Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 7449 Montrose Road, in Part of Lot 179 in the former Township of Stamford, now City of Niagara Falls, County of Welland, Ontario

Submitted to

Bayfield Project and Construction Management Inc.
2300 Yonge Street, Suite 904
Toronto, Ontario
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and

The Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries

Prepared by

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp.

Report Type: Original
Archaeological License Number P1289, Kara Adams, MSc
PIF P1289-0004-2020

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Executive Summary

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (LEC) was retained by Bayfield Project and Construction Management Inc. to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of 7449 Montrose Road to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of development approvals. The study area measures approximately 2.6 hectares in size and is located in part of Lot 179 in the former Township of Samford, now City of Niagara Falls, County of Welland, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "*development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted on lands containing *archaeological resources* or *areas of archaeological potential* unless *significant archaeological resources* have been *conserved*."

In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 7449 Montrose Road has determined that the study area exhibits high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on December 4th, 2020 under archaeological consulting license P1289 issued to Kara Adams, MSc, of LEC by the MHSTCI. The study area has been subjected to a significant degree of disturbance due to the installation of an Enbridge gas line down the West side of the property, and extensive soil works throughout the East side of the property. However, despite most of the soil being stripped and graded, it is unclear from visual inspection alone to what degree the study area has been disturbed; therefore, roughly 50% of the study area, where disturbance could not be confirmed visually, was subjected to test pit survey, while the rest was visually disturbed. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area, and as such **no further archaeological assessment of the assessed portions of the study area is recommended.**

The MHSTCI is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

Project Personnel

Licensed Archaeologist:	Kara Adams, MSC. (P1289)
Project Manager:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
Licensed Field Director:	Matthew Haruta MA (R1131)
Field Technicians:	Scott Phillips, MSc.
GIS Specialist:	Adam Prong
Report Writer:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
Senior Review:	Kara Adams, MSc (P1289)

Acknowledgements

Proponent Contact:	Michael Gotkin, Bayfield Project and Construction Management Inc.
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport:	Robert von Bitter, Archaeological Sites Database Coordinator

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (LEC) was retained by Bayfield Project and Construction Management Inc. to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of 7449 Montrose Road to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of development approvals. The study area measures approximately 2.6 hectares in size and is located in part of Lot 179 in the former Township of Samford, now City of Niagara Falls, County of Welland, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the PPS that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "*development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted on lands containing *archaeological resources* or *areas of archaeological potential* unless *significant archaeological resources* have been *conserved*."

Permission to enter the study area and document archaeological resources was provided by Michael Gotkin of Bayfield Project and Construction Management Inc.

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

- To provide information about the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions;
- To evaluate in detail the study area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives LEC archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps;
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area.

The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of archaeological resources on the property and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment are as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- To determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of approximately 2.6 hectares of woodlot and meadow with portions that have been subjected to a significant degree of grading and soil works. The study area is located in part of Lot 179 in the former Township of Samford, now City of Niagara Falls, County of Welland, Ontario.

1.2.1 Pre and early Post-contact Aboriginal Resources

Our knowledge of past First Peoples settlement and land use within the County of Welland is incomplete. Nonetheless, using province-wide (MCCR 1997) and region-specific archaeological data, a generalized cultural chronology for native settlement in the area can be proposed. The following paragraphs provide a basic textual summary of the known general cultural trends and a tabular summary appears in Table 1.

The Paleoindian Period

The first human populations to inhabit Ontario came to the region between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different than they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In the area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleoindian diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds and fish. Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleoindian sites are small and ephemeral. They are usually identified by the presence of fluted projectile points and other finely made stone tools.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Native Settlement within the County of Welland

Period			Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
Paleoindian	Early		9000 – 8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield

	Late		8400 – 8000 B.C.	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Archaic	Early		8000 – 6000 B.C.	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
	Middle		6000 – 2500 B.C.	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
	Late		2000 – 1800 B.C.	narrow points	Lamoka
			1800 – 1500 B.C.	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
			1500 – 1100 B.C.	small points	Crawford Knoll
	Terminal		1100 – 850 B.C.	first true cemeteries	Hind
Woodland	Early		800 – 400 B.C.	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
	Middle		400 B.C. – A.D. 600	thick coiled pottery, notched rims; cord marked	Couture
	Late	Western Basin	A.D. 600 – 900	Wayne ware, vertical cord marked ceramics	Riviere au Vase-Algonquin
			A.D. 900 – 1200	first corn; ceramics with multiple band impressions	Young- Algonquin
			A.D. 1200 – 1400	longhouses; bag shaped pots, ribbed paddle	Springwells-Algonquin
			A.D 1400-1600	villages with earthworks; Parker Festoon pots	Wolf- Algonquin
Contact		Aboriginal	A.D. 1600 – 1700	early historic native settlements	Neutral Huron, Odawa, Wenro
		Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1700-1760	fur trade, missionization, early military establishments	French
			A.D. 1760-1900	Military establishments, pioneer settlement	British colonials, UELs

