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Jan 25, 2016

Richard Sutton (P013)
Archaeological Assessments Ltd.
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RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "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", Dated Jan 4, 2016, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Jan 13, 2016, MTCS Project Information Form Number P013-649-2012, P013-650-2012, P013-651-2012, P013-652-2012, P013-653-2012, P013-609-2011, MTCS File Number 26AG020

Dear Mr. Sutton:

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 assessment of the study area as depicted in Figure 1 and in Figures 4 to 9, inclusive, of the above titled report and recommends the following:

A total of 28 archaeological sites were located as a result of the Stage 2 assessment and includes 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 include the Walker I site (AgGt-179), a Late Archaic findspot; the Walker II site (AgGt-175), a 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), a indeterminate aboriginal campsite; the Walker VII site (AgGt-183), a Early Archaic findspot; the Walker VIII site (AgGt-184), a small indeterminate aboriginal campsite; the Walker IX site (AgGt-178), a indeterminate aboriginal campsite; and the Walker X site (AgGt-176), a Middle Archaic campsite. 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. 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 are significant and have cultural heritage value. All four sites will require Stage 4 mitigation prior to the development of these lands. No soil disturbance or development activities can occur until after these four sites are subjected to either Stage 4 block excavations or avoidance and preservation. A 3.2 hectare area of the subject property also still requires a Stage 2 assessment (Figure 4).

If Stage 4 excavations are required at any of these four sites, it must consist of the block excavations by hand of a series of one metre square units across each site until there are yields of fewer than 10 chipped stone artifacts at the edge of the block excavations (MTC 2011: 54). The focus of the Stage 4 block excavations at each site should be around all of the Stage 3 test units that contained 10 or more chipped stone artifacts. All aspects of the Stage 4 excavations and reporting must conform to the Ministry of Culture's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011).

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,

Crystal Forrest
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
W. Brent Clarkson, MHBC Planning
Alex Herlovitch, City of Niagara Falls

¹In 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.

**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
(revised)**



**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
(revised)**

Prepared by

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P013-652-2012 & P013-653-2012
January 4, 2015

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Supporting Documents

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SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of 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. It consisted of three sequential stages: Stage 1, background research; Stage 2, archaeological survey; and Stage 3, test excavations at four sites. This project was conducted in order to comply with the Planning Act (1996) prior to the possible future development of this parcel of land.

The 98.8 hectare subject property consists of a combination of agricultural fields, farm building complexes, residential lots, wooded areas, and scrublands. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted from October to November, 2011 and from April to May, 2012. The agricultural lands were ploughed for the assessment and were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals. All of the forested areas, scrublands and lawn areas which could not be ploughed were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. A 3.2 hectare area of the subject property was excluded from the Stage 2 assessment.

A total of 28 archaeological sites were located as a result of the Stage 2 assessment and includes 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 include the Walker I site (AgGt-179), a Late Archaic findspot; the Walker II site (AgGt-175), a 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), a indeterminate aboriginal campsite; the Walker VII site (AgGt-183), a Early Archaic findspot; the Walker VIII site (AgGt-184), a small indeterminate aboriginal campsite; the Walker IX site (AgGt-178), a indeterminate aboriginal campsite; and the Walker X site (AgGt-176), a Middle Archaic campsite. 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. 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 are significant and have cultural heritage value. All four sites will require Stage 4 mitigation prior to the development of these lands. No soil disturbance or development activities can occur until after these four sites are subjected to either Stage 4 block excavations or avoidance and preservation. A 3.2 hectare area of the subject property also still requires a Stage 2 assessment.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report details the rationale, methods and results of 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. It consisted of three sequential stages: Stage 1, background research; Stage 2, archaeological survey; and Stage 3, test excavations at four sites. This project was conducted in order to comply with the Planning Act (1996) prior to the possible future development of this parcel of land.

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 standards and 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 98.8 hectare subject property is located along the western edge of the City of Niagara Falls between Lundy's Lane and Beaverdams Road (Figure 1 and 2). The property is bordered to the east by Beachwood Road and to the west by Thorold Townline Road. Uppers Lane runs east-west through the central section of the property. A hydro corridor runs along the southern edge of the property. A tributary of Beaver Dams creek runs from south to north through the central and western section of the property.

The Stage 2 assessment of the subject property was conducted under the supervision of Chris Brown (License P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., from October 19 to November 17, 2011 and April 3 to May 1, 2012. The Stage 3 assessment was conducted under the supervision of Chris Brown (License P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., from May 2 to August 3, 2012.

The subject property itself is composed of a combination of ploughed agricultural fields of varying sizes, farm building complexes, residential lots, wooded areas, scrublands, and a narrow valley associated with the Beaver Dams creek tributary.

Most of the scrubland areas within the subject property are concentrated centrally and are associated with the watercourse. The largest area of scrublands is located in the southeastern portion of the subject property. A small forested area is located in the southwestern portion of the subject property.

In general, the topography of the subject property is gently rolling, with a number of knolls, ridges and level plateaus. The central creek tributary serves as the lowest lying area of the subject property.

A number of residences and farm buildings complexes are located on the subject property. These include #5872 Thorold Townline Road in the southwest corner of the subject lands; #9903, #10006, #10033 and #10200 Uppers Lane in the centre of the property and #5205, #5417, #5497 and #5545 Beechwood Road along the eastern property edge. Number 5872 Thorold Townline Road consists of a single-storey house surrounded by manicured lawn areas and scrublands. Number 9903 Uppers Lane is located on the north side of Uppers Lane in the northeast portion of the subject property and is a farm building complex featuring a barn, sheds and garden areas. Number 10006 Uppers Lane is located on the south side of Uppers Lane and is a single-storey house, surrounded by lightly-treed, manicured lawn areas and detached garage. Number 10033 Uppers Lane is on the north side of Uppers Lane and is a large farm building complex, featuring a two-storey house and a number of outbuildings and a barn. A number of gravel laneways run through the complex and a large gravel animal enclosure is located at its rear. Number 10200 Uppers Lane is located on the south side of Uppers Lane and contains a single-storey house surrounded by lawn areas and features a metal barn.

Number 5205 Beechwood Road is located in the northeast section of the subject property consists of a single-storey house surrounded by manicured lawn areas and features an in-ground swimming pool at its rear. Number 5417 Beechwood Road consists of a single-storey house surrounded by lightly-treed, manicured lawn areas and a shed. Some scrublands, lower-lying wet areas and ponds are located to the north. Number 5497 Beechwood Road contains a two-storey house surrounded by lightly-treed, manicured lawn areas. Fenced-in pasturelands are located in the rear, in addition to a number of farm outbuildings. Number 5545 Beechwood Road has a single-storey house surrounded by lightly-treed, manicured lawn areas with a small shed in the rear. A manicured lawn area serving as the grounds for a radio-controlled airplane club is located north of Uppers Lane, in the western section of the subject property.

The subject property is located in the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The topography of the property is gently rolling tablelands bisected by the major creek tributary and some seasonal tributaries. The soils on the property are Welland Clay which is a heavy imperfectly drained clay

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the subject lands was conducted in 2008 (ASI 2008). The results of that assessment indicated that the vast majority of the subject property had potential for both aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources because of its location close to potable water and 19th century transportation corridors.

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 5 registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of the subject lands (Table 1). The closest registered site is AgGt-132, which is located 650 metres south of the southwestern edge of the 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- 312	-	Indeterminate aboriginal	findspot

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 102, 119, 120, 136 and 137 in the Geographic Township of Stamford, formerly in the County of Welland, now the City of Niagara Falls, Regional Municipality of Niagara (Figure 3).

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).

According to the *illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* (Page & Co. 1876), the subject property was owned by seven land owners by the third quarter of the nineteenth century: John Garden (Lot 102), Alexander and Robert Spencer (Lot 119 and 120), B.C. (for the small portion in the south-east of Lot 120), James and George Pew (Lot 136) and Miller Est. (Lot 137). Two homesteads are shown within the limits of the subject property on Lot 119. One of the homesteads was owned by Alexander Spencer in 1876, and the other was owned by Robert Spencer (Figure 3).

The Alexander Spencer homestead still stands today on Lot 119 on the north side of Uppers Lane east of the creek tributary. The 1867 Robert Spencer homestead on the same lot is no longer visible. The general area where the house once stood is now occupied by barn and outbuilding. The other homes that can be seen today on the subject property are of fairly recent construction.

The historically important transportation corridors of Lundy's Lane and Beaverdams Road are located south and north of the study area. It should be noted, however, that 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 with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps.

2.0 STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT

2.1 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted under the supervision of Chris Brown (License P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd. The Stage 2 assessment of the ploughed agricultural fields was conducted from November 8 to December 2, 2011 and April 3 to May 1, 2012. Weather conditions ranged from clear and mild to overcast and cool. A number of the fields were recently active agriculturally, having been previously planted in corn or soy bean before harvesting and ploughing. Others had been left fallow or had been used as pastureland and were ploughed specifically for our assessment. At the time of the survey the ploughed fields were well weathered and visibility ranged from good (85%) to excellent (95%). All of the ploughed agricultural lands were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals and represent approximately 85% of the subject property (Figure 4). When artifacts were found in the ploughed fields, a large area with a minimum radius of 25 metres surrounding each artifact or site was pedestrian surveyed at one metre intervals.

All of the well drained tableland areas which could not be ploughed were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals and represent approximately 12% of the subject property (Figure 4). These include forested lands, scrublands and lawn areas associated with farm building complexes and residential lots. Each test pit measured more than 30 cm (one foot) in diameter and was excavated 5cm into the subsoil. The soil from each test pit was screened through 6mm mesh in order to look for artifacts. Each test pit was then backfilled. Shovel test pits were placed to within one metre of all buildings and hard scaped areas.

Areas of obvious disturbance occupied by houses, barns, outbuildings, driveways, roads and laneways no longer have any archaeological potential and were not test pitted. Low lying poorly drained areas associated with the Beaver Dams creek tributary and other seasonal watercourses or low lying poorly drained areas on the subject property have a low archaeological potential and were not test pitted.

The Stage 2 shovel test pit survey took place from October 19 to November 17, 2011. Weather conditions ranged from clear and mild to overcast and cool. Where intact topsoil deposits were encountered, the topsoil was found to be medium/dark brown clay loam, with depths ranging from 15-30cm. Subsoil was generally light brown-orange clay.

The results of the shovel test pitting indicated that a number of areas had been disturbed by previous development activities. Most of these areas are associated with the residential lots and farm building complexes. Much of the manicured lawn areas surrounding both #10200 and #10006 Uppers Lane featured heavily mottled topsoil or no topsoil at all. Much of the area at #9903 Uppers Lane featured heavy gravel underneath thin topsoil deposits. The western portion contained a large amount of modern building debris. Garden areas featured heavily mottled grey-blue soils. The large farm building complex at #10033 Uppers Lane featured large areas of shallowly-buried gravel deposits and heavily mottled, uneven soils at its rear. Soils surrounding the house featured building debris and modern domestic refuse.

