To: Ray Lee, Senior Project Manager  
Planning & Development Department  
City Hall, 71 Main Street W., 7th Floor  
Hamilton, Ontario L8P 4Y5

Re: Recommendation of Archaeological Clearance for Valeri Business Park (Phase 2 Lands), Part of Lot 32, Concession 4, geographic Township of Ancaster, Now in the City of Hamilton

This office of the Ministry of Culture has reviewed a Stage 1, 2 and 3 archaeological assessment report prepared by Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (Licence/CIF # P013-203-2006) for the above-noted lands. As a result of the Stage 2 assessment, 12 artifact locations were discovered. Due to the relatively few artifacts discovered at nine of the locations, the report recommends that no further archaeological investigations are warranted for these sites. This ministry concurs with this recommendation. The remaining three locations were subjected to Stage 3 investigations. Due to the relative low artifact counts as a result of the Stage 3 testing, the report recommends that there are no further archaeological concerns for the subject property. This ministry concurs with this recommendation.

Given the above, Provincial concerns for cultural heritage have been fully met and the archaeological condition attached to this application has been fulfilled to the satisfaction of this Ministry.

I trust that this is of assistance. Should you wish to discuss this further, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Neal Ferris  
Heritage Planner/Archaeologist  
Southwestern Ontario Region

c. Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 
MCL Licensing Co-ordinator
THE STAGE 1-3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE
VALERI BUSINESS PARK, PHASE 2 LANDS,
PART OF LOT 32, CONCESSION 4,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF ANCASTER,
CITY OF HAMILTON

Submitted to

1374178 Ontario Ltd.

and

The Ministry of Culture

Prepared by

Archaeological Assessments Ltd.
1292 Roundwood Crescent, Oakville, Ontario L6M 4A2
Telephone - 905-469-8690  Facsimile - 905-469-8702

Archaeological Consulting Licence Number PO13
C.I.F. Number P013-203-2006
June 2006
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PROJECT PERSONNEL
Project /Field Director
Report Preparation
Field Assistants

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SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of a Stage 1-3 archaeological resource assessment of the Valeri Business Park, Phase 2 Lands, Part Of Lot 32, Concession 4, Geographic Township Of Ancaster, City Of Hamilton. The assessment was undertaken on behalf of 1374178 Ontario Ltd. It consisted of three sequential stages: Stage 1, background research; Stage 2, archaeological survey; and Stage 3, test excavations at two sites.

Background research determined that no archaeological survey had ever been undertaken within the subject property prior to this assessment. The fact that the property consisted of tableland areas associated with a small watercourse suggested that it had a high potential for archaeological remains.

The 19.88 hectare property consists of agricultural lands, scrublands, some disturbed lands and a small ravine. The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted in April, 2006. All of the agricultural lands were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals. The relatively level and undisturbed scrubland areas were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.

A total of 12 archaeological sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 assessment and include 6 indeterminate precontact findspots and 6 indeterminate precontact campsites. Six of the sites were registered as indeterminate precontact campsites and include the Valeri I site (AhHa-210), the Valeri II site (AhHa-211), the Valeri III site (AhHa-212), the Valeri IV site (AhHa-213), the Valeri V site (AhHa-214), and the Valeri VI site (AhHa-215). Most of the archaeological sites that were found on the property were not significant and did not require any additional investigation.

Two of the sites were considered to be potentially significant and were subjected to a Stage 3 assessment due to the quantity of chipped stone artifacts found on the surface of the ploughed fields. A Stage 3 controlled surface collection and test excavations were carried out at the Valeri III site (AhHa-212) and the Valeri VI site (AhHa-215) in May, 2006. The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that both sites are not significant and are no longer a planning concern.

Given the results of the Stage 1-3 assessment, it is recommended that the archaeological conditions attached to this property be cleared in order that the development may proceed.
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report details the rationale, methods and results of a Stage 1-3 archaeological resource assessment of the Valeri Business Park, Phase 2 Lands, Part Of Lot 32, Concession 4, Geographic Township Of Ancaster, City Of Hamilton. The assessment was undertaken on behalf of 1374178 Ontario Ltd. It consisted of three sequential stages: Stage 1, background research; Stage 2, archaeological survey; and Stage 3, test excavations at two sites. In accordance with the Planning Act (1996), an archaeological resource assessment was required as a development approval condition for this proposed development. The fact that the property consisted of tableland areas associated with a creek suggested that it had a high potential for archaeological remains.

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. PO-13 issued to the firm of Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 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 Culture (1993). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered as a result of the assessment.