Archaic

The archaeological record of early native life in Southern Ontario indicates a change in lifeways beginning circa 10,000 years ago at the start of what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. The Archaic populations are better known than their Paleoindian predecessors, with numerous sites found throughout the area. The characteristic projectile points of early Archaic populations appear similar in some respects to early varieties and are likely a continuation of early trends. Archaic populations continued to rely heavily on game, particularly caribou, but diversified their diet and exploitation patterns with changing environmental conditions. A seasonal pattern of warm season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record. Since the large cold weather mammal species that formed the basis of the Paleoindian subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of warmer climates, Archaic populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environs and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of resource abundance. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more abundant than those from the earlier period. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g. celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g. bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.

Woodland Period

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland Period (circa 950 B.C to historic times). The coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more permanent in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by Woodland times are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the construction of house structures. The Woodland Period is often defined by the occurrence of pottery, storage facilities and residential areas similar to those that define the incipient agricultural or Neolithic period in Europe. The earliest pottery was rather crudely made by the coiling method and house structures were simple enclosures.

Iroquoian Period

The primary Late Woodland occupants of the area were the Neutral Nation, an Iroquoian speaking population described by European missionaries. Like other known Iroquoian groups including the Huron (Wendat) and Petun, the Neutral practiced a system of intensive horticulture based on three primary subsistence crops (corn, beans and squash). Neutral villages incorporated a number of longhouses, multi-family dwellings that contained several families related through the female line. The Jesuit Relations describe several Neutral centres in existence in the 17th century, including a number of sites where missions were later established. While precontact Neutral sites may be identified by a predominance of well-made pottery decorated with various simple and geometric motifs, triangular stone projectile points, clay pipes and ground stone implements, sites post-dating European contact are recognized through the appearance of various items of European manufacture. The latter include materials acquired by trade (e.g., glass beads, copper/brass kettles, iron axes, knives and other metal implements) in addition to the personal items of European visitors and Jesuit priests (e.g., finger rings, stoneware, rosaries, glassware). The Neutral were dispersed and their population decimated by the arrival of epidemic European diseases and inter-tribal warfare.

1.2.2 Historic Euro-Canadian Resources

The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County's* map of the Township of Trafalgar depicts a densely settled urban landscape with several landowners, structures, early transportation routes, and early town sites. A portion of the 1878 historic map of the Township of Trafalgar is depicted in Figure 3, with one William Sutton is listed as being the owner of the study area. One structure and orchard are listed within the Lot, but lay outside the sturdy area to the East.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of approximately 2.6 hectares of woodlot and meadow with portions that have been subjected to a significant degree of grading and soil works. The study area is located in part of Lot 179 in the former Township of Samford, now City of Niagara Falls, County of Welland, Ontario.

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The project area is located in the Iroquois Plains physiographic region as identified by Chapman and Putnam (1984:156-159).

> The Iroquois Plain consists of sediments laid down as near-shore deposits in glacial Lake Iroquois which formed after retreat of the Ontario lobe of the Northern Ice Sheet from the Lake Ontario basin. This lake was relatively short-lived, from about 11,600 to 10,600 B.P., and drained to Lake Ontario low levels with retreat of ice from the St. Lawrence outlet. Typically, Iroquois Plain lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario, one to six km inland from the present Lake Ontario shore, are made up of bedded sand or clay deposits.
>
> (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 156-159)

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in southwestern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location in Ontario. The Welland Canal flows 800 meters East of the study area, while the Welland River flows to the South and the Niagara River flows 4Km to the East.

1.3.2 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MHSTCI were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB is maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometers east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometers north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found.

