

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment,  
7230 and 7280 Lundy's Lane and an  
Adjacent Land Parcel with No Municipal  
Address**

Part of Lots 141 and 148, Geographic Township of  
Stamford, Historical County of Lincoln, now the Region  
of Niagara, Ontario

**Submitted to:**

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and

Ontario's Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture  
Industries

**Submitted by:**



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**ORIGINAL REPORT**

May 20, 2020

## Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Upper Canada Planning & Engineering Ltd. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lots 141 and 148, Geographic Township of Stamford, Historical County of Lincoln, now the Region of Niagara, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of a proposed residential development on lands located at 7230 and 7280 Lundy's Lane along with part of an adjacent property with no municipal address in Niagara Falls (the 'Study Area'; Figure 1). The surface area of the assessed lands on these properties measures approximately 9.6 hectares.

The Study Area is irregular in shape and is comprised of parcels of land from three properties. The first property is located at 7280 Lundy's Lane. This property forms the largest component of the Study Area and includes the hotel complex that fronts Lundy's Lane in the north of the Study Area. The second property is located at 7230 Lundy's Lane and is surrounded on three sides by the 7280 property. This property was most recently the site for a Dairy Queen and a mini-golf facility, but was recently reclaimed and is now vacant land. The third property bears no municipal address and runs along the western edge of the Study Area and continues further south beyond the Study Area (see Figure 4).

The Study Area is bound on the north by Lundy's Lane. On the east and west side, the Study Area is fenced, with the exception of a stretch at the northeast end which, at the time of the assessment, was delineated by survey markers. No fence or survey markers identify the southern boundary (shared with a public storage facility) so this boundary was confirmed in the field using UTM data. The Study Area includes forest, scrub, a hotel complex, lawn, the now-vacant site of former businesses, and a grassed laneway that runs north-south through the middle of the forest.

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('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." To meet this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the zoning by-law amendment application phase of the development under archaeological consulting license P017 issued to Garth Grimes by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ('MHSTCI') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the portions of the Study Area not previously disturbed by hardened surfaces exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended for these areas.

The subsequent Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted on July 24 and 27, 2020. This investigation consisted of photo documentations and a standard test pit survey at a five-metre interval. This investigation resulted in the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources; therefore, **no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

This recommendation applies exclusively to the Study Area and excludes the balance of the property not subject to the Stage 2 archaeological assessment (Figure 4). **If in the future, any portion of the property that was not included in the current Study Area will be impacted by development, then a Stage 1 archaeological assessment is required,** conducted according to Section 1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). This investigation will assess the new development area's potential for the recovery of archaeological resources and will provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources, as per Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011).

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Lundy's Lane

*The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.*

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## Acknowledgments

Generous contributions by the following individual made this report possible.

- Mr. William Heikoop

## 1.0 Project Context

### 1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Upper Canada Planning & Engineering Ltd. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on Lot 14, Concession 7, Geographic Township of Barton, Historical County of Wentworth, now the City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of a proposed residential development on lands located at 15-21 Stone Church Road East, Hamilton (the 'Study Area'; Figure 7).

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('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." To meet this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the zoning by-law amendment application phase of the development under archaeological consulting license P017 issued to Mr. Garth Grimes by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ('MHSTCI') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The purpose of a Stage 1 Background Study is to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the following Stage 1 assessment were 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 Detritus 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; and
- an examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database ('ASDB') to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the Study Area.

The purpose of a Stage 2 Property Assessment is to provide an overview of any archaeological resources within the Study Area, and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest ('CHVI'), and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the following Stage 2 assessment were 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.

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

## 1.2 Historical Context

### 1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

The earliest documented pre-European settlers arrived to the Niagara Peninsula from southwestern Ontario during the 14<sup>th</sup> century AD, at the peak of Iroquois culture. By 1400, the majority of the region was occupied by an Iroquoian speaking tribe referred to as the Attawandaran (aka the Atiquandaronk or Attouanderonks), who exploited the fertile land and abundant water sources throughout the region for fishing, hunting and agriculture. This moniker was given to the community by the neighbouring Wendat as a slur against their unusual dialect. Those Attawandaran tribes who settled along the Niagara River were referred to as the Onguiaahra (later the Ongiara), which has been loosely translated as one of “the Straight,” “the Throat,” or “the Thunder of Waters” (Niagara-on-the-Lake 2016; Niagara Realty 2016). The Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake derives its name from the Onguiaahra village site on which it was founded. The name ‘Neutral’ was given to the Attawandaron by French explorers who began arriving in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This new designation referred to the community’s status as peace keepers between the warring Huron and Iroquois tribes (Niagara Falls Info 2019).

