

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of
316 2nd Concession Road, Proposed Severance (Part 1),
(Formerly Part of Lot 25, Concession 3, Geographic Township of
Humberstone, Welland County), Now in the City of Port Colborne,
Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario**

Prepared by:



MCM Licensee: Helen R. Haines
MCM Archaeological Consulting Licence: P124
MCM Project Information Number: P124-0225-2023

ORIGINAL REPORT
Report Dated: May 5, 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 316 2nd Concession Road, Proposed Severance (Lot 1), (Formerly Part of Lot 25, Concession 3, Humberstone Township, Welland County), Now in the City of Port Colborne, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario.

The property is approximately 0.82 hectares in size and is bound by 2nd Concession Road to the south, by the existing residential lot to the west, by a vacant wooded area to the north, and by Highway 140 to the east. The property consists of a manicured lawn area with some deciduous trees at the southern end and does not include any existing structures or ruins.

The proposed development project consists of the severance of the east half of the existing residential lot. The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done in order to satisfy a due diligence process related to a Severance Application Approval. The archaeological assessment was performed on the proposed severed lot, Part 1 of the Sketch prepared for the Severance Application and excludes Part 2.

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 next steps. The characteristics of the property detailed that the Stage 2 survey be conducted by a test pit survey strategy.

The Stage 1 background study found that the property exhibits potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value and concluded that the property requires a Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 property assessment, which consisted of a systematic test pit survey at standardized five metre intervals, did not result in the identification of archaeological resources within the property. **Therefore, 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. 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 licence 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 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 316 2nd Concession Road, Proposed Severance (Lot 1), (Formerly Part of Lot 25, Concession 3, Humberstone Township, Welland County), Now in the City of Port Colborne, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario.

The property is approximately 0.82 hectares in size and is bound by 2nd Concession Road to the south, by the existing residential lot to the west, by a vacant wooded area to the north, and by Highway 140 to the east. The property consists of a manicured lawn area with some deciduous trees at the southern end and does not include any existing structures or ruins.

The proposed development project consists of the severance of the east half of the existing residential lot. The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done in order to satisfy a due diligence process related to a Severance Application Approval. The archaeological assessment was performed on the proposed severed lot, Part 1 of the Sketch prepared for the Severance Application and excludes Part 2.

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

In advance of the Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the property was conducted in order 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 within the property. These included contemporary and historical aerial maps and historic maps.

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:

- There are eleven (11) known archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the property, ten (10) of which are located within 300 metres of the property limits.
- The property is located in the Haldimond Clay Physiographic Region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:156-159). Among the largest of the 53 physiographic regions in southern Ontario, covering an area roughly 3,500 square kilometres, this region is relatively flat and poorly drained. However, it possesses

many distinctive landforms including dunes, sand, cobble and clay beaches, wetland basins and limestone pavements. The soils of the property are classified as the Farmington Series loam, consisting of a shallow light-brown stony loam over limestone bedrock, with a smooth topography and fair to good drainage (OAC 1935).

- The property is located adjacent to historic transportation routes.
- The property is located in close proximity to a primary water source.
- The property is in close proximity to an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement.

In summary there are areas of archaeological potential within the property. The Stage 1 background study identified that the property retains archaeological potential.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Period

The Precontact 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 Paleoindian 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 Welland County and Humberstone Township

On July 24, 1788, Sir Guy Carleton, Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Quebec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario 2009). Later, in December 1791 the Province of Quebec was further rearranged into Upper and Lower Canada under the Constitutional Act. Following this reorganization, Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada and implemented several initiatives to encourage the population of the province, including the establishment of shoreline communities and effective transportation infrastructure interlinking these fledgling settlements.

In July 1792, under the direction of Simcoe, Upper Canada was divided into 19 counties, of which Welland County was one. Later that year, the four districts that had been established in 1788 were renamed as the Western, Home, Midland and Eastern Districts.