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

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 21 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area (Sites Data Search, Government of Ontario, December 1st, 2020); Table 2 summarizes the registered archaeological sites within one-kilometer of the study area. None of the sites fall within the study area or within 50m of it.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometer of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
AgGs-410		Homestead	Post-Contact

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
AgGs-303		Findspot	Archaic, Late
AgGs-302		Findspot	Archaic, Early
AgGs-301		Findspot	Archaic, Late
AgGs-300		Findspot	Archaic, Middle
AgGs-299			
AgGs-298		camp / campsite	Archaic, Early
AgGs-297		Findspot	Archaic, Early
AgGs-296		camp / campsite	Pre-Contact
AgGs-295		Findspot	Woodland, Late
AgGs-294			
AgGs-293	P23		
AgGs-292		Findspot	Woodland, Late
AgGs-291		Scatter	Archaic, Middle
AgGs-290		Scatter	Archaic, Late
AgGs-289		Scatter	Pre-Contact
AgGs-281		Other/findspot	Other
AgGs-279		Findspot	Woodland, Early
AgGs-278		Other/findspot	Other
AgGs-116	Garner Estates	Homestead	Post-Contact
AgGS-277		Other/findspot	Other

1.3.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m

There have been no documented archaeological investigations within 50 meters of the subject property. However, it should be noted that the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments carried out within 50 meters of a property, so a complete inventory of assessments on lands adjacent to the subject property cannot be provided.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. LEC applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by MHSTCI (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the region under study. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites' locations and types to varying degrees. The MHSTCI categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

The Welland Canal flows 800 meters East of the study area, while the Welland River flows to the South and the Niagara River flows 4Km to the East. The water resources that exist and existed close to the study area indicate archaeological potential.

Soil texture can be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. As indicated previously, the soils within the study area are variable, but include pockets of well-drained and sandy soils that would be suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal agriculture.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 21 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area, though none of them lie within it, nor within 50m of it.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of York County* demonstrates that the study area and its environs were densely occupied by Euro-Canadian settlers by the later 19th century. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today.

An Enbridge gas line has been installed through the Western portion of the study area while a significant amount of grading has been done in the Eastern half. However, complete disturbance throughout the entire study area is not clear from visual inspection alone, and therefore archaeological potential cannot be considered to have been removed.

When the above listed criteria are applied to the study area, the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high. Thus, in accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 7449 Montrose Road has determined that portions of the study area exhibit moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of 7449 Montrose Road was conducted on December 4th, 2020 under PIF # P1289-0004-2020 issued to Kara Adams, MSc, of LEC by the MHSTCI. The study area consists of approximately 2.6 hectares of woodlot and meadow with portions that have been subjected to a significant degree of grading and soil works. The study area is located in part of Lot 179 in the former Township of Samford, now City of Niagara Falls, County of Welland, Ontario.

During the Stage 2 survey, assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (Table 4). Photos 1 to 8 confirm that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a; Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 4 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Table 3: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
December 4th, 2020	Test Pit Survey	Overcast, cool	Soils damp but screen well

Approximately 35% of the study area consists of woodlot and meadow, with varying degrees of grading and fill soils. Disturbance was not uniform throughout and these areas were subject to test pit survey at 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). There were no built structures within the study area. Each test pit was approximately 30 centimeters in diameter and excavated five centimeters into sterile subsoil. The soils and test pits were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six millimeter (mm) mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit.

Approximately 65% of the study area consists of visual disturbance, including a large graded meadow, with some gravel lot installed, and the edge of an Enbridge gas easement along the West side of the study area. These areas were not deemed to retain archaeological potential and were not assessed but were subject to photographic documentation.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork and the sole recovered artifact is provided in Table 3 below. Maps indicating the exact site location and all UTM coordinates recorded during the assessment are included in the Supplementary Documentation to this report.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
11 Pages of field notes	LEC office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 Hand drawn map	LEC office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
2 maps provided by Client	LEC office, London	Hard and digital copies in project file
24 Digital photographs	LEC office, London	Stored digitally in project file

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Approximately 35% of the study area consists of woodlot and meadow, with varying degrees of grading and fill soils. Disturbance was not uniform throughout and these areas were subject to test pit survey at 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Approximately 65% of the study area consists of visual disturbance, including a large graded meadow, with some gravel lot installed, and the edge of an Enbridge gas easement along the West side of the study area. These areas were not deemed to retain archaeological potential and were not assessed but were subject to photographic documentation.

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Approximately 35% of the study area consists of woodlot and meadow, with varying degrees of grading and fill soils. Disturbance was not uniform throughout and these areas were subject to test pit survey at 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Approximately 65% of the study area consists of visual disturbance, including a large graded meadow, with some gravel lot installed, and the edge of an Enbridge gas easement along the West side of the study area. These areas were not deemed to retain archaeological potential and were not assessed but were subject to photographic documentation.

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area.

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 assessment. If construction plans change to incorporate new areas that were not subject to a Stage 2 field survey, these must be assessed prior to the initiation of construction. In keeping with legislative stipulations, all construction and demolition-related impacts (including, for example, machine travel, material storage and stockpiling, earth moving) must be restricted to the areas that were archaeologically assessed and cleared by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries through acceptance of the assessment report into the provincial register.

