

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
7769, 7751 & 7735 Thorold Stone Road,
Niagara Falls**

Lot 70, Geographic Township of Stamford, Historical
County of Welland, Now Regional Municipality of
Niagara, Ontario

Submitted to:

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and

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ORIGINAL REPORT

January 7, 2022

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Craig Rohe of Upper Canada Consultants Ltd. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on Lot 70, Geographic Township of Stamford, Historical County of Welland, now Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of proposed residential development (the 'Study Area'; Figure 4).

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* (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 the conditions of this legislation, a Stage 1-2 assessment was conducted prior to the proposed severance 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 Study Area is irregular in shape and measured 1.53 hectares ('ha') at the time of assessment. The Study Area comprised three residential dwellings with manicured grass and lawn areas with mature trees throughout, paved driveways, two garden sheds and a detached garage at the back of current property with the address of 7769 Thorold Stone Road. The limits of the Study Area were marked and staked out by the proponent.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended for the manicured grass and lawn areas with mature trees throughout as well as for treed area in the west. The existing three residential dwellings with their associated paved driveways, two garden sheds and a detached garage at the back of current property with the address of 7769 Thorold Stone Road were determined to retain no, or low archaeological potential based on the Stage 2 identification of extensive a deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. The previously disturbed areas, as confirmed during a Stage 2 property inspection were mapped and photo documented only.

The Stage 2 investigation was conducted on November 12, 2021 and involved a typical test pit survey at a 5m interval. This investigation resulted in the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources.

Given the results of the Stage 1-2 assessment and the recovery no archaeological resources, **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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Project Personnel

| | |
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Acknowledgments

Generous contributions by the following individual made this report possible.

- Craig Rohe of Upper Canada Consultants Ltd.

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Craig Rohe of Upper Canada Consultants Ltd. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on Lot 70, Geographic Township of Stamford, Historical County of Welland, now Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of proposed residential development (the 'Study Area'; Figure 4).

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* (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 the conditions of this legislation, a Stage 1-2 assessment was conducted prior to the proposed severance 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 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; to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest ('CHVI'); 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:

- 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

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 Confederacy 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, 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 Confederacy 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 migrated 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 (Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into southwestern Ontario (Feest and Feest 1978).

The Study Area first 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: 15-16

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, H.R. & 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 Study Area is located within the Geographic Township of Stamford, Historical County of Welland, Ontario (Figure 2).

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, when 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 former Province of Québec 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).

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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 the Niagara District, comprising Lincoln

County, Haldimand County and other lands (Archives of Ontario 2012-15). 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, of which Stamford Township was a part.

Stamford Township, being on the frontier with the United States, was a common end point for the United Empire Loyalist families that moved to Upper Canada following the Revolutionary War, making it one of the earliest settled of the townships of what is now Ontario. It also so considerable action during the War of 1812.

Lot 70 of Stamford Township is visible towards the center of the map. In the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* (H.R Page 1876; 'Historical Atlas') Lot 70 is owned by H. Kalar. An orchard and structure are depicted to the immediate east of the Study Area. The map shows the Study Area within the vicinity of Stamford, which is located to the northeast on Lot 44 and Lot 55.

Neighbouring lots show a variety of structures, many likely farmsteads. These, along with the roads and nearby villages of Drummondville, Clifton and Stamford, attest to the degree to which Stamford Township was populated by 1876.

It should be recognised, however, that although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the current *Historical Atlas*, 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 is irregular in shape and measures 1.53 hectares ('ha') at the time of assessment. The Study Area comprised three residential dwellings with manicured grass and lawn areas with mature trees throughout, paved driveways, two garden sheds and a detached garage in the back of current property with the address of 7769 Thorold Stone Road. The limits of the Study Area were marked and staked out by the proponent.