Following this reorganization, and as population levels increased, smaller and more manageable administrative bodies were required, resulting in the creation of several new counties and townships. As a result, the boundaries of the Home and Western Districts were changed, and the London and Niagara Districts were established. Under this new arrangement, the current subject area became part of the newly formed Welland County located in the Niagara District. In 1845, the southern portion of Lincoln County was severed, creating Welland County. In 1970, the two counties would once again be amalgamated and forming the present-day Regional Municipality of Niagara.

The Township of Humberstone in Welland County was first settled in 1785. By 1817, it had developed saw and grist mills, and possessed 75 homesteads. The township continued to flourish, and by 1850 boasted three sawmills, two churches, eight public schools, and a foundry, while containing 279 households with an overall population of 2,377 individuals (Page & Co. 1876). By 1875, the village of Port Colborne (which had been incorporated in 1870), continued 1,200 inhabitants. Port Colborne at that time included infrastructure and services such as an extensive grain elevator belonging to the Welland Railway Co., a village hall, a branch of the Imperial Bank, both Montreal and

Dominion telegraph services, four churches, one public and one Roman Catholic school, a sash door factory, and three planning mills, as well as one grist and one sawmill.

1.2.3 Past Land Use of the Property

The property is located within Part of Historic Lot 25, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Humberstone, Welland County.

According to *Tremaine's 1862 Map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Upper Canada*, the southern half of Lot 25, Concession 3, Humberstone Township, Welland County, including the current property limits were owned by a "J. Leady", and does not depict any structures within the property limits.

Similarly, according to the *Page & Co. 1876 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Ontario*, Lot 25, Concession 3, Humberstone Township, Welland County, including the current property limits were owned by a "John Leady", and does not depict any structures within the property, however, there are two structures in close proximity to the property limits.

In discussing 19th century mapping, it must be remembered that historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers and were funded by subscription fees. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps. As such, all structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately. Regardless of these limitations, the property as depicted on these maps was in close proximity to both historic settlement and transportation features.

Therefore, 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

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 (MCM 2023). There are eleven (11) known archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the property, ten (10) of which are located within 300 metres of the property limits (Table 1).

Table 1: Known Archaeological Sites within 1-Km of Property					
<u>Borden Number</u>	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AfGt-40	Kikkert 3	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal		
*AfGt-39	Kikkert 2				
*AfGt-38	Kikkert 1				
*AfGt-335		Post-Contact; Pre-Contact	Aboriginal; Euro-Canadian	Other – Refuse; Scatter	No Further CHVI
*AfGt-334		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Camp/Campsite	Further CHVI
*AfGt-333		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Camp/Campsite	Further CHVI
*AfGt-332		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Scatter	No Further CHVI
*AfGt-331		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Scatter	Further CHVI
*AfGt-26	Kikkert-Murray				
*AfGt-197	Chippawa 2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal		
*AfGt-196	Chippawa 1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal		

* Sites located within a 300 metre radius of the property limits.

The following is a brief description of each of the ten (10) sites located within 300 metres of the property limits, based on the available information provided by the MCM archaeological sites database:

The Kikkert 2 (AfGt-39) Site

The Kikkert 2 (AfGt-39) Site is located at the base of an escarpment roughly 120 metres east of Highway 140. The site was identified and reported to the Ministry in 1984 by James Pengelly. The site runs in a NW direction for 15 metres along a stream and is 10 metres wide. The assessment consisted of a survey at 10 metre intervals with further intensification at one metre intervals for a portion of the site. The site consists of a thin scatter of Pre-Contact chert flakes, cores and other fragments. There are no reports or any other information available regarding this site in the MCM archaeological sites database.

The Kikkert 1 (AfGt-38) Site

The Kikkert 1 (AfGt-38) Site is located in a cultivated field north of the Onondaga escarpment and east of Highway 140. The site was identified and reported to the Ministry in 1984 by James Pengelly. The site, 20 metres in diameter was pedestrian surveyed at 10 metre intervals with further intensification at one metre intervals for three portions of the site. The site has been deemed as having further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). There are no reports or any other information available regarding this site in the MCM archaeological sites database.