The earliest recorded European visit to the Niagara region was undertaken by Étienne Brûlé, an interpreter and guide for Samuel de Champlain. In June 1610, Brûlé requested permission to live among the Algonquin people and to learn their language and customs. In return, Champlain agreed to take on a young Huron named Savignon and to teach him the language and customs of the French. The purpose of this endeavour was to establish good relations with Aboriginal communities in advance of future military and colonial enterprises in the area. In 1615, Brûlé joined twelve Huron warriors on a mission to cross enemy territory and seek out the Andaste people, allies of the Huron, to ask for their assistance in an expedition being planned by Champlain (Heidenreich 1990). It is believed that Brûlé first visited the future site of Niagara-on-the-Lake during this excursion (Niagara-on-the-Lake 2016). The mission was a success, but took much longer than anticipated. Brûlé returned with the Andaste two days too late to help Champlain and the Hurons, who had already been defeated by the Iroquois (Heidenreich 1990).

Throughout the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Iroquois of the Five Nations sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolise the local fur trade, as well as trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes. A series of bloody conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, were contested between the Iroquois and the French with their Huron and other Algonquian-speaking allies of the Great Lakes region. Many French with their Huron and other Algonquian speaking allies of the Great Lakes region. Many communities were destroyed during this protracted conflict – including the Huron, Neutral, Erie, Susquehannock, and Shawnee – leaving the Iroquois as the dominant group in the region. By 1653, after repeated attacks, the Niagara peninsula and most of Southern Ontario had been vacated. By 1667, all members of the Five Nations had signed a peace treaty with the French and allowed their missionaries to visit their villages (Heidenreich 1990).

Ten years later, hostilities between the French and the Iroquois resumed after the latter formed an alliance with the British through an agreement known as the Covenant Chain (Heidenreich 1990). In 1696, an aging Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac et de Palluau, the Governor General of New France, rallied the Algonquin forces drove the Iroquois out of the territories north of Lake Erie, as well as those west of present-day Cleveland, Ohio. A second treaty was concluded between the French and the Iroquois in 1701, after which the Iroquois remained mostly neutral between the French and the Iroquois in 1701, after which the Iroquois remained mostly neutral (Jamieson 1992; Noble 1978).

Throughout the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, various Iroquoian-speaking communities had been migrating into southern Ontario from New York State. In 1722, the Five Nations adopted the Tuscarora in New York becoming the Six Nations (Pendergast 1995). This period also marks the arrival of the Mississaugas into Southern Ontario and, in particular, the watersheds of the lower Great Lakes (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as told by Chief Robert Paudash suggest that the Mississaugas defeated the Mohawk nation, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario. Following this conflict, a peace treaty was negotiated and,

at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Mississaugas settled permanently in Southern Ontario (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). Around this same time, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into southwestern Ontario (Feest and Feest 1978).

The Study Area enters the Euro-Canadian historic record on May 9<sup>th</sup> 1781 as part of the Niagara Treaty No. 381 with the Mississauga and Chippewa. This treaty involved the surrender of ...

*...all that certain tract of land situated on the west side of the said strait or river, leading from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, beginning at a large white oak tree, forked six feet from the ground, on the bank of the said Lake Ontario, at the distance of four English miles measured in a straight line, from the West side of the bank of the said strait, opposite to the Fort Niagara and extending from thence by a southerly course to the Chipewigh River, at the distance of four miles on a direct line from where the said river falls into the said strait about the great Fall of Niagara or such a line as will pass at four miles west of the said Fall in its course to the said river and running from thence by a southeasterly course to the northern bank of Lake Erie at the distance of four miles on a straight line, westerly from the Post called Fort Erie, thence easterly along the said Lake by the said Post, and northerly up the west side of the said strait to the said lake Ontario, thence westerly to the place of beginning.*