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 situated 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 source of potable water is an unnamed tributary of Beaver Dams Creek about 520m to the northwest of the south of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

The Study Area occupies a portion of Ontario that was 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 on the following page provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Stamford Township.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for the Stamford Township

| Time Period | Cultural Period | Comments |
|--------------|-----------------|---|
| 9000–7500 BC | Paleo-Indian | first human occupation nomadic, small band society hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game |
| 7800-500 BC | Archaic | nomadic hunter gatherers transition to territorial settlements ceremonial burials increasing trade network polished and groundstone tools |
| 800-400 BC | Early Woodland | large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery |

| Time Period | Cultural Period | Comments |
|------------------|-----------------|--|
| 400 BC–AD 800 | Middle Woodland | kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network |
| AD 800-1600 | Late Woodland | developing hamlets and villages shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large palisaded villages regional warfare and political/tribal alliances |
| AD 1600-1792 | Contact | European settlement tribal displacements |

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 AgGt.

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, a total of 13 archaeological sites have been registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area (Table 2). Nine are pre-contact Aboriginal sites of which one site dates to the Middle Archaic period and one to the Early Woodland period. One site is identified as post-contact Euro-Canadian. For the remaining three sites no detailed information has been provided.

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

| Borden Number | Site Name | Time Period | Affinity | Site Type |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|
| AgGt-46 | | | | |
| AgGt-47 | | | | |
| AgGt-48 | | | | |
| AgGs-57 | John Johnson Homestead | Post-Contact | Euro-Canadian | homestead |
| AgGs-58 | Mount Carmel 2 | Pre-Contact | Aboriginal | findspot |
| AgGs-59 | Mount Carmel 3 | Pre-Contact | Aboriginal | findspot |
| AgGs-60 | Mount Carmel 4 | Pre-Contact | Aboriginal | findspot |
| AgGs-61 | Mount Carmel 5 | Pre-Contact | Aboriginal | findspot |
| AgGs-62 | Mount Carmel 6 | Archaic, Middle | Aboriginal | findspot |
| AgGs-63 | | Pre-Contact | Aboriginal | Unknown |
| AgGs-64 | | Pre-Contact | Aboriginal | scatter |
| AgGs-65 | | Pre-Contact | Aboriginal | findspot |
| AgGs-249 | Find 1 | Woodland, Early | Aboriginal | Unknown |

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

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 to determine areas of archaeological potential within Study Area. According to Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), 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 site locations and types to varying degrees.

As per Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), water sources may be categorized in the following manner:

- Primary water sources, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- past water source, 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 source of potable water is an unnamed tributary of Beaver Dams Creek about 520m to the northwest of the south 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. As was discussed earlier, the primary soils within the Study Area, meanwhile, have been documented as being suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal practices. Considering the presence of nine pre-contact Aboriginal sites within 1km of the Study Area, 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. These areas include 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 properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events.

The *Historical Atlas* (Page, H.R. & Co 1876) map of Stamford Township shows the Study Area in close proximity to historical roads, and the early communities of Stamford and Drummondville. Considering the presence of one Euro-Canadian site within one 1km of the Study Area, the potential for post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is judged 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). Recent aerial imagery of the Study Area depicts three residential dwellings with paved driveways and pathways, as well as two garden sheds and a detached garage in the back of property 7769 Thorold Stone Road. As per Section 2.1.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), it is recommended that the disturbed areas are 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.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment of the Study Area was conducted on November 12, 2021 under archaeological consulting license P017 issued to Mr. Garth Grimes by the MHSTCI. The Study Area was staked out by the proponent and the assessment was conducted based on development mapping provided by the Proponent. Using the development map, shapefiles were created and uploaded to Detritus' handheld GPS.

