



ACC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Part of Lot 132, Geographic Township of Stanford, City of Niagara Falls, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario.

Original Report

Prepared for:

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared by:

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PIF#P1208-0316-2023

Project No.254-12-23

7 September 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants Canada (“ACC”) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological resource assessment, including background research and property survey in support of a proposed development. An archaeological assessment was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The subject property is located on Part of Lot 132, Geographic Township of Stanford, City of Niagara Falls, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario. The subject property totals approximately 0.59 hectares (“ha”) (Figure 1). The Proponent provided the property limits and verified the subject property limits as defined within this report.

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1208, held by Matthew Muttart. The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (“MCM”) assigned PIF number P1208-0316-2023 (Stage 1 & 2) to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary. The property was assessed on August 23rd, 2023.

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

- Proximity to the historic Lundy’s Lane Cemetery.
- Proximity to the historical transportation route of Lundy’s Lane

The Stage 1 visual inspection determined that 0.58 ha, 98 per cent, of the subject property is disturbed and exhibits low to no archaeological potential due to the presence of a mini putt golf course (Figure 5).

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was required for the remaining 0.01 ha, 2 per cent, of the subject property, which retained archaeological potential. Because the property could not be ploughed, a Stage 2 assessment of this area was completed by test pit assessment at 5 m intervals (Figure 5).

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the 0.59 ha subject property. The subject property has now been fully assessed according to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. No further archaeological assessment of the subject area is required.

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

The following recommendations are provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism:

1. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the 0.59 ha subject property. The subject area has now been fully assessed according to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. No further archaeological assessment of the subject area is required.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager:	Matthew Muttart, M.A., P1208
Professional Licence:	Matthew Muttart, M.A., P1208
Field Director:	Michelle Volpe, R1241
Field Archaeologists:	Leah Peacock, B.A., R1273
Report Preparation:	Leah Peacock, B.A., R1273
Graphics:	Leah Peacock, B.A., R1273



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Part of Lot 132, Geographic Township of Stanford, City of Niagara Falls, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Consultants Canada (“ACC”) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological resource assessment, including background research and property survey. An archaeological assessment was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The subject property is located Part of Lot 132, Geographic Township of Stanford, City of Niagara Falls, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario. The subject property totals approximately 0.59 hectares (“ha”) (Figure 1). The Proponent provided the property limits and verified the subject property limits as defined within this report.

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

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

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1208, held by Matthew Muttart. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted under the direction of Michelle Volpe, R1241. The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (“MCM”) assigned PIF number P1208-0316-2023 (Stage 1 &2) to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary. The property was assessed August 23rd, 2023.

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

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Background Research

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

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

1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

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

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

People during the Archaic period (*circa* 10,000 to 2,800 years ago) were still primarily nomadic hunters, but they adapted to a more temperate climate. Groups were dispersed during winter months and converged around watercourses from the spring to fall in large fishing campsites. The Archaic period is characterized by the appearance of ground stone tools, notched, or stemmed projectile points. The Archaic Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Archaic. During the Archaic Period groups began to establish territorial settlements and introduce burial ceremonialism. There is a marked increase in the number and size of sites, especially during the Late Archaic period.

The Woodland period is distinguished by the introduction of pottery vessels for storage and cooking. Sites of the Woodland period (*circa* 2,900 to 400 years ago) are usually the most numerous because the population levels in southern Ontario had significantly increased, especially along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Woodland Period is also marked by the establishment of complex long distance trading networks. The Woodland Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Woodland. During the Late Woodland Period, there is increasing sedentarism and the establishment of horticulture, a reliance on tribal warfare, and the introduction of semi-permanent villages with large protective palisades. The Late Woodland period also envelops the emergence of Iroquoian tribes and confederacies.

Table 1: General Cultural Chronology for Southwestern Ontario

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

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City of Niagara Falls, RM of Niagara, ON.

PERIOD	SUBDIVISION I	SUBDIVISION II	YEARS BEFORE PRESENT	COMMENTS
		First Nations Resettlement	200 >	

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

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

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

The subject property was historically located on Part of Lot 132, Geographic Township of Stamford, Historic County of Welland, Ontario. Wellington County was named after Arthur Welland County was formed in 1851, when land from the southern section of Lincoln County broke away (Mika & Mika, 1983). The county was named after the Welland River, which, in turn, was named by John Graves Simcoe, after a stream in Lincolnshire, England (Middleton & Landon, 1927). The townships in this county were among the earliest settlements in Upper Canada, made up of United Empire Loyalists who came to the area after the American Revolutionary war (Carter, 1984). The building of the first Welland Canal in the 1820's also helped stimulate the growth of settlement in the area (Mika & Mika, 1983). The earliest recorded European visitor to the county is Father Louis Hennepin, who explored the area as a missionary in 1678. He is best known for publishing an account of his travels, which include the first written description of Niagara Falls, published in 1689 (Page, 1876).