2.2 RECORD OF FINDS

A total of 28 archaeological sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 assessment and includes 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 include the Walker I site (AgGt-179), a Late Archaic findspot; the Walker II site (AgGt-175), a 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), a indeterminate aboriginal campsite; the Walker VII site (AgGt-183), a Early Archaic findspot; the Walker VIII site (AgGt-184), a small indeterminate aboriginal campsite; the Walker IX site (AgGt-178), a indeterminate aboriginal campsite; and the Walker X site (AgGt-176), a Middle Archaic campsite. Most of these sites do not represent potentially significant archaeological resources and did not require any additional fieldwork.

The Walker II site (AgGt-175) contained 10+ chipped stone surface artifacts. The Walker VI site (AgGt-177) contained 25+ chipped stone surface artifacts. The Walker IX site (AgGt-178) contained 35+ chipped stone surface artifacts. The Walker X site (AgGt-176) contained 75+ chipped stone surface artifacts. The Stage 2 artifacts from these four sites were incorporated into the subsequent Stage 3 assessment as surface artifacts and are listed and described in Section 3.0 of this report. Prior to the implementation of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011), separate artifact catalogues were usually not produced for sites that were subjected to both a Stage 2 and Stage 3 assessment within the same report. For older reports such as this one that were produced just after the new guidelines came into effect, the artifact catalogues cannot be separated. The Stage 3 assessment of these four sites is discussed in detail in Section 3.0 of this report.

A total of 4 small indeterminate aboriginal campsites and 2 diagnostic aboriginal findspots were found during the assessment. These sites were registered because they contained three or more undiagnostic artifacts or isolated diagnostic artifacts that could be dated to a particular period. All of the sites were found during the pedestrian survey of the agricultural fields at 5 metre intervals. A large area with a minimum radius of 25 metres surrounding each site was pedestrian surveyed at one metre intervals. The location of the findspots was recorded using a hand held GPS unit. The location of all of the registered small campsites and diagnostic findspots are indicated in the supporting documents mapping. The registered findspots and small campsites are described in Table 3.

The 18 undiagnostic aboriginal findspots which were found on the subject property are listed in Table 4. All of the findspots were located during the pedestrian survey of the ploughed fields at 5 metre intervals. Despite an intensive survey at one metre intervals with a minimum radius of 25 metres surrounding each findspot, no additional artifacts were found.

TABLE 3. REGISTERED ISOLATED FINDSPOTS AND SMALL CAMPSITES

Site Name & Borden No.	Site Type	Location	Artifact Description
Walker I (AgGt-179)	Isolated Projectile Point. Narrow Point Horizon, Late Archaic Period (ca. 4500-3800 B.P.)	The site is located in the northeast section of a large agricultural field, in the western section of the subject property. The site is situated on the north face of a large, northwest-southeast knoll on terrain gently sloping to the north. It overlooks a seasonal watercourse to the northeast with more elevated lands to the west.	Small sized corner-notched Lamoka point. Tip and part of base missing. The point is 34mm in length, with a blade width of 17mm, a base width of 11+mm and a thickness of 6mm. Lateral edges convex in shape. Base is straight. Haldimand chert.
Walker III (AgGt-180)	Small Short Term Indeterminate Aboriginal Campsite	The site is located in the northeastern corner of a large agricultural field, in the central portion of the subject property, approximately 40m south of Uppers Lane. The site is situated on level terrain atop a moderate knoll, overlooking lowlands and a watercourse to the east.	Three chipped lithics surface scatter measuring 5m N-S by 5m E-W. Includes 2 biface thinning flakes and one flake fragment. Haldimand chert
Walker IV (AgGt-181)	Small Short Term Indeterminate Aboriginal Campsite	The site is located in the southeastern section of a large agricultural field, in the central portion of the subject property. The site is situated atop a moderate east-west ridge, with terrain sloping gently to the north and south. The site overlooks a watercourse to the east.	Three chipped lithics surface scatter measuring 15m N-S by 1m E-W. Includes one primary flake, 1 biface thinning flake and one flake fragment. Onondaga chert.
Walker V (AgGt-182)	Small Short Term Indeterminate Aboriginal Campsite	The site is located in the eastern section of a large agricultural field, in the northwestern portion of the subject property. The site is situated on the northeastern slope of a broad plateau, with terrain sloping gently to the northeast. The site overlooks a seasonal watercourse to the northeast.	Three chipped lithics surface scatter measuring 8m N-S by 1m E-W. Includes 2 shatter and one flake fragment. Onondaga chert.
Walker VII (AgGt-183)	Isolated Projectile Point. Corner Notched Horizon, Early Archaic Period (ca. 9800-8900 B.P.)	The site is located in the northern section of a large agricultural field, in the southern section of the subject property. The site is situated on the western slope of a moderate knoll, on land sloping gently to the west.	Medium sized corner-notched Nettling point, part of tip missing. The point is 42mm in length, with a blade width of 30mm, a base width of 14mm and a thickness of 5mm. Lateral edges convex in shape. Base is concave. Onondaga chert.
Walker VIII (AgGt-184)	Small Short Term Indeterminate Aboriginal Campsite	The site is located in the southeastern section of a large agricultural field, in the southwestern portion of the subject property. The site is situated atop a moderate knoll, overlooking a watercourse to the east. Terrain is sloping gently to the southeast.	Three chipped lithics surface scatter measuring 26m N-S by 1m E-W. Includes 2 shatter and one secondary decortication flake. Onondaga chert.

Registered Isolated Findspots and Small Campsites Artifact Catalogue

SITE/ UNIT	FRA	BTF	SHA	PRI	SDE	POI	TOTALS
WALKER I (AgGt-179)						1	1
WALKER III (AgGt-180)							
Surface	1	2					3
WALKER IV (AgGt-181)							
Surface	1	1		1			3
WALKER V (AgGt-182)							
Surface	1		2				3
WALKER VII (AgGt-183)							
Surface						1	1
WALKER VIII (AgGt-184)							
Surface			2		1		3

Artifact Catalogue Legend

SHA - Shatter BTF - Biface Thinning Flakes
 FRA - Flake Fragments PRI- Primary Flakes
 SDE- Secondary Decortication Flakes POI- Projectile Points

TABLE 4. ISOLATED FINDSPOTS

IF#	Artifact Types
1	1 shaped biface fragment
2	1 primary flake
3	1 random core
4	1 flake fragment
5	1 shatter and 1 flake fragment
6	1 biface thinning flake
7	1 random core
8	1 flake fragment
9	1 shatter
10	1 random core 1 random core
11	1 flake fragment
12	2 flake fragments
13	1 biface thinning flake and 1 flake fragment
14	1 biface thinning flake
15	1 finished biface tip
16	1 finished biface fragment
17	1 finished biface fragment
18	1 finished biface fragment

*Onondaga chert unless otherwise noted

The documentary record for the Stage 2 component of the project includes 63 digital photographs, 3 field maps, 10 pages of field notes and 32 artifacts, and will be curated by Archaeological Assessments Ltd.

2.3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

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) are all medium to large aboriginal campsites which contain a large number of chipped stone lithics on the surface of the ploughed field. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 21), sites in this region that contain at least ten non-diagnostic aboriginal artifacts within a 10 by 10 metre pedestrian survey area require a Stage 3 assessment.

As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2010: 21), aboriginal campsites in this region that contain less than ten non-diagnostic aboriginal artifacts within a 10 by 10 metre pedestrian survey area do not require a Stage 3 assessment. Consequently, the Walker III site (AgGt-180), the Walker IV site (AgGt-181), the Walker V site (AgGt-182), and the Walker VIII site (AgGt-184) do not represent potentially significant archaeological sites and do not require any further investigation. Each site only contains 3 non-diagnostic aboriginal surface artifacts, and therefore they do not require a Stage 3 assessment (MTC 2010: 21).

Most isolated diagnostic artifacts represent artifacts that were lost, or discarded after they were broken. Isolated findspots are generally not considered to be significant archaeological sites and are not a planning concern. Stage 3 assessments are not required for this type of site, unless they represent extremely rare artifact types, such as ceramics dating to the Early, Middle or Late Woodland periods, or chipped stone tools dating to the Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic periods (MTC 2011: 21). Consequently, the Walker I site (AgGt-179) and the Walker VII site (AgGt-184) do not require any further investigation. The 18 undiagnostic findspots from the site also do not require any further investigation.

3.0 STAGE 3 SITE ASSESSMENTS

3.1 WALKER II SITE (AgGt-175)

Field Methods

The Walker II site is an indeterminate aboriginal campsite. The relative date of occupation is not known. The site is located in the southern section of the subject property, in the northwest corner of a large agricultural field. The site is situated on the northwestern face of a moderate, broad knoll, overlooking a watercourse and some low lying poorly drained areas to the north, northwest, and west. The ground slopes gently to the northwest. The artifact surface scatter covers an area measuring 20m north-south by 25m east-west (Figure 6).

This site was discovered on November 18, 2011 while walking a ploughed field at 5 metre intervals. The Stage 3 assessment was conducted under the supervision of Chris Brown (License P361). A Stage 3 controlled surface collection of the site was conducted on April 30, 2012 under cloudy and cool weather conditions. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection consisted of an intensive surface examination at one metre intervals of the site area with a minimum radius of 25 metres surrounding the surface scatter, and the recording of all artifact locations with a transit and stadia rod. All of the artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection resulted in the discovery of a total of 15 surface artifacts.

Stage 3 test excavations were then carried out between June 27 and August 3, 2012 under mainly clear and hot weather conditions. A temporary datum was established in the central section of the site and was tied into a permanent datum located in the southeastern corner of the subject property (see supporting documents). A five metre grid system was then established in the area where the surface artifacts were located. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 28) for small precontact sites, a series of one metre test units were excavated at 5 metre intervals over areas where artifacts were concentrated. A total of 20 one metre square units were excavated at 5 metre intervals. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines (2011: 28), another four units (20% of grid total) were excavated in areas of higher artifact concentration (Units 203N 102E, 203N 97E, 198N 102E & 198N 97E).

A total of 24 one metre square test units were excavated across the site. All of the soils from each square were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All of the units were excavated into the first 5cm of the subsoil. Eighteen of the test units were positive, and contained artifact densities ranging from 1-25 chipped stone artifacts per one metre unit. The test units revealed a hard compacted clay loam ploughzone profile ranging in depth from 16-33 centimeters. No potential features were found in the bottom of the test units.