Morris 1943: 15-17

The size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture in Southern Ontario began to shift with the establishment of European settlers. Lands in the Lower Grand River area were surrendered by the Six Nations to the British Government in 1832, at which point most Six Nations people moved into Tuscarora Township in Brant County and a narrow portion of Oneida Township (Page & Co. 1879; Tanner 1987; Weaver 1978). Despite the inevitable encroachment of European settlers on previously established Aboriginal territories, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout Southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

### **1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources**

The Niagara region was first surveyed in 1789, beginning with Township No. 1, as Niagara Township was then known. The early villages were founded in the northeast of the peninsula: Fort Niagara, Virgil, St David's and Queenston. Within three years, Governor Simcoe formed the County of Lincoln from Niagara District and with it the Township of Stamford in which the Study Area is located. Most of the early settlers in the Niagara region were United Empire Loyalist families, coming north to Upper Canada to remain part of the empire and to obtain grants of farmland. While most were Quakers and Mennonites and often of German, rather than British, descent, they were loyal to the crown and were integral to the defence of the province in the subsequent war with the United States. Of the many skirmishes of the War of 1812 that occurred, the largest of the land engagements was the Battle of Lundy's Lane.

Following the war, continuing immigration to Upper Canada resulted in the establishment of more communities in Stamford Township, including the village of Drummondville. Located just east of the Study Area and in the vicinity of the battle site, it was named in honour of Major General Drummond, one of the British commanders in the engagement. In 1845, population in the region had grown enough that the county was divided again into Welland and Lincoln, of which Stamford formed a part. Despite this gradual increase in population and the early significance of the Niagara frontier, the locus of industry and politics would shift east, leaving much of Stamford Township as a quiet agrarian community well into the twentieth century.



The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Ont.* ('Historical Atlas'), demonstrates the extent to which Niagara Township had been settled by 1876 (H.R. Page 1876; Figure 2). According to the *Historical Atlas* map of Niagara Township, Lot 141 had been subdivided by 1876 into 4 parcels, with the largest owned by Lanty Lundy, a smaller portion by H. Thomas. Between lies a small parcel to which no owner is attributed. Only one building is indicated, located in the smallest of these parcels, corresponding to the north-most end of the Study Area in the vicinity of the hotel complex. Lot 148 is divided east-west into two main parcels, one owned by H. Pew, the second by A. Green. Only one building is indicated on the lot, at the east end on land owned by the Pew family, and outside the Study Area. The village of Drummondville, the railway and numerous churches are located nearby, to the east of the Study Area.

Significant and detailed landowner information is available on the current *Historical Atlas* map of Barton Township; however, it should be recognized that historical county atlases were funded by subscriptions fees and were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

## 1.3 Archaeological Context

### 1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area is irregular in shape and is comprised of all of parcels of land from three properties. The first property is located at 7280 Lundy's Lane. This property forms the largest component of the Study Area and surrounds the property at 7230 Lundy's Lane on three sides. The third property bears no municipal address and runs along the western edge of the Study Area and continues further south beyond the Study Area (see Figure 4). The Study Area is bound on the north by Lundy's Lane. On the east and west side the Study Area is fenced, with the exception of a stretch at the northeast end which, at the time of the assessment, was delineated by survey markers (see Photo 19). No fence or survey markers identify the southern boundary (shared with a public storage facility) so this boundary was confirmed in the field using UTM data. The Study Area includes forest, scrub, a hotel complex, lawn, the now-vacant site of former businesses, and a grassed laneway that runs north-south through the middle of the forest.

The most recent (2019; Figures 3 and 4) aerial imagery of the Study Area reveals the hotel complex that still fronts Lundy's Lane. Adjacent to this on the eastern side is a Dairy Queen and a mini-golf facility. Both of these commercial services were removed at some point prior to the first field visit on July 24, 2020, and this part of the Study Area is now vacant land covered with aggregates (see Photos 19-21). In addition, the 2019 aerial imagery indicates that the western edge of the parking lot for the public storage facility that borders the Study Area in the south encroached into the Study Area. At some point prior to the first field visit on July 24, 2020, this encroachment had been rectified: the parking facility was narrowed to the east to conform with property boundaries, and extended to the north, including the removal of trees at that property's northern end (see Photos 1-4).