Stamford Township was first settled in 1784 by Colonel John Butler's Rangers and other United Empire Loyalists (Page, 1876). It was originally named Township #2 because it was the second township surveyed in Welland County. The township was first surveyed in 1787 by Philip R. Frey. Portage Road, which runs from Chippawa to Queenston was the first road constructed in the Niagara Peninsula. Its route follows a trail used by Indigenous people to portage around the Falls in the Niagara River (Mika & Mika, 1981). The township's first settler was Philip George Bender, who settled near the falls (Mika & Mika, 1981). By the 1790s the township was well populated, largely with Loyalists and other British settlers (Mika & Mika, 1981). In 1793, Governor Simcoe changed the name of Township #2 to Mount Dorchester Township, and the name changed officially to Stamford shortly after (Carter 1984). In 1831, Drummondville was the first incorporated village in the township.

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian occupation within and near the subject property. Tremaine's 1862 *Historical County Map of Welland County* indicates that part of Lot 132 is at this time was owned by Dr J. H. Blackwell. Dr J Blackwell was a 55 year old physician who lived on the property with his wife Mariah, 59, and their daughter Louisa, 22. There is a note of a frame structure within the property. There is a small structure illustrated in the southwest corner of the property. A small cemetery is located directly east of the structure, running along the southwestern edge of the property. (Figure 2).

Page & Co's 1876 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties* indicates that the part of Lot 1 containing the subject property is now owned by Lanty Lundy. Lanty Lundy is a 51 year old English farmer who is a practicing member of the Church of England. The structure and cemetery are both illustrated in the same places however the cemetery is now illustrated by a cross symbol (Figure 3). Lanty Lundy was the last surviving member of the family of Thomas Lundy, a son of William Lundy, the United Empire Loyalist, after whom the lane was named after. Lanty Lundy's house was used as a hospital during the Battle of Lundy's Lane and as officers' quarters during 1814 (Armstrong, 1902).

Lundy's Lane Cemetery is located along the south western corner of Lot 132. The nearest settlement to the property is the town of Drummondville, 1.8km to the east. Lundy's Lane Cemetery was founded by the Red Meeting House Methodist church in 1817. The cemetery was also referred to as the Garner Cemetery and Green's Corners Cemetery at the time (City of Niagara Falls, n.d). The first burial in the cemetery was for a church elder, Joseph Corwin, in 1820. The Red Meeting House Methodist church moved locations in 1869 and sold the land to Walter Ker, who incorporated it into his personal property. The cemetery was abandoned for many years until 1934 when the Township of Stamford took ownership of the property and enlarged the cemetery boundaries (City of Niagara Falls, n.d).

Lundy's Lane was the location of one of the major battles during the War of 1812. On July 25th, 1814, Lieutenant-General Gordon Drummond with about 2800 men engaged the invading American army, led by Major General Jacob Brown. The armies were evenly matched and the six-hour battle resulted over 1600 casualties (GOC, n.d). Although each claimed victory, the Americans had failed to dislodge Drummond from his position. They withdrew the next day, ending their offensive in Upper Canada. On May 20th, 1937, The Battle of Lundy's Lane was designated a national historic site of Canada (GOC, n.d).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The subject property is located within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:113). Lying between the Niagara Escarpment and Lake Erie, this area is made up of a series of parallel belts that were once submerged in Lake Warren. The highest ground adjoins the Niagara Escarpment. The main part of Welland County is characterized by level topography and poor drainage and several square miles are covered in peat bogs. The drainage in the belt is controlled by several parallel streams, such as Twenty Mile Creek, Forty Mile Creek, and the Welland River (Chapman and Putman, 1984:157).

There are no water sources within 300 metres of the subject property.

The *Soil Survey Map of County of Welland, Province of Ontario* shows that Pelham loam is the only surface soil type found within the subject property (Figure 4). This soil type consists of a light brown sandy loam over pale red or yellowish brown sand and gravel. The topography is rolling and hilly with good natural drainage. This soil type is ideal for growing fruit trees, nurseries, vegetables and canning crops.