The weather during the Stage 2 field work was sunny with a high of 11 °C. Assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material as per Section 1.2, Standard 2 and Section 2.1, Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Photos 1 to 30 demonstrate the land conditions throughout the Study Area at the time of assessment. Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Approximately 85% of the Study Area comprised manicured grass and lawn areas with mature trees throughout and an overgrown, treed area in the west of the Study Area. These areas were inaccessible to ploughing, and were subject to a typical test pit survey conducted at 5m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2, Standards 1 and 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The test pit survey was conducted within 1m of built structures, or until test pits showed evidence of recent ground disturbance according to Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Each test pit was at least 30 centimetres ('cm') in diameter and excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil as per Section 2.1.2, Standards 5 and 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The soils were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. The test pits ranged in depth from 15 to 46cm and contained a single stratigraphic layer (topsoil) and were excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil, this topsoil layer ranged in depth from 10cm to 41cm. All of the excavated soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and was then used to backfill the pit, as per Section 2.1.2, Standards 7 and 9 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were identified.

Approximately 15% of the Study Area comprised the possible disturbance area identified on the current aerial imagery of the Study Area (see Section 1.3.4 above). Following a Stage 2 property inspection, conducted according to Section 2.1.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), three residential dwellings with their associated paved driveways, two garden sheds and a detached garage at the back of current property with the address of 7769 Thorold Stone Road 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). The disturbed area documented within the Study Area was 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

| 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 |
| 55 Digital Photographs | Detritus' office | stored digitally in project file |

No material culture was collected during the Stage 2 test pit survey; therefore, 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 of proposed residential development at 7769, 7751 and 7735 Thorold Stone Road.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended for the manicured grass and lawn areas with mature trees throughout as well as for treed area in the west. The existing three residential dwellings with their associated paved driveways, two garden sheds and a detached garage at the back of current property with the address of 7769 Thorold Stone Road were determined to retain no, or low archaeological potential based on the Stage 2 identification of extensive a deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. The previously disturbed areas, as confirmed during a Stage 2 property inspection were mapped and photo documented only.

The Stage 2 investigation was conducted on November 12, 2021, and involved a typical test pit survey at a 5m interval. This investigation resulted in the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources.

5.0 Recommendations

Given the results of the Stage 1-2 assessment and the recovery no archaeological resources, **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.

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*.