No further archaeological assessment of the property is recommended.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, 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 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*.

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 license.

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8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

Images
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Photo 1: Foreground Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey Facing South

Photo 2: Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey Facing North

Photo 3: Visually Disturbed, Not Assessed Facing North

Photo 4: Visually Disturbed, Not Assessed Facing North

Photo 5: Visually Disturbed, Not Assessed Facing NE

Photo 6: Assessed by 10m Test Pit Survey, Disturbed Facing East

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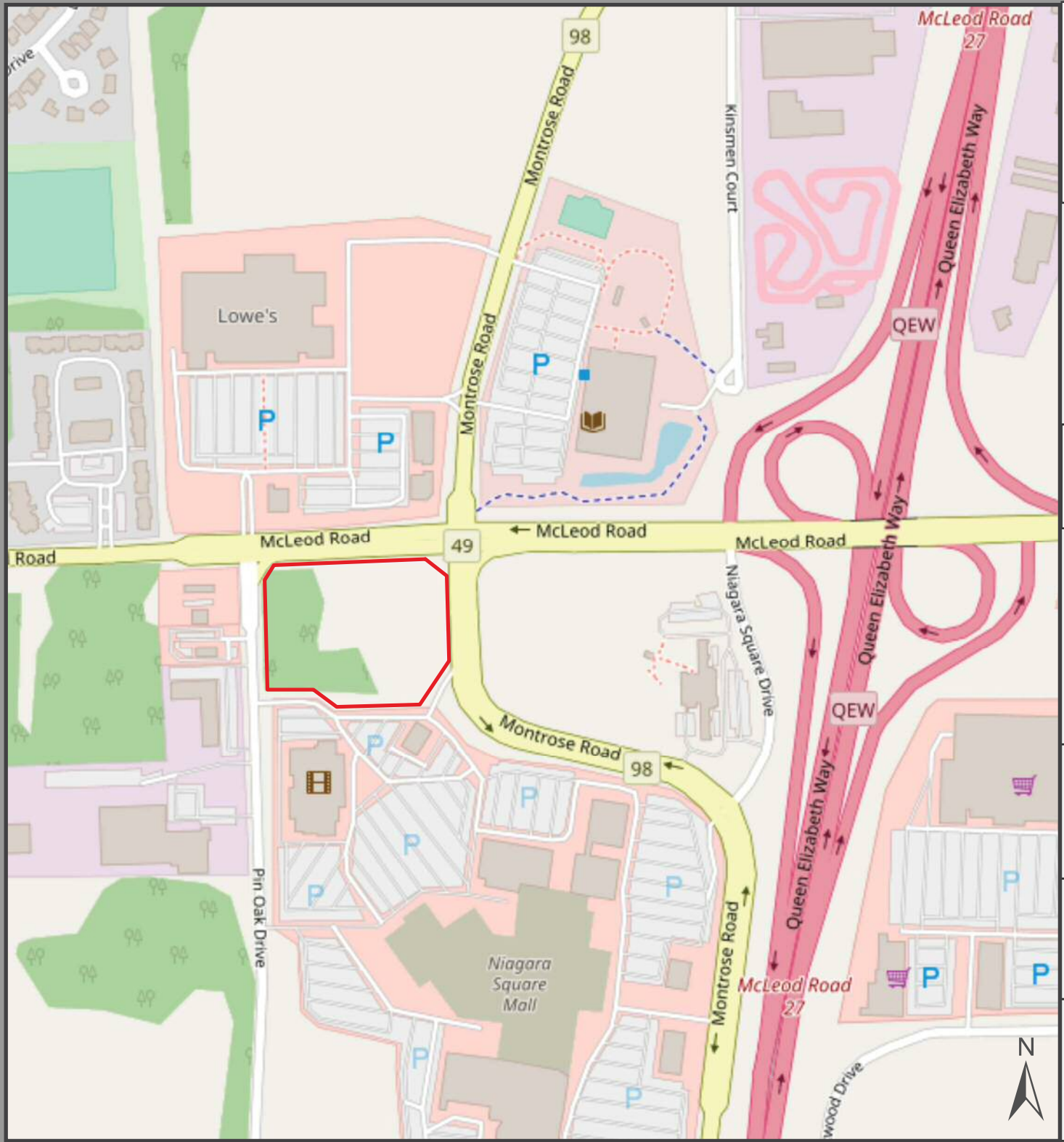
Photo 7: Gas Line Easement, Disturbed, Not Assessed Facing North