1.3.2 Current Land Use

Currently the subject property is largely covered by a mini putt golf course with a small greenspace area making up the northern tip. Residential subdivision surrounds the north and eastern edges of the subject property. A main road, Lundy's Lane, runs in an east to west direction directly south of the property and the Queen Elizabeth Way is located on the western edge of the property, running in a north to south direction. Lundy's Lane Cemetery is located approximately 210 metres to the west of the subject property.

Figure 5 provides the current land use of the subject property. Fieldwork for the project was conducted August 23rd, 2023.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

1.3.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

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

The OASD contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden, 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into 13 km by 18.5 km blocks based on longitude and latitude. Each Borden block is designated with a four-letter label and sites identified within the block are numbered sequentially as they are registered. The subject property is located within the AgGsBorden block.

There are no archaeological sites that have been registered within 1 km of the subject property (MCM 2022a).

1.3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Reports

A review of archaeological reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicated that no archaeological reports detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within the subject property or within 50 metres have been entered into MCM's register at the time this report was written (MCM, 2022b).

1.3.4 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of finding archaeological sites within a subject property. For planning purposes, determining archaeological potential provides a

preliminary indication that significant sites might be found within the subject property, and consequently, that it may be necessary to allocate time and resources for archaeological survey and mitigation.

The framework for assigning levels of potential archaeological significance is drawn from provincial guidelines found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011: Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2). The following are features or characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential:

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

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

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

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

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources on a property. The subject property is located approximately 230 metres to the east of the historic Lundy’s Lane Cemetery as well as it’s proximity to the historic transportation route of Lundy’s Lane.

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Indigenous archaeological resources on a property. The subject property is largely comprised of well-drained land that is suitable for human habitation.

Given the above, background archival research indicates that the subject property exhibits general archaeological potential for the discovery of both pre/post-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. All unassisted portions of the subject property retain archaeological potential, aside from any previously disturbed areas, low-lying and permanently wet areas, and areas of steeply sloping topography. Therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 property assessment was conducted on August 23rd, 2023, with advance permission to enter the subject property obtained from the Proponent. Weather conditions during the assessment were excellent, with slightly overcast skies and a maximum daily temperature of 20° Celsius. There were no weather, ground, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of artifacts. As such, it is confirmed that the assessment met Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* regarding weather and lighting.

The Stage 1 &2 property assessment was conducted concurrently on the 0.59 subject property. The Stage 1 assessment of the subject property began with an on-site property inspection to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current condition of the property. The entirety of the subject property was accessible and was inspected. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken during the visual inspection. Coverage of the property was sufficient to identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential, meeting the requirements of Section 1.2 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Areas of low to no archaeological potential include lands that have been previously disturbed, lands that have steeply sloping topography, and lands that are low-lying and permanently wet. 0.58 ha of the property is previously disturbed due to the presence of a mini putt golf course.

The remainder of the 0.59 ha subject property, totaling 0.01ha, retained archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The subject area is comprised of a small greenspace, and as such it meets the requirements of Section 2.1.2 1e of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, that ploughing, or cultivation is not viable. Therefore, Stage 2 archaeological assessment in this area was conducted by test pit survey at 5 m intervals. Each test pit was dug by hand and was 30 centimetres in diameter and was dug to at least five centimetres into the subsoil. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through 6-millimetre mesh to maximize the potential for artifact recovery. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken, and all test pits were backfilled upon completion.

Figure 5 shows the results of the Stage 2 assessment of the 0.01ha subject area and shows the recommendations made based on the assessments conducted within the entire subject property. Images of the assessment are provided in Section 8.0.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 Soils

Topsoils encountered during the assessment consisted of heavily disturbed soils. Test pits consisted of a thin layer of sod followed by 20 to 40 centimetres of soils with a high degree of inclusions such as gravel, clay, and asphalt. Subsoil consisted of a light brown sandy loam. (Image 11).

3.2 Archaeological Resources

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were recovered during the Stage 1 &2 assessment of the 0.01 ha subject area.

3.3 Documentary Record

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

A detailed list of field records is presented in Table 3. All digital items have been duplicated and all paper items have been scanned and stored as digital documents. All items are housed in the corporate offices of ACC.