Record Of Finds

A total of 94 chipped stone artifacts were recovered from the Walker II during the Stage 3 investigations including 93 pieces of chipped stone debitage and one side scraper. The chipped stone debitage assemblage includes 46 broken flakes, 38 biface thinning flakes, 9 shatter and one primary flake. The majority of the artifacts from the site were manufactured from haldimand chert (n=60: 63.8%), followed by onondaga chert (n=34: 36.1%). All of the positive test units which contained more than one artifact contained a combination of haldimand and onondaga chert artifacts.

A side scraper was recovered from Unit 200N 105E. It was made from an onondaga biface thinning flake. It was 32mm in length, 18mm wide and 4mm thick. A convex shaped area on the right dorsal surface exhibited an area of steep unifacial retouch 17mm in length.

The documentary record for the Stage 3 assessment of the site includes 3 digital photographs, one field map, one square summary record form, one page of field notes and 94 artifacts.

WALKER II SITE (AgGt-175) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

UNIT	SHA	BTF	FRA	PRI	SCR	TOTAL
Surface	2	8	5			15
190N 95E			1			1
190N 100E	1					1
195N 90E		1				1
195N 95E	1					1
195N 100E	1	2	4			7
198N 97E		2	2			4
200N 95E		2	6	1		9
200N 100E	3	9	13			25
200N 105E	1		1		1	3
203N 97E		7	3			10
203N 102E		4	2			6
205N 90E			2			2
205N 95E		2				2
205N 100E		1				1
205N 105E			2			2
210N 90E			1			1
210N 95E			2			2
210N 100E			1			1
TOTAL	9	38	45	1	1	94

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE LEGEND

SHA - Shatter BTF - Biface Thinning Flakes
 FRA - Flake Fragments EFI- Edge Finishing Flakes
 PRI- Primary Flakes SDE- Secondary Decortication Flakes
 PDE – Primary Decortication Flakes
 SCR - Scrapers

Analysis And Conclusions

The Walker II site (AgGt-175) is a small indeterminate aboriginal campsite. The relative date of occupation or cultural affiliation of the site is not known. The low density of artifacts recovered from the test units indicates that the site was only occupied for a very short period of time. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2010: 34), this site is significant and is considered to have cultural heritage value. The site is considered to be significant because it contained one or more test units which yielded 10 or more artifacts (MTC 2010:34). In the case of this site, two of the one metre units yielded 10 or more chipped stone artifacts. This site will require Stage 4 mitigation in the form of either Stage 4 block excavations or avoidance and preservation.

3.2 WALKER VI SITE (AgGt-177)

Field Methods

The Walker VI site is an indeterminate aboriginal campsite. The relative date of occupation is not known. The site is centrally located in the southern section of the subject property, in the northwest portion of a large agricultural field. The site is situated atop and on the eastern slope of a moderate knoll, overlooking a seasonal drainage channel to the east. Terrain is varied, being both flat and gently sloping to the northeast, east and southeast. The artifact surface scatter covers an area measuring 40m north-south by 18m east-west (Figure 7).

This site was discovered on April 3, 2012 while walking a ploughed field at 5 metre intervals. The Stage 3 assessment was conducted under the supervision of Chris Brown (License P361). A Stage 3 controlled surface collection of the site was conducted on April 30, 2012 under cloudy and cool weather conditions. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection consisted of an intensive surface examination at one metre intervals of the site area with a minimum radius of 25 metres surrounding the surface scatter, and the recording of all artifact locations with a transit and stadia rod. All of the artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection resulted in the discovery of a total of 43 surface artifacts.

Stage 3 test excavations were then carried out between July 12 and August 3, 2012 under mainly clear and hot weather conditions. A temporary datum was established in the central section of the site and was tied into a permanent datum located in the southeastern corner of the subject property (see supporting documents). A five metre grid system was then established in the area where the surface artifacts were located. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 28) for small aboriginal sites, a series of one metre test units were excavated at 5 metre intervals over areas where artifacts were concentrated. A total of 36 one metre square units were excavated at 5 metre intervals. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines (2011: 28), another nine units (25% of grid total) were excavated in areas of higher artifact concentration (Units 208N 108E, 207N 103E, 203N 108E, 203N 103E, 203N 97E, 198N 108E, 198N 103E, 198N 97E & 193N 98E).

A total of 45 one metre square test units were excavated across the site (Figure 7). All of the soils from each square were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All of the units were excavated into the first 5cm of the subsoil. Thirty-four of the test units were positive, and contained artifact densities ranging from 1-27 chipped stone artifacts per one metre unit. The test units revealed a hard compacted clay loam ploughzone profile ranging in depth from 15-31 centimeters. No potential features were found in the bottom of the test units.

Record Of Finds

A total of 238 chipped stone artifacts were recovered from the Walker VI site during the Stage 3 investigations including 235 pieces of chipped stone debitage, one biface, one utilized flake and one core. The chipped stone debitage assemblage includes 114 biface thinning flakes, 103 broken flakes, 13 shatter, 2 secondary decortication flakes, 2 primary flakes and one edge finishing flake. All of the artifacts from the site were manufactured from onondaga chert.

One finished biface fragment was recovered from Unit 200N 95E. Finished bifaces have thin fine flaking, while biface blanks have some thinning and shaped bifaces have no biface thinning. It consisted of a finished biface tip and was 12mm in length, 18mm wide and 5mm thick.

A single random core was recovered from Unit 205N 100E. It was 73mm in length, 19mm wide and 18mm thick.

A utilized flake was recovered from Unit 203N 103E. It was made from an onondaga primary flake. It was 32mm in length, 23mm wide and 7mm thick. A concave shaped area on the right dorsal surface exhibited an area of unifacial retouch 12mm in length.

The documentary record for the Stage 3 assessment of the site includes 3 digital photographs, one field map, two square summary record form, one page of field notes and 238 artifacts.

WALKER VI SITE (AgGt-177) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

UNIT	SHA	BTF	FRA	SDE	EFI	PRI	BIF	UTI	COR	TOTAL
Surface	5	24	14							43
190N 100E			1							1
190N 105E			1							1
193N 98E		1								1
195N 90E			1							1
195N 100E		3	1							4
195N 105E			1							1
198N 97E		1	1							2
198N 103E		3	3							6
198N 108E		2	1							3
200N 90E			1							1
200N 95E		4					1			5
200N 100E	2	3	8							13
200N 105E		8	7							15
200N 110E		2	1							3
203N 97E		7	5							12
203N 103E	2	13	11					1		27
203N 108E		5	5							10
205N 90E					1					1
205N 95E		1	1							2
205N 100E	1	4	8	1		1				15
205N 105E	2	6	13	1						22
205N 110E		1	2					1		4
205N 115E		1	1							2
208N 103E	1	9	1							11
208N 108E		2	6			1				9
210N 95E			1							1
210N 100E		1	1							2
210N 105E		5	3							8
210N 110E		1	1							2
210N 115E		1								1
215N 100E		1								1
215N 105E		4	2							6
215N 110E		1								1
220N 110E			1							1
TOTAL	13	114	103	2	1	2	1	1	1	238

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE LEGEND

SHA - Shatter	BTF - Biface Thinning Flakes
FRA - Flake Fragments	EFI- Edge Finishing Flakes
PRI- Primary Flakes	SDE- Secondary Decortication Flakes
PDE – Primary Decortication Flakes	COR- Cores
BIF- Bifaces	UTI- Utilized Flakes

Analysis And Conclusions

The Walker VI site (AgGt-177) is a indeterminate aboriginal campsite. The relative date of occupation or cultural affiliation of the site is not known. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2010: 34), this site is significant and is considered to have cultural heritage value. The site is considered to be significant because it contained one or more test units which yielded 10 or more artifacts (MTC 2010:34). In the case of this site, eight of the one metre units yielded 10 or more chipped stone artifacts. This site will require Stage 4 mitigation in the form of either Stage 4 block excavations or avoidance and preservation.

3.3 WALKER IX SITE (AgGt-178)

Field Methods

The Walker IX site is a indeterminate aboriginal campsite. The relative date of occupation is not known. The site is located in the northwestern section of the subject property, in the eastern portion of a large agricultural field. The site is situated atop and on the northwestern and southern slopes of a moderate ridge running southwest-northeast, overlooking seasonal drainage to the north and south and a watercourse some distance to the east. The terrain is varied, being both flat along the top of the ridge and gently sloping to the northwest, and south, on either side of the ridge.

The large and diffuse surface scatter covers an area measuring 60m north-south by 25m east-west. The main portion of the scatter consists of a 45m north-south by 15m east-west area containing a dense artifact cluster measuring 10m by 10m which contains the majority of the surface artifacts. The south and west portions of the site are very diffuse (Figure 8).

This site was discovered on April 30, 2012 while walking a ploughed field at 5 metre intervals. The Stage 3 assessment was conducted under the supervision of Chris Brown (P361). A Stage 3 controlled surface collection of the site was conducted on May 1, 2012 under overcast and mild weather conditions. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection consisted of an intensive surface examination at one metre intervals of the site area with a minimum radius of 25 metres surrounding the surface scatter, and the recording of all artifact locations with a transit and stadia rod. All of the artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection resulted in the discovery of a total of 49 surface artifacts.

Stage 3 test excavations were then carried out from June 4-18, 2012 under weather conditions ranging from sunny and hot to cloudy and cool. A temporary datum was established in the central section of the site and was tied into a permanent datum located in the northwestern corner of the subject property (see supporting documents). A five metre grid system was then

established in the area where the surface artifacts were located. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 28) for small lithic scatters, a series of one metre test units were excavated at 5 metre intervals over areas where artifacts were concentrated. A total of 41 one metre square units were excavated at 5 metre intervals. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines (2011: 28), another eight units (20% of grid total) were excavated in areas of higher artifact concentration (Units 322N 192E, 322N 197E, 317N 192E, 317N 197E, 302N 192E, 302N 202E, 297N 192E & 297N 202E).

A total of 49 one metre square test units were excavated across the site (Figure 8). All of the soils from each square were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All of the units were excavated into the first 5cm of the subsoil. Thirty-one of the test units were positive, and contained artifact densities ranging from 1-28 chipped stone artifacts per one metre unit. The test units revealed a crumbly clay loam ploughzone profile ranging in depth from 14-37 centimeters. No potential features were found in the bottom of the test units.

Record Of Finds

A total of 184 chipped stone artifacts were recovered from the Walker IX during the Stage 3 investigations including 183 pieces of chipped stone debitage and one core. The chipped stone debitage assemblage includes 80 biface thinning flakes, 76 broken flakes, 19 shatter, 3 secondary decortication flakes, 2 primary decortication flakes, 2 edge finishing flakes and one primary flake. All of the artifacts from the site were manufactured from onondaga chert.

A single random core made from onondaga chert was recovered from Unit 300N 200E. It was 52mm in length, 36mm wide and 12mm thick.

The documentary record for the Stage 3 assessment of the site includes 3 digital photographs, one field map, two square summary record forms, two pages of field notes and 184 artifacts.