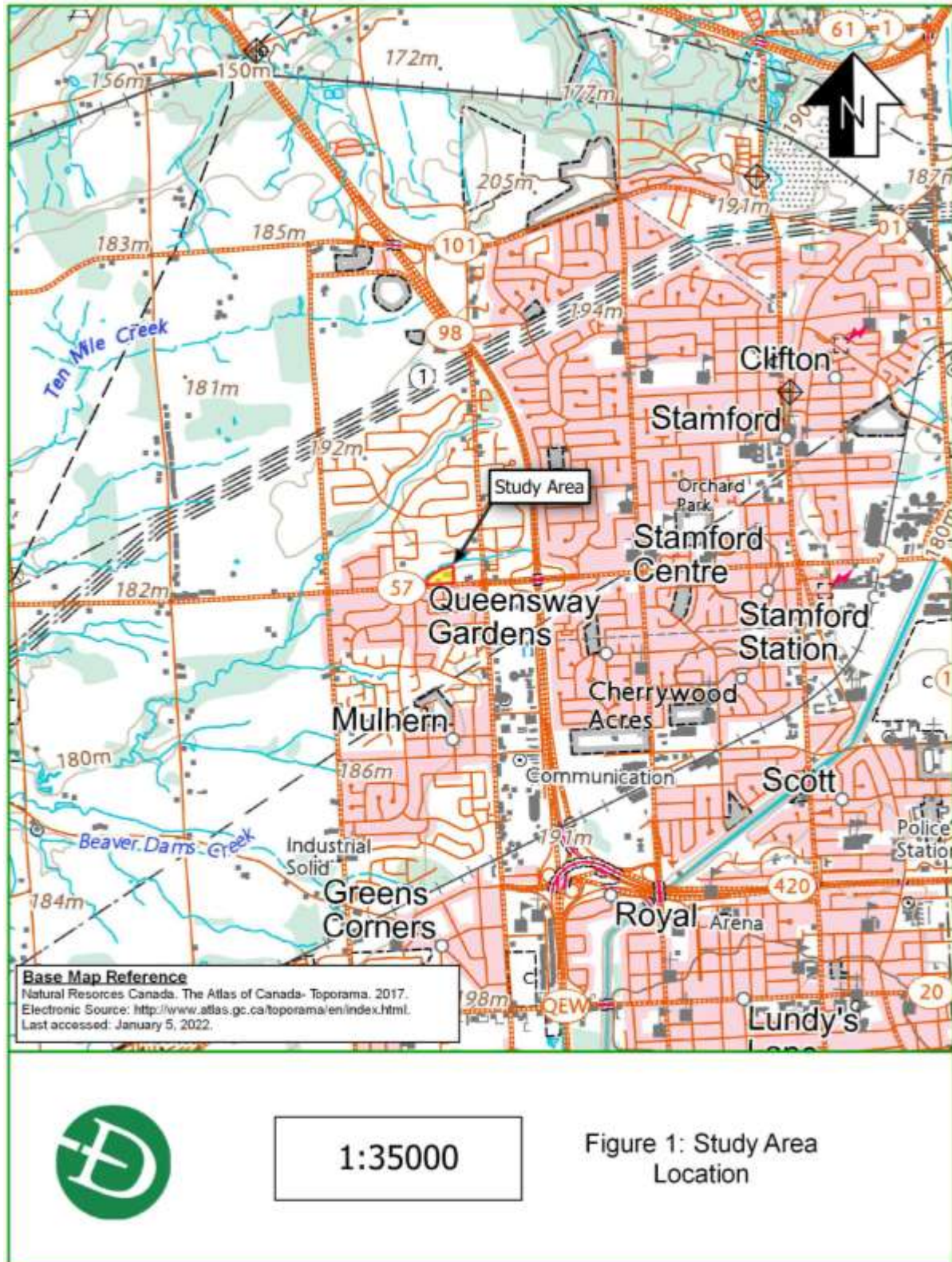
The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

