

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
3897 Welland Street,
Niagara Falls**

Part of Lot 22,
Geographic Township of Willoughby, Historical County
of Welland, City of Niagara Falls, Regional Municipality
of Niagara, Ontario

Submitted to:

Jeremy Tran of NPG Planning Solutions
4999 Victoria Avenue
Niagara Falls, ON L2E 4C9

and

Ontario's Ministry of Heritage Sport Tourism and Cultural
Industries

Submitted by:



Detritus
CONSULTING LTD.
archaeology · heritage

69 Claremont Avenue, Kitchener Ontario, N2M 2P5
Mobile/Office: 519-744-7018
e-mail: garth@golden.net www.detcon.net

Licensee: Mr. Michael Pitul
License Number: P462
PIF Number: P0389-0546-2021
CP Number: 2021-155

ORIGINAL REPORT

October 26, 2021

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Jeremy Tran of NPG Planning Solutions ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment on part of Lot 22, Geographic Township of Willoughby, Historical County of Welland, now the City of Niagara Falls, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development ('Study Area'; Figure 3). The rectangular Study Area measures 0.130 hectares (ha). At the time of the assessment, the majority of the Study Area comprised a single storey residential house, cement driveway, deck patio, and manicured lawn. The limits of the Study Area were surveyed and marked by the Proponent before the assessment.

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 the condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted, during the pre-approval phase of the proposed residential development, under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mr. Michael Pitul 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' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 1 background research indicated that portions of the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

The subsequent Stage 2 assessment conducted on August 3rd, 2021 and involved a test pit survey at 5m intervals. This investigation resulted in the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources.

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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Project Personnel

Project Manager:	Garth Grimes, P017
Field Director:	Mike Pitul, P462
Field Technicians:	Mike Pitul, P462, Cortney
Report Preparation:	Colin Mackenzie
Mapping and GIS:	Colin Mackenzie
Senior Licensee Review:	Walter McCall, P389
Licensee Review:	Mike Pitul, P462

Acknowledgements

Generous contributions by the following individuals and agencies made this report possible.

- Mr. Jeremy Tran, NPG Planning Solutions

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Jeremy Tran of NPG Planning Solutions ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lot 22, Geographic Township of Willoughby, Historical County of Welland, now the City of Niagara Falls, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of a residential development ('Study Area'; Figure 3).

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 the condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted, during the pre-approval phase of the proposed residential development, under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mr. Michael Pitul 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' 2011 *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 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 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 was 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 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.

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

Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the Niagara Region was occupied by the Neutral, or Attawandaron tribe. The earliest recorded visit 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. 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 17th 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 communities were destroyed 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 and 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 (Jamieson 1992; Noble 1978).

Throughout the late 17th and early 18th 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 1995:107). 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 17th century, the Mississaugas settled permanently in Southern Ontario (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). Around this same time, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into southeastern Ontario (Feest and Feest 1978:778-779).

The Study Area enters the Euro-Canadian historic record on May 9th 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

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 current Study Area is located in the Geographic Township of Willoughby, Historical County of Welland, Niagara Region, Ontario.

In 1763, the Treaty of Paris brought an end to the Seven Years War, contested between the British, the French, and their respective allies. Under the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the large stretch of land from Labrador in the east, moving southeast through the Saint Lawrence River Valley to the Great Lakes and on to the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers became the British Province of Québec (Niagara Historical Society and Museum 2008).

On July 24, 1788, Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Québec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario 2009). Further change came in December 1791 when the province was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the Constitutional Act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada; he initiated several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them (Coyne 1895:33).

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Each new county was named after a county in England or Scotland; the constituent townships were then given the names of the corresponding townships from each original British county (Powell and Coffman 1956). Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed the Western, Home, Midland, and Eastern Districts.

As population levels in Upper Canada increased, smaller and more manageable administrative bodies were needed resulting in the establishment of many new counties and townships. As part of this realignment, the boundaries of the Home and Western Districts were shifted and the

London and Niagara Districts were established. Under this new territorial arrangement, the Study Area became part of Lincoln County within the Niagara District (Archives of Ontario 2009).

In 1845, after years of increasing settlement that began after the War of 1812, the southern portion of Lincoln County was severed to form Welland County. The two counties would be amalgamated once again in 1970 to form the Regional Municipality of Niagara.