The Study Area includes forest, scrub, a hotel complex, lawn, the now-vacant site of former businesses, and a grassed laneway that runs north-south through the middle of the forest.

Prior to the residential development of the area, the majority of the region surrounding the development property has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the middle 19<sup>th</sup> century. Much of the region continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is located within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region. According to Chapman and Putnam...

*...although it was all submerged in Lake Warren, the till is not all buried by stratified clay; it comes to the surface generally in low morainic ridges in the north.*

*In fact, there is in that area a confused intermixture of stratified clay and till. The northern part has more relief than the southern part where the typically level lake plains occur.*

Chapman and Putnam 1984:156

Haldimand Clay is a slowly permeable, imperfectly drained soil with medium to high water-holding capacities. Surface runoff is usually rapid, but water retention of the clay-rich soils can cause it to be droughty during dry periods (Kingston and Presant 1989). The soil is suitable for corn and soy beans in rotation with cereal grains as well as alfalfa and clover (Huffman and Dumanski 1986).

Stamford Township as a whole is located within the Deciduous Forest Region of Canada, and contains tree species which are typical of the more northern Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Biotic zone, such as beech, sugar maple, white elm, basswood, white oak and butternut. During pre-contact and early contact times, the land in the vicinity of the Study Area comprised a mixture of hardwood trees such as sugar maple, beech, oak and cherry. This pattern of forest cover is characteristic of areas of clay soil within the Maple-Hemlock Section of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Province-Cool Temperate Division (McAndrews and Manville: 1987). In the early 19<sup>th</sup>, Euro-Canadian settlers began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes.

The closest historical source of potable water to the Study Area is an unnamed seasonal creek some 700m to the southeast of the Study Area.

### 1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of Southern Ontario has been demonstrated to have been occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Stamford Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

**Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Stamford Township**

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500 – 7000 BC	Paleo Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500 - 1000 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter gatherers
1000 - 400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery
400 BC – AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
AD 800 - 1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300 - 1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large palisaded villages
AD 1400 - 1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

### 1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

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 (Government of Ontario n.d.) 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 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km 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. The study area under review is within Borden Block AgGs.

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* (Government of Ontario 1990c). 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 a single site, with no known affiliation, registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area (Table 2).

**Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1km of the Study Area**

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AgGs-37	Harovics			

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no assessments have been conducted adjacent to the Study Area, nor have any sites been registered within 50m.

### 1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the 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, when 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. 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 (Government of Ontario 2011) 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 including high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, and sandbars stretching into marsh.

As was discussed above, the closest source of potable water to the Study Area is an unnamed seasonal creek some 700m to the southeast of the Study Area.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region. While the soils within this region are poorly drained, but are suitable for pre-contact and post contact Aboriginal agricultural. Given the quality of the soil, the distance to potable water, the length of occupation of Barton Township prior to the arrival of Euro-Canadian settlers, as well as the eleven pre-contact Aboriginal sites and seven multi-component sites registered within 1km of the Study Area, and the pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate.

## Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Lundy's Lane

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; properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b); and properties that local histories or informants have identified with historical events.

Stamford Township was occupied by Euro-Canadian farmers by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time are still visible today. Considering the proximity of the Study Area to the early community of Drummondville, and the archaeological potential for Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a Study Area, as outlined in Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Current aerial imagery of the Study Area identified a number of potential disturbance areas within the Study Area. This included the hotel complex, the Dairy Queen, the mini-golf facility and the western edge of the parking lot for the public storage facility (see Section 1.3.1 above). As per Section 2.1.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), it is recommended that these areas be subject to a Stage 2 property inspection, conducted according to Section 1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), to confirm and document the disturbed areas.

Given an absence of additional visible areas of disturbance, the remainder of the Study Area is determined to demonstrate medium to high potential for the recovery of archaeological remains, and is recommended for a Stage 2 field assessment.

