

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment,
5592 Robinson Street and 6158
Allendale Avenue, Niagara Falls**

Part of Lots 143 and 146, Geographic Township of
Stamford, Historical County of Welland, Regional
Municipality of Niagara, Ontario

Submitted to:

La Pue International Inc.
c/o Lisa Vo
6158 Allendale Avenue
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and

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

Submitted by:



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ORIGINAL REPORT

December 7, 2021

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by La Pue International Inc. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on Part of Lots 143 and 146, Geographic Township of Stamford, Historical County of Welland, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (Figure 1). The Study Area comprises two adjacent assessment properties located at 5592 Robinson Street and 6158 Allendale Avenue, Niagara Falls.

This 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* (Government of Ontario 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 was conducted as part of the pre-approval phase of development under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall 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 Study Area exhibited moderate potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. The Stage 2 assessment took place on October 27, 2021. The entire property at 6158 Allendale Avenue consists of a commercial building and a paved parking lot. The adjacent assessment property, 5592 Robinson Street, contains a residential and commercial building. These previously disturbed areas as confirmed during a Stage 2 property inspection, were mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standards 1a and 1b of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). The remaining portion of the property at 5592 Robinson Street consists of a gravel covered parking area and a grassy area adjacent to the house. Test pits were placed where physically possible and yielded only disturbed soil profiles. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were identified during the test pit survey.

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

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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- Lisa Vo, La Pue International Inc.

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by La Pue International Inc. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on Part of Lots 143 and 146, Geographic Township of Stamford, Historical County of Welland, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (Figure 1). The Study Area comprises two adjacent assessment properties located at 5592 Robinson Street and 6158 Allendale Avenue, Niagara Falls (Figure 3). The Study Area comprises mixed residential and commercial buildings with concrete driveways and gravelled parking areas.

This 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* (Government of Ontario 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 was conducted as part of the pre-approval phase of development under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall 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 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 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 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

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

The earliest documented pre-European settlers arrived at the Niagara Peninsula from southwestern Ontario during the 14th 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 (Niagara Falls Info 2019). 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-on-the-Lake Realty 2019). 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 Attawandaran by French explorers who began arriving in the 17th century. This new designation referred to the community’s status as peacekeepers 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 Indigenous 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 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 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 and drove the Iroquois out of the territories north of Lake Erie, as well as those to the 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). 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 (the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into southwestern Ontario (Feest and Feest 1978:778-779).

The Study Area entered 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 Indigenous 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 Indigenous 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). 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

Study Area is located within the City of Niagara Falls, located in the Geographical Township of Stamford and Historical County of Welland, now the Region of Niagara, Ontario.

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 1956:17-18).

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 the Niagara District (Archives of Ontario

2012-2015). 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).

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* ('Historical Atlas'), demonstrates the extent to which Thorold Township had been settled by 1876 (Page & Co 1876; Figure 2). Landowners are listed for nearly every lot within the township, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century.

Stamford Township was originally called Township #2, with Newark and Niagara being Township #1. The township was initially settled by squatters in 1776 with the arrival of settler families from New Jersey. Lieutenant Philip Rockwell Frey of Butler's Rangers was appointed Deputy Surveyor in 1784 and commenced the official survey of townships in the Niagara region in 1786, "part of a 21-month crash program of surveys to provide land for refugee settlers following the War of American Independence (Hughes n.d.)." Stamford was surveyed in 1788 as part of the Hazen Survey and the crown did not award grants there until 1796. The Study Area occurs just to the southeast of the historical Village of Drummondville. This was formed in 1833 and lasted until its merger with the town of Niagara Falls in 1882 (Niagara Falls Info 2017).

Although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the current 'Historical Atlas', 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 comprises two adjacent assessment properties located at 5592 Robinson Street and 6158 Allendale Avenue, Niagara Falls (Figure 3). The Study Area covers a total of 0.3737ha (3,737m²) and comprises mixed residential and commercial buildings with concrete driveways and gravelled parking areas.

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 early 19th century. Much of the region surrounding the Study Area is being developed for residential housing, industrial manufacturing and services, and retail/office developments. While there is still a good deal of agricultural land use immediately outside of Niagara Falls, the Study Area lies well within the urban boundaries of the city.