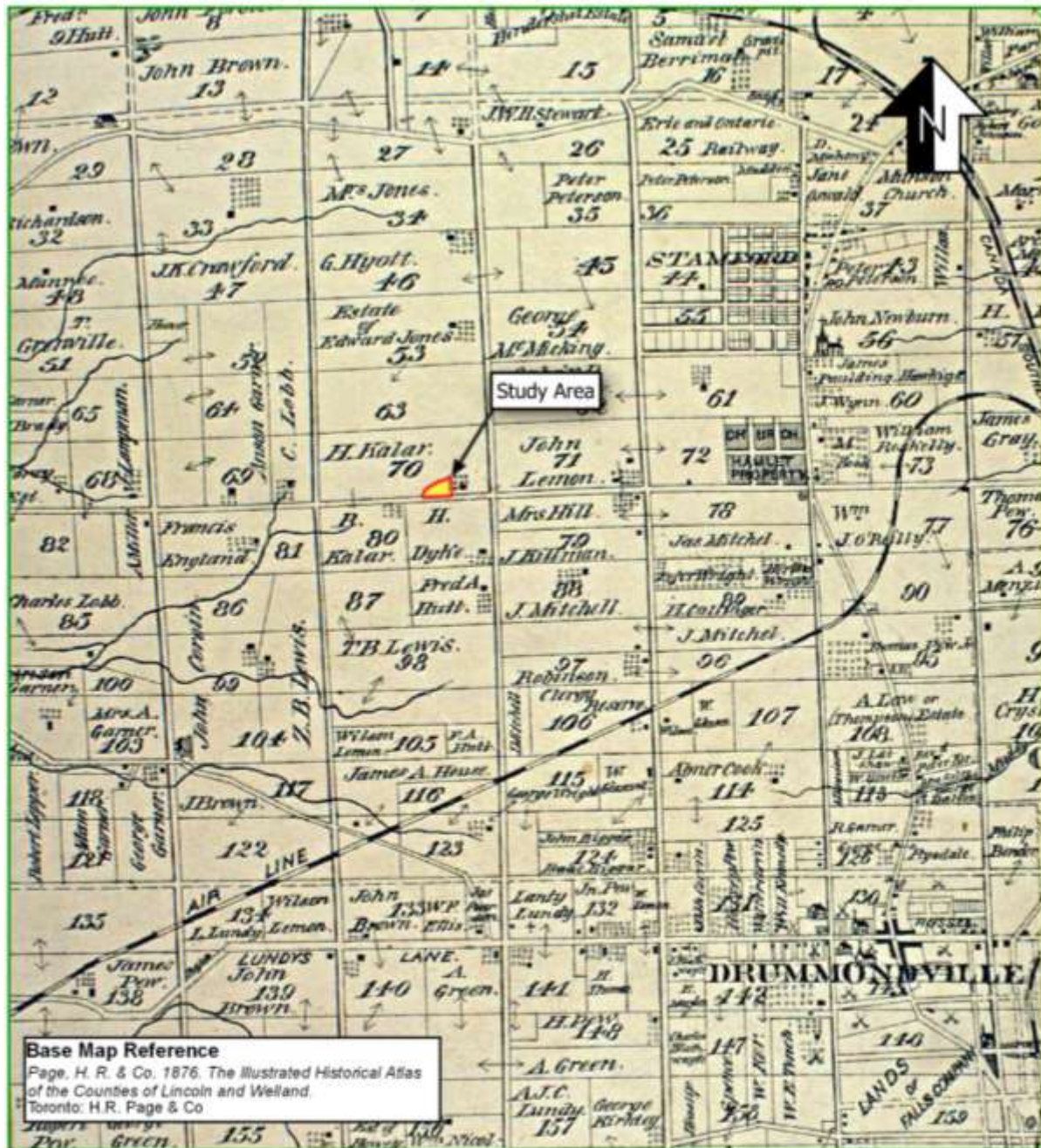
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8.0 Maps





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 Part of Stamford Township map