The AfGt-335 Site

The AfGt-335 Site is located behind a wooded area at the front of an agricultural field approximately 89 m southeast of Chippawa Road and 44 m west of Highway 140. The site was identified by Paul Racher (P007) in 2021 during a Stage 1-2 assessment consisting of a pedestrian survey and controlled surface pick-up covering an area of 57 x 36 metres. The assessment resulted in the collection of 464 artifacts and the site was interpreted as a Pre-Contact scatter (n = 2) and a Late Post-Contact refuse (n = 462) site dating to c.1850-1950, with an inferred date of c.1874-1936. The site has been deemed to have no further CHVI. There are no reports or any other information available regarding this site in the MCM archaeological sites database.

The AfGt-334 Site

The AfGt-334 Site is located at the front of an agricultural field approximately nine metres southeast of Chippawa Road and 102 m west of Highway 140. The site was identified by Paul Racher (P007) in 2021 during a Stage 1-2 assessment consisting of a pedestrian survey and controlled surface pick-up covering an area of 123 x 38 metres. The assessment resulted in the collection of 74 artifacts and the site was interpreted as a Pre-Contact camp/campsite site dating to 9,000 BCE-1650 CE. The collected assemblage consisted of a mixture of lithic debitage, and informal and formal lithic tools. The site has been deemed to have further CHVI. There are no reports or any other information available regarding this site in the MCM archaeological sites database.

The AfGt-333 Site

The AfGt-333 Site is located in the middle of an agricultural field approximately 163 metres southeast of Chippawa Road and 26 m west of Highway 140. The site was identified by Paul Racher (P007) in 2021 during a Stage 1-2 assessment consisting of a pedestrian survey and controlled surface pick-up covering an area of 150 x 40 metres. The assessment resulted in the collection of 44 artifacts and the site was interpreted as a Pre-Contact camp/campsite site dating to 9,000 BCE-1650 CE. The collected assemblage consisted of a mixture of lithic debitage, and informal and formal lithic tools. The site has been deemed to have further CHVI. There are no reports or any other information available regarding this site in the MCM archaeological sites database.

The AfGt-332 Site

The AfGt-332 Site is located toward the back of an agricultural field approximately 42 metres west of Highway 140. The site was identified by Paul Racher (P007) in 2021 during a Stage 1-2 assessment consisting of a pedestrian survey and controlled surface pick-up covering an area of 19 x 3 metres. The assessment resulted in the collection of three artifacts and the site was interpreted as a Pre-Contact scatter site dating to 9,000

BCE-1650 CE. The collected assemblage consisted of one utilized secondary flake fragment, one utilized flake fragment and one primary flake of Onondaga chert. The site has been deemed to have no further CHVI. There are no reports or any other information available regarding this site in the MCM archaeological sites database.

The AfGt-331 Site

The AfGt-331 Site is located at the back of an agricultural field approximately 21 metres west of Highway 140. The site was identified by Paul Racher (P007) in 2021 during a Stage 1-2 assessment consisting of a pedestrian survey and controlled surface pick-up covering an area of 39 x 21 metres. The assessment resulted in the collection of nine artifacts and the site was interpreted as a Pre-Contact scatter site dating to 9,000 BCE-1650 CE. The collected assemblage consisted of three primary flakes, two pieces of shatter, one biface thinning flake, one biface fragment and a rotated core of Onondaga chert, and one flake fragment of Selkirk chert. The site has been deemed to have further CHVI. There are no reports or any other information available regarding this site in the MCM archaeological sites database.

The Kikkert-Murray (AfGt-26) Site

The Kikkert-Murray (AfGt-26) Site is located along the brow of the ridge north of Chippawa Road and east of Highway 140. The site extends from the Kikkert house on the west end of the ridge to the Murray house on the east end of the ridge. The site was identified in 1984 by James Pengelly. The assessment consisted of a surface survey performed on two separate occasions in the late fall of 1984. Recovered artifacts include one projectile point and one preform artifact. There are no reports or any other information available regarding this site in the MCM archaeological sites database.