## 2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted on July 24 and 27, 2020, under archaeological consulting licence PO17 issued to Garth Grimes by the MHSTCI. During the Stage 2 field work, the weather on June 24 was sunny with a high of 24 °C; on July 27, 2020, the weather was a mix of sun and cloud with a high of 31 °C. Assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Photos 1 to 22 demonstrate the land conditions at the time of the survey throughout the Study Area. Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Approximately 84% of the Study Area comprised the lawn, forest, grassed laneway and scrub components of the Study Area. These areas were deemed inaccessible to ploughing and were subject to a typical Stage 2 test-pit survey, conducted at 5m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The test pit survey was conducted to within 1m of the built structures or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance, as per Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines*. Each test pit was at least 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil. The soils were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. No artifacts were recovered as a result of the test-pit survey, so no additional techniques were employed.

As a result of the test-pit survey, areas of prior disturbance were identified. The entirety of the lawn south and west of the hotel complex; a roughly 10m-wide swath along the northern part of the eastern boundary of the Study Area; and a large area of scrub and forest at the southern end of the Study Area were determined to be a sand fill layer over native subsoil (Figure 3; Photo 23). In addition, test pits in the grassed laneway revealed a mix of subsoil, topsoil and aggregates over native subsoil (Photo 24).

Following a Stage 2 property inspection, conducted according to Section 2.1.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), components of the Study Area were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). This included the hotel complex, the vacant land to the east of the hotel complex, and the channel of land at the southern end that had previously been encroached on by the neighbouring parking lot (see Section 1.3.1.) This amounted to approximately 16% of the Study Area. All of these visibly disturbed areas within the Study Area were mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

### 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 is provided in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Inventory of Document Record**

<b>Document Type</b>	<b>Current Location of Document Type</b>	<b>Additional Comments</b>
1 Page of Field Notes	Detritus' office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Map provided by the Proponent	Detritus' office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Field Map	Detritus' office	Stored digitally in project file
25 Digital Photographs	Detritus' office	Stored digitally in project file

No archaeological resources were identified within the Study Area during the Stage 2 assessment; therefore, no artifacts were collected. As a result, no storage arrangements were required.

## 4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1-2 assessment in advance of a proposed residential development on lands located at 7230 and 7280 Lundy's Lane, and an adjacent property with no municipal address, all located in Niagara Falls, Ontario.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. A Stage 2 field assessment was recommended for the lawn, forest, scrub and grassed laneway components of the Study Area. The existing structures and artificial surfaces, were evaluated as having no archaeological potential. These areas of previous disturbance, as identified and confirmed during a Stage 1 property inspection, were mapped and photo documented.

The subsequent Stage 2 assessment of the remainder of the Study Area was conducted on July 24 and 27, 2020, and consisted of a standard test pit survey at a five-metre interval. No artifacts were encountered.

## 5.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 2 assessment, and the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources, **no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

This recommendation applies exclusively to the Study Area and excludes the balance of the property not subject to the Stage 2 archaeological assessment (Figure 4). **If in the future, any portion of the property that was not included in the current Study Area will be impacted by development, then a Stage 1 archaeological assessment is required,** conducted according to Section 1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). This investigation will assess the new development area's potential for the recovery of archaeological resources and will provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources, as per Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011).