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

Table3: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records

PROJECT INFORMATION		
ACC project number	254-12-23	
Licensee	Matthew Muttart	
MCM PIF number	P1208-0316-2023	
DOCUMENT/MATERIAL	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
field notes& photo logs	1	pages (paper, with digital copies)
maps	1	aerial photograph of subject property
photographs	11	digital colour photographs

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

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

- Proximity to the Historic Lundy's Lane Cemetery.
- Proximity to the historic transportation route of Lundy's Lane

Stage 1 background research determined that 0.01 ha, 2 per cent of the subject property retained archaeological potential due its proximity to the historic transportation route of Lundy's Lane and proximity to Lundy's Lane Cemetery, located roughly 230 metres to the west. Because the property could not be ploughed, a Stage 2 assessment of this area was completed by test pit assessment at 5 m intervals (Figures 5).

The Stage 1 visual inspection determined that 0.58, 98 per cent of the subject property was previously disturbed (Figures 5). Because the property could not be ploughed, a Stage 2 assessment of this area was completed by test pit assessment at 5 m intervals (Figures 5).

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 & 2 property assessment. According to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011), the subject property has now been completely assessed and does not require any additional fieldwork.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

The following recommendations are provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism:

1. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the 0.59ha subject property. The property has now been fully assessed according to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. No further archaeological assessment of the subject area is required.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 2005, c O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection, and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such a time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the local police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.
- e. It is an offence to destroy or alter an archaeological site without approval from the Ministry of Tourism and Culture. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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8.0 IMAGES



Image 1: From southern area of subject property, showing roadway, facing south.



Image 2: From eastern edge of subject property, facing north.



Image 3: From eastern edge of subject property, facing southwest.



Image 4: From northeastern edge of subject property, facing west.



Image 5: From northeastern corner of subject property, facing northwest.



Image 6: Northern tip of subject property, facing northwest.



Image 7: From northern area of subject property, facing south.



Image 8: From central area of subject property, facing south.



Image 9: From southern edge of subject property, facing north.



Image 10: Crew working, facing northwest.



Image 11: Typical test pit found in the northern portion of the subject area showing disturbed soils.