The Chippawa 2 (AfGt-197) Site

The Chippawa 2 (AfGt-197) Site is located in a treed/scrub area to the north of Chippawa Road. The site was identified in 2009 by Kristy O'Neal (P066) during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment consisting of a pedestrian survey with the extent covering an area of 5 x 5 metres. There were eight Pre-Contact artifacts recovered and the site was interpreted as a Pre-Contact Aboriginal site. There are no reports or any other information available regarding this site in the MCM archaeological sites database.

The Chippawa 1 (AfGt-196) Site

The Chippawa 1 (AfGt-196) Site is located in a treed/scrub area to the north of Chippawa Road. The site was identified in 2009 by Kristy O'Neal (P066) during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment with the extent covering an area of 5 x 5 metres. There were six Pre-Contact artifacts recovered and the site was interpreted as a Pre-Contact

Aboriginal site. There are no reports or any other information available regarding this site in the MCM archaeological sites database.

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. is not aware of any archaeological assessments conducted within and immediately adjacent to or within 50 metres of the property.

The property is approximately 0.82 hectares in size and is bound by 2nd Concession Road to the south, by the existing residential lot to the west, by a vacant wooded area to the north, and by Highway 140 to the east. The property consists of a manicured lawn area with some deciduous trees at the southern end and does not include any existing structures or ruins.

The property is located in the Haldimand Clay Physiographic Region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:156-159). Among the largest of the 53 physiographic regions in southern Ontario, covering an area roughly 3,500 square kilometres, this region is relatively flat and poorly drained. However, it possesses many distinctive landforms including dunes, sand, cobble and clay beaches, wetland basins and limestone pavements.

The soils of the property are classified as the Farmington Series loam, consisting of a shallow light-brown stony loam over limestone bedrock, with a smooth topography and fair to good drainage (OAC 1935).

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

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 property was surveyed. 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 including areas immediately adjacent to existing structures (as applicable).
- 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) – n/a
- 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 either fixed landmarks, survey stakes and development markers as appropriate. See report section 8.0 *Maps*.
- Section 2.1, S6 - See report section 9.0 *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 pit survey was only conducted where ploughing was not possible or viable, as per Standard 1. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of five (5) metres throughout the property. 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.

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 cultural resources, features or sites were identified during the Stage 2 test pitting survey.

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

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary Record	
Document Type	Description
Field Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This report constitutes the field notes for this project
Photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6 digital photographs
Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The report figures represent all of the maps generated in the field.

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

Standard 2 is not addressed because no archaeological sites were identified during the current assessment.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

