

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of  
336 Sugarloaf Street, Formerly Part of Historic Lot 30, Concession 1,  
Geographic Township of Humberstone, Welland County, now in the  
City of Port Colborne, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario**

Prepared by:



Licensee: Helen R. Haines  
Archaeological Consulting Licence: P124  
Project Information Number: P124-0227-2023

**ORIGINAL REPORT**  
Report Dated: April 28, 2023

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

***AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc.*** was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 336 Sugarloaf Street, Formerly Part of Historic Lot 30, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Humberstone, Welland County, now in the City of Port Colborne, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario.

The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done in advance of a proposal for severance.

A Stage 1 background study of the property was conducted to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land condition in order to evaluate and document in detail the property's archaeological potential and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey. A Stage 2 property assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources on the property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend the next steps. The characteristics of the property dictated that the Stage 2 survey be conducted by a test pit survey strategy.

The Stage 1 background study found that portions of the property exhibit potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value and interest and concluded that these portions require a Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 property assessment, which consisted of a systematic test pit survey, did not result in the identification of archaeological resources within the property. **The report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.**

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## **PROJECT PERSONNEL**

Project Manager:	Dr. Helen R. Haines (P124)
Project Director:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly (R149)
Field Director:	Mr. Pete Demarte (R1073)
Field Archaeologists:	Mr. Pete Demarte Mr. Peter Zubrzycki (A1301)
Report Preparation:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly Mr. Peter Zubrzycki Mr. Pete Demarte
Graphics:	Mr. Pete Demarte

## INTRODUCTION

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). All licensees are to file a report with the MCM containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MCM is a condition of a license to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. **AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc.** confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions of an archaeological license.

### 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report will provide the context for the archaeological fieldwork, including the development context, the historical context, and the archaeological context.

#### 1.1 Development Context

**AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc.** was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 336 Sugarloaf Street, Formerly Part of Historic Lot 30, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Humberstone, Welland County, now in the City of Port Colborne, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario.

The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done in advance of a proposal for severance.

The legal description of the property is Part of Lot 81, Part of Block D, Part of Tennessee Avenue (Closed), Plan 776 (Formerly Part of Historic Lot 30, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Humberstone, Welland County), now in the City of Port Colborne, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario. The property is situated within a residential block bound by Sugarloaf Street to the north, Tennessee Avenue to the east and south, and Laketown Drive to the west. Specifically, the property is located near the intersection of Sugarloaf Street and Tennessee Avenue. It is bound on the north by Sugarloaf Street, and residences to the immediate east (334 Sugarloaf St.), south (24 Tennessee Ave.), and west (340 Sugarloaf St.). The property is a vacant lot consisting of grassy areas, bushes, trees, gravel fill, gravel driveway, and a concrete walkway. Deeply and extensively disturbed areas where two structures formerly stood are also apparent. These structures are depicted in an older satellite image (Map 2). The property is a rectangular-shaped lot measuring approximately 45 x 33 m, or roughly 0.15 hectares in size.

Permission to access the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts was given by the landowner and their representative.

## **1.2 Historical Context** (Section 7.5.7, Standards 1-2)

In advance of the Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the property was conducted to document the property's archaeological and land use history and present condition. Several sources were referenced to determine if features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist.

Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the near-by presence of previously identified archaeological sites, primary and secondary water sources, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases, resource areas, (including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry), areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site, and property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as 'disturbed' or 'disturbance', and may include: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and sewage and infrastructure development. Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.

The background study determined that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential for the property:

- The property is situated in the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Haldimand Clay Plain lies between the Niagara Escarpment and Lake Erie, and it consists of an intermixture of stratified clay and till.

- The property is located within an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement and historic transportation routes.
- The property is located within 150 m of a primary water source (i.e., Lake Erie).
- There are eight (8) known archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the property. Five (5) of these sites are located within a 300-metre radius of the property limits.

In summary, there are areas of archaeological potential remaining within the property. The Stage 1 background study did not identify any areas of previously disturbed lands within the property that have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources and have removed archaeological potential.