The Study Area is within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984). This is a region of some 1350 square miles once submerged below glacial Lake Warren. The clay plain can be subdivided into a series of belt-like regions with the subject property being situated in the northern region; an area of gently undulating clay plain with moderate drainage provided by a network of small creeks in the area, many of these are intermittent.

Original forest cover probably consisted of a mix of pines and hardwoods such as sugar maple, oak, beech 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).

The closest source of potable water is the Niagara River, which is located approximately 800m to the east.

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 known archaeological resources in the vicinity of the Study Area, Detritus consulted the ASDB. The ASDB, which is maintained by the MHSTCI (Government of Ontario n.d.), contains information concerning archaeological sites that have been 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 lies within 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.

According to the ASDB, fifteen sites have been registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area (Table 2). Of these previously documented sites three are post contact Euro-Canadian, eight are pre-contact Aboriginal and four are multicomponent. Euro-Canadian site components include a variety of types including battle sites (Lundy’s Lane and Drummond Hill Cemetery), homesteads and artifact scatters. Pre-contact Aboriginal sites include components dating from the Early Archaic through the Woodland.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1km

Borden No.	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AgGs-108	Lundy's Lane	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	tavern/restaurant, Battle site
AgGs-109	Drummond Hill Cemetery	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Battle site, cemetery, findspot
AgGs-203	Roaring River	Early Archaic, Middle Archaic	Aboriginal	scatter
AgGs-326	Loretto	Post-Contact		
AgGs-377	Barker Lundy	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AgGs-405	Allendale Avenue	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Artifact scatter
AgGs-406		Late Archaic, Early Woodland and Post-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	camp / campsite, scatter
AgGs-407		Early Archaic, Woodland and Post-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Other: refuse, camp / campsite
AgGs-408		Post-Contact		homestead
AgGs-413	Location 2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AgGs-414	Location 2	Pre-Contact		camp / campsite
AgGs-415		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AgGs-416		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AgGs-417		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AgGs-431	Location 6	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no assessments have been conducted on adjacent properties, nor have sites been registered 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.

The closest source of potable water is the Niagara River, which is located about 800m to the east 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 physiographic region. As aforementioned, the primary soils within the Study Area, meanwhile, have been documented as being suitable for pre-contact Indigenous practices. Also considering the presence of 12 sites with pre-contact Indigenous cultural material within 1km of the Study Area, the Indigenous archaeological potential is judged to be moderate.

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.

The 'Historical Atlas' demonstrates the extent to which Stamford Township had been settled by 1872. The Study Area is located within the city of Niagara Falls, in the southeast quarter of Stamford township. Considering the seven sites with Euro-Canadian cultural material registered within 1km of the Study Area, the potential for post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is judged to be moderate.

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). Aerial imagery identified possible disturbance areas within the Study Area in the form of existing commercial buildings, a residential building, paved driveway, paved parking lot and gravelled areas. As per Section 2.1.8 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), it is recommended that these potential disturbance areas be subject to a Stage 2 property inspection to confirm the limits of the disturbance. Furthermore, aerial imagery suggests that the edges of the gravelled areas and the vegetated areas surrounding the buildings at 5592 Robinson Street may retain the potential of pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, and were recommended for Stage 2 assessment.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area was conducted on October 27, 2021 under the archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the MHSTCI. Fences and readily identifiable property boundaries guided the extent of the archaeological assessment. The weather conditions during the assessment were partly cloudy with a high of 13°C. During the Stage 2 field work, 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 21 demonstrate the land conditions throughout the Study Area, including disturbed areas and areas that met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per Section 7.8.6, Standards 1a and b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 4 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as all photograph locations and directions. Figure 5 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods in relation to the development of the Study Area.

The entire property at 6158 Allendale Avenue consists of a commercial building and a paved parking lot. The adjacent assessment property, 5592 Robinson Street, contains a residential and commercial building. These previously disturbed areas as confirmed during a Stage 2 property inspection, were mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standards 1a and 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The remaining portion of the property at 5592 Robinson Street consists of a gravel covered parking area and a grassy area adjacent to the house. Test pits were placed where physically possible and yielded only disturbed soil profiles. Each test pit was at least 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil or until it was evident that no archaeological potential remained. 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 further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were identified during the test pit survey.