## 6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

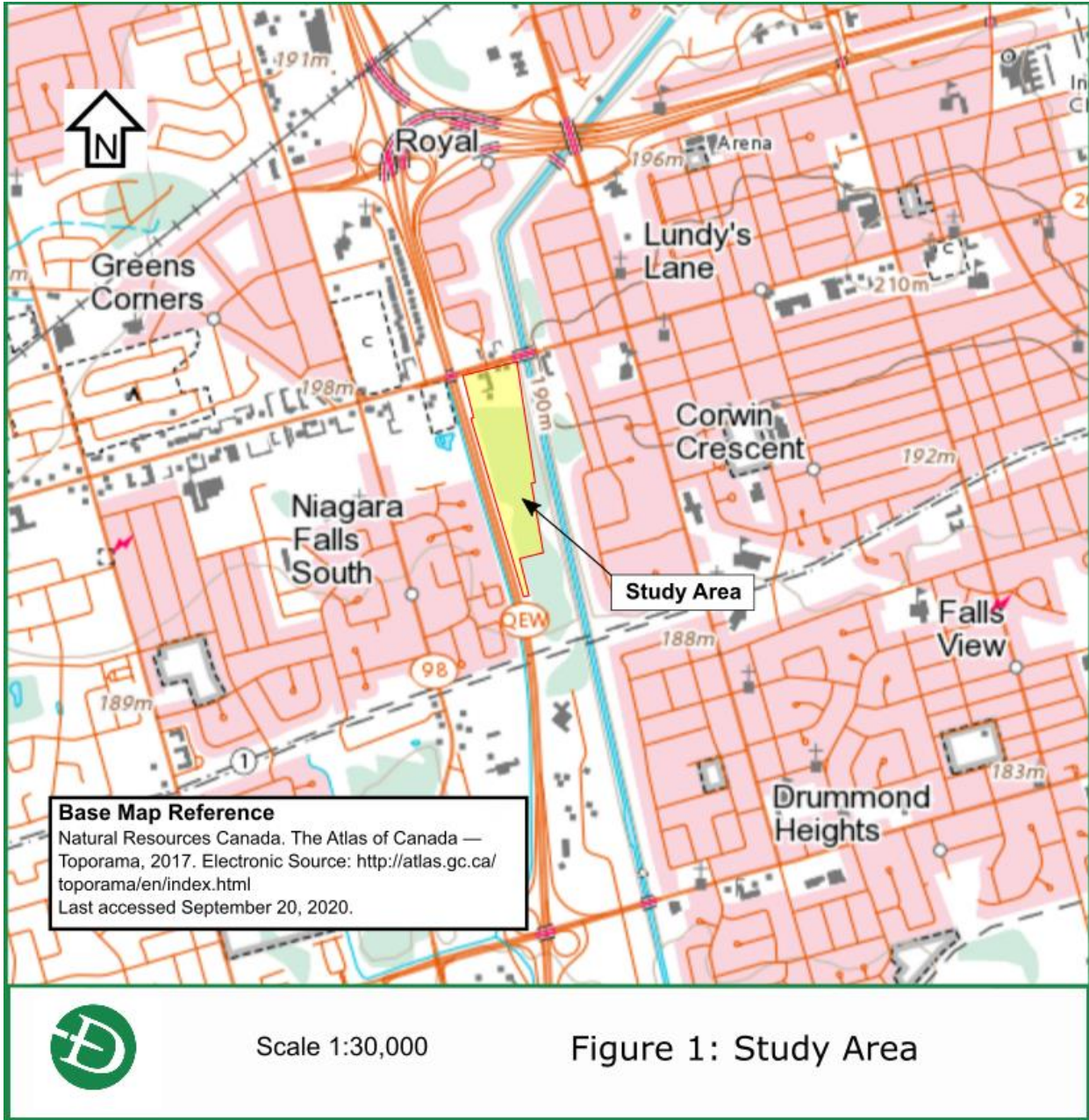
The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

