

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Part of Lot 1, Concession 6
City of Niagara Falls
Historic Township of Crowland
Historic County of Welland

May 4, 2022

Prepared for: The Proponent

Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.

Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379

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Version: Original

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 1.00 Ha in size.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retained archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of both a 5 m Transect Test Pit Survey and a 5 m Transect Judgmental Test Pit Survey of low lying and wet lands was conducted. No archaeological resources were identified during the survey.

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379), that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

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Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Project Personnel

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NA

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GIS & Graphics:

Michelle Pandith, BA

1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located within part of Lot 1, Concession 6 City of Niagara Falls, Historic Township of Crowland in the Historic County of Welland (Map 1). Please note that no formal civic address has yet been assigned this property.

The requirement for a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Approval Authority in response to a Development Application under the Planning Act for the construction of a residential unit. The assessment reported on herein was undertaken after direction by the Approval Authority and before formal application submission.

The Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the legal 1.0 Ha property. Permission, without limitation, was provided by the proponent to survey, assess, and document the archaeological potential and resources, if present, of the Study Area.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is rectangular in shape, approximately 1.0 Ha in size, is predominantly woodlot. Tee Creek runs through the property and regional topographic mapping indicates the majority of the Study Area is low lying and wet (Maps 2 & 3).

Tee Creek runs through the Study Area.

The Study Area is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain (23) physiographic region of Southern Ontario.

2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1. Treaty History

The Study Area is situated within lands included within the Treaty 381, also known as the Niagara Purchase (MIA 2022). This was signed on May 9, 1781 by representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples (MIA 2022). This treaty was signed during the

American Revolution and was one of the first acquisitions of land that would form Upper Canada (MIA 2022).

2.2. Study Area History

A review of historical resources resulted in the following data relevant to the Study Area:

Map 4: 1862 Map of Lincoln & Welland (Tremaine 1862)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 6, Range 1. The land containing the Study Area is listed as under the ownership of J. Miller. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area.

Map 5: 1876 Map of Lincoln & Welland (Page 1876)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 6, Range 1. The land containing the Study Area is listed as under the ownership of the Miller Estate. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area.

The following should be noted in regard to the review of historic maps:

- Study Area placement within historic maps is only approximate
- Many historic maps were subscriber based, meaning only individuals who paid a fee would have their property details mapped

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Study Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian peoples.

3.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on April 11, 2022, using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 652998 N 4760515 indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area.

3.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

No readily identifiable archaeological assessments have been conducted within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

3.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on April 11, 2022, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or adjacent to the Study Area.

3.4. Archaeological Management Plan

The Study Area is not situated within an area subject to a ratified Archaeological Management Plan.

3.5. Heritage Conservation District

The Study Area is not situated within an existing or proposed Heritage Conservation District.

3.6. Heritage Properties

The Study Area contains no registered or listed heritage properties.

3.7. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2022).

4. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area retains archaeological potential owing to the environmental setting of the Study Area in relation historic transportation routes and settlement, and proximity to a watercourse.

As such, the Study Area retains archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

5. STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the analysis and conclusion of the completed Stage 1 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a test pit survey with the following conditions:
 - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
 - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present

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- ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
- ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
- ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
- ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
- ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

6. STAGE 2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the Field Director reviewed the existing Stage 1 archaeological analysis and recommendations; all field staff were then briefed on the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Fieldwork was conducted in May 2022 (Table 1). The weather consisted of light cloud cover or sunny conditions, but at all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather conditions.

TABLE 1: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Director(s)
May 2 2022	9°C, light cloud cover	K. McGowan	-

The assessment began with a visual review of the Study Area conditions.

The Study Area was found to consist of a light forest with distinctly elevated portion which was subject to a 5 m Transect Test Pit Survey (Images 1 & 2). The balance of the property generally north of Tee Creek was found to be Low Lying & Wet, however, the Field Director conducted a 5 m Transect Judgmental Test Pit Survey over this area to ensure all areas were surveyed (Images 3 & 4). The topsoil consisted of a dark organic loam atop a distinct orange/red subsoil. No archaeological resources were identified during the survey.

The archaeological methodology employed during the Stage 2 Test Pit survey consisted of:

- All test pits were excavated by shovel at 5 m intervals on 5 m transects (unless noted above)
- Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all structures, both extant and in ruin, when present
- All test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
- All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
- All excavated soils which were of an undisturbed context were screened through 6 mm wire mesh
- All test pits were backfilled

7. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The completed archaeological assessment resulted in the creation of various documentary records (Table 2).