Photo 8: Typical Test Pit Facing N

9.0 MAPS



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Topographical Map

Figure 1

December 2020

Source: Open Street Maps

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

1:7500

0 110 220 330 440 Meters

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Aerial Imagery Map

Figure 2

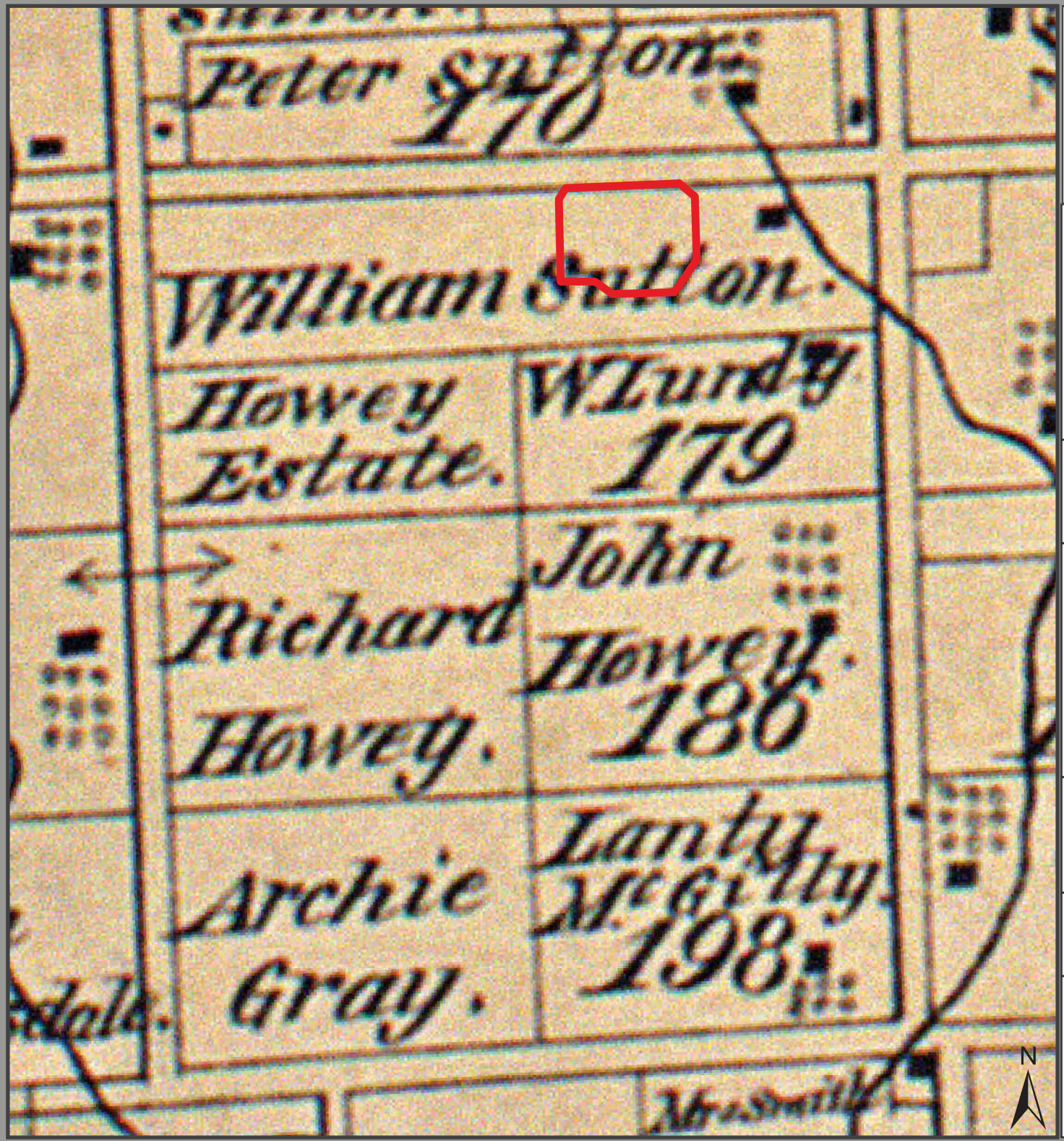
December 2020

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, EarthStar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS user community

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

1:1500

0 20 40 60 80 Meters



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Historic Map

Figure 3

December 2020

Source: Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, McGIll University, 2001

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

1:10,000

0 150 300 450 600 Meters

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Assessment Strategy & Photodocumentation

Figure 4

December 2020

1 Photo Position & Direction

Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey

Visually Disturbed, Not Assessed

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

1:1500

0 20 40 60 80 Meters