Willoughby Township was settled by a combination of Loyalist immigrants from the United States many of whom were Quakers from Pennsylvania. There were few hubs of settlement in Willoughby Township, but one was at Black Creek where a settlement was established by 1792 (Fretz 1953). Even as late as the 1870s this remained a small hamlet consisting of only a post office cemetery, meeting house and about a dozen homes (Page & Co 1876). Much of the southern third of the township was inhibited from settlement by the presence of the Tamarack Swamp. Only one road had penetrated the swamp by 1852 but by the 1870s several roads had been pushed through and lots were taken up in this area. Settlement was thickest and earliest near the Niagara River. In 1837-38 during the Rebellion of 1837 and for a time after every house between Chippewa and Black Creek was occupied by Government Troops due to the presence of a headquarters for the conspirators at Navy Island (Page & Co 1876).

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* ('*Historical Atlas*'), demonstrates the extent to which Willoughby Township had been settled by 1876 (Page & Co 1876; Figure 2). Landowners are listed for most of the lots within the township, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century. Structures and orchards are prevalent throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads and waterways, especially the Niagara River. The Study Area being within the early village settlement of Chippewa is featured as a separately illustrated grid-iron parcel map with numbered lots, however a landowner is not explicitly stated.

Significant and detailed landowner information is available on the current *Historical Atlas* map of Willoughby Township; however, it must 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). 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 measures 0.1 hectares (ha) and is of a rectangular shape. At the time of the assessment the Study Area comprised a single storey residential house, cement driveway, deck patio, and manicured lawn. The manicured lawn area comprised approximately 60% of the study area. The lot is rectangular in shape, with frontage extending to Welland Street and a sideyard bound to the southwest by Oliver Street. The property is confined by surrounding residential properties to the northeast and northwest.

The majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is located within the Haldimand Clay Plain. 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 slowly permeable, imperfectly drained with medium to high water-holding capacities. Surface runoff is usually rapid, but water retention of the clayey 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).

The Niagara Region 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 (MacDonald & Cooper 1997). 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 19th, Euro-Canadian settlers began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes.

The closest potable water source is the Welland River which is located approximately 200 metres (m) to the north-west of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of southwestern 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

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 situated 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 a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

According to the ASDB, six archaeological sites have been registered within 1km of the Study Area including four pre-contact Aboriginal sites, two of which date from the Archaic period, and one post-contact Euro-Canadian site. For further information see Table 2, below.

Table 1: Archaeological Sites Database Records

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AgGs-412	WEGO 1	Pre-Contact		Unknown
AgGs-396	H1	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact		Other/Transitory Spot where tool retouching/sharpening occurred., Unknown
AgGs-320		Other		Othercamp/campsite_
AgGs-183		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AgGs-182		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AgGs-1	Chippawa	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted on adjacent properties nor have sites been found within 50m of the Study Area.

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 Study Area. 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: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

As was discussed above, the closest potable water source is the Welland River which is located approximately 200 metres (m) to the northwest 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 Plain Physiographic Region. As was discussed earlier, the soils within this region are typically imperfectly drained and suitable for pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal agriculture. The Aboriginal archaeological potential is judged to be moderate to high.

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* (Government of Ontario 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a Study Area (Wilson and Horne 1995).

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.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted on August 3rd 2021, under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mr. Michael Pitul by the MHSTCI (P0389-0546-2021). The limits of the Study Area were surveyed and marked by the Proponent before the assessment.

At the time of assessment, the weather was sunny and 35°C; the soil was dry and screened easily. Assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Photos 1-13 demonstrate the land conditions at the time of the survey throughout the Study Area. Figure 3 illustrate the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Approximately 70% of the Study Area comprised undisturbed manicured lawn which was inaccessible for ploughing. This area was subject to a standard test pit survey at 5m intervals following Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011:). All test pits were 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and were excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil. The soils were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil from the test pits was screened through six-millimetre (mm) hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. The average test pit depth was 25 cm and resulted in the identification of two stratigraphic layers (topsoil/ploughzone and subsoil). No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were identified during the test pit survey.

The rest of the Study Area (30 %) comprised a single storey residential house, cement driveway, deck patio, all of which represent areas of disturbance to the underlying soil, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). These areas of disturbance were not subject to Stage 2 assessment but were mapped and photo-documented only per 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 2 below.

Table 2: Inventory of Document Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
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
13 Digital Photographs	Detritus' office	Stored digitally in project file

No archaeological resources were identified within the Study Area and so no material culture was 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 archaeological assessment in advance of a proposed residential development.