TABLE 2: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes
Field Notes: P379-0468-2022	Digital Files	-
Photos: P379-0468-2022	Digital Files	-

8. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area subject to Stage 2 survey, measuring approximately 1.0 Ha in size was subject to a complete archaeological assessment. No archaeological resources were noted during the survey.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey	No Resources	0.45	45.0%
Low Lying & Wet Lands: 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey	No Resources	0.55	55.0%
Total		1.0	100

9. STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379), that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

10. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists requires that the following standard statements be provided within all archaeological reports for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126):

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MTCS, 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.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Service.

11. IMAGES



Image 1: Archaeologists conducting 5 m Test Pit Survey.



Image 2: Archaeologists conducting 5 m Test Pit Survey.

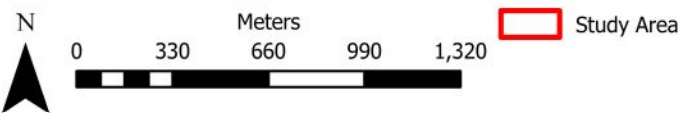
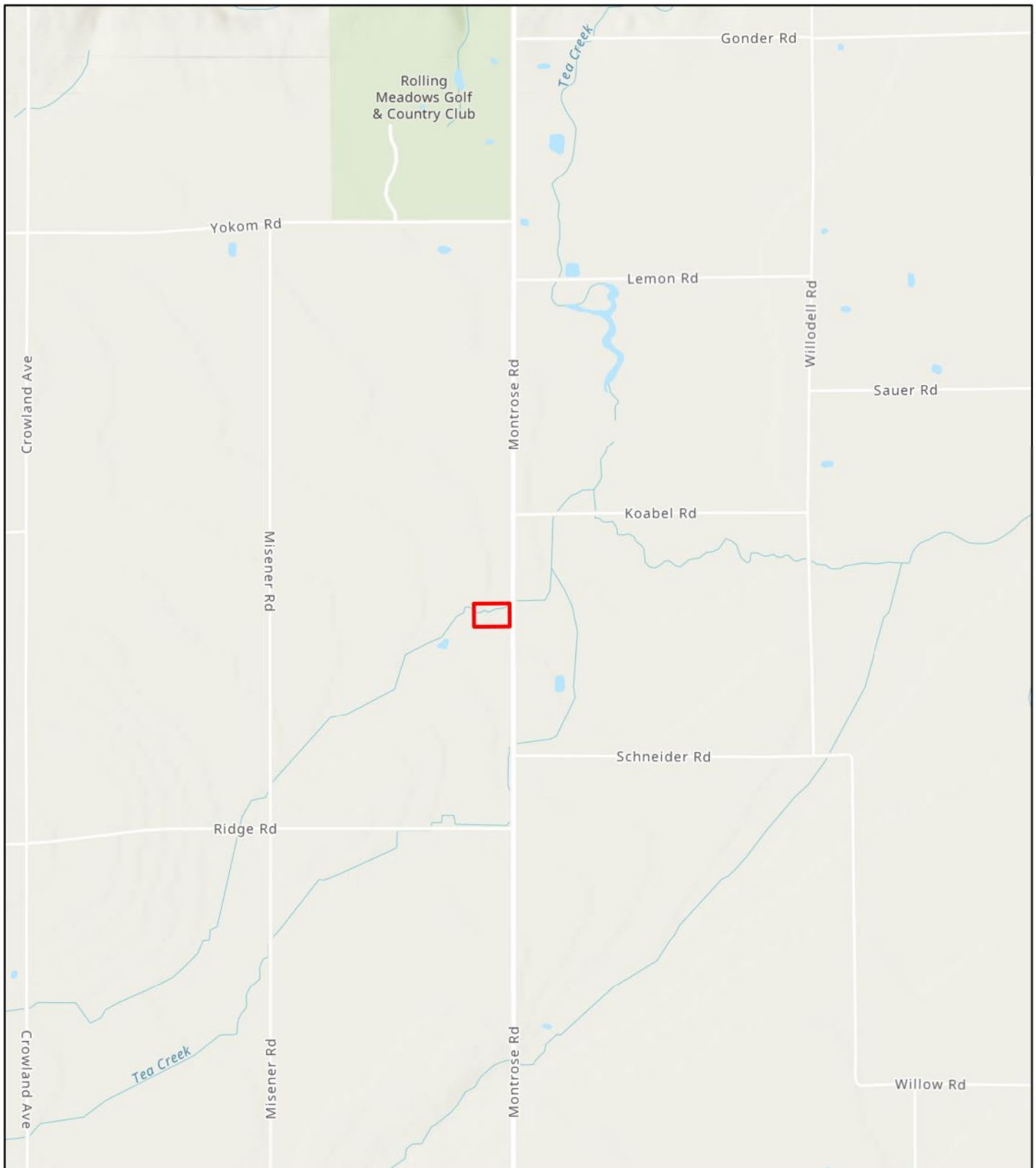


Image 3: Tee Creek running through the Study Area.