Analysis And Conclusions

The Walker IX site (AgGt-178) is a indeterminate aboriginal campsite. The relative date of occupation or cultural affiliation of the site is not known. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2010: 34), this site is significant and is considered to have cultural heritage value. The site is considered to be significant because it contained one or more test units which yielded 10 or more artifacts (MTC 2010:34). In the case of this site, three of the one metre units yielded 10 or more chipped stone artifacts. This site will require Stage 4 mitigation in the form of either Stage 4 block excavations or avoidance and preservation.

WALKER IX SITE (AgGt-178) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

UNIT	SHA	BTF	FRA	EFI	PRI	SDE	PDE	COR	TOTAL
Surface	4	23	19	2		1			49
285N 190E			1						1
285N 195E	1								1
290N 200E			1						1
295N 190E	1								1
295N 195E			2						2
295N 200E	1	2	3						6
295N 205E		3	1						4
297N 192E			1						1
297N 202E	1	6	8						15
300N 190E	1								1
300N 195E	2	5	6						13
300N 200E	2	12	12				1	1	28
300N 205E		1	2						3
302N 193E			1						1
302N 202E	1	2	5			1			9
305N 195E	1	2	1						4
305N 200E		2	1			1			4
305N 205E		1							1
310N 195E			1						1
310N 200E		1	1						2
310N 205E			1						1
315N 190E		1							1
315N 195E	3	4	1						8
315N 200E			1						1
317N 192E		1							1
317N 197E		3	3		1				7
320N 190E		1	1						2
320N 195E		5	2				1		8
320N 200E	1	3	1						5
322N 197E		1							1
325N 195E		1							1
TOTAL	19	80	76	2	1	3	2	1	184

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE LEGEND

SHA - Shatter BTF - Biface Thinning Flakes
 FRA - Flake Fragments EFI- Edge Finishing Flakes
 PRI- Primary Flakes SDE- Secondary Decortication Flakes
 PDE – Primary Decortication Flakes
 COR - Cores

3.4 WALKER X SITE (AgGt-176)

Field Methods

The Walker X site is a Middle Archaic (ca. 5000-4500 B.P.) campsite. The site is located in the northern section of the subject property, along the eastern edge and in the northeast corner of a large agricultural field. The site is situated atop and on the slopes of two broad east-west ridges, separated by a low-lying swale, overlooking a seasonal drainage channel to the south and a low-lying creek-bed to the east. Terrain is varied, being both flat and gently sloping on the sides of the ridges. The site extends to the northern property boundary, and potentially beyond. The majority of the site is located within a ploughed agricultural field however it is likely that it extends to the east into a narrow band of dense underbrush before a break in slope leading towards the low-lying creek-bed. The southern-most portion of the site contains the vast majority of the surface artifacts, and consists of two distinct eastern and western loci located along the level top of the ridge, separated by an area low artifact density. The northern portion of the site features a relatively low artifact number and density. The large surface scatter covers an area measuring 135m north-south by 45m east-west (Figure 9).

This site was discovered on December 1, 2011 while walking a ploughed field at 5 metre intervals. The Stage 3 assessment was conducted under the supervision of Chris Brown (License P361). A Stage 3 controlled surface collection of the site was conducted on April 30 and May 1, 2012 under a mix of overcast and cool and mild weather conditions. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection consisted of an intensive surface examination at one metre intervals of the site area with a minimum radius of 25 metres surrounding the surface scatter, and the recording of all artifact locations with a transit and stadia rod. All of the artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection resulted in the discovery of a total of 147 surface artifacts.

Stage 3 test excavations were then carried out between May 2 and June 27, 2012 under weather conditions ranging from sunny and hot to cloudy and cool. A temporary datum was established in the larger, southern section of the site and was tied into a permanent datum located in the southeastern corner of the subject property (supporting documents). A five metre grid system was then established in the area where the surface artifacts were located. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 52) for large prehistoric sites, a series of one metre test units were excavated at 5 metre intervals over areas where artifacts were concentrated. A total of 63 one metre square units were excavated at 1-5 metre intervals. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines, another thirteen units (21% of grid total) were excavated between the areas of concentration (Units 380N 180E, 370N 200E, 360N 200E, 340N 200E, 330N 190E, 320N 180E, 320N 190E, 320N 200E, 310N 190E, 300N 190E, 290N 190E, 280N 180E & 270N 190E). Another eight units (13% of grid total) were excavated on the periphery of the surface scatter (Units 370N 190E, 330N 180E, 320N 170E, 290N 160E, 280N 170E, 280N 210E, 270N 180E & 270N 200E).

A total of 84 one metre square test units were excavated across the site. All of the soils from each square were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All of the units were excavated into the first 5cm of the subsoil. Forty-four of the test units were positive, and contained artifact densities ranging from 1-41 chipped stone artifacts per one metre unit. The

test units revealed a crumbly clay loam ploughzone profile ranging in depth from 15-42 centimeters. No potential features were found in the bottom of the test units.

Record Of Finds

A total of 373 chipped stone artifacts were recovered from the Walker X during the Stage 3 investigations including 358 pieces of chipped stone debitage, 9 biface fragments, three cores, one projectile point, one scraper and one utilized flake. The chipped stone debitage assemblage includes 186 biface thinning flakes, 138 broken flakes, 22 shatter, 6 edge finishing flakes and 6 primary flakes. All of the artifacts from the site were manufactured from onondaga chert.

A medium side-notched projectile point fragment was recovered from the surface of the site. Part of the tip was missing. It was 44mm in length, with a blade width of 28mm, a base width of 26mm and a thickness of 8mm. The hafting area width was 21mm. The base was thinned and straight in shape. The blade was straight in shape. This appears to be a Brewerton Side-Notched projectile point, which dates to the end of the Middle Archaic period (Ellis et. al. 1990).

A side scraper made from a biface thinning flake was recovered from Unit 285N 205E. It was 30mm in length, 21mm wide and 5mm thick. A convex shaped area of steep unifacial retouch was located on the left ventral surface and was 22mm in length. The left dorsal surface also had an area of retouch which was 16mm in length. A utilized flake was recovered from Unit 305N 205E. It was made from an onondaga flake fragment. It was 33mm in length, 28mm wide and 13mm thick. A convex shaped area on the left ventral surface exhibited an area of unifacial retouch 13mm in length.

Nine biface fragments were recovered from the site and are described in Table 5. Finished bifaces have thin fine flaking, while biface blanks have some thinning and shaped bifaces have no biface thinning.

Table 5. Walker X Site (AgGt-176) Bifaces

Unit	Type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Material	Comments
surface	blank	33	30	8	onondaga	tip and part of midsection
surface	blank	33	21	9	onondaga	base fragment
surface	blank	28	17	6	onondaga	base fragment
surface	blank	36	35	8	onondaga	base and midsection fragment
surface	blank	52	23	10	onondaga	midsection fragment
surface	rough	53	44	18	onondaga	tip and midsection fragment
290N 165E	blank	54	20	9	onondaga	tip and midsection fragment
300N 205E	rough	76	44	22	onondaga	part of midsection missing
330N 200E	blank	47	23	12	onondaga	

Three rotated or random cores were recovered from the site (Table 6).

Table 6. Walker X Site (AgGt-176) Bifaces

Provenience	Length	Width	Thickness	Material	Type
surface	40	30	21	onondaga	rotated
surface	30	27	10	onondaga	rotated
surface	43	27	17	onondaga	rotated

No potential features were identified in the exposed subsoil in the test units. The documentary record for the Stage 3 assessment of the site includes 3 digital photographs, one field map, three square summary record forms, two page of field notes and 373 artifacts.

WALKER X SITE (AgGt-176) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

UNIT	SHA	BTF	FRA	EFI	PRI	BIF	SCR	COR	UTI	PRO	TOTAL
Surface	9	65	58	3	2	6		3		1	147
270N 190E		1	2								3
275N 195E		1									1
280N 195E		5	2								7
280N 200E		1									1
280N 210E			1								1
285N 205E							1				1
290N 165E						1					1
290N 170E		1									1
290N 175E		3	4								7
290N 180E		2	2								4
290N 205E		1									1
290N 210E		1	1								2
293N 167E	1										1
293N 172E		3	1								4
293N 207E		2	4		1						7
295N 170E	1	3	3								7
295N 175E	1										1
295N 205E		3	1		1						5
295N 210E	1	3	3	1							8
295N 215E			2								2
298N 167E		1									1
300N 175E		10	4								14
300N 170E		7	2								9
300N 205E	2	23	15			1					41
300N 210E	3	6	4								13
300N 215E		1	2								3
303N 167E			2								2
305N 170E		3									3
305N 180E		1									1
305N 200E		2									2
305N 205E	2	2	7		1				1		13
305N 210E	1	15	11	2	1						30
308N 208E		7	1								8
310N 165E		1									1
310N 170E		2									2
310N 175E		2	2								4
310N 190E		1									1
310N 205E		1	1								2
320N 200E			1								1
325N 200E		1									1
330N 200E		1	1			1					3
335N 200E		2	1								3
385M 185E	1	1									2
385N 190E		1									1
TOTAL	22	186	138	6	6	9	1	3	1	1	373

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE LEGEND

SHA - Shatter	BTF - Biface Thinning Flakes
FRA - Flake Fragments	EFI- Edge Finishing Flakes
PRI- Primary Flakes	SDE- Secondary Decortication Flakes
PDE – Primary Decortication Flakes	COR- Cores
BIF- Bifaces	UTI- Utilized Flakes

Analysis And Conclusions

The Walker X site is a Middle Archaic (ca. 5000-4500 B.P.) campsite. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2010: 34), this site is significant and is considered to have cultural heritage value. The site is considered to be significant because it contained one or more test units which yielded 10 or more artifacts (MTC 2010:34). In the case of this site, five of the one metre units yielded 10 or more chipped stone artifacts. This site will require Stage 4 mitigation in the form of either Stage 4 block excavations or avoidance and preservation.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE

4.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

A total of 28 archaeological sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 assessment and included 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 include the Walker I site (AgGt-179), a Late Archaic findspot; the Walker II site (AgGt-175), a 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), a indeterminate aboriginal campsite; the Walker VII site (AgGt-183), a Early Archaic findspot; the Walker VIII site (AgGt-184), a small indeterminate aboriginal campsite; the Walker IX site (AgGt-178), a indeterminate aboriginal campsite; and the Walker X site (AgGt-176), a Middle Archaic campsite. 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. 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 are significant and have cultural heritage value. All four sites will require Stage 4 mitigation prior to the development of these lands. No soil disturbance or development activities can occur until after these four sites are subjected to either Stage 4 block excavations or Stage 4 avoidance and preservation. A 3.2 hectare area of the subject property also still requires a Stage 2 assessment.