### **1.2.1 Pre-Contact Period**

The Pre-Contact period began with the arrival of nomadic peoples with the gradual retreat of the glaciers approximately 12,000 years ago (Karrow and Warner 1990). Between 12,000 and 10,000 years before present, the Palaeoindian period was characterized by people that lived in small family groups, subsisting on large game and other fauna associated with the cooler environments of the period (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Archaic Period (10,000 - 2800 BP) - As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, Aboriginal populations adapted to these new environments. New technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long range exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between Aboriginal groups until European contact. Archaic peoples became seasonal hunters and gatherers to exploit seasonably available resources in differing geographic areas. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources that were available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel, and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas (Ellis et al. 1990).

The Woodland Period (2800 BP to AD 750) saw the gradual establishment of technological and social changes, especially the appearance of clay pots (Spence et al. 1990). Population increases also led to the establishment of larger camps and villages with more permanent structures. Elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased began to take place. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was also taking place. The Late Woodland period is marked by the introduction of maize to Southern Ontario, ca. AD 700. With the development of horticulture as the predominant subsistence base, the Late Woodland Period gave rise to a

tremendous population increase and the establishment of permanent villages. Social changes were also taking place and distinct clustering of both longhouses within villages (clan development) and villages within a region (tribal development). The Late Woodland groups that inhabited the Toronto area eventually moved their villages northward toward Georgian Bay. It was these and other groups in southwest Ontario that eventually evolved into the Aboriginal nations who interacted with and were described by French missionaries and explorers during the early seventeenth century (Williamson 2013).

### **1.2.2 Post-Contact History of the County of Welland, Humberstone Township, and the City of Port Colborne**

Historically, the property lies within the Geographic Township of Humberstone, in the County of Welland. The County of Welland was established in 1845 from Lincoln County. Its name derives from the Welland River, which flows from its headwaters south of Hamilton to the Niagara River south of Niagara Falls, and was named by John Graves Simcoe after the River Welland in Lincolnshire, England. Welland County was one of the first major settlements within Upper Canada, with many early settlers being Loyalists from the United States. As an important source of transportation and energy production, the Welland River contributed to the rapid early settlement of the region. Notably, in 1824, construction began of the Welland Canal shipping route, which connects Lake Ontario to Lake Erie. The canal allows ships to ascend and descend the Niagara Escarpment while bypassing Niagara Falls, and it was first used in 1829. Today, at 421 m long, Welland Canal Lock 8 is the second-longest canal lock in the world (<http://www.niagarawellandcanal.com/>).

The Geographic Township of Humberstone was first settled in 1785 and was named after the town of Humberston in Lincolnshire, England. At approximately 13,000 hectares in area, it was notable for having an extensive peat bog, which was later extensively drained for settlement and farming, but the rest of the land was also very productive (Middleton and Landon 1927). The development of the township was directly linked to the Welland Canal, which cut through the western portion of the township, and is the location for the largest communities of Petersburg and Port Colborne. Some of the original Township settlers were Daniel Knisley, John Near, Michael Sherk, George Zavitz, and John Steele (Middleton and Landon 1927).

By 1817, Humberstone had expanded greatly and there was a sawmill, a grist mill, and 75 families living within the Township (Middleton and Landon 1927). By 1850, there were 279 houses, 1 grist mill, 3 sawmills, 1 foundry, 2 churches, and 8 public schools, with a population of 2,377 (Page and Co. 1876). The Loop Line of the Great Western Railway traveled through the northern portion of Humberstone Township, while the Canada Southern Railway extended through the northeast portion of the Township (Page and Co. 1876).



Port Colborne was first settled in 1832, when it was called Gravelly Bay. It was named after Sir John Colborne, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada when the southern terminus of the First Welland Canal opened at Lake Erie in 1833. The community's earliest settlers were United Empire Loyalists fleeing the American Revolution. Port Colborne is located on the shores of Lake Erie at the southern terminus of the Welland Canal. As the southern port of entry to the canal, Port Colborne's growth was significantly tied to it, and it became one of Humberstone Township's largest communities. The village was also an important station on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, as well as the Welland Railway (Page and Co. 1876). In 1870, Port Colborne incorporated as a Village, and in 1918, became a Town. It later merged with the neighbouring Village of Humberstone in 1952 and was re-incorporated as the City of Port Colborne in 1966. In 1970, the Regional Municipality of Niagara was formed, which included Welland County and Humberstone Township, among others.