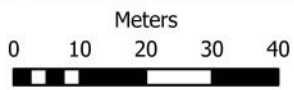
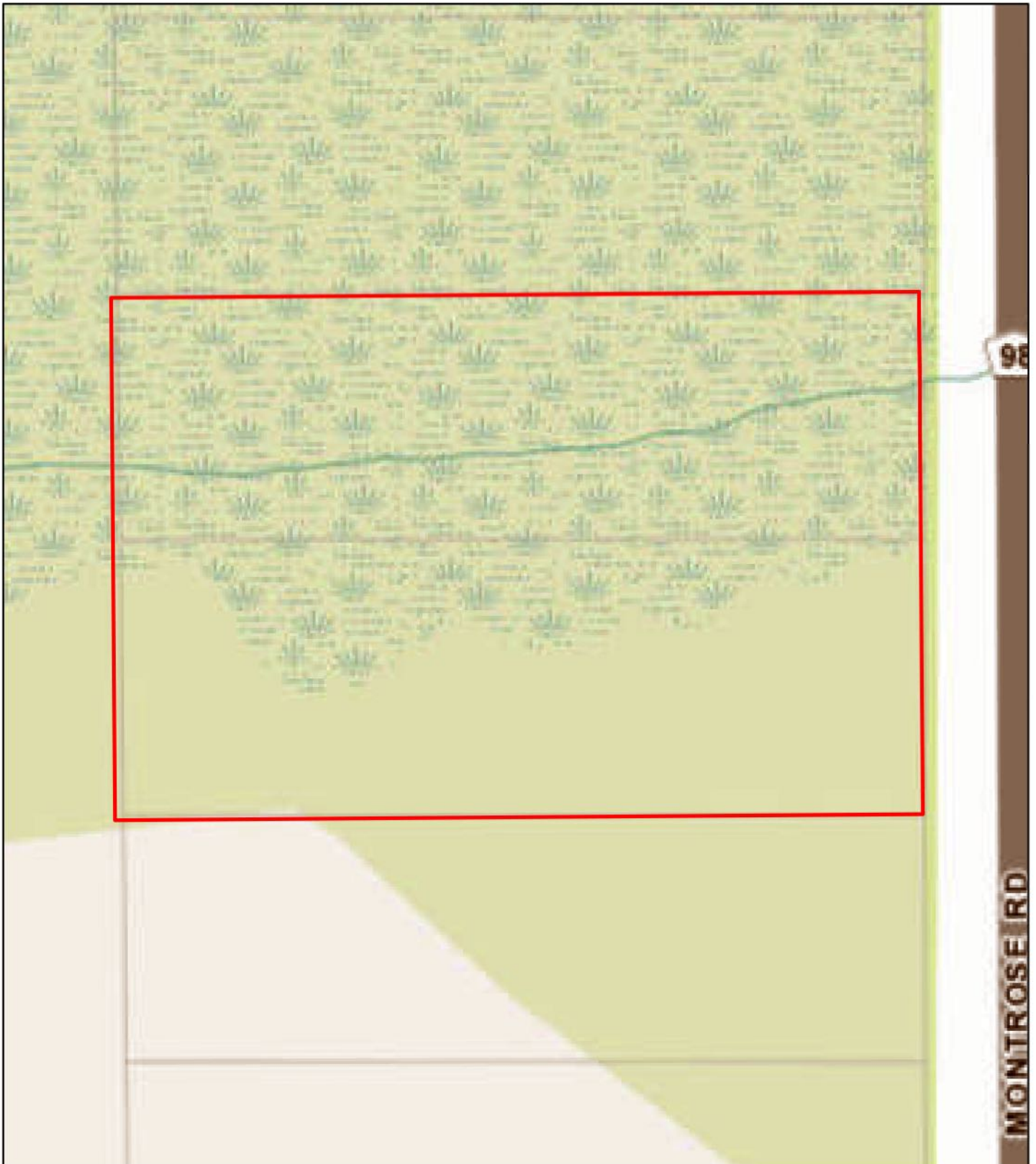
Image 4: Archaeologists conducting 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey within Low Lying & Wet lands.

