological material or sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property. The documentary record for this project includes 6 digital photographs, one field map and one page of field notes.

2.3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological material or sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE

3.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

As detailed in this report, the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the subject property determined that there are no archaeological resources present on these lands. The results of the assessment indicate that the development of this property will not impact any archaeological resources. Accordingly, there are no further concerns for impacts to archaeological resources on these lands. No further archaeological assessment of this parcel of land is required.

3.2 COMPLIANCE ADVICE

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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*.

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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 licence.

4.0 MAPS

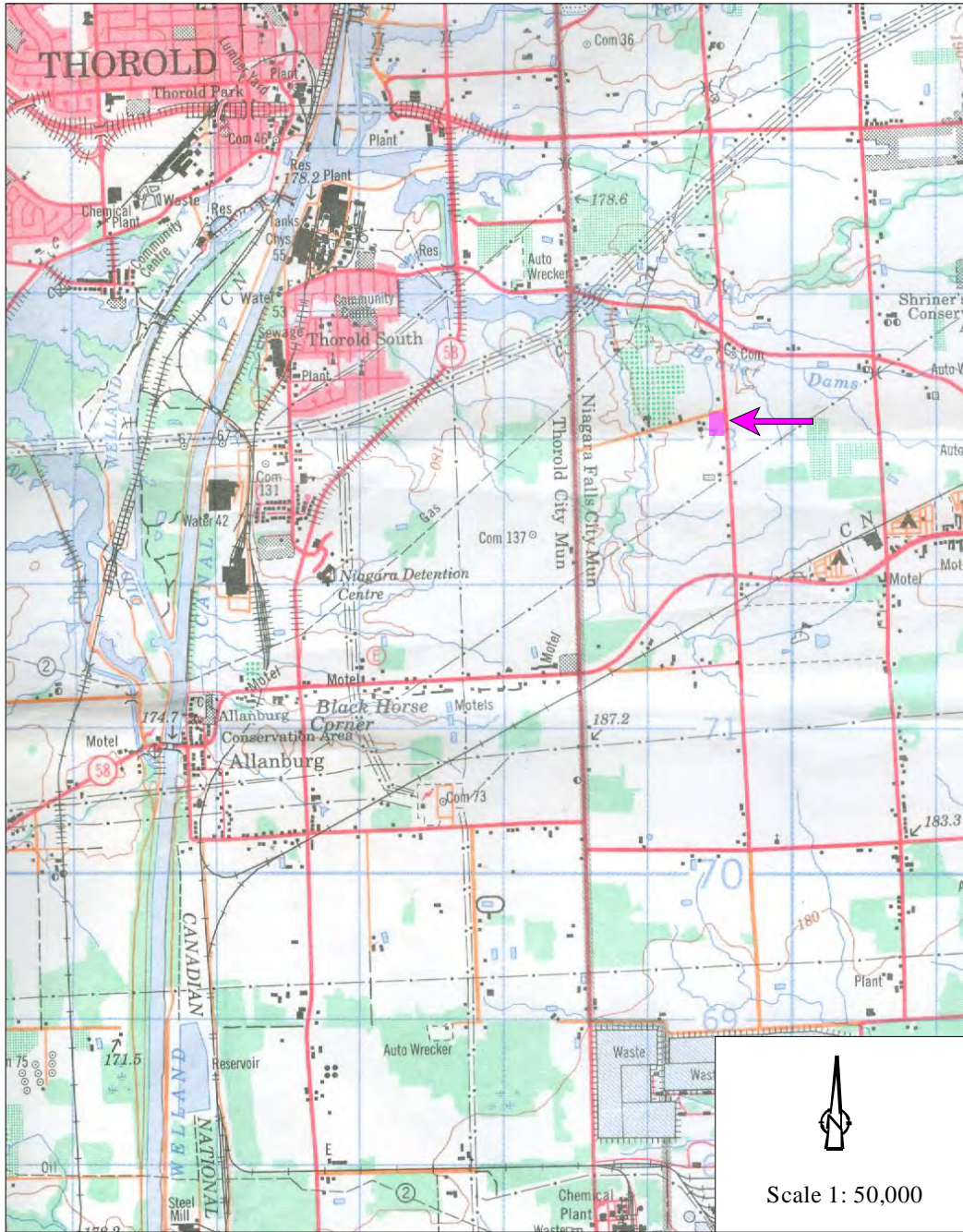


Figure 1. General Location of the Subject Property (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1996 30 M/3 & 30M/6 Niagara)