### **1.2.3 Past Land Use of the Property**

Historically, the property was part of Lot 30, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Humberstone, Welland County, now in the City of Port Colborne, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario.

According to *Tremaine's 1862 Maps of the County of Lincoln and Welland, Canada West*, the portion of Lot 30, Concession 1, Humberstone Township, Welland County, including the current property limits, was owned by a "D. Steel". It does not depict any structures within the property limits. Approximately 950 m north of the property, tracks of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway are shown traversing the lot from east to west.

According to *Page and Co's 1876 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Ont.*, the portion of Lot 30, Concession 1, Humberstone Township, Welland County, including the current property limits, was owned by a "David Steele". This map depicts a structure located immediately northeast of the current property. An orchard is depicted just north of this historical structure.

It must be borne in mind that inclusion of names of property owners and depictions of structures within properties on these maps were sold by subscription. While information included within these maps may provide information about occupation of the property at a specific point in time, the absence of such information does not indicate that the property was not occupied.

In summary, the Stage 1 background study indicates that there is potential for the recovery of pre-contact and post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the property. As it cannot be clearly demonstrated through the background study that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of the area, archaeological potential is not removed.

### 1.3 Archaeological Context (Section 7.5.8, Standards 1-7)

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), an inventory of the documented archaeological record in Ontario.

Summary information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the property was obtained from the MCM site database. There are eight (8) known archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the property: AfGt-2 (Tennessee Avenue), AfGt-5 (Solid Comfort Cemetary), AfGt-6 (Pinelli), AfGt-27 (Ansari Site), AfGt-82 (Wildwood), AfGt-101 (Sugarloaf), AfGt-102, and AfGt-234.

Of these eight archaeological sites, five (5) sites are located within 300 metres of the property: AfGt-5 (Solid Comfort Cemetary [*sp.*]), AfGt-6 (Pinelli), AfGt-27 (Ansari Site), AfGt-101 (Sugarloaf), and AfGt-102.

Table 1: Known Archaeological Sites within 1-Km of Property					
Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AfGt-2	Tennessee Avenue	Archaic, Woodland	Aboriginal	Unknown	Further CHVI
AfGt-5	Solid Comfort Cemetary	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal		
AfGt-6	Pinelli				
AfGt-27	Ansari Site	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact			No Further CHVI
AfGt-82	Wildwood	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown	
AfGt-101	Sugarloaf	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Other camp / campsite, workshop	Further CHVI
AfGt-102		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Scatter	
AfGt-234		Archaic, Late, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	Camp / campsite, seasonal	No Further CHVI

#### *The Solid Comfort Cemetary (sp.) (AfGt-5) Site*

The Solid Comfort Cemetary (*sp.*) (AfGt-5) site was located in Lot 30, Concession 1, on a crest of a sand dune south of Tennessee Avenue. The site was investigated in 1979 and 1997. In 1979, the upper portion of the site was found to be disturbed by looters. In 1997, 75 test pits were hand excavated at 5 m intervals, measuring 35 cm in diameter and 35 cm

deep. Flakes, ceramic spheres, and human remains representing a Pre-Contact Aboriginal site were observed, but no artifacts were recovered. There are no reports or any other information available regarding this site in the MCM archaeological sites database.

### ***The Pinelli (AfGt-6) Site***

The Pinelli (AfGt-6) site was located in Lot 30, Concession 1, and was located on the leeward side of a sand dune on the north side of Tennessee Ave, in the front yard of 34 Tennessee Ave. There are no reports or any other information available regarding this site in the MCM archaeological sites database.