3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0 above. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Inventory of Document Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
1 Pages of Field Notes	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Maps provided by the Proponent	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Field Maps	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
46 Digital Photographs	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file

No material culture was encountered during the Stage 2 survey of the Study Area; therefore, no storage arrangements were necessary.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by La Pue International Inc. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on Part of Lots 143 and 146, Geographic Township of Stamford, Historical County of Welland, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (Figure 1). The Study Area comprises two adjacent assessment properties located at 5592 Robinson Street and 6158 Allendale Avenue, Niagara Falls (Figure 3). The Study Area covers total of 0.3737ha (3,737m²) and comprises mixed residential and commercial buildings with concrete driveways and gravelled parking areas.

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5.0 Recommendations

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

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.

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





Legend

 Study Area



0 300 600 900 1,200 m





Figure 2: Portion of the 1876 Historical Atlas Map of Stamford Township

Map Creator: Jonathan M. Peart
 CRS: WGS 84 NAD 17N
 Baselayer: H.R. Page & Co. 1876. The Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland Counties, Ontario.



Legend

-  Study Area
-  Assessment Property

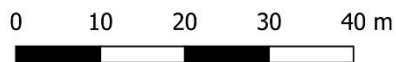


Figure 3: Assessment Properties

Map Creator: Jonathan M. Peart
CRS: WGS 84 NAD 17N
Baselayer: Google Satellite Imagery



Legend

- Study Area
- Disturbed, Not Assessed
- Disturbed, Test Pitted Where Physically Possible

 Photograph Location and Direction

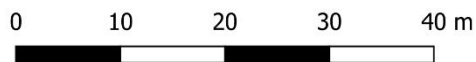
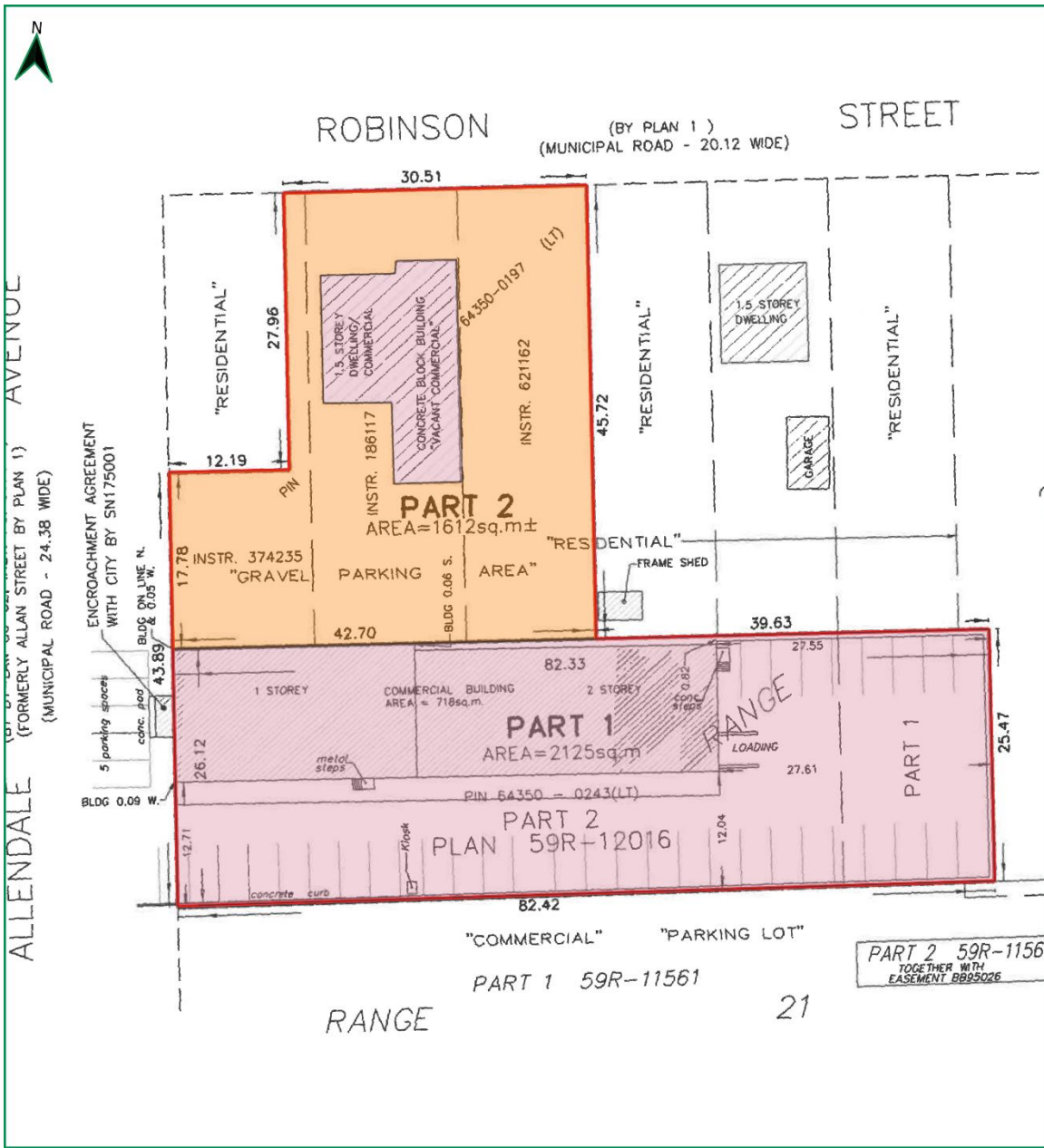