If Stage 4 excavations are required at any of these four sites, it must consist of the block excavations by hand of a series of one metre square units across each site until there are yields of fewer than 10 chipped stone artifacts at the edge of the block excavations (MTC 2011: 54). The focus of the Stage 4 block excavations at each site should be around all of the Stage 3 test units that contained 10 or more chipped stone artifacts. All aspects of the Stage 4 excavations and reporting must conform to the Ministry of Culture's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011).

4.2 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.

5.0 MAPS

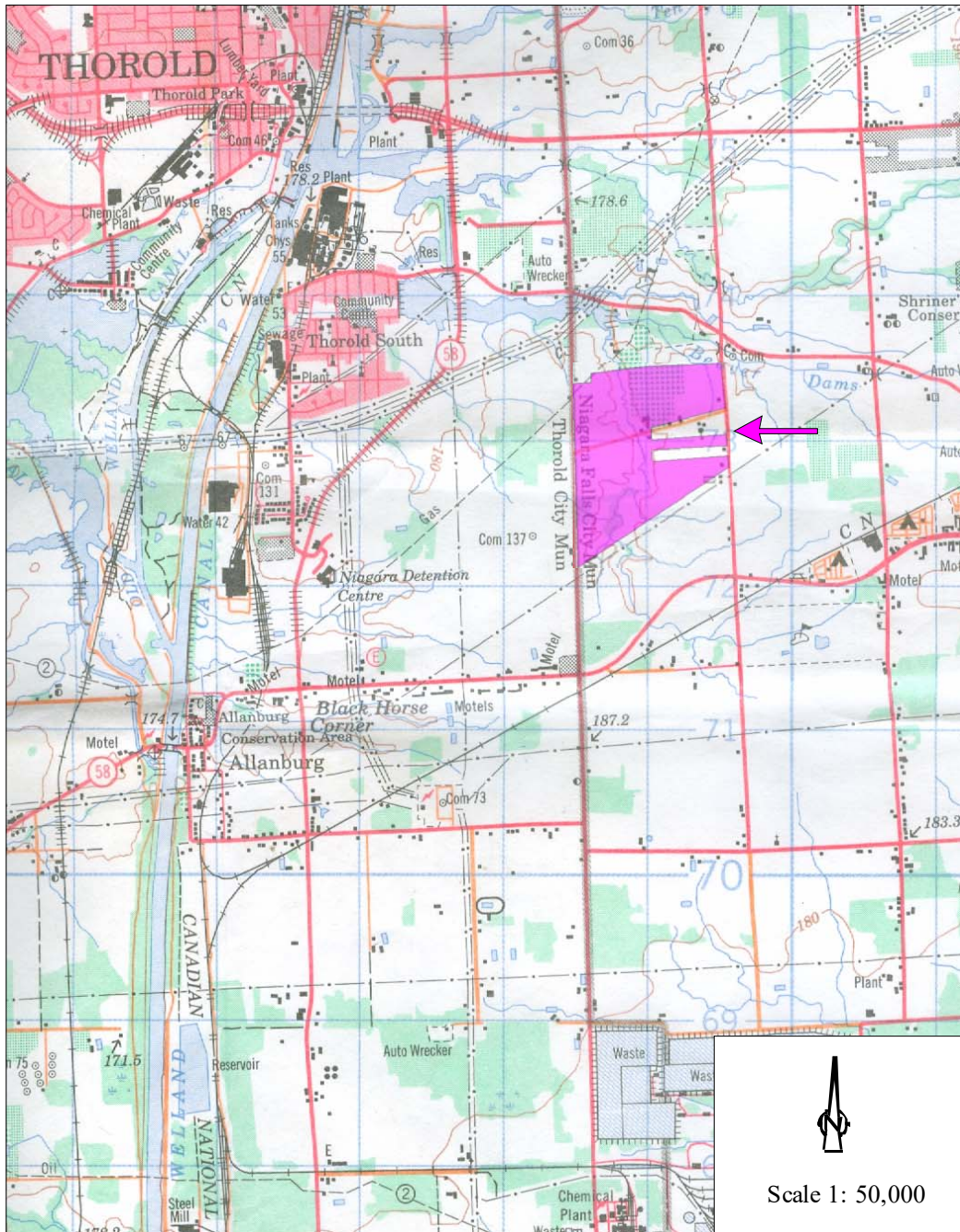


Figure 1. General Location of the Subject Property (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1996 30 M/3 & 30M/6 Niagara)

Figure 2. Detailed Location of the Subject Property



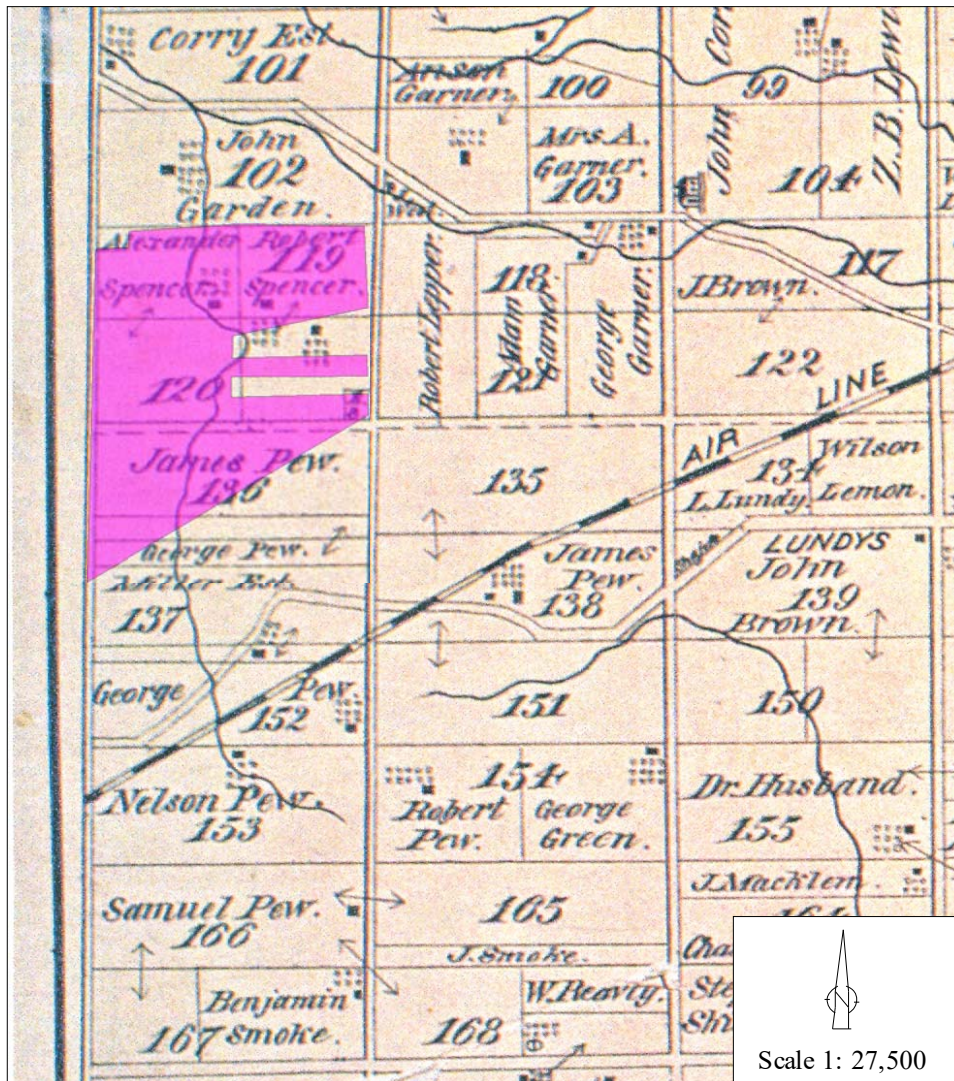
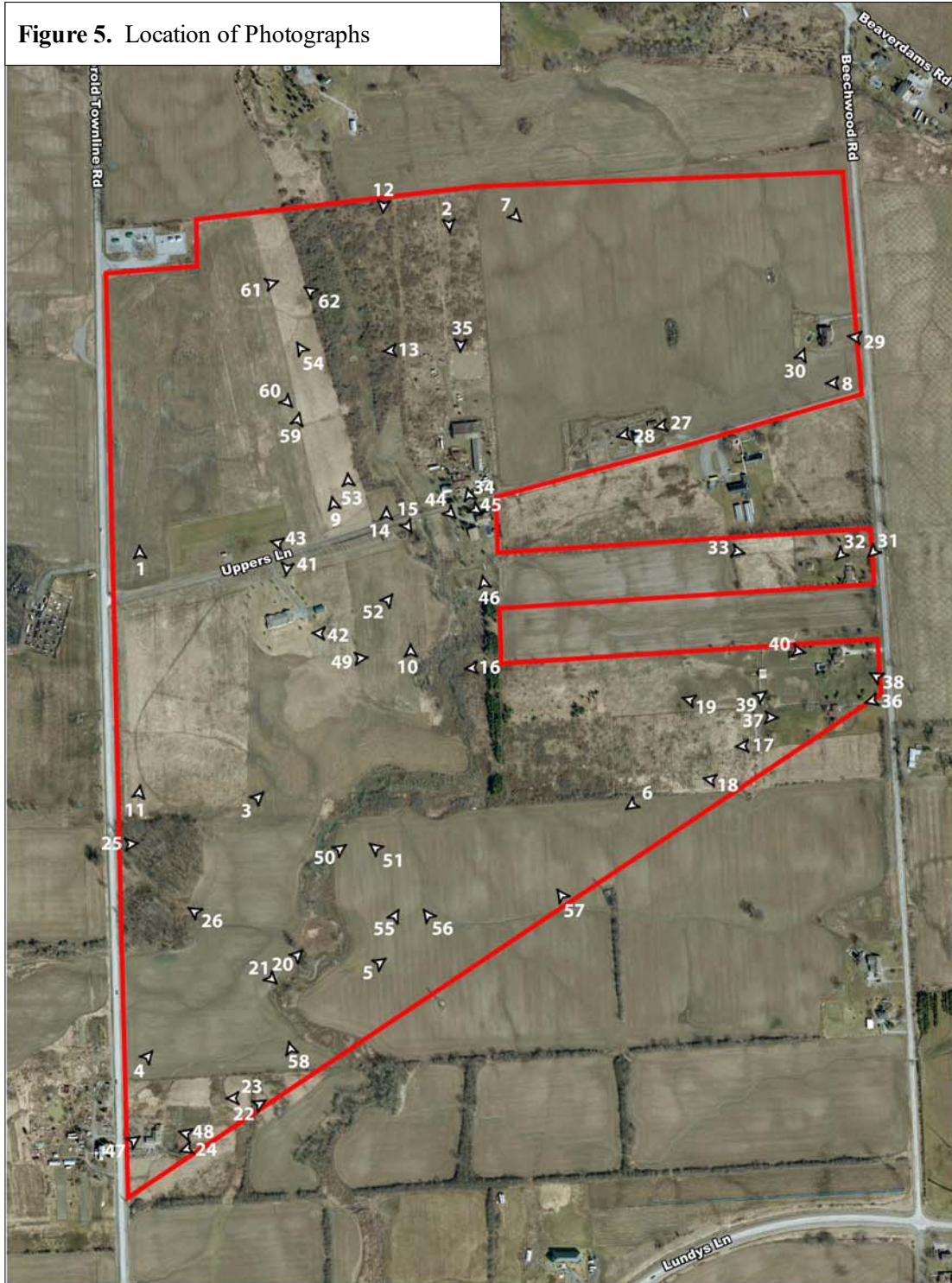