12. MAPS



Source: Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Province of Ontario, Niagara Region, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada

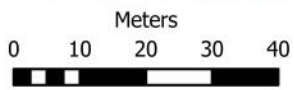
Map 1: Study Area Location




 Study Area

Source: Niagara Navigator

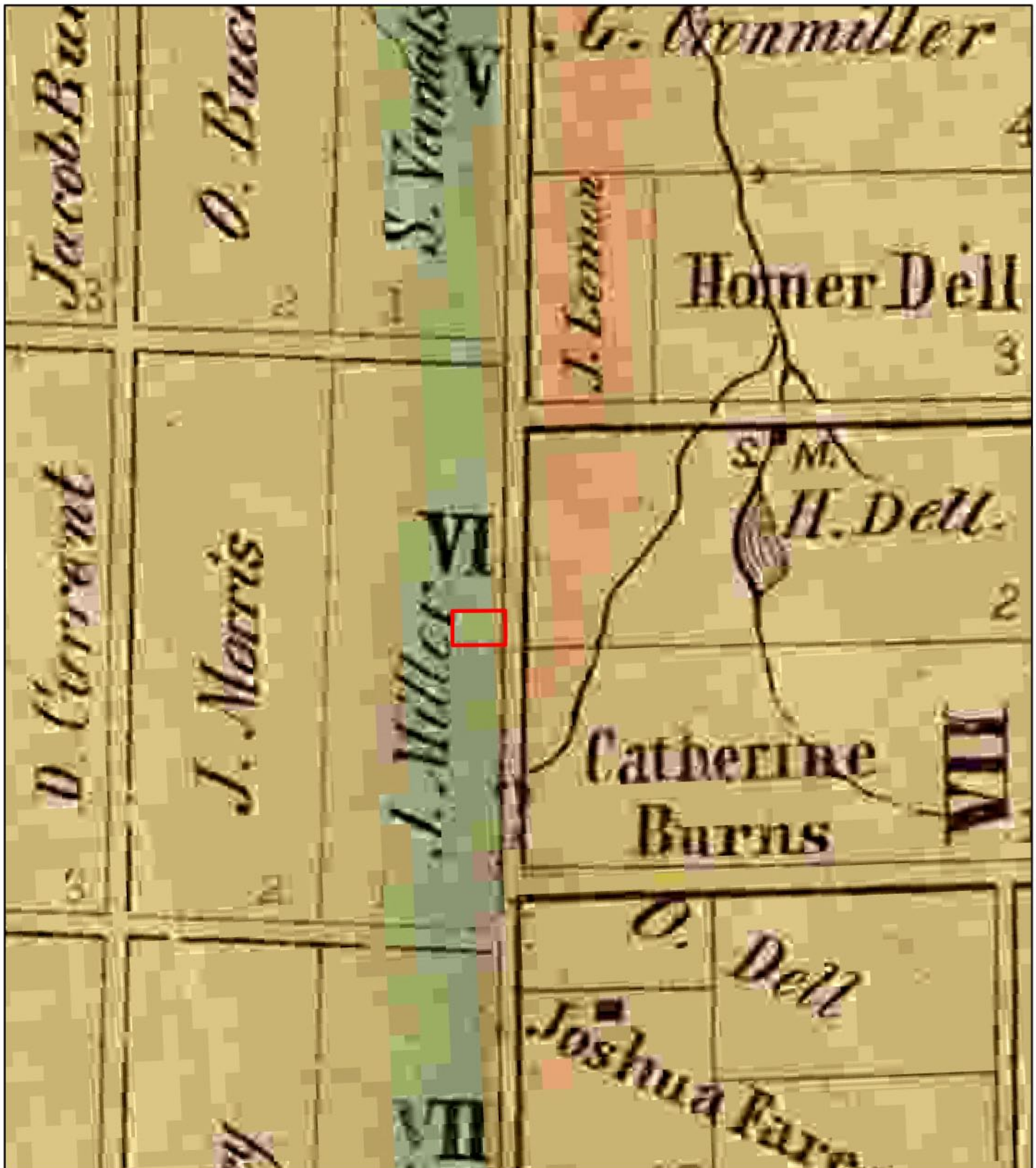
Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



 Study Area

Source: Maxar, Microsoft

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



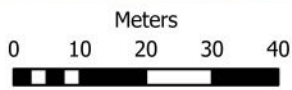
Source: Tremaine 1862






Map 4: Study Area atop 1862 Map



Source: Page 1876

Map 5: Study Area atop 1876 Map



-  Study Area
-  Tee Creek
-  5m Test Pit Survey: No Archaeological Resources
-  Low Lying & Wet: 5m Judgmental Test Pit Survey Conducted
-  Photo # & Direction

Source: Niagara NavigatorMaxar, Microsoft

Map 6: Stage 2 Results of Assessment

13. REFERENCES

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