Figure 4: Survey Methods

Map Creator: Jonathan M. Peart
 CRS: WGS 84 NAD 17N
 Baselayer: Google Satellite Imagery



Legend

- Study Area
- Disturbed, Not Assessed
- Disturbed, Test Pitted Where Physically Possible






Figure 4: Survey Methods on Development Map

Map Creator: Jonathan M. Peart
CRS: WGS 84 NAD 17N

Stage 1-2 Assessment, 5592 Robinson Street and 6158 Allendale Avenue, Niagara Falls

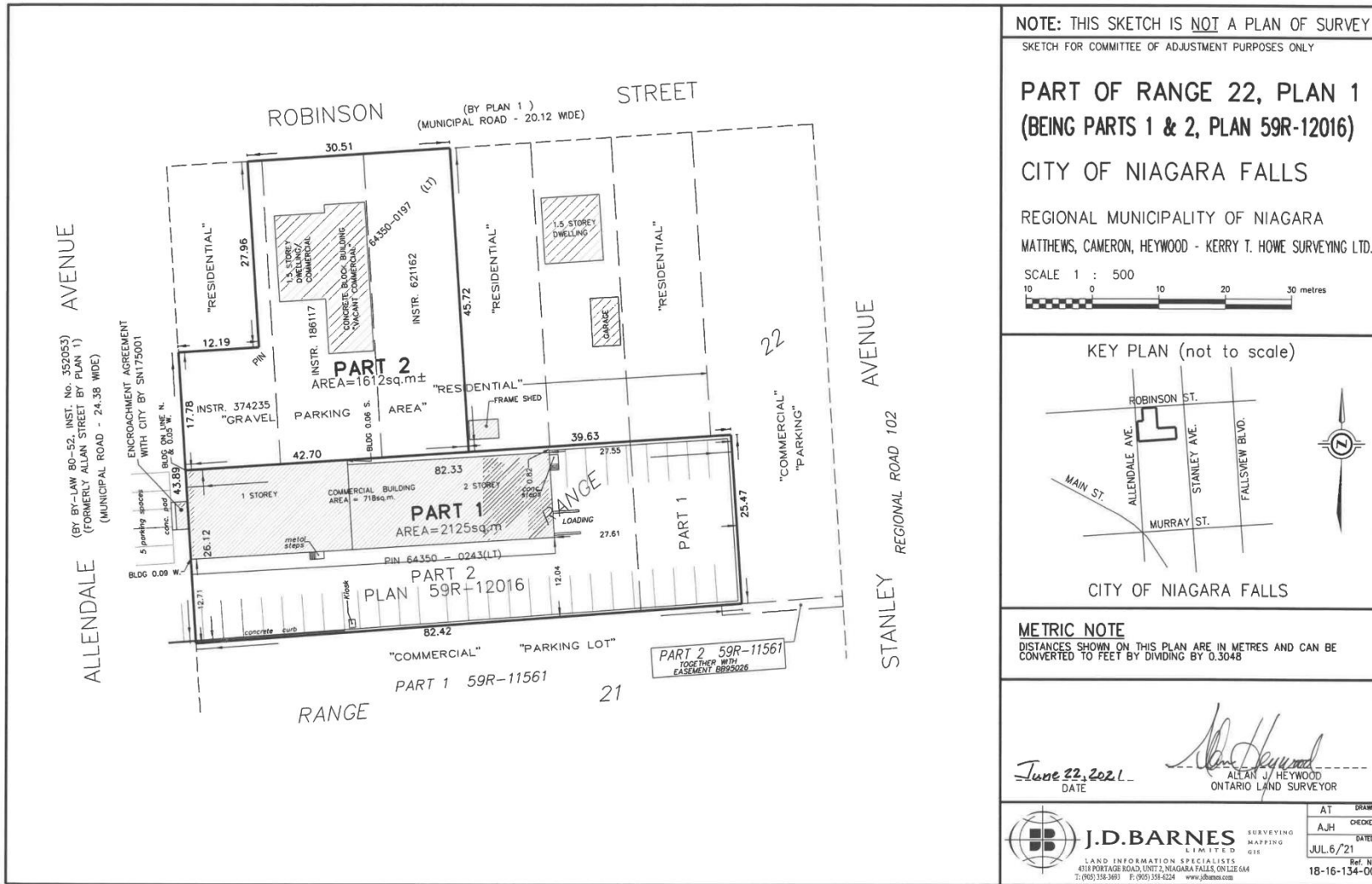


Figure 6: Development Map

9.0 Images

9.1 Photos

Photo 1: Commercial Building and Paved Parking Lot – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; facing west



Photo 2: Paved Parking Lot – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; facing southeast



Photo 3: Paved Parking Lot – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; facing northeast



Photo 4: Close-up of Shallowly Buried Paved Parking Lot - Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; facing northeast



Photo 5: Commercial Building and Paved Parking Lot – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; facing southwest



Photo 6: Commercial Building and Paved Parking Lot – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; facing west



Photo 7: Commercial Building and Paved Parking Lot – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; facing west



Photo 8: Commercial Building and Paved Parking Lot – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; facing east



Photo 9: Commercial Building and Paved Parking Lot – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; facing northeast



Photo 10: Commercial Building – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; Gravel Parking Lot – Previously Disturbed, Test Pitted Where Physically Possible; facing southeast