Figure 3. 1876 Historical Atlas Map of Stamford Township Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property (Page and Company 1876)

Figure 4. Archaeological Survey Coverage and Techniques



Figure 5. Location of Photographs



SOURCE: Niagara Region Interactive Map - Air Photo Floor March 2010

WALKER LANDS



LEGEND

Subject Lands

DATE: December 4, 2012

0 150m



N 981119/2010/December/Aerial Photo/081119 - Aerial Photo.dwg

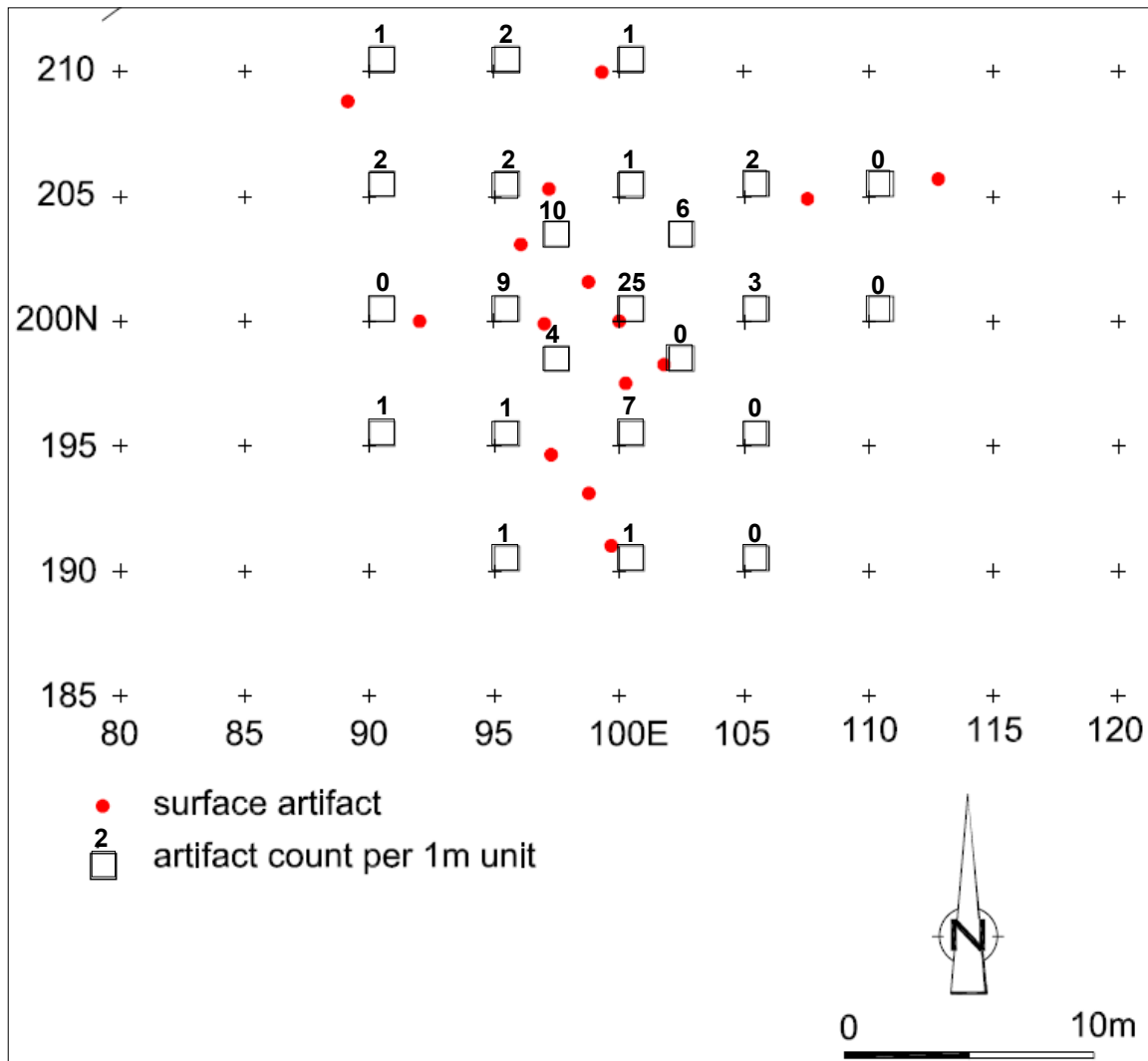
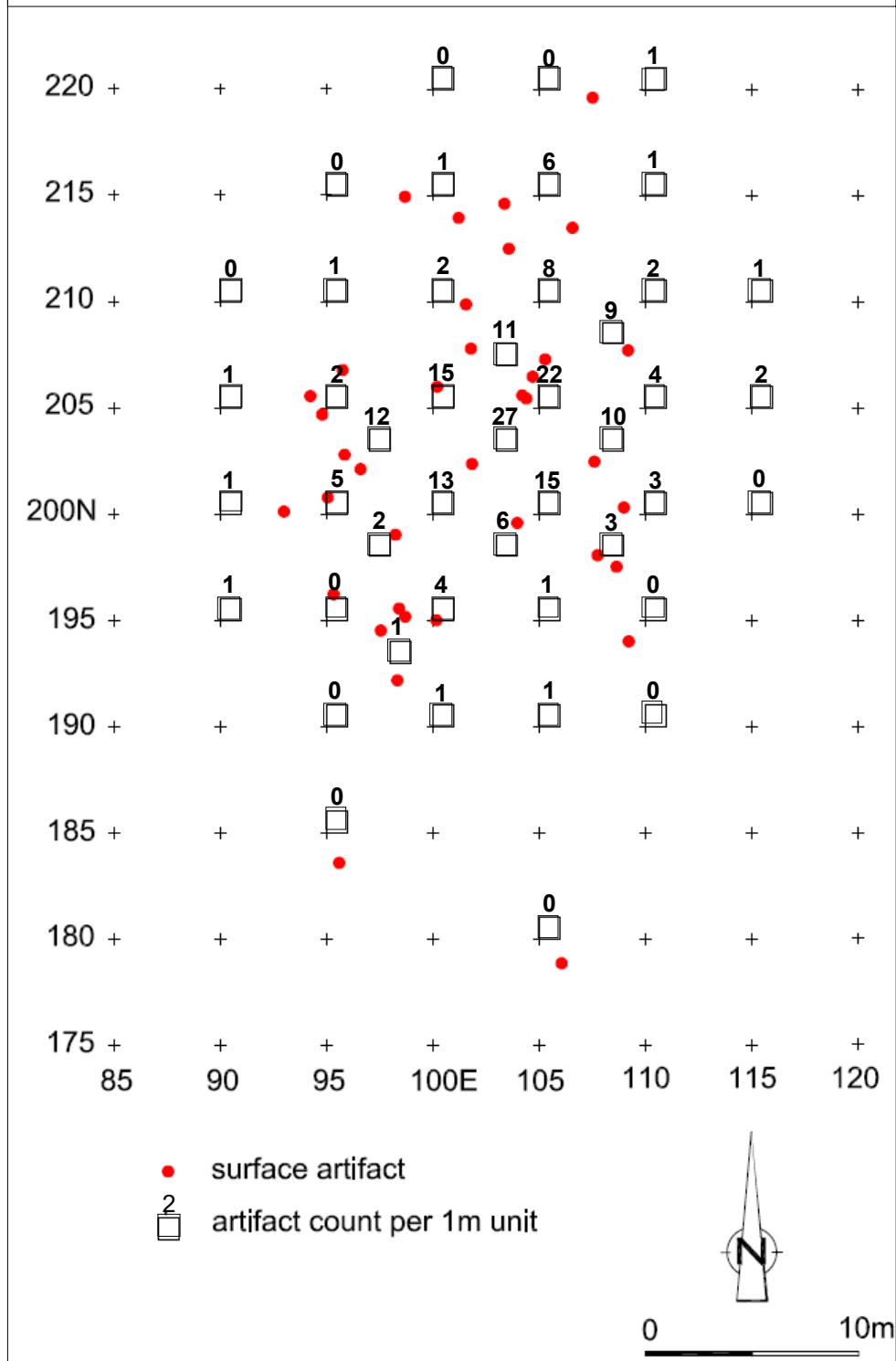
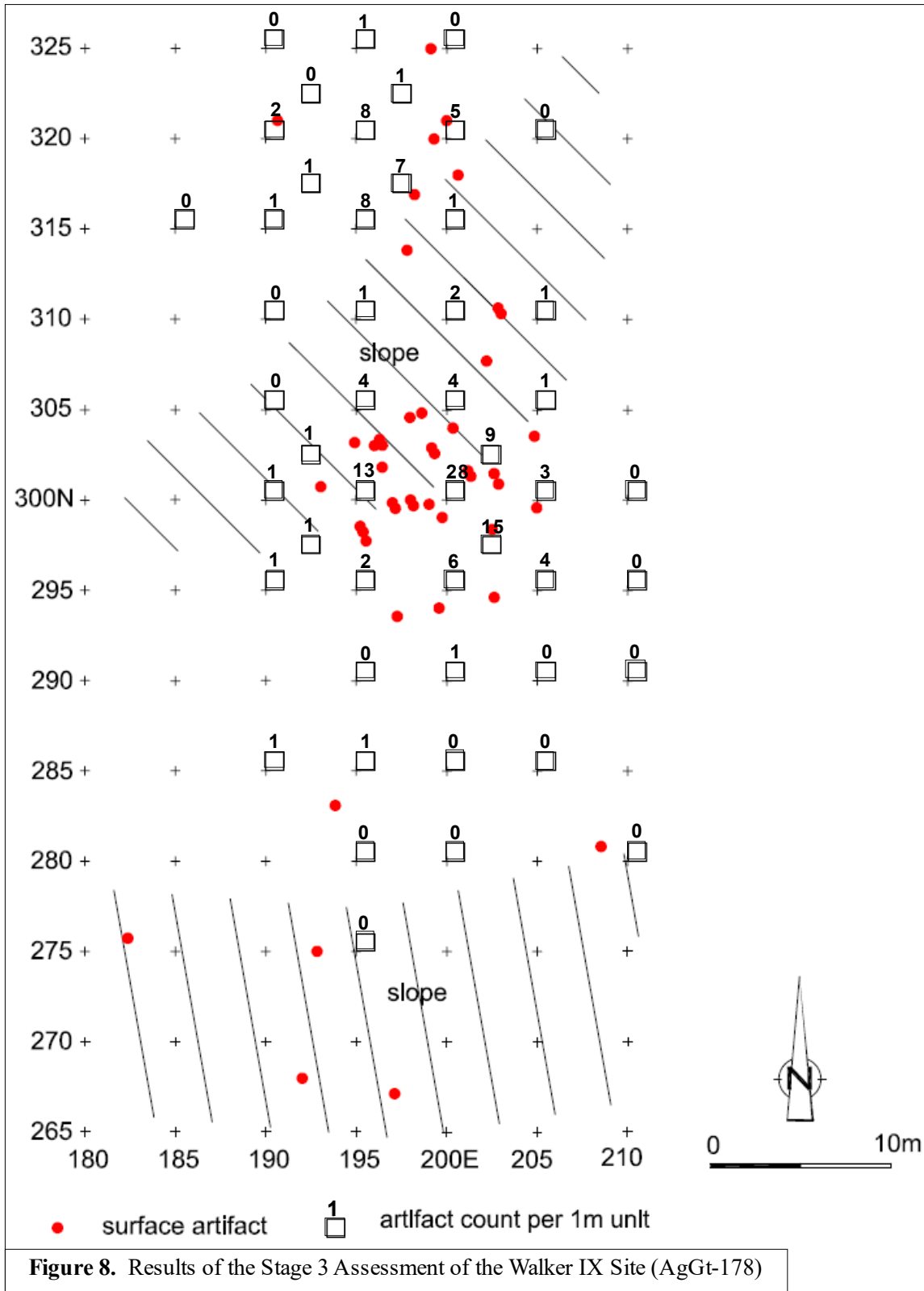
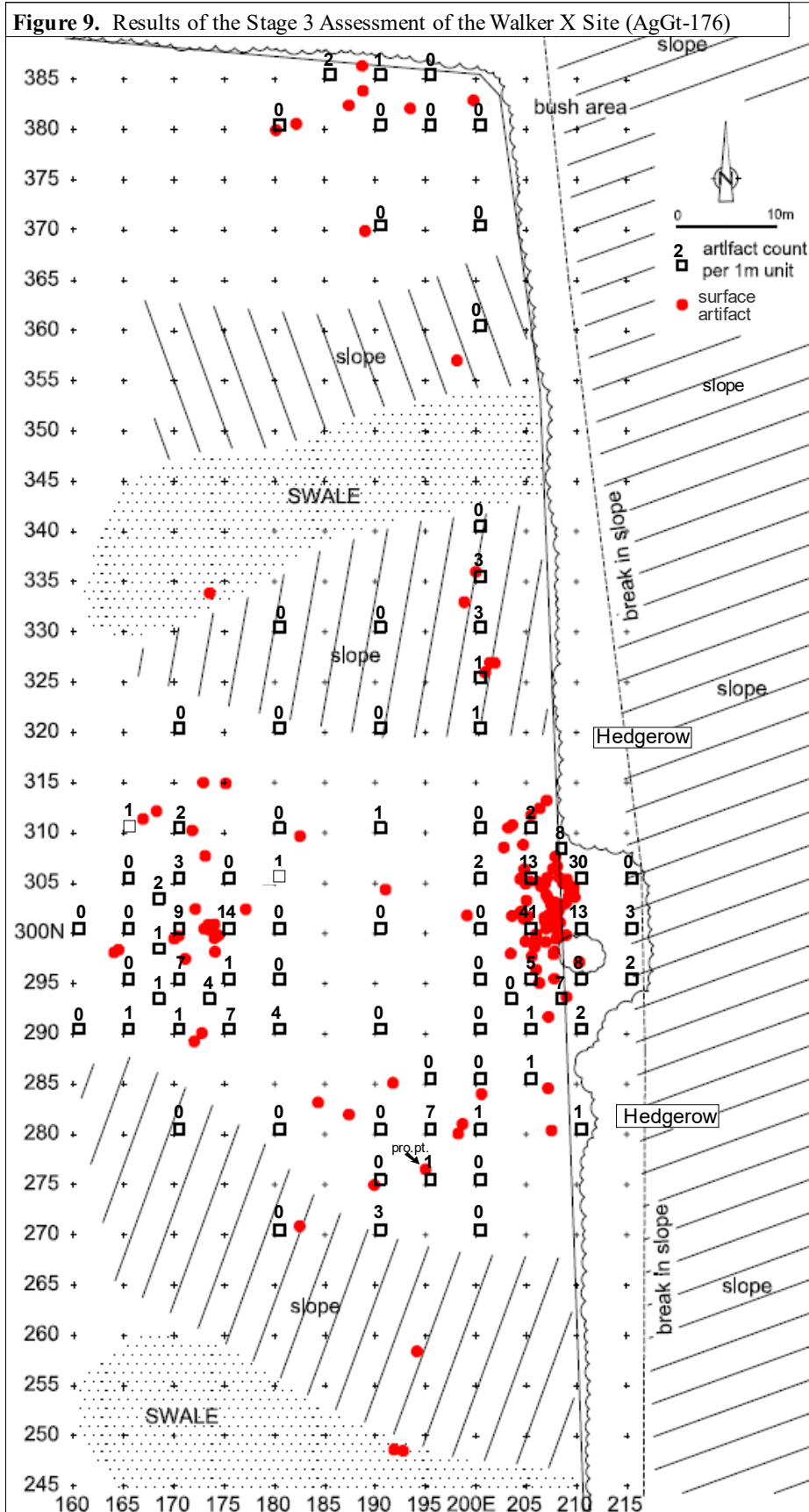