9.0 FIGURES



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

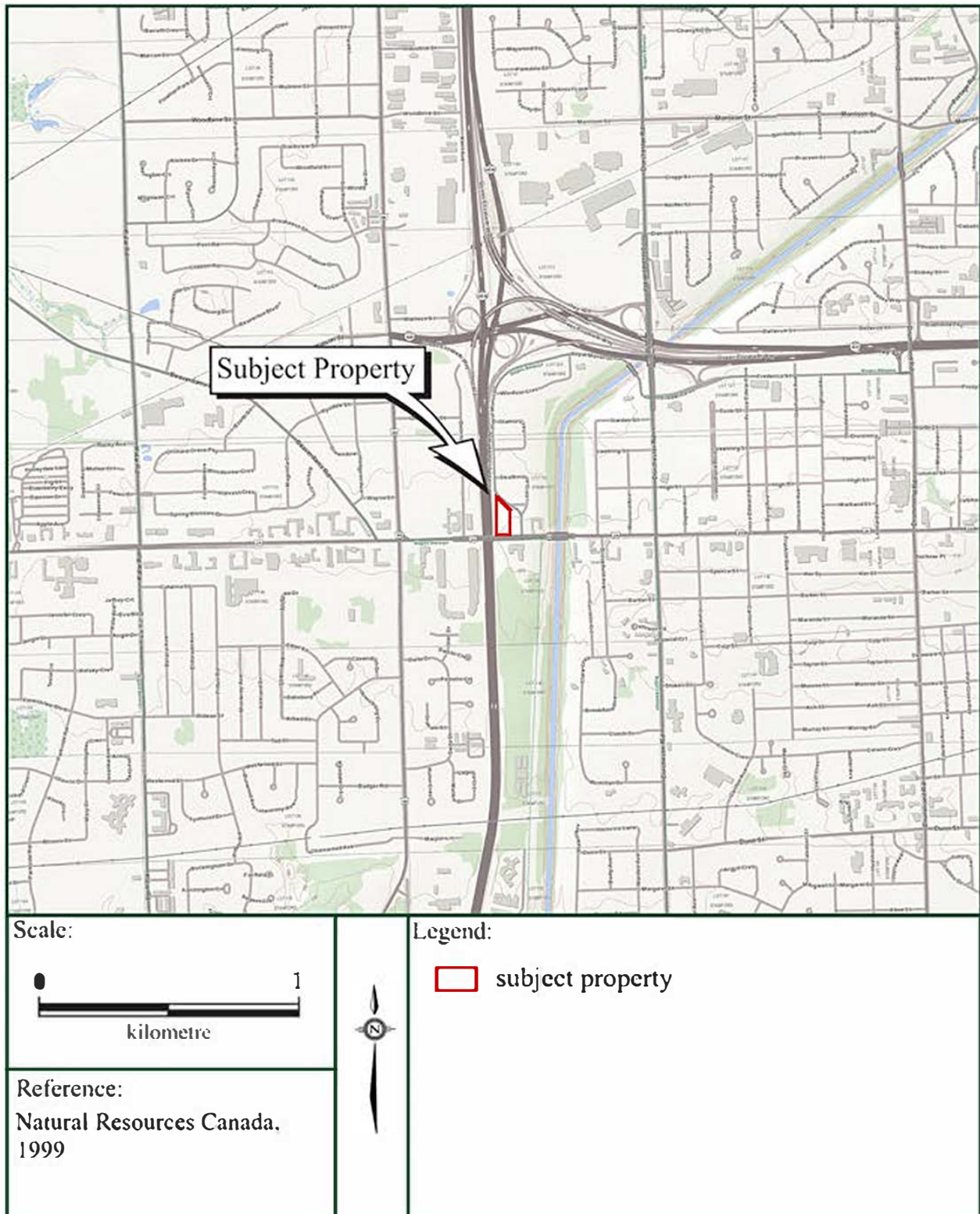


Figure 2: Location of the Subject Property on Tremaine's 1862 Historical County Map of Welland County