2.0 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The 19.88 hectare subject property is situated southwest of the intersection of Tradewind Drive and Cormorant Road, 350 metres south of Wilson Street West in the southwestern section of the Geographic Township of Ancaster (Figure 1). A hydro corridor borders the southern edge of the property.

The subject property contains two agricultural fields, an area of scrublands and some disturbed lands. The property contains hilly topography associated with a series of small east-west ridges and some prominent knolls and spillways. The agricultural fields are located in the central and southern sections of the property. A ravine which contains a tributary of Big Creek runs east to west through the northern section of the property. Three former agricultural fields which have grown into scrublands cover the northern section of the property. The scrublands in the northeastern corner of the property have been disturbed by development to the north and east and no longer have any archaeological potential. Commercial and industrial developments border the property to the north and east.

The subject property is located west of the head of the Dundas Valley in an area of kame moraines. The subject property is located in the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The property is situated in the northern section of the plain which has a relatively high elevation and more topographic relief because of its location close to the Niagara Escarpment. This region of the clay plain includes a number of recessional moraines.
characterized by clayey till and loamy soils. The tableland sections of the property consist of well drained clay loam and sandy loam soils.

![Figure 1. Location of the Subject Property](image)

3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

METHODS
The first stage of the assessment consisted of background research. This was conducted in order to:

- gather together all of the readily available information on any previous archaeological surveys in the area;
- determine the locations of any registered and unregistered archaeological sites within and adjacent to the subject property; and
- identify areas of archaeological potential which represent concerns for Stage 2 field survey.

In order to provide context for evaluating archaeological planning concerns, a study area was established which included all lands within a 1 kilometre radius of the proposed development. The Stage 1 background research included a variety of published and unpublished reports. Data
on registered sites located within the study area was obtained from the Archaeological Sites Data Base (ASDB) of the Ontario Ministry of Culture in Toronto. The ASDB houses site record forms for registered sites, as well as published and unpublished reports on past surveys, assessments and excavations. Information on potential Euro-Canadian archaeological planning concerns was derived from an examination of the 1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wentworth County (Page 1875).

RESULTS
The background research confirmed that no archaeological sites had been registered within the subject property prior to this assessment. However, the study did obtain information of direct relevance to both known and potential sites within the property. Information on archaeological sites beyond the limits of the subject property provide context for the property, and serves to indicate the variety and nature of archaeological resources that may be present. The background research determined that there are 6 registered archaeological sites located within a 1 kilometre radius of the subject property which include 2 Late Archaic campsites, 2 Early Archaic findspots one indeterminate precontact findspot, and one Late Iroquoian findspot. The closest registered site is AhHa-209, a large Late Archaic campsite located on a small parcel of land situated immediately east of the subject property. This site was recently found as a result of a Stage 1-2 assessment conducted by another firm (ASI 2006). Historic mapping (Page 1875: Figure 2) indicates that in 1875 the subject property consisted of most of the South Half of Lot 32, Concession 4, in the Township of Ancaster. A Mr. W. Wright and a Mr. N. Young each owned a 50 acre section of the lot. Mr. Wright occupied a residence located north of the subject property. No residences are shown on the subject property itself.

Figure 2. 1875 Historical Atlas Map of Ancaster Township Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property
4.0 FIELD ASSESSMENT

SURVEY METHODS AND COVERAGE
The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted between April 13-19, 2006. The weather was sunny and mild. Both of the agricultural fields on the property had been ploughed last fall and were winter weathered. The fields were very well weathered with excellent visibility at the time of the survey. All of the fields were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals (Figure 3).

A meadowland area in the northeastern corner of the property had been disturbed by development of the lands to the north and contained fill, secondary topsoil deposits and building debris. This area no longer has any archaeological potential and was not test pitted. Two other former agricultural fields in the northwestern corner of the property now consist of scrublands. All of the well drained and relatively level areas of the scrublands were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. Each test pit measured about 30 cm (one foot) in diameter and was excavated to subsoil. The soil from each test pit was screened through 6mm mesh in order to look for artifacts. Each test pit was then backfilled. Areas of extreme slope in this area were not test pitted due to their low archaeological potential. Areas of steep slope and poorly drained bottomlands associated with the ravine that crosses through the northern section of the property were also not test pitted due to their low archaeological potential.