Figure 6. Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the Walker II Site (AgGt-175)

Figure 7. Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the Walker VI Site (AgGt-177)







6.0 IMAGES



Plate 1. General Conditions, Northwest Field
(view north)



Plate 2. General Conditions, North Field
(view south)



Plate 3. General Conditions, West Field
(view northeast)



Plate 4. General Conditions, Southwest Field
(view northeast)



Plate 5. General Conditions, South Field
(view northeast)



Plate 6. General Conditions, South Field
(view west)



Plate 7. General Conditions, Northeast Field
(view southeast)



Plate 8. General Conditions, Northeast Field
(view south)



Plate 9. General Conditions, Northwest Field
(view north)



Plate 10. General Conditions, West Field
(view north)



Plate 11. General Conditions, West Field
(view north)



Plate 12. North Scrublands
(view south)



Plate 13. North Creek-Bed
(view west)



Plate 14. Central Scrublands
(view north)



Plate 15. Central Pond
(view southeast)



Plate 16. Central Creek-Bed
(view west)



Plate 17. Southeast Scrublands
(view west)



Plate 18. Southeast Scrublands (Poorly Drained)
(view west)



Plate 19. Southeast Scrublands
(view northwest)



Plate 20. Southwest Creek-Bed
(view northeast)



Plate 21. Southwest Creek-Bed
(view southeast)



Plate 22. Southwest Scrub Area
(view northeast)



Plate 23. Southwest Scrub Area (Poorly Drained)
(view west)



Plate 24. Southwest Scrub Area (Poorly Drained)
(view southwest)



Plate 25. West Woodlot
(view east)



Plate 26. West Woodlot Drainage
(view northwest)



Plate 27. #9903 Uppers Lane Farm Complex
(view west)



Plate 28. #9903 Uppers Lane Farm Complex
(view west)



Plate 29. #5205 Beechwood Rd. Residence (Front)
(view west)



Plate 30. #5205 Beechwood Rd. Residence (Rear)
(view northeast)



Plate 31. #5417 Beechwood Rd. Residence (Front)
(view southwest)



Plate 32. #5205 Beechwood Rd. Residence (Rear)
(view southwest)



Plate 33. #5205 Beechwood Rd. Residence
(Rear Scrub) (view southeast)



Plate 34. #10033 Uppers Lane Farm Complex (Front)
(view north)



Plate 35. #9903 Uppers Lane Farm Complex (Rear)
(view south)



Plate 36. #5545 Beechwood Rd. Residence (Front)
(view west)



Plate 37. #5417 Beechwood Rd. Residence (Rear)
(view east)



Plate 38. #5497 Beechwood Rd. Residence (Front)
(view northwest)



Plate 39. #5497 Beechwood Rd. Residence
(Rear Pasture) (view northeast)



Plate 40. #5497 Beechwood Rd. Residence (Rear)
(view east)



Plate 41. #10200 Uppers Lane Residence (Front)
(view south)



Plate 42. #10200 Uppers Lane Residence (Rear)
(view west)



Plate 43. RC Airplane Club Grounds
(view west)



Plate 44. #10006 Uppers Lane Residence (Front)
(Detached Garage) (view southeast)



Plate 45. #10006 Uppers Lane Residence (Front)
(view southeast)



Plate 46. #10006 Uppers Lane Residence (Rear)
(view north)



Plate 47. #5872 Thorold Townline Road (Front)
(view northeast)



Plate 48. #5872 Thorold Townline Road (Rear)
(view northwest)



Plate 49. Walker I Site (AgGt-179)
(view east)



Plate 50. Walker II Site (AgGt-175)
(view northeast)



Plate 51. Walker II Site (AgGt-175)
(view northwest)



Plate 52. Walker III Site (AgGt-180)
(view northeast)



Plate 53. Walker IV Site (AgGt-181)
(view north)



Plate 54. Walker V Site (AgGt-182)
(view northwest)



Plate 55. Walker VI Site (AgGt-177)
(view northeast)



Plate 56. Walker VI Site (AgGt-177)
(view northwest)



Plate 57. Walker VII Site (AgGt-183)
(view northwest)



Plate 58. Walker VIII Site (AgGt-184)
(view north)



Plate 59. Walker IX Site (AgGt-178)
(view north)



Plate 60. Walker IX Site (AgGt-178)
(view southeast)



Plate 61. Walker X Site (AgGt-176)
(view east)



Plate 62. Walker X Site (AgGt-176)
(view northwest)



Plate 63. Walker II (AgGt-175) CSC
(view west)



Plate 64. Walker II (AgGt-175) Stage 3 Excavations
(view west)



Plate 65. Walker VI (AgGt-177) CSC
(view southwest)



Plate 66. Walker VI (AgGt-177) Stage 3 Excavations
(view southwest)



Plate 67. Walker IX (AgGt-178) CSC
(view south)



Plate 68. Walker IX (AgGt-178) Stage 3 Excavations
(view southwest)



Plate 69. Walker X (AgGt-176) CSC
(view northeast)



Plate 70. Walker X (AgGt-176) Stage 3 Excavations
(view northeast)



Plate 71. Walker X (AgGt-176) Stage 3 Excavations
(view southeast)



Plate 72. Walker X (AgGt-176) Stage 3 Excavations
(view south)