### ***The Ansari (AfGt-27) Site***

The Ansari (AfGt-27) site in Lot 30, Concession 1, was located in a grassy lawn and low beach terrace at 9 Tennessee Avenue, under and around residential properties at the end of Tennessee Ave. It was a multi-component chert acquisition site that underwent stages 1-4 archaeological assessments from 1984 to 2011. Stage 2 investigations of 65 test pits, and Stage 3 excavations of 46 units, recovered 9,158 Aboriginal debitage and 435 artifacts. Stage 4 salvage excavations collected 6,788 Aboriginal and 701 Euro-Canadian artifacts. The Pre-Contact collection consisted primarily of stone tool chipping detritus, though some ceramic sherds were also found, as was a cache of chert blocks. From various excavations, the Pre-Contact lithic material consisted of abundant Onondaga chert waste associated with workshops and some domestic activity. They point to a Glen Meyer tool tradition of the Late Woodland, as well as a Princess Point Middle Woodland tradition. The Post-Contact Euro-Canadian ceramics infer that the site was used prior to A.D. 1850. The absence of brick fragments and the small numbers of nails and window glass suggest that the Post-Contact site was not a homestead, but rather, a refuse dump. The Ansari site has an inferred date of 2000 BC – 1630 AD (This Land Archaeology Inc. 2013). It was deemed to have no further CHVI. There is one report (This Land Archaeology Inc. 2013) available regarding this site in the MCM archaeological sites database.

### ***The Sugarloaf (AfGt-101) Site***

The Sugarloaf (AfGt-101) site was located in the front lawn of Port Colborne General Hospital, at the western edge along the east side of Steele Street, south of the Niagara Regional Pumping Station. Located immediately east of the Ansari site (AfGt-27), it was assessed in a 2001 surface collection of a 10 x 25 m area. Sixty-five Pre-Contact artifacts were collected dating to the Late Archaic, including 1 pentagonal Genesee preform and lithic flakes or debitage. There are no reports or any other information available regarding this site in the MCM archaeological sites database.

### ***The AfGt-102 Site***

The AfGt-102 site was identified in a 2004 test pit survey and was accessible via Steele Street. It was found on a grassy lawn and low beach terrace. Consisting of 2 lithic flakes and 2 shatter fragments, it represented a Pre-Contact Aboriginal scatter. There are no reports or any other information available regarding this site in the MCM archaeological sites database.

The property is situated within a residential zone bordered by Sugarloaf Street to the north, Tennessee Avenue to the east and south, and Laketown Drive to the west. The property is a vacant lot consisting of grassy areas, bushes, trees, gravel fill, gravel driveway, and a concrete walkway. Deeply and extensively disturbed areas where two structures formerly stood are also evident. The property is a rectangular-shaped lot measuring approximately 45 m north-south by 33 m east-west, and is roughly 0.15 hectares in size.

The property is located within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region, which lies between the Niagara Escarpment and Lake Erie. It includes all of the Niagara Peninsula above the Escarpment, and covers an area of roughly 3,500 km<sup>2</sup>. It consists of an intermixture of stratified clay and till. The region is generally flat and poorly drained, with landforms including dunes, cobble, clay, sand beaches, limestone pavements, and backshore wetland basins (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The main part of Welland County (Regional Municipality of Niagara) is comprised of heavy clay soils, which are notably deficient in lime, phosphorus, and organic matter, and much of the land is very weedy (Chapman and Putnam 1984). Historically, in Ontario, clay plains of low relief have generally been livestock farming regions, but crops including hay, corn, oats, wheat, and barley have also been important in the Haldimand region (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 158). The Port Colborne area is characteristically flat and relatively featureless, except for the low, north-facing Onondaga Escarpment, which forms an east-west bedrock promontory in the southern third of the area.

The archaeological fieldwork of the property was undertaken on April 12, 2023, under sunny skies and warm temperatures. No rain occurred during the fieldwork.

***AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc.*** is not aware of any previous archaeological assessments that have been conducted on or within 50 metres of the property.

There are no unusual physical features that may have affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features.

There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report.

## **2.0 FIELD METHODS**

This section of the report addresses Section 7.8.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. It does not address Section 7.7.2 because no property inspection was done as a separate Stage 1.

The entire project area was surveyed, including areas identified as visibly disturbed.

As relevant, we provide detailed and explicit descriptions addressing Standards 2a and b.