The Study Area measures 0.13 hectares (ha). At the time of the assessment the Study Area comprised a single storey residential house, cement driveway, deck patio, and manicured lawn. The limits of the Study Area were surveyed and marked by the Proponent before the assessment.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Study Area was completed by Detritus and determined that portions of the Study Area exhibited a moderate to a high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended for undisturbed lawn area of the Study Area. The cement driveway and the existing building were evaluated to have little or no archaeological potential due to the identification of extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. These areas of previous disturbance were not subject to Stage 2 assessment but were photo-documented only in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The subsequent Stage 2 assessment conducted on August 3rd, 2021 and involved a test pit survey at 5m intervals. This investigation resulted in the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources.

5.0 Recommendations

The Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area resulted in the identification of no archaeological resources; therefore, **no additional archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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*.

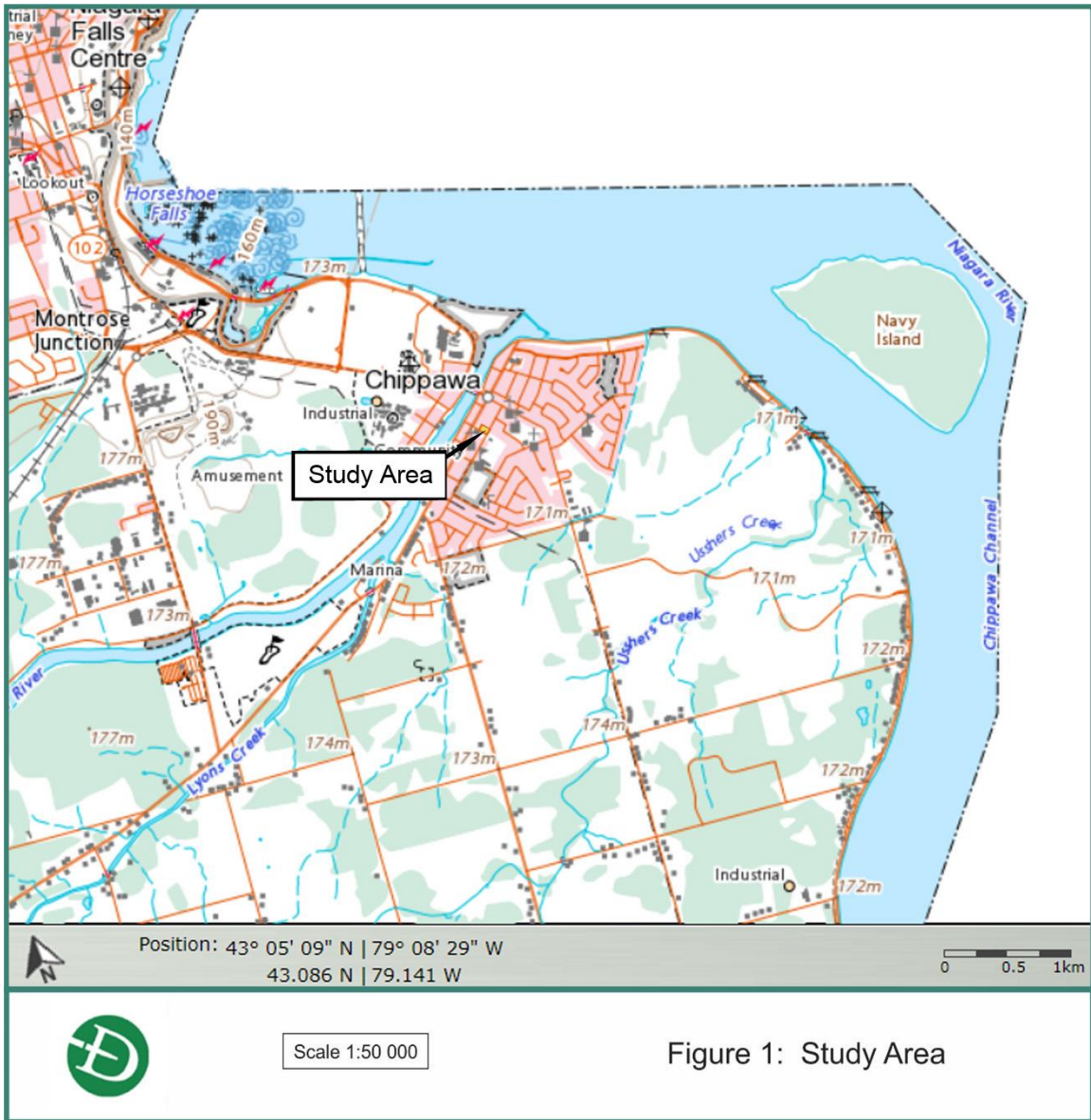
The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