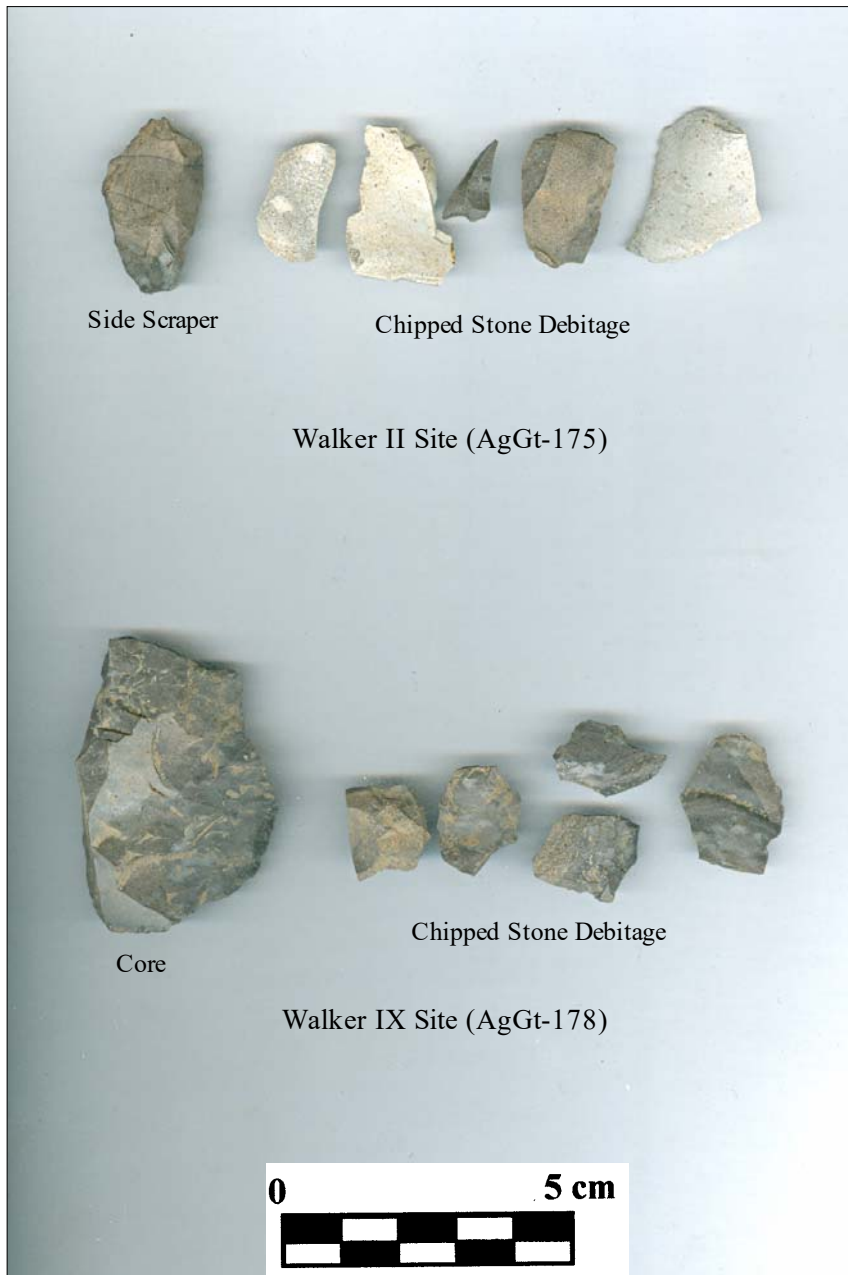


Plate 73. Walker II & Walker IX Sites Artifact Samples



Plate 74. Walker VI Site (AgGt-177) Artifact Sample

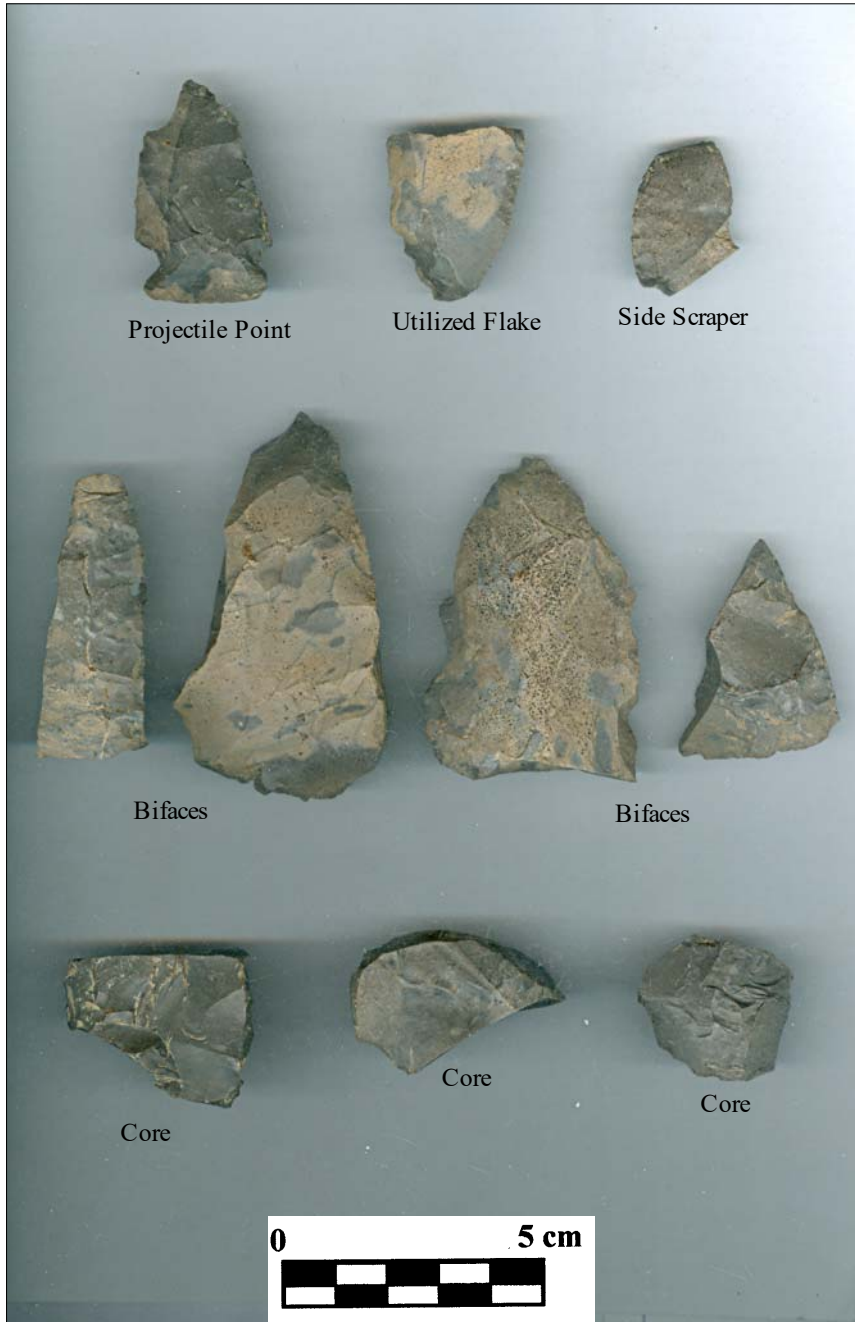


Plate 75. Walker X Site (AgGt-176) Artifact Sample

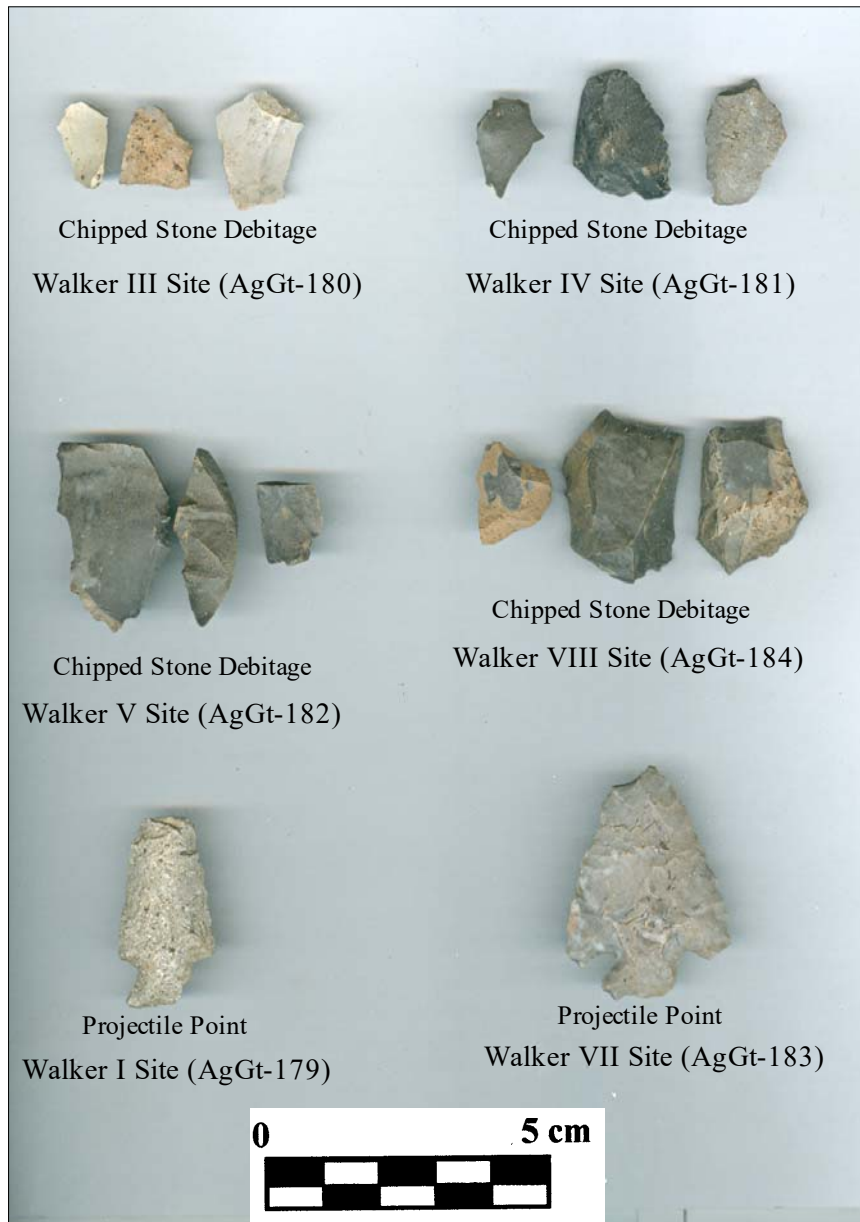


Plate 76. Other Registered Site Artifacts

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