## 7.0 Bibliography and Sources

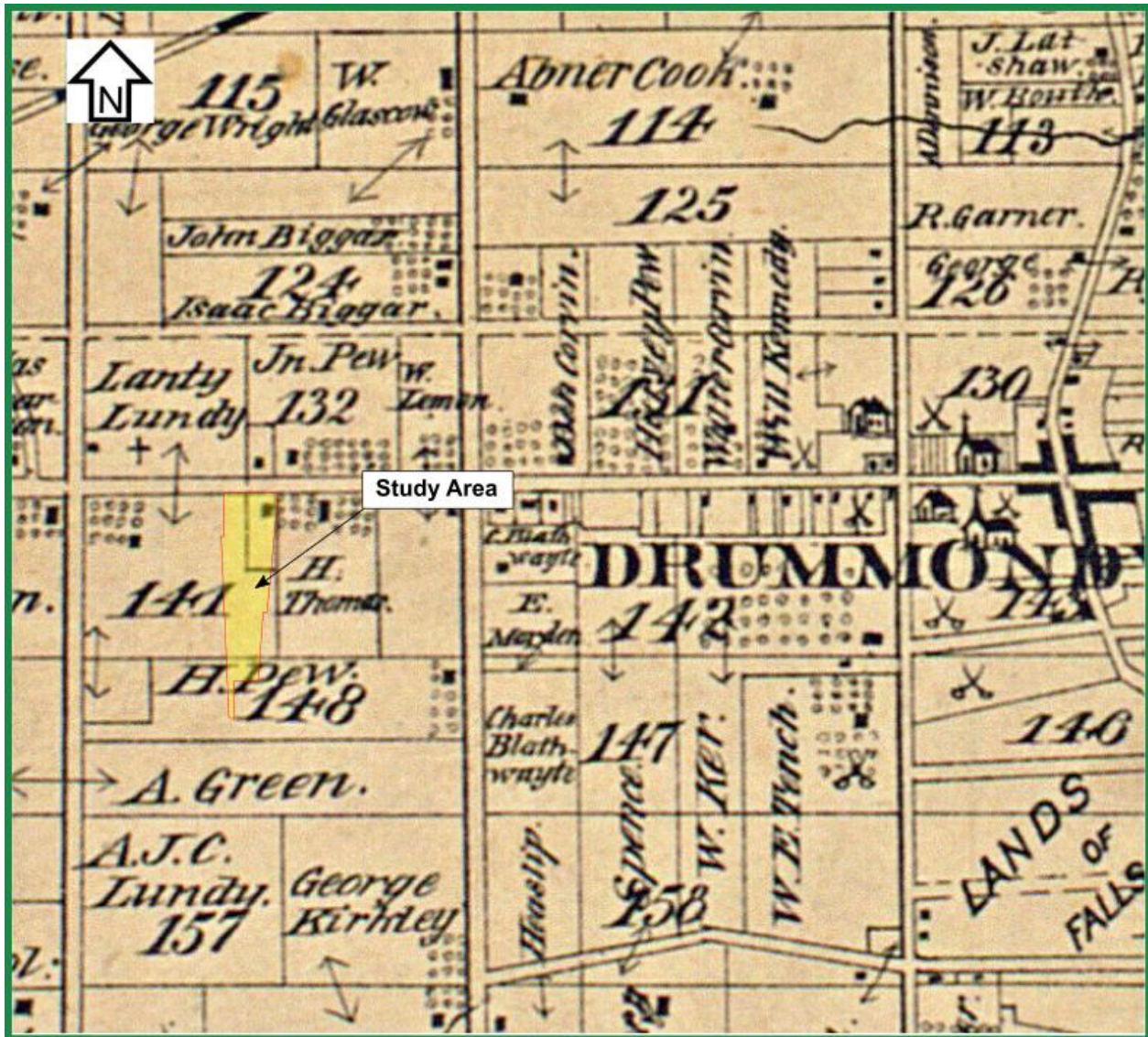
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## 8.0 Maps







Not to scale

Figure 2: Portion of the 1876 Stamford Township map in the *Historical Atlas*







**Figure 5: Development Plan**



## 9.0 Images

### 9.1 Photos

**Photo 1: Looking north over disturbed former location of parking area**



**Photo 2: Looking south over scrub**



**Photo 3: Looking south over scrub; mixed forest at left, boundary fence at right**



**Photo 4: Looking south over scrub toward parking lot for public storage facility**





**Photo 5: Looking north along fenced property boundary**



**Photo 6: Mixed forest and scrub looking northeast**



**Photo 7: Looking north along grassed laneway**



**Photo 8: Looking north along western boundary fence through scrub**



**Photo 9: Looking southwest from the boundary fence through scrub to forest**



**Photo 10: Forest on the western side of the Study Area**





**Photo 11: Forest and scrub on the eastern side of the Study Area**



**Photo 12: Open scrub south of lawn south of hotel complex**



**Photo 13: Edge of scrub , forest and lawn**



**Photo 14: Looking west across scrub toward western boundary fence**



**Photo 15: Looking south along scrub verge along western boundary fence**



**Photo 16: Looking south along lawn west of hotel complex with property survey markers**





Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Lundy's Lane

**Photo 17: Looking east along Lundy's Lane**



**Photo 18: Looking north at hotel complex**



**Photo 19: Looking south over site of former commercial building and mini-golf facility**



**Photo 20: Looking west along Lundy's Lane**



**Photo 21: Looking north over lawn toward hotel complex and site of former businesses**



**Photo 22: Looking south over lawn toward forest and scrub**



**Photo 23: Sample test pit #1 (disturbed)**



**Photo 24: Sample test pit #2 (disturbed)**



**Photo 25: Sample Test Pit #3**