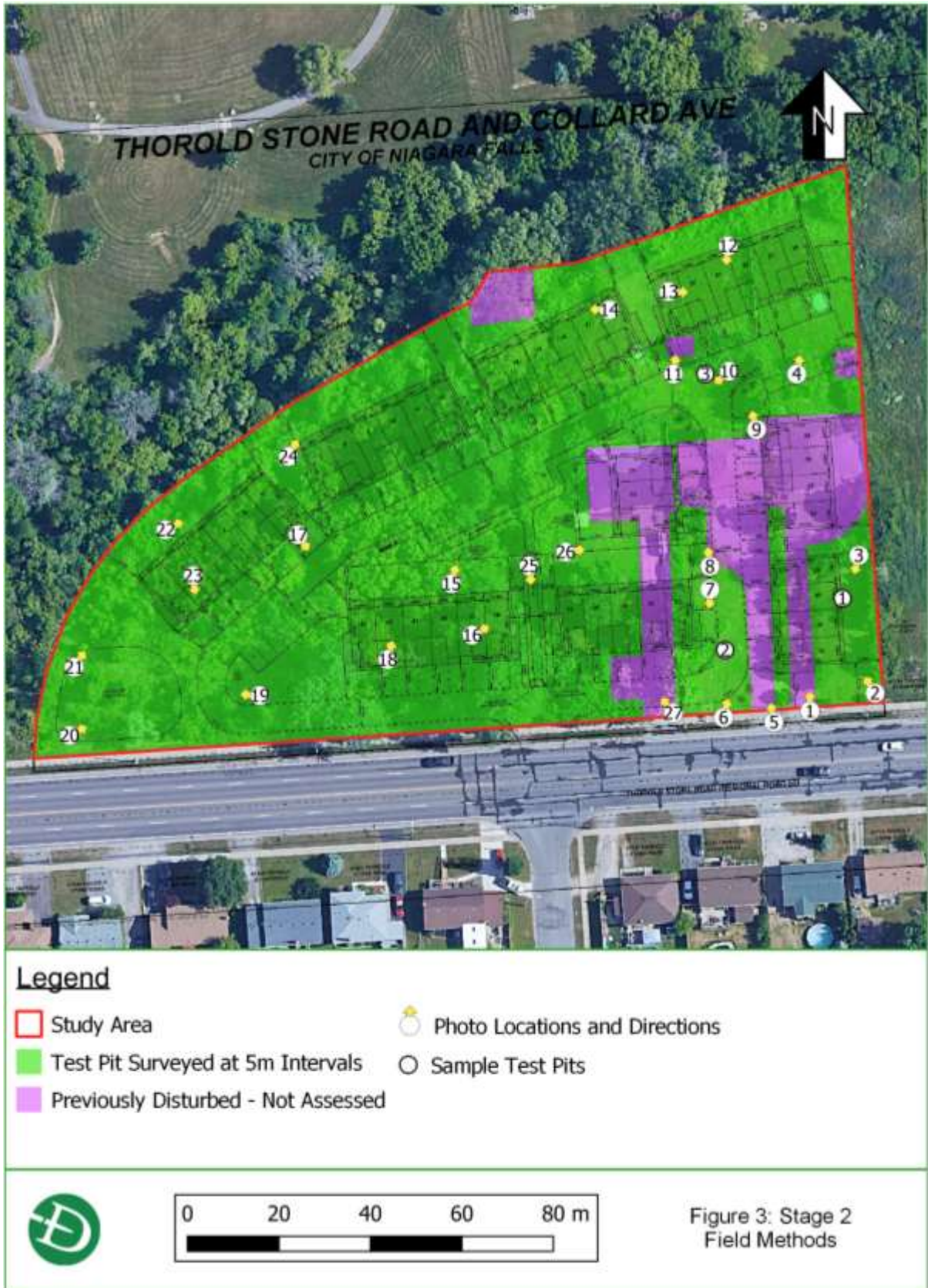


Figure 4: Development Map



9.0 Photos

Photo 1: Driveway – not assessed, Manicured grass, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking north



Photo 2: Manicured lawn, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking northwest



Photo 3: Manicured lawn, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking south



Photo 4: Manicured lawn, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking north



Photo 5: Driveway – not assessed, Manicured grass, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking north



Photo 6: Manicured lawn, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking north



Photo 7: Manicured lawn, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking south



Photo 8: Residential dwelling, Manicured lawn, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking north



Photo 9: Garden shed visible, Manicured lawn, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking north



Photo 10: Residential dwellings, Above ground pool visible, Manicured lawn, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking southwest



Photo 11: Garden shed visible, Manicured lawn, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking north



Photo 12: Garden shed visible, Manicured lawn, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking south



Photo 13: Manicured lawn, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking east



Photo 14: Backyard and detached garage, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking west



Photo 15: Formerly treed area, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking north



Photo 16: Formerly treed area, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking northeast



Photo 17: Formerly treed area, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking southeast



Photo 18: Formerly treed area, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking north



Photo 19: Manicured grass area, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking west



Photo 20: Manicured grass area with trees throughout, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking northeast



Photo 21: Manicured grass area with trees throughout, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking northeast



Photo 22: Manicured grass area with trees throughout, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking northeast



Photo 23: Manicured grass area with trees throughout, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking south



Photo 24: Formerly treed area, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking northeast



Photo 25: Manicured lawn, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking south



Photo 26: Residential dwelling, Manicured lawn, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking east



Photo 27: Residential dwelling, Driveway – not assessed, Manicured grass, Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, looking northwest



Photo 28: Sample Test Pit #1 showing stratigraphical soil layers;



Photo 29: Sample Test Pit #2 showing stratigraphical soil layers;



Photo 30: Sample Test Pit #3 showing stratigraphical soil layers;