RESULTS
A total of 12 archaeological sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 assessment and include 6 indeterminate precontact findspots and 6 indeterminate precontact campsites. Six of the sites were registered as indeterminate precontact campsites and include the Valeri I site (AhHa-210), the Valeri II site (AhHa-211), the Valeri III site (AhHa-212), the Valeri IV site (AhHa-213), the Valeri V site (AhHa-214), and the Valeri VI site (AhHa-215). A detailed description of the sites is provided in the following sections of this report.
Figure 3. Archaeological Survey Coverage and Techniques
Figure 4. Location of Archaeological Sites on the Subject Property
5.0 REGISTERED SITES

5.1 THE VALERI I SITE (AhHa-210)

Location and Description
The Valeri I site is located in the southern section of the subject property, in the northern section of an agricultural field (Figure 4). The site is situated on the western end of a small narrow ridge oriented east-west (GPS 17T 0578609 4781933). A ravine containing a creek tributary is located 50 metres north of the site. The site consists of 5 chipped stone artifacts spread over an area measuring 18 metres north-south by 10 metres east-west. No diagnostic artifacts were present. This is a small indeterminate precontact campsite. The relative date of occupation is not known.

History of Investigations
This site was discovered on April 13, 2006 during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed field at 5 metre intervals. The surrounding area within a 25 metre radius of the artifacts was then pedestrian surveyed at 1 metre intervals. The site was then revisited at the time of the Stage 3 assessment of the property in May, 2006 and was pedestrian surveyed at 1 metre intervals for a second time.

Artifact Description
The 5 artifacts include 3 flake fragments and 2 biface thinning flakes. Most of the artifacts were manufactured from Onondaga chert. One flake fragment was made from Haldimand chert.

Evaluation of Significance
The presence of 5 pieces of chipping detritus may represent a small activity area or temporary camp occupied by a single person or small group of people. The small number of undiagnostic artifacts recovered indicates that this site does not represent a significant archaeological resource. Consequently, it is recommended that no further investigations be carried out at this site.

5.2 THE VALERI II SITE (AhHa-211)

Location and Description
The Valeri II site is located in the southern section of the subject property, in the southern section of an agricultural field (Figure 4). The site is situated on the western end of a wide ridge oriented east-west (GPS 17T 0578609 4781883). The site consists of 5 chipped stone artifacts spread over an area measuring 7 metres north-south by 6 metres east-west. No diagnostic artifacts were present. This is a small indeterminate precontact campsite. The relative date of occupation is not known.
History of Investigations
This site was discovered on April 13, 2006 during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed field at 5 metre intervals. The surrounding area within a 25 metre radius of the artifacts was then pedestrian surveyed at 1 metre intervals. The site was then revisited at the time of the Stage 3 assessment of the property in May, 2006 and was pedestrian surveyed at 1 metre intervals for a second time.

Artifact Description
The 5 artifacts include 4 flake fragments and 1 biface thinning flake. All of the artifacts were manufactured from Onondaga chert.

Evaluation of Significance
The presence of 5 pieces of chipping detritus may represent a small activity area or temporary camp occupied by a single person or small group of people. The small number of undiagnostic artifacts recovered indicates that this site does not represent a significant archaeological resource. Consequently, it is recommended that no further investigations be carried out at this site.

5.3 THE VALERI III SITE (AhHa-212)

Location and Description
The Valeri III site is located in the southern section of the subject property, in the southeastern section of an agricultural field (Figure 4). The site is situated on level tablelands just north of a small ravine which contains a small first order creek tributary (GPS 17T 0578662 4781907).

The Valeri III site is a indeterminate precontact campsite. The relative date of occupation is not known. The site consists of two loci situated 18 metres apart. There is a slight dip in the terrain between the two loci. Locus A is spread over an area measuring 15 metres north-south by 14 metres east-west. Locus B is spread over an area measuring 15 metres north-south by 14 metres east-west (Figure 5).

History of Investigations
This site was discovered on April 13, 2006 while walking the ploughed field at 5 metre intervals. A Stage 3 controlled surface collection of the site was conducted in April, 2006. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection consisted of an intensive surface examination of the site at 1 metre intervals 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 recovery of a total of 12 chipped lithic artifacts from Locus A, and 9 chipped lithic artifacts from Locus B.

Stage 3 test excavations were then carried out in May, 2006. A temporary datum was established between the two loci. A five metre grid system was then established in the area where the surface scatter was located. A series of one metre test units were excavated at 5 metre intervals. A total of 16 one metre square units were excavated to subsoil, including 6 units in
Locus A and 10 units in Locus B (Figure 5). Only six of the test units were positive and contained artifact densities ranging from 1-6 chipped lithics per one metre unit. All of the test units revealed typical ploughzone soil profiles ranging in depth from 22-36 centimeters in loamy soils. All of the soils from each square were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts.