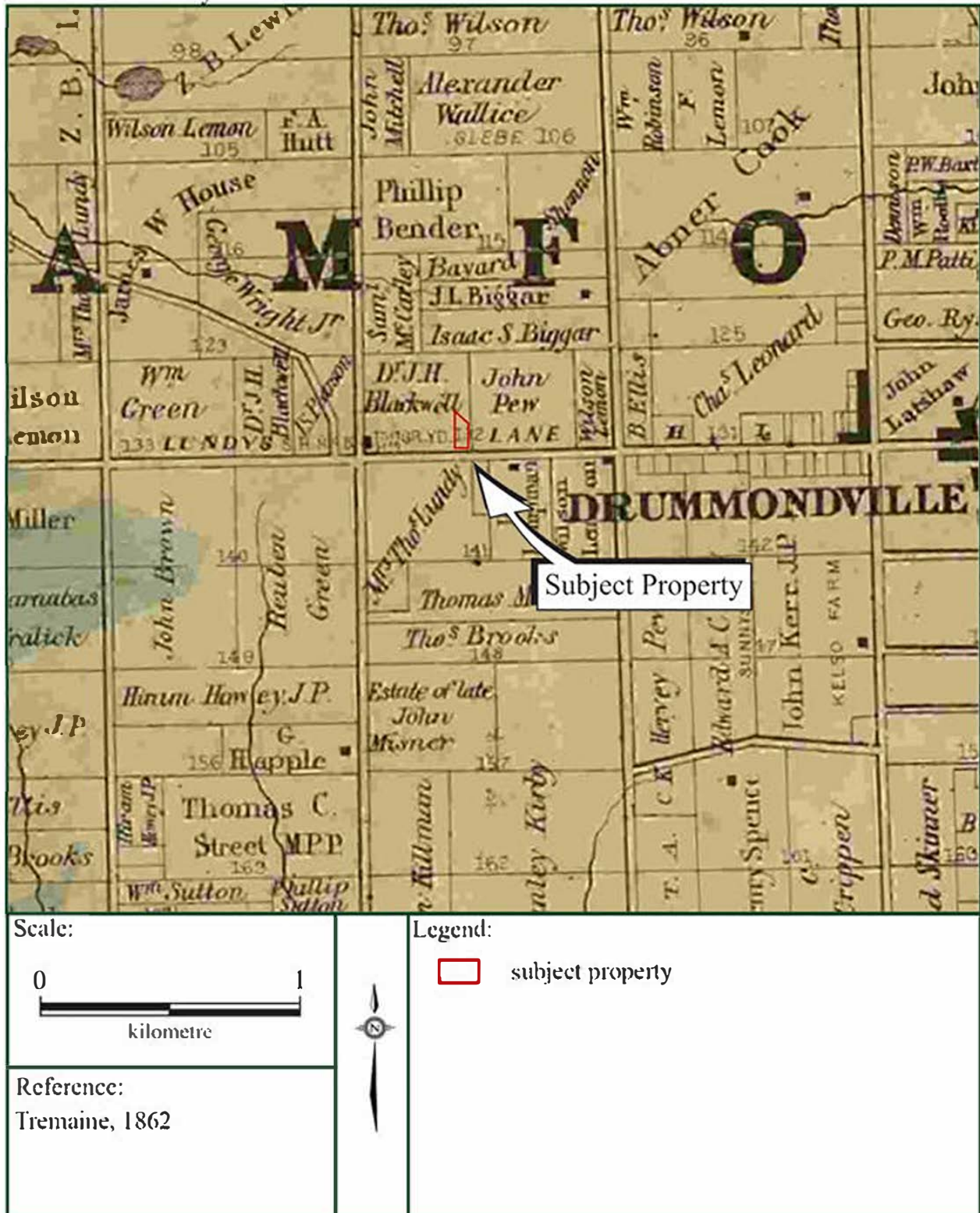


Figure 3: Location of the Subject Property on H. R. Page & Co's 1876 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Ontario