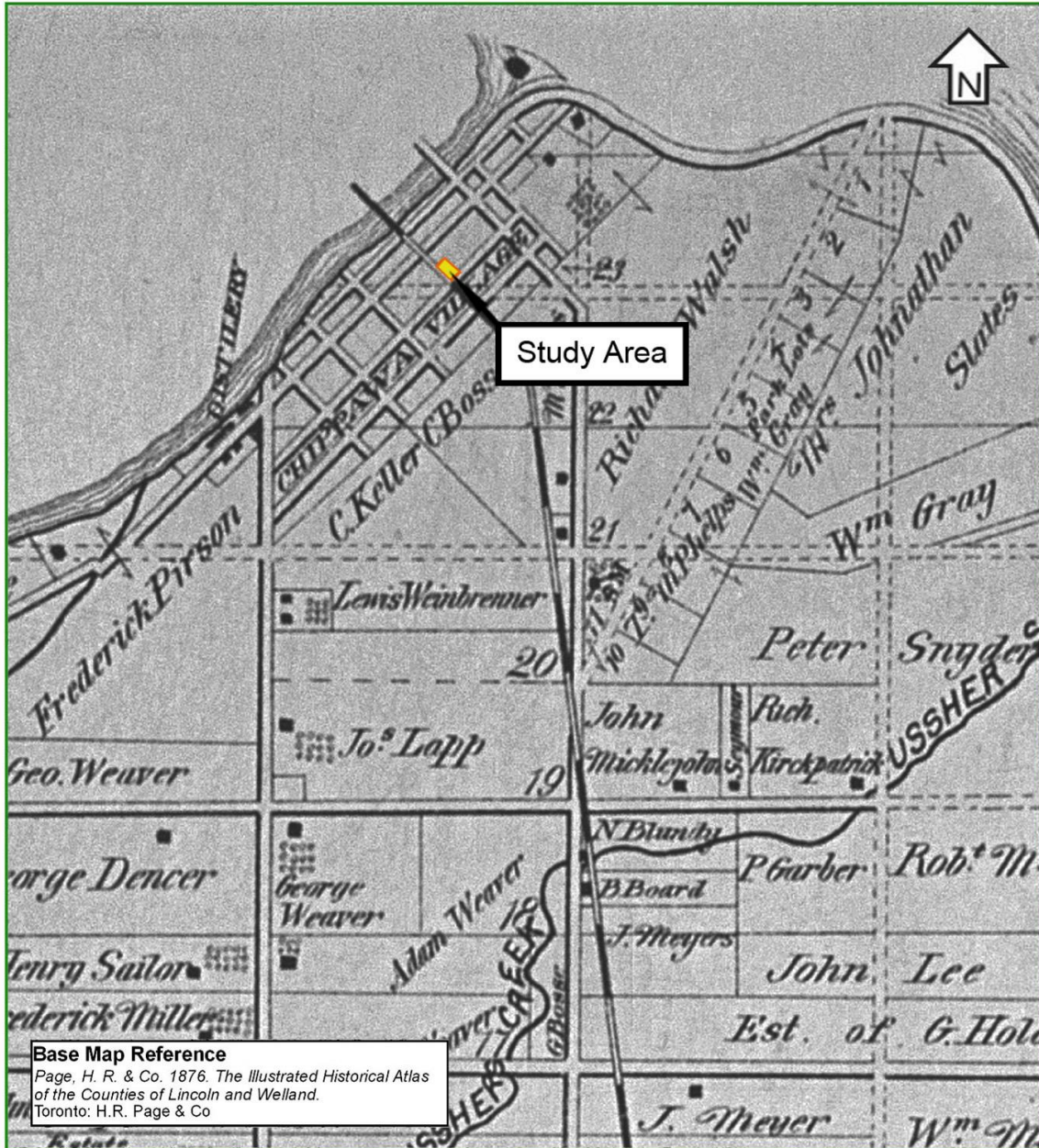
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8.0 Maps





Base Map Reference
Page, H. R. & Co. 1876. *The Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland.*
Toronto: H.R. Page & Co



Not to Scale

Figure 2: Portion of H. R. Page & Co. 1876 Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties



Legend

- Study Area
- Areas of Disturbance
- ② Photo Locations and Directions
- Test Pit Survey at 5 m Intervals