The general standards for property survey under Section 2.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists were addressed as follows:

- Section 2.1, S1 – All of the property was surveyed.
- Section 2.1, S2a (*land of no or low potential due to physical features such as permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes*) - n/a.
- Section 2.1, S2b (*no or low potential due to extensive and deep land alterations*) – The property contains extensive disturbance in the form of surface grading and/or removal of natural topsoil from the previous structures, driveway, and walkway.
- Section 2.1, S2c (*lands recommended not to require Stage 2 assessment by a previous Stage 1 report where the ministry has accepted that Stage 1 into the register*) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2d (*lands designated for forest management activity w/o potential for impacts to archaeological sites, as determined through Stage 1 forest management plans process*) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2e (*lands formally prohibited from alterations*) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2f (*lands confirmed to be transferred to a public land holding body, etc.*) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S3 - The Stage 2 survey was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted excellent visibility of features.
- Section 2.1, S4 - No GPS recordings were taken as no artifacts were found during the Stage 2 assessment.
- Section 2.1, S5 - All field activities were mapped in reference to fixed landmarks, survey stakes, and development markers, as appropriate. See report section 9.0 *Maps*.
- Section 2.1, S6 - See report section 8.0 *Images* for photo documentation of examples of field conditions encountered.

The property was subject to a systematic test pit survey appropriate to the characteristics of the property. The test pit survey of the property followed the standards within Section 2.1.2 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Test pits were systematically spaced at standardized 5-meter intervals in areas of the property that were not disturbed, i.e., the backyard. Where possible, all test pits were at least 30 cm in

diameter. Each test pit was excavated by hand, into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill where possible. No stratigraphy or cultural features were noted. Soils were screened through 6 mm mesh. No artifacts were encountered. All test pits were backfilled.

Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 MCM Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists outlines features that may indicate the removal or disturbance of archaeological potential. Such features may include quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, sewage, and infrastructure development, etc.

The property contains features that indicate the removal or disturbance of archaeological potential. These include:

- Extensive disturbance of the property by former structures, driveway, walkway, and backyard, which is associated with the grading and/or removal of natural topsoil.

These areas are excluded from further archaeological investigation.

### **3.0 RECORD OF FINDS**

This section documents all finds discovered as a result of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the property.

No archaeological resources or sites were identified in the Stage 2 assessment.

An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field is provided in Table 2.

<b>Table 2: Inventory of Documentary Record</b>	
<b>Document Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
Field Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This report constitutes the field notes for this project</li></ul>
Photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 5 digital photographs</li></ul>
Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The report figures represent all of the maps generated in the field.</li></ul>

Information detailing exact site locations on the property is not submitted because no sites or archaeological resources were identified in the Stage 2 assessment.

## **4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

No archaeological sites were identified. Standard 2 is not addressed because no sites were identified.

## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts and **it is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.**



## **6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

### ***Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a***

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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.

### ***Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b***

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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

### ***Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c***

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*.

### ***Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d***

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.

### ***Section 7.5.9, Standard 2***

Not applicable.



## **7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES**

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Niagara's Welland Canal

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This Land Archaeology Inc.