Photo 11: Residential Building – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; Gravel Parking Lot – Previously Disturbed, Test Pitted Where Physically Possible; facing northeast



Photo 12: Gravel Parking Lot – Previously Disturbed, Test Pitted Where Physically Possible; facing northwest



Photo 13: Commercial Building – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; Gravel Parking Lot – Previously Disturbed, Test Pitted Where Physically Possible; facing southwest



Photo 14: Commercial Building – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; Gravel Parking Lot – Previously Disturbed, Test Pitted Where Physically Possible; facing northeast



Photo 15: Commercial Building – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; Gravel Parking Lot – Previously Disturbed, Test Pitted Where Physically Possible; facing southeast



Photo 16: Commercial Building – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; Gravel Parking Lot – Previously Disturbed, Test Pitted Where Physically Possible; facing southwest



Photo 17: Commercial Building – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; Gravel Parking Lot – Previously Disturbed, Test Pitted Where Physically Possible; facing west



Photo 18: Residential Building – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; Paved and Grass Covered Areas – Previously Disturbed, Test Pitted Where Physically Possible; facing south



Photo 19: Residential Building – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; Paved and Grass Covered Areas – Previously Disturbed, Test Pitted Where Physically Possible; facing south



Photo 20: Commercial Building – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; Gravel Parking Lot – Previously Disturbed, Test Pitted Where Physically Possible; facing southwest



Photo 21: Paved Patio Area – Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed; facing northwest