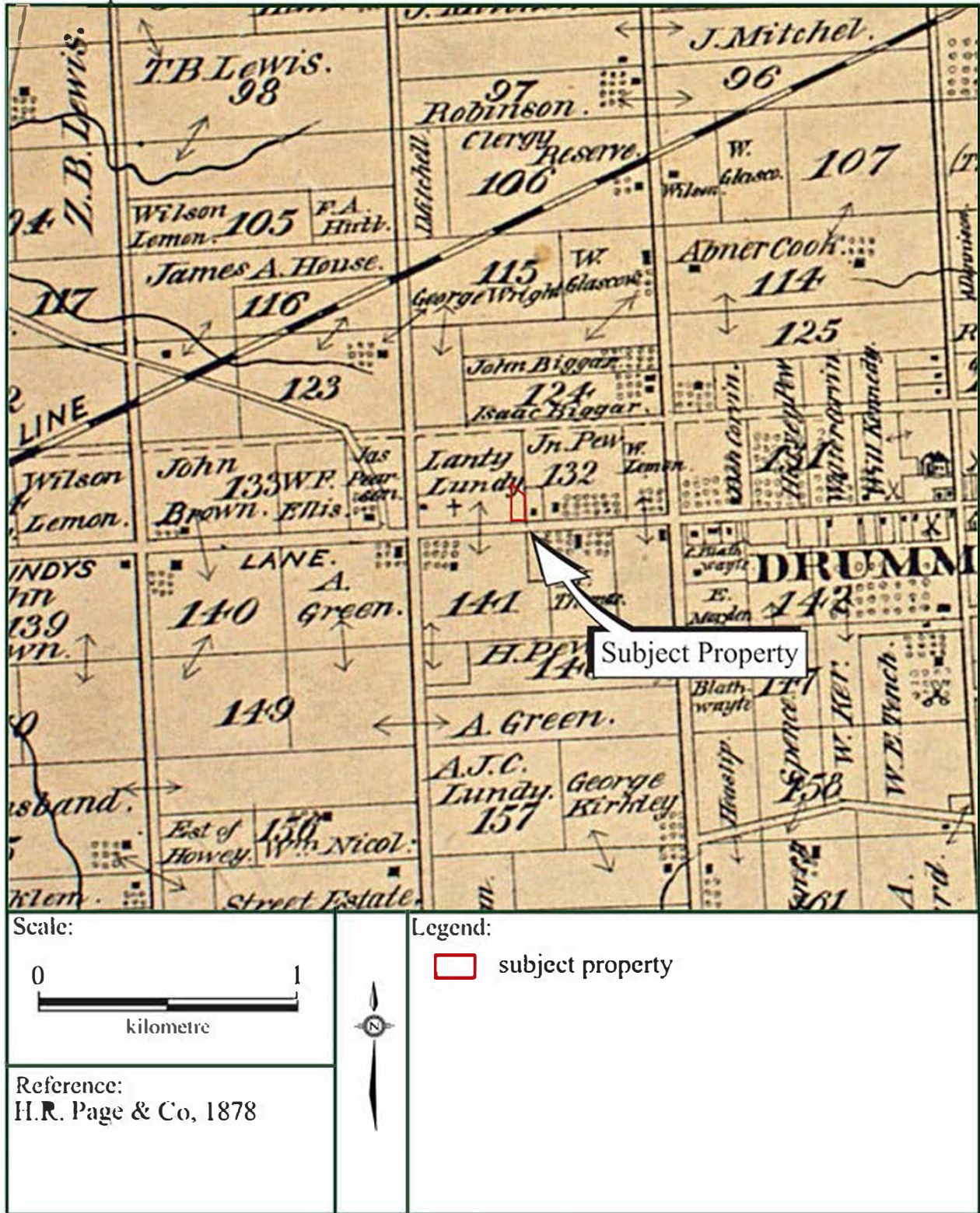


Figure 4: Location of the Subject Property on a Map of Welland County Soils

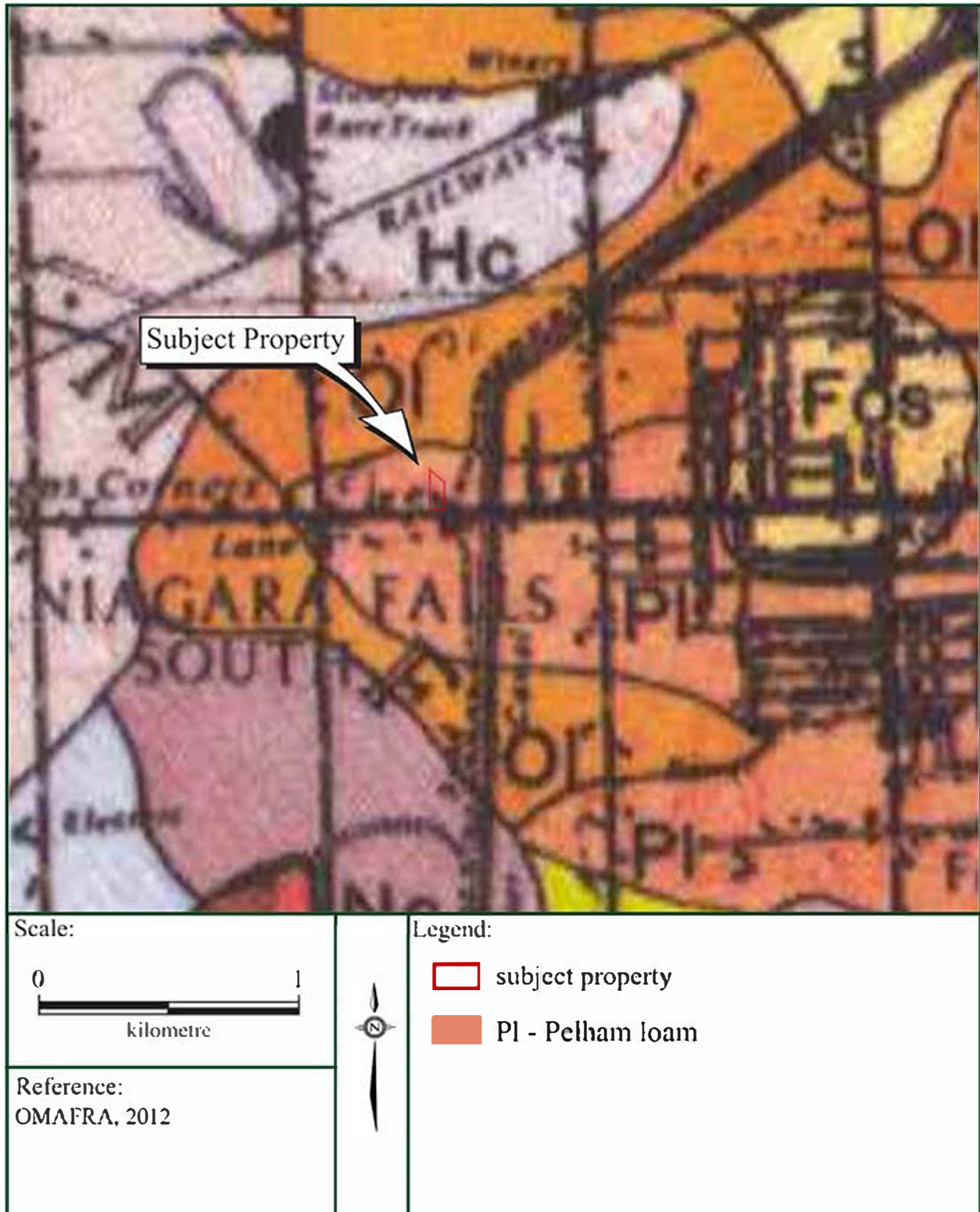
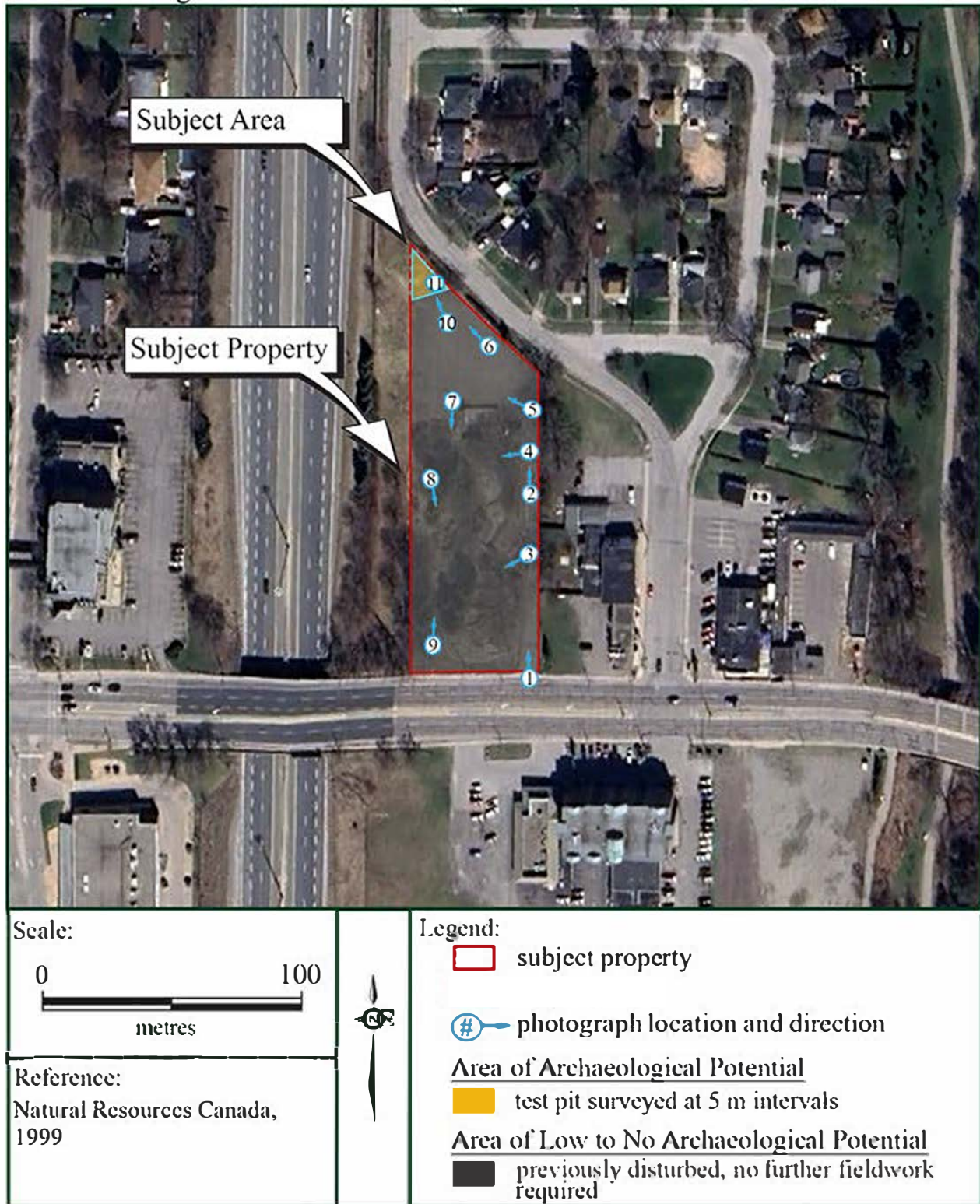


Figure 5: Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Area with Image Locations



Scale:
 0 100
 metres

Reference:
 Natural Resources Canada,
 1999

Legend:
 subject property
— photograph location and direction
Area of Archaeological Potential
 test pit surveyed at 5 m intervals
Area of Low to No Archaeological Potential
 previously disturbed, no further fieldwork required