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## **8.0 IMAGES**



**Image 1:** Test Pit Survey of Property.



**Image 2:** Property Conditions for Test Pit Survey.





**Image 3:** Property Conditions for Test Pit Survey.

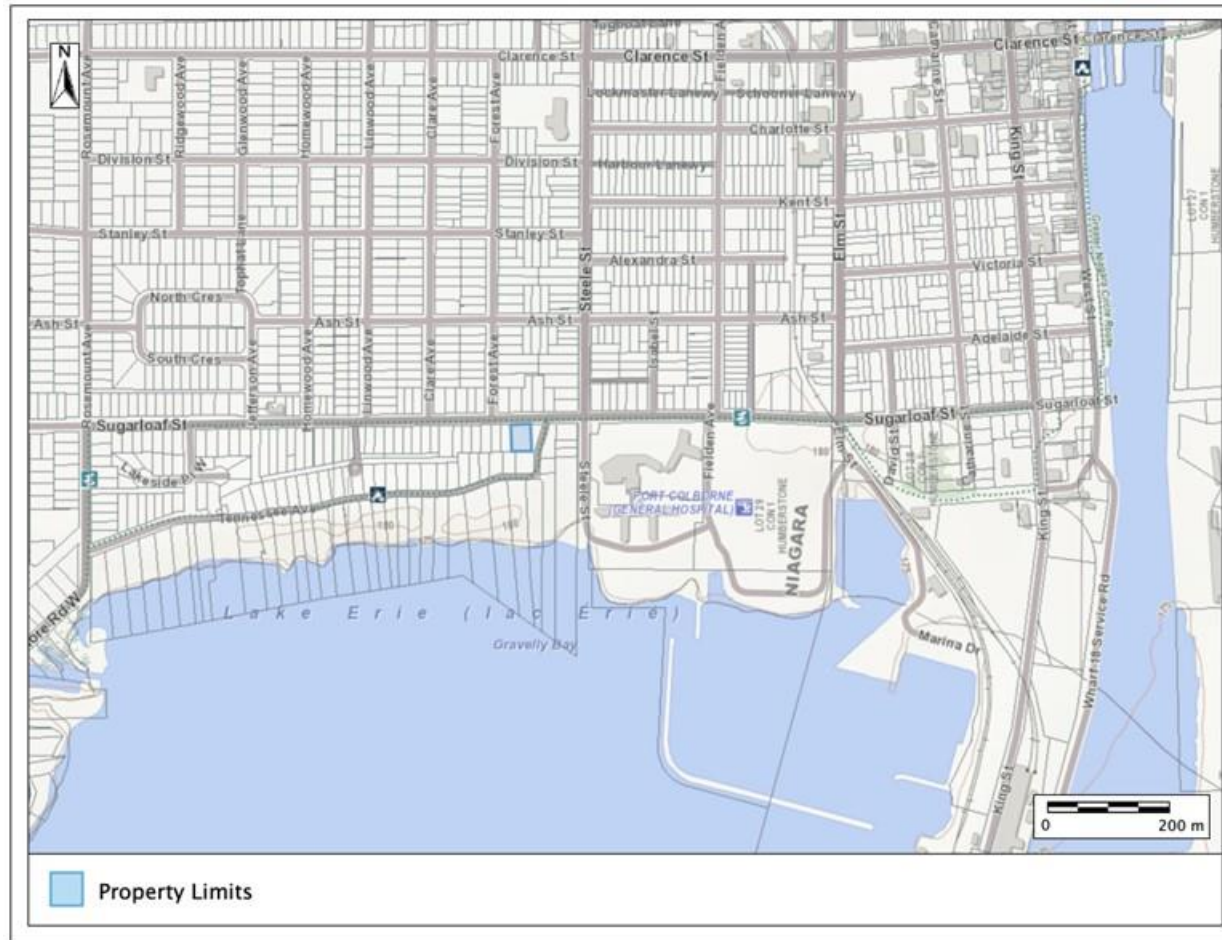


**Image 4:** Property Conditions for Test Pit Survey.



**Image 5.