Artifact Description
A total of 36 chipped stone artifacts were recovered from the site during the course of the Stage 3 investigations, including 14 from Locus A and 22 from Locus B. The artifact assemblage includes 17 flake fragments, 11 biface thinning flakes, 6 pieces of shatter, 1 primary flake, and 1 secondary retouch flake. Most of the artifacts were made from Onondaga chert. One piece of shatter of Ancaster chert and a biface thinning flake and secondary retouch flake of Haldimand chert were also recovered.

Evaluation of Significance
The results of the Stage 3 test excavations indicate that the Valeri III site is a indeterminate precontact camp. The Stage 3 assessment indicates that the site does not represent a significant archaeological resource and is not a planning concern. The small number of undiagnostic artifacts which were recovered indicate that this site has a low potential for providing valuable archaeological data. Consequently, it is recommended that no further investigations be carried out at this site.

5.4 THE VALERI IV SITE (AhHa-213)

Location and Description
The Valeri IV site is located in the southeastern corner of the subject property, in the southeastern corner of an agricultural field (Figure 4). The site is situated on the crest of a broad ridge oriented north-south (GPS 17T 0578767 4781835). There is a ravine and a creek tributary immediately south of the site. The site consists of 4 chipped stone artifacts spread over an area measuring 10 metres north-south by 15 metres east-west. No diagnostic artifacts were present. This is a small indeterminate precontact campsite.

History of Investigations and Artifact Description
This site was discovered on April 13, 2006 during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed field at 5 metre intervals. The surrounding area within a 25 metre radius of the artifacts was then pedestrian surveyed at 1 metre intervals. The site was then revisited at the time of the Stage 3 assessment of the property in May, 2006 and was pedestrian surveyed at 1 metre intervals for a second time. The 4 artifacts include 2 biface thinning flakes, a primary flake and a flake fragment. All of the artifacts were manufactured from Onondaga chert.

Evaluation of Significance
The presence of 4 pieces of chipping detritus may represent a small activity area or temporary camp. The small number of undiagnostic artifacts recovered indicates that this site does not represent a significant archaeological resource. Consequently, it is recommended that no further investigations be carried out at this site.
Figure 5. Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the Valeri III Site (AhHa-212)
5.5 THE VALERI V SITE (AhHa-214)

Location and Description
The Valeri V site is located along the eastern edge of the subject property, on the eastern edge of an agricultural field (Figure 4). The site is situated on the crest and southwestern edge of a broad ridge oriented to the northwest (GPS 17T 0578736 4782136). The site consists of 6 chipped stone artifacts spread over an area measuring 30 metres north-south by 15 metres east-west. No diagnostic artifacts were present. This is a small indeterminate precontact campsite.

History of Investigations and Artifact Description
This site was discovered on April 13, 2006 during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed field at 5 metre intervals. The surrounding area within a 25 metre radius of the artifacts was then pedestrian surveyed at 1 metre intervals. The site was then revisited at the time of the Stage 3 assessment of the property in May, 2006 and was pedestrian surveyed at 1 metre intervals for a second time. The 6 artifacts include 4 flake fragments, one biface thinning flake and one piece of shatter. All of the artifacts were manufactured from Onondaga chert.

Evaluation of Significance
The presence of 6 pieces of chipping detritus may represent a small activity area or temporary camp. The small number of undiagnostic artifacts recovered indicates that this site does not represent a significant archaeological resource. Consequently, it is recommended that no further investigations be carried out at this site.

5.6 THE VALERI VI SITE (AhHa-215)

Location and Description
The Valeri VI site is located in the northeastern section of the subject property, in the northern section of an agricultural field (Figure 4). The site is situated on the north slope of a large ridge oriented to the northwest. The slope leads down to a ravine and a first order creek tributary (GPS 17T 0578694 4782178). The site consists of 9 chipped stone artifacts spread over an area measuring 12 metres north-south by 7 metres east-west. No diagnostic artifacts were present. This is a small indeterminate precontact campsite. The relative date of occupation is not known.

History of Investigations
This site was discovered on April 13, 2006 while walking the ploughed field at 5 metre intervals. A Stage 3 controlled surface collection of the site was conducted in April, 2006. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection consisted of an intensive surface examination of the site at 1 metre intervals 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 recovery of a total of 9 chipped lithic artifacts.

Stage 3 test excavations were then carried out in May, 2006. A temporary datum was established in the southern section of the site. A five metre grid system was then established in
the area where the surface scatter was located. A series of one metre test units were excavated at 5 metre intervals. A total of 5 one metre square units were excavated to subsoil (Figure 6). Only two of the test units were positive. The two positive units each contained one chipped stone artifact. All of the test units revealed typical ploughzone soil profiles ranging in depth from 25-35 centimeters in loamy soils. All of the soils from each square were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts.