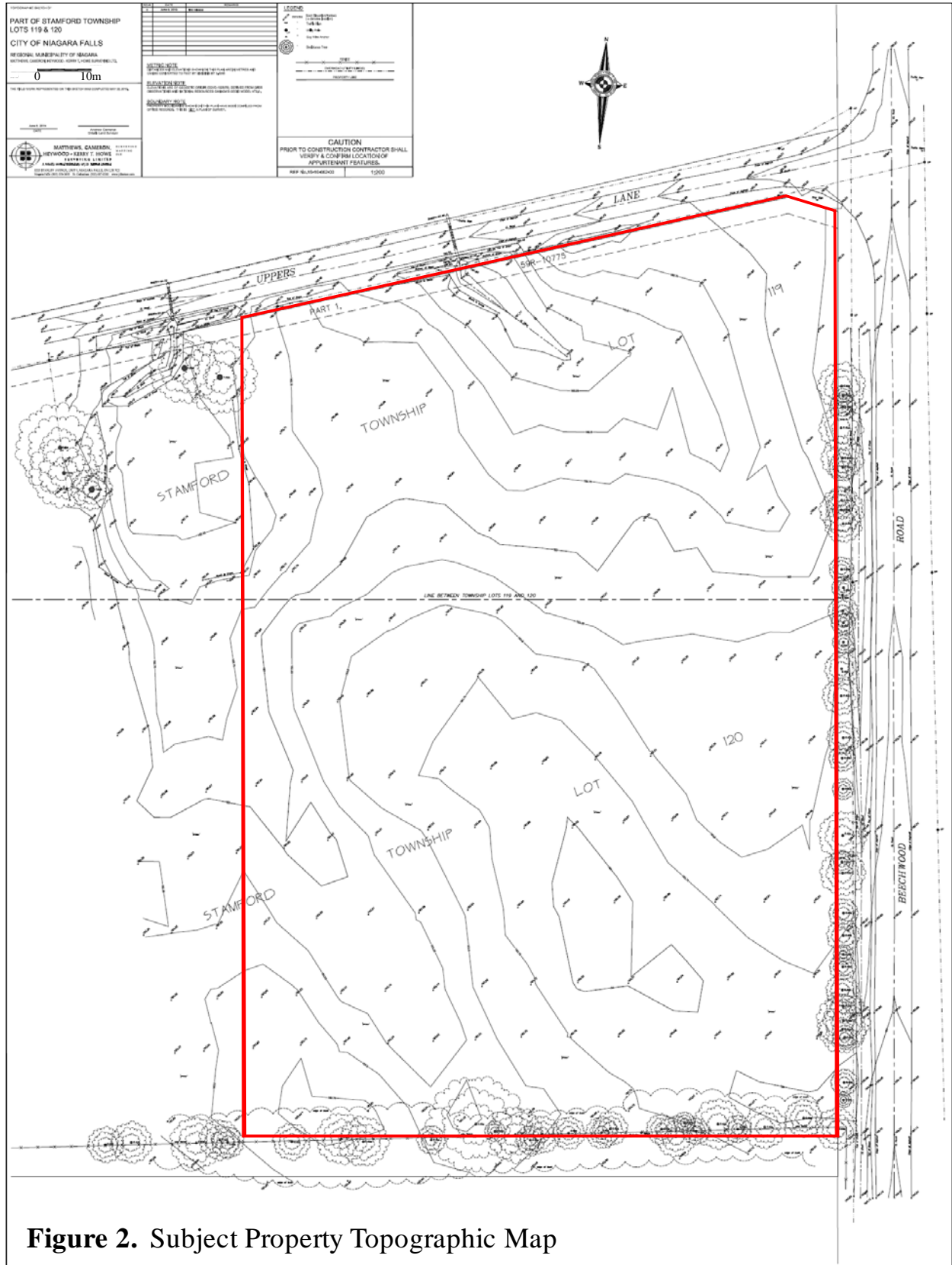


Figure 2. Subject Property Topographic Map

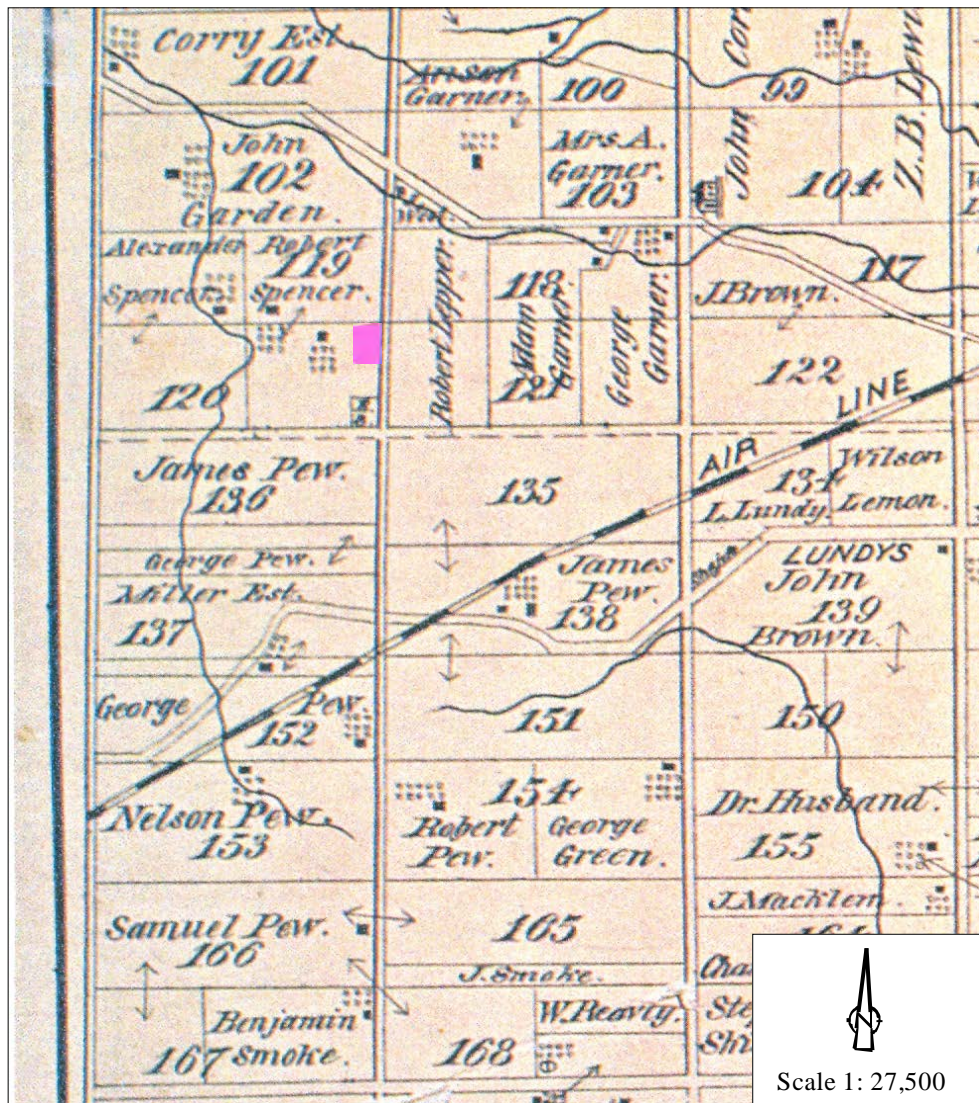


Figure 3. 1876 Historical Atlas Map of Stamford Township Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property (Page and Company 1876)

5.0 IMAGES



Plate 1. General Field Conditions, Northern Section of Property (view west)



Plate 2. General Field Conditions, Eastern Section of Property (view northeast)



Plate 3. General Field Conditions, Central Section of Property (view east)



Plate 4. General Field Conditions, Southwestern Section of Property (view southwest)



Plate 5. General Field Conditions, Northwestern Section of Property (view southwest)



Plate 6. Close Up of Ploughed Field Conditions, Eastern Section of Property (view north)

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

Archaeological Assessments Ltd.

2013 **The Stage 2-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Walker Aggregates Inc. Lands, Part of Lots 102, 119, 120, 136 and 137, Geographic Township of Stamford, City of Niagara Falls, Regional Municipality Of Niagara**, P.I.F. Numbers P013-609-2011, P013-649-2012, P013-650-2012, P013-651-2012, P013-652-2012 & P013-653-2012. Report on file, MTCS, Toronto.

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