The proposed development project consists of the severance of the east half of the existing residential lot. The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done in order to satisfy a due diligence process related to a Severance Application Approval. The archaeological assessment was performed on the proposed severed lot, Part 1 of the Sketch prepared for the Severance Application and excludes Part 2. Should future development be proposed for the retained lot (Part 2 in the Sketch prepared for the Severance Application) a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment will be required for those lands.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment, consisting of a systematic test-pitting survey performed at standardized five metre intervals throughout the limits of the property, did not identify any archaeological resources or sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts. **Therefore, the report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the property is 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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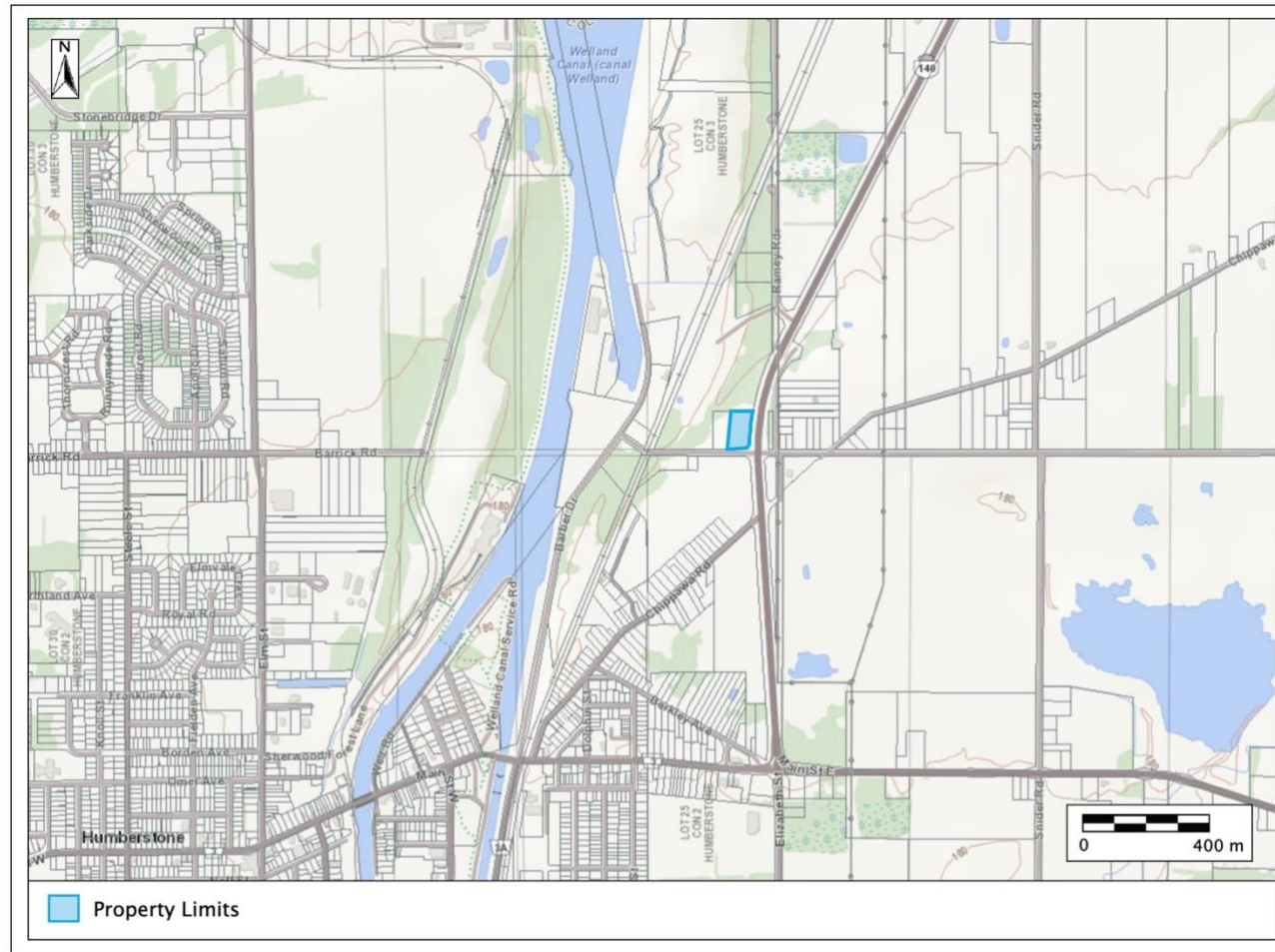
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8.0 MAPS