![Figure 6. Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the Valeri VI Site (AhHa-215)](image)
Artifact Description
A total of 11 chipped stone artifacts were recovered from the site during the course of the Stage 3 investigations, including 5 flake fragments, 5 biface thinning flakes and one piece of shatter. All of the artifacts were made from Onondaga chert.

Evaluation of Significance
The results of the Stage 3 test excavations indicate that the Valeri VI site is an indeterminate precontact camp. The Stage 3 assessment indicates that the site does not represent a significant archaeological resource and is not a planning concern. The small number of undiagnostic artifacts which were recovered indicate that this site has a low potential for providing valuable archaeological data. Consequently, it is recommended that no further investigations be carried out at this site.

6.0 UNREGISTERED SITES

A total of 6 indeterminate precontact findspots were discovered during the Stage 2 assessment of the subject property. 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 findspot was pedestrian surveyed at 1 metre intervals. The location of the findspots are indicated on Figure 4. Findspot details are listed in Table 1.

Archaeological sites consisting of孤立的无诊断性 artifact are not generally registered using the Borden designation system. The small size and undiagnostic nature of these sites indicate that they do not represent significant archaeological sites. Most of these findspots probably represent stray losses or artifacts which were discarded. Consequently, these sites are not considered to be an planning concern and do not require additional archaeological investigations.

Table 1. Isolated Findspots

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>biface thinning flake</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>finished biface base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>biface thinning flake</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>finished biface tip- Haldimand chert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 shatter and 1 flake fragment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1 shatter and 1 flake fragment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Onondaga chert unless otherwise indicated
7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

As detailed in this report, a total of 12 archaeological sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 assessment and include 6 indeterminate precontact finds spots and 6 indeterminate precontact campsites. Six of the sites were registered as indeterminate precontact campsites and include the Valeri I site (AhHa-210), the Valeri II site (AhHa-211), the Valeri III site (AhHa-212), the Valeri IV site (AhHa-213), the Valeri V site (AhHa-214), and the Valeri VI site (AhHa-215). Most of the sites do not represent potentially significant archaeological resources and did not require any additional fieldwork.

Two of the sites were considered to be potentially significant and were subjected to a Stage 3 assessment due to the quantity of chipped stone artifacts found on the surface of the ploughed fields. A Stage 3 controlled surface collection and test excavations were carried out at the Valeri III site (AhHa-212) and the Valeri VI site (AhHa-215) in May, 2006. The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that both sites are not significant and are no longer a planning concern. Given the results of the Stage 1-3 assessment, it is recommended that the archaeological conditions attached to this property be cleared in order that the development may proceed.

Notwithstanding the above, no archaeological survey can be considered to totally negate the potential for deeply buried cultural remains, including human burials. In consequence, it is recommended that Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (905-469-8690), and the archaeological staff of the Ontario Ministry of Culture (519-675-6898) should be contacted immediately if any deeply buried archaeological remains are discovered during construction. Archaeological Assessments Ltd., MCL, as well as the Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, should also be notified immediately if any human remains are discovered.
8.0 REFERENCES CITED

Archaeological Services Inc.

Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam

Government of Ontario

Ministry of Culture

Page, H. R.
1875  Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wentworth County. Toronto.
Plate 1. General Field Conditions, Southeastern Section of Property (view south)

Plate 2. General Field Conditions, Central Section of Property (view south)

Plate 3. General Field Conditions, Southwestern Section of Property (view north)

Plate 4. Scrublands, Northwestern Section of Property (view southeast)

Plate 5. Ravine, Northern and Central Section of Property (view east)

Plate 6. Disturbed Lands and Ravine, Northeastern Section of Property (view northwest)
Plate 7. The Valeri I Site AhHa-210 (view north)

Plate 8. The Valeri II Site AhHa-211 (view north)

Plate 9. The Valeri III Site AhHa-12 (view northeast)

Plate 10. The Valeri IV Site AhHa-212 (view north)

Plate 11. The Valeri V Site AhHa-213 (view north)

Plate 12. The Valeri VI Site AhHa-214 (view northwest)
Plate 13. Valeri I, II, IV and V Site Artifacts
Plate 14. Valeri III Site and Valeri VI Site Artifacts
ARTIFACT CATALOGUE LEGEND

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VALERI III SITE (AhHa-213)

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VALERI VI SITE (AhHa-215)

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