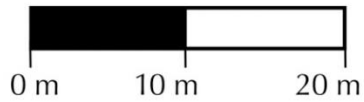
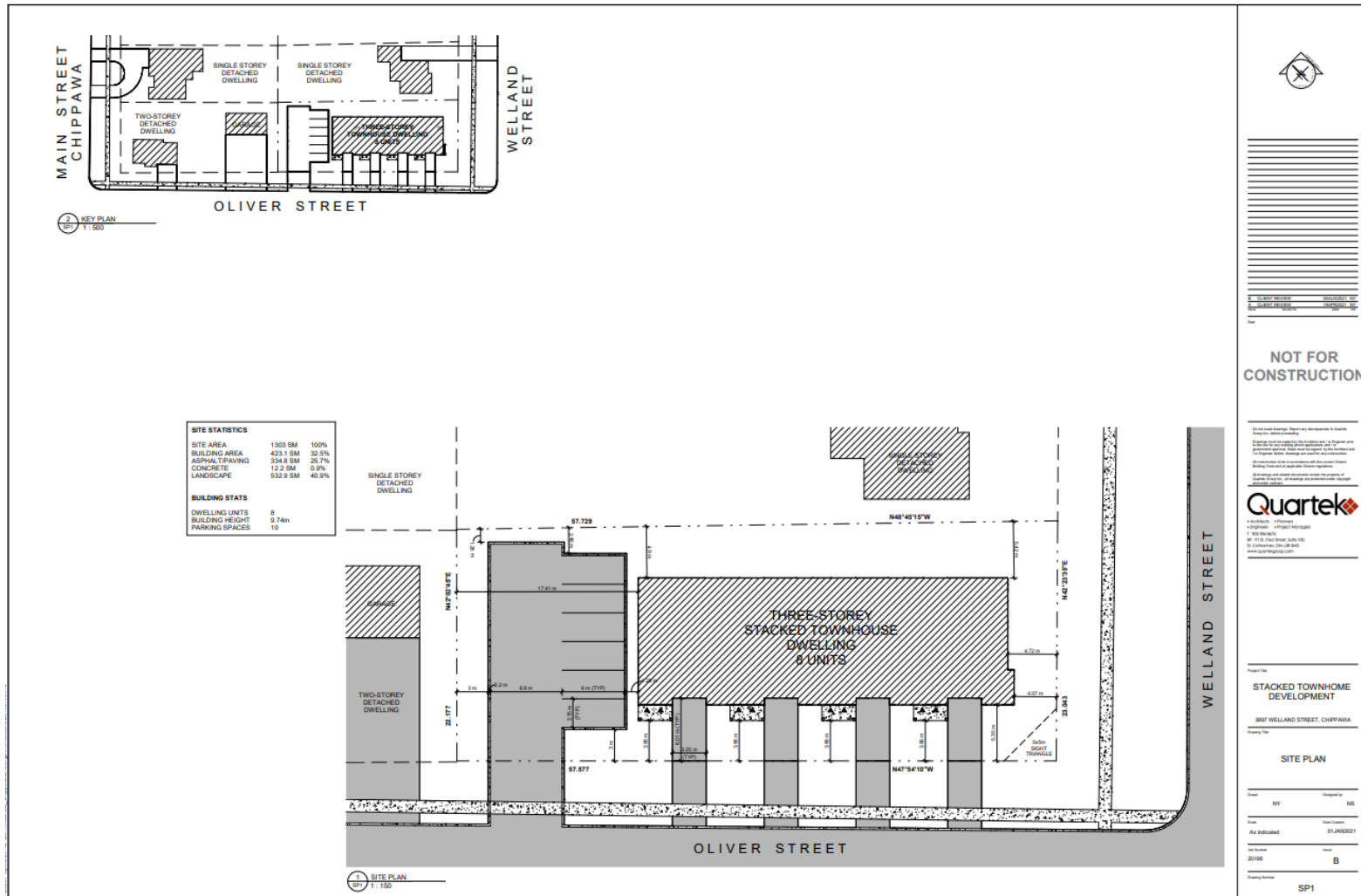


Figure 3: Stage 2 Field Methods

Figure 4: Development Map



1.0 Images

9.1 Photos

Photo 1: Disturbance - Cement Driveway, Not Assessed, facing NW



Photo 2: Manicured Lawn Area, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, facing NW



Photo 3: Manicured Lawn Area, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, facing NE



Photo 4: Manicured Lawn Area, Property boundary, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, facing E



Photo 5: Manicured Lawn Area, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, facing NW



Photo 6: Test Pit, Facing NW



Photo 7: Manicured Lawn Area, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals; facing W



Photo 8: Disturbance, Shed and Patio Area, Not Assessed, facing SE



Photo 9: Deck and Manicured Lawn Area, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals; facing S



Photo 10: Manicured Lawn Area, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals; facing SE



Photo 11: Manicured Lawn Area, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals; facing SE



Photo 12: Manicured Lawn Area, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals; facing SW



Photo 13: Property Limit and Disturbance, Sidewalk, Not Assessed; facing SW