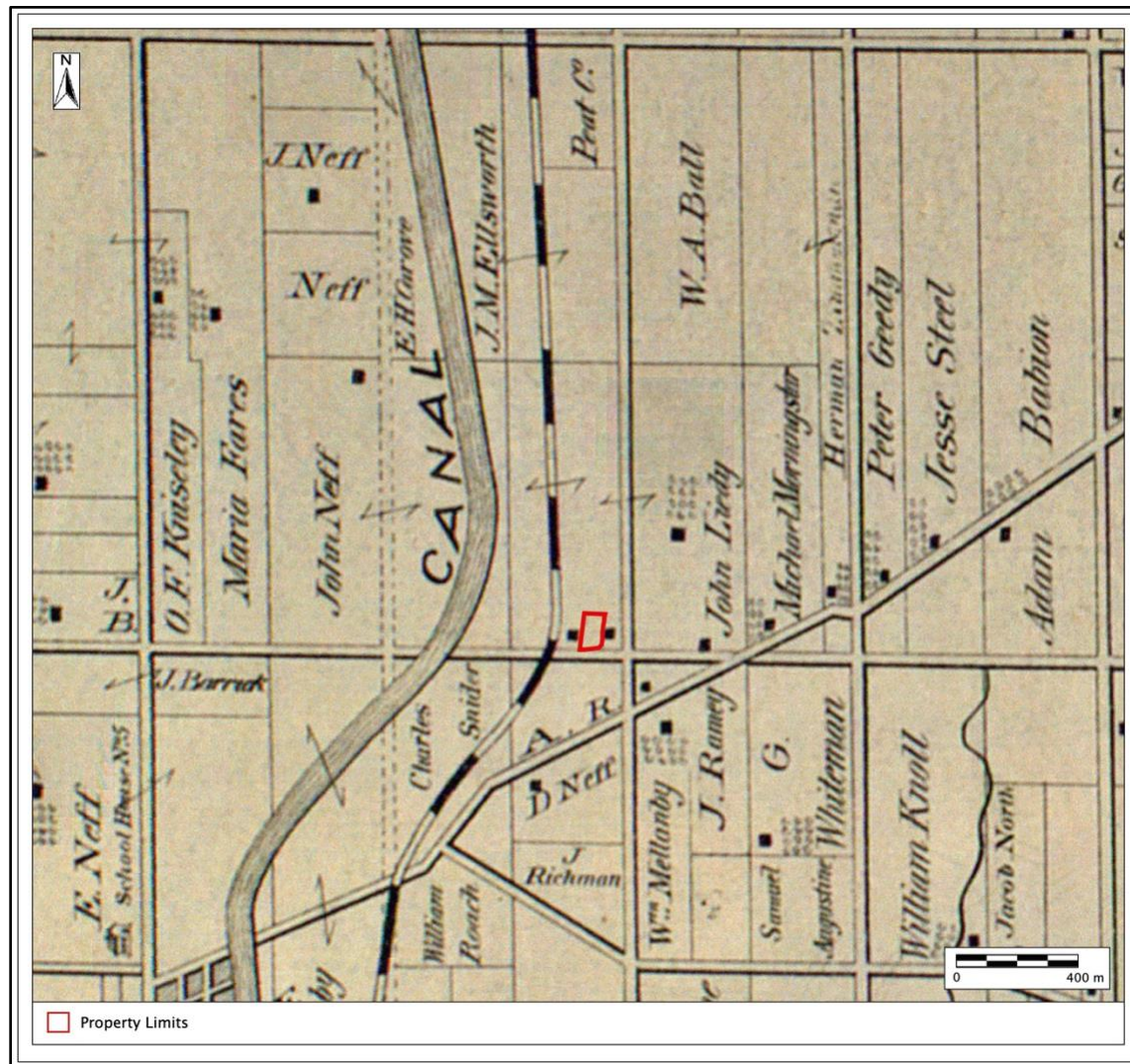
Map 1 : General Location of Property (MNR 2023).



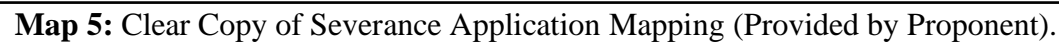
Map 2 : 2019 Aerial Imagery of Property Limits (MNR 2023).