** Property Conditions for Test Pit Survey.

## 9.0 MAPS

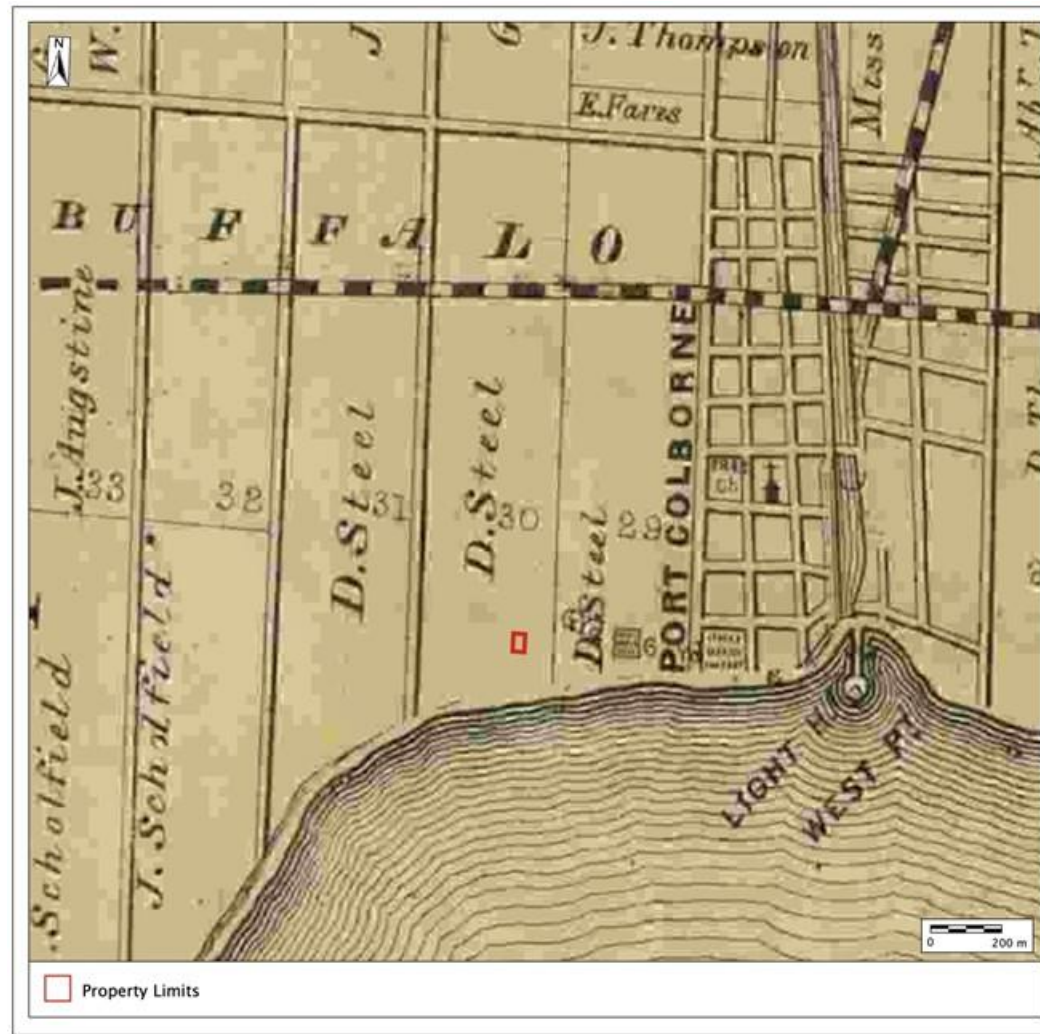


**Map 1:** General Location of Property (MNR 2023).



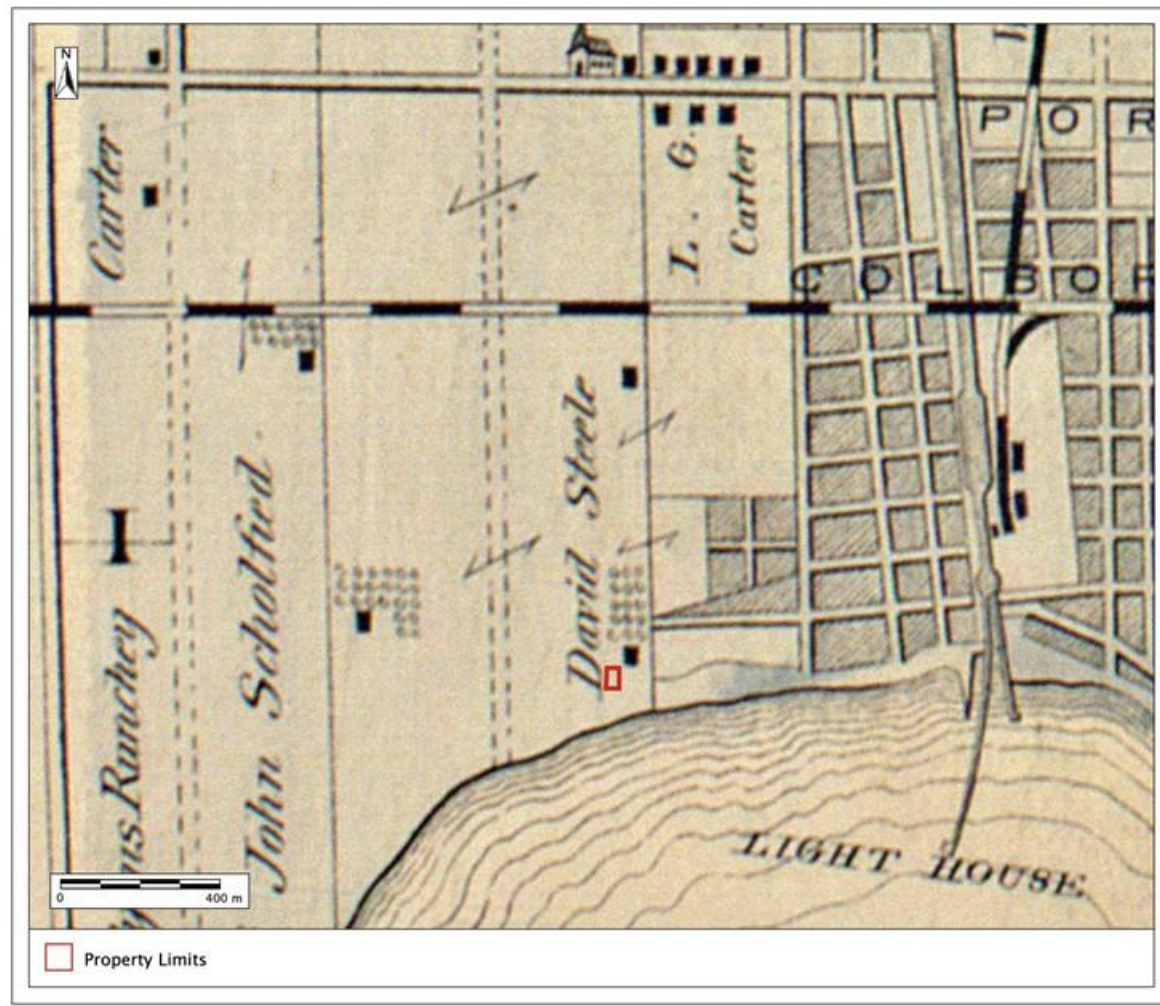


**Map 2:** Property Limits Overlaid on Recent Aerial Imagery (prior to demolition of structures) (MNR 2023).

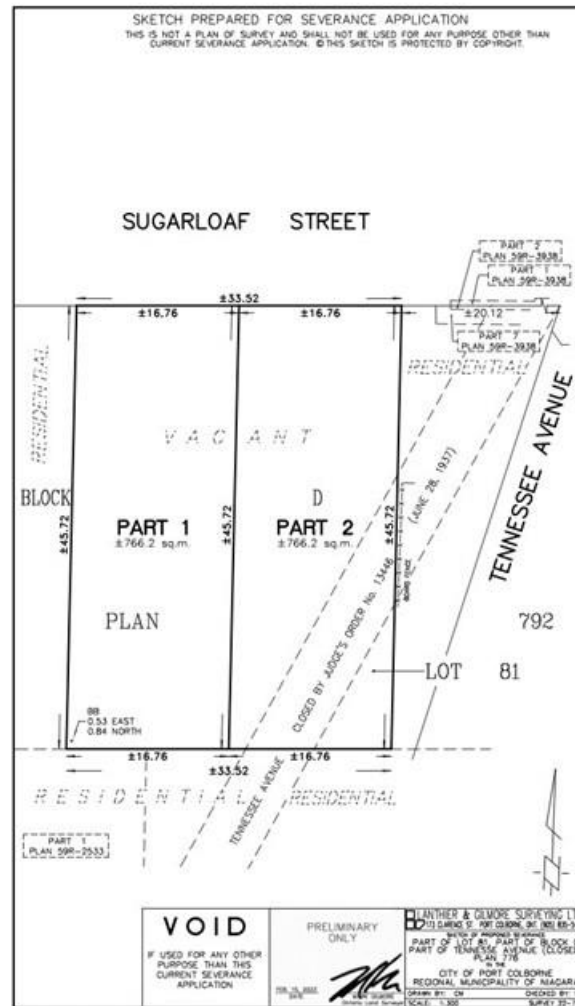


**Map 3:** Property Limits Overlaid on 1862 Historical Atlas Map (Tremaine 1862).





**Map 4:** Property Limits Overlaid on 1876 Historical Atlas Map (Page & Co. 1876).



**Map 5:** Clear Copy of Plan of Survey (Provided by Proponent)



**Map :** Archaeological Assessment Results Overlaid on Plan of Survey (Provided by Proponent).