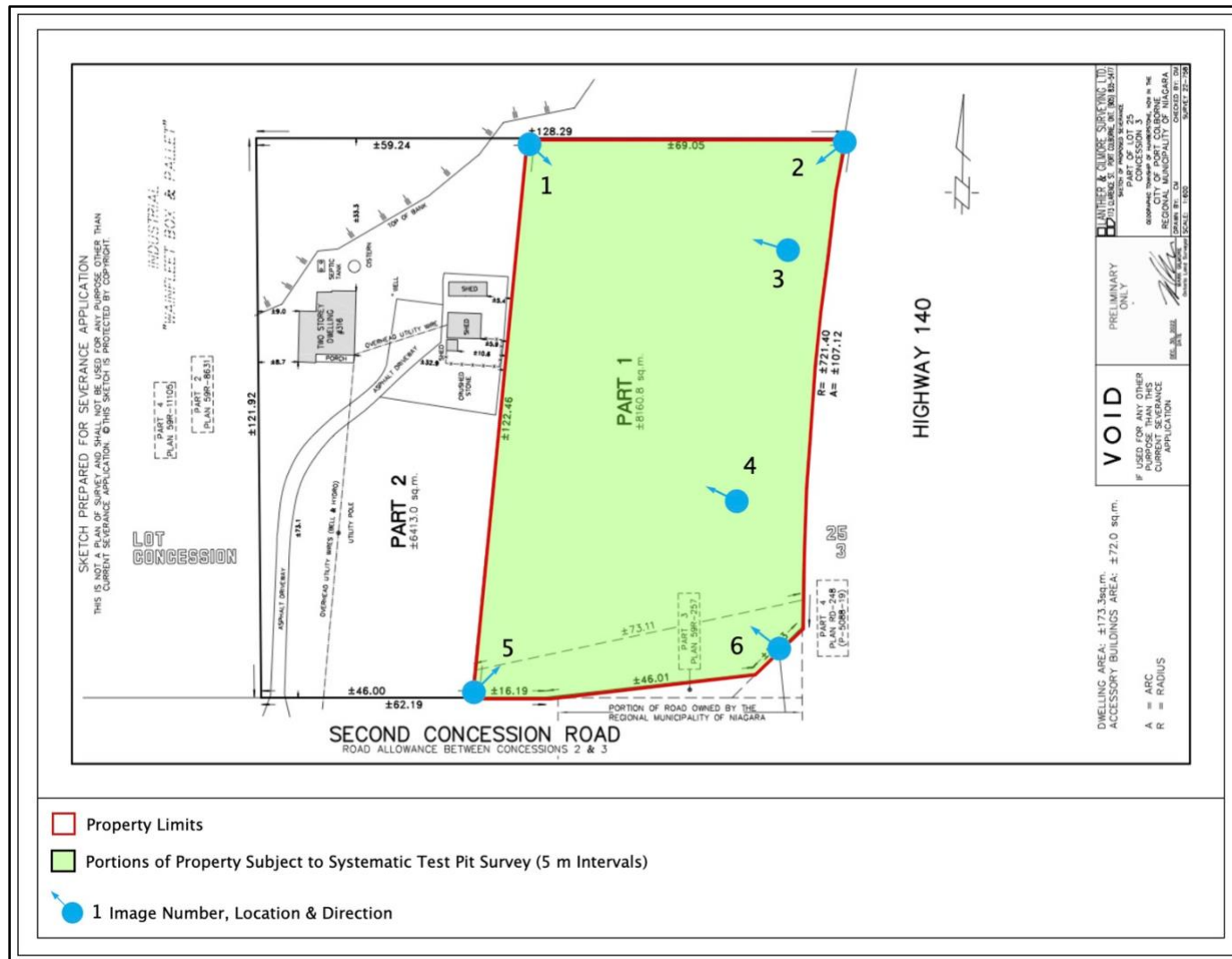


Map 3: Property Limits Overlaid on 1862 Historical Atlas Mapping (Tremaine 1862).



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





Map 6: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results Overlaid on Copy of Severance Application Mapping (Provided by Proponent).

9.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Property Conditions for Test Pit Survey.



Image 2: Property Conditions for Test Pit Survey.



Image 3: Test Pit Survey of Property.



Image 4: Test Pit Survey of Property.



Image 5. Property Conditions for Test Pit Survey.



Image 6: Property Conditions for Test Pit Survey.