



ACC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANTS CANADA

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Development

11364 Neff Street, Part of Lot 13, Concession 1, Town of Port Colborne, Wainfleet
Township, Regional Municipality of Niagara

Original Report

Prepared for:

Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

Prepared by:

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PIF# P1208-0448-2024

Project No. 152-12-24

10 April 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants Canada (“ACC”) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment ahead of the future development of 11264 Neff Street. The assessment was requested by the city under the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990. The study area measures 0.15 ha and is located on Part of Lot 13, Concession 1, Town of Port Colborne, Wainfleet Township, Regional Municipality of Niagara. (Figure 1).

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1208, held by Matthew Muttart. The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were completed under the direction of Michelle Volpe, R1241. The Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (“MHSTCI”) assigned Project Information Number (“PIF”) P1208-0448-2024 to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary. The property was assessed on March 25th, 2024.

Stage 1 background research indicates that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to proximity to twelve registered archaeological sites and proximity to Lake Ontario. A visual property inspection determined that 0.1 ha of the subject property had low to no archaeological potential because it contains an existing house and two laneways. The balance of the subject property, 0.05 ha, retained archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

0.05 ha of the subject property consisted of manicured lawn and was assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals (Figure 6).

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment.

The following recommendations are provided for consideration by the Proponent and the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries:

1. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment. The subject property has now been fully assessed according to the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism’s 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. No further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager:	Matthew Muttart, M.A., P1208
Professional Licence:	Matthew Muttart, M.A., P1208
Field Director:	Michelle Volpe, M.A., R1241
Field Archaeologists:	Leah Peacock, B.A. R1273
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Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Development

11364 Neff Street, Part of Lot 13, Concession 1, Town of Port Colborne,
Wainfleet Township, Regional Municipality of Niagara

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Consultants Canada (“ACC”) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment ahead of the future development of 11364 Neff Street. The assessment was requested by the city under the *Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990*. The subject property measures 0.15 ha and is located within Part of Lot 13, Concession 1, Town of Port Colborne, Wainfleet Township, Regional Municipality of Niagara (Figure 1).

The objective of a Stage 1 background study is to provide information about the subject property’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions. A Stage 1 study evaluates the subject property’s archaeological potential in order to recommend appropriate strategies for the Stage 2 survey.

The objective of a Stage 2 property assessment is to document all archaeological resources present on the property and to make a determination about whether these resources, if present, have cultural heritage value or interest. Archaeological resources consist of artifacts (Indigenous stone tools, pottery and subsistence remains as well as Euro-Canadian objects), subsurface settlement patterns and cultural features (post moulds, trash pits, privies, and wells), and sites (temporary camps and special purpose activity areas, plus more permanent settlements such as villages, homesteads, grist mills and industrial structures). If any archaeological resources are present that exhibit cultural heritage value or interest, a Stage 2 survey will determine whether these resources require further assessment and, if necessary, recommend appropriate Stage 3 strategies for identified archaeological sites.

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1208, held by Matthew Muttart. The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were completed under the direction of Michelle Volpe, R1241. The Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (“MHSTCI”) assigned Project Information Number (“PIF”) P1208-0448-2024 to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary. The property was assessed from March 25th, 2024.

All fieldwork and reporting were completed using MHSTCI’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This report documents the research, the field methods and

results, and the conclusions and recommendations based on the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment. All documents and records related to this project will be curated at the offices of Archaeological Consultants Canada, in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Background Research

Stage 1 background research was conducted by ACC to determine the potential for finding and identifying archaeological resources including sites within the current subject property and to determine the necessity of conducting a Stage 2 survey. This was done by reviewing geographic, archaeological, and historical data for the property and the surrounding area. The background research was conducted to:

- amass all the readily available information on any previous archaeological surveys in the area.
- determine the locations of any registered and unregistered sites within and around the subject property.
- develop an historical framework for assigning levels of potential significance to any new sites discovered during fieldwork.

1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

Over their thousands of years of occupation in the general region, Indigenous peoples have left behind physical evidence of their lifeway activities and settlements at many locations. Based upon a published synthesis of Indigenous cultural occupations (Wright, 1968), Table 1 is a general outline of the cultural history of southern Ontario that is applicable to the subject property. Ellis and Ferris (1990) provide greater detail of the distinctive characteristics of each time period and cultural group.

It is likely that Ontario was occupied soon after the retreat of the Ice Age glaciers. The earliest known human occupation in the area was during the Paleoindian period (between 12,000 and 9,500 years ago) wherein small groups of nomadic peoples hunted big game such as caribou in a cool sub-arctic climate. Sites are typically found near glacial features such as the shorelines of glacial lakes or kettle ponds which allowed access to the low-lying environments favoured by the caribou and other wildlife. These people were few and their small, temporary campsites are relatively rare. Paleoindian sites are recognized by the presence of distinctive artifacts such as fluted projectile points, beaked scrapers, and graves and by the preference for light colored cherts, such as Collingwood chert. The Paleoindian Period is divided into two sub-periods, Early Paleoindian, and Late Paleoindian.



Table 1: General Cultural Chronology for Southwestern Ontario

PERIOD	SUBDIVISION I	SUBDIVISION II	YEARS BEFORE PRESENT	COMMENTS
PALEOINDIAN	Early Paleoindian	Fluted Point Horizon	12,000-10,500	big game hunters
	Late Paleoindian	Holcombe & Hi-Lo Horizons	10,500-9,500	small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC	Early Archaic	Side Notched Horizon	10,000-9,700	nomadic hunters and gatherers
		Corner-Notched Horizon	9,700-8,900	
		Bifurcate Horizon	8,900-8,000	
	Middle Archaic	Middle Archaic I/Stemmed Horizon	8,000-5,500	territorial settlements
		Middle Archaic II	5,500-4,500	polished ground stone tools
	Late Archaic	Narrow Point Horizon	4,500-3,500	
		Broad Point Horizon	4,000-3,500	
		Small Point Horizon (including Haldimand and Glacial Kame Complexes)	3,500-2,800	burial ceremonialism
	WOODLAND	Early Woodland	Meadowood Complex	2,900-2,400
Middlesex Complex			2,500-2,000	
Middle Woodland		SW Ontario: Saugeen	2,300-1,500	long distance trade networks
		Western Basin: Couture	2,300-1,500	
Transitional Woodland		SW Ontario:		
		Princess Point	1,500/1,400-1,200	incipient agriculture
		Western Basin:		
		Riviere au Vase	1500/1400-1200/1100	
Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquois Tradition		Early: Glen Meyer	1200/100-750/700	transition to village life
		Middle I: Uren	720/700-710/670	large villages with palisades
		Middle II: Middleport	710/670-670/600	wide distribution of ceramic styles
		Late: Neutral	600-450	
Late Woodland: Western Basin Tradition		Younge Phase	1200/1100-800	
		Springwells Phase	800-600	
		Wolf Phase	600-450	
HISTORIC	SW Ontario Iroquois	Historic Neutral	450-350	tribal warfare
	European Contact	Initial Contact	380-300	tribal displacement
		European Settlement	200 >	European settlement
		First Nations Resettlement	200 >	

(Compiled from Adams, 1994, Ellis *et al.*, 1990, Wright, 1968)

People during the Archaic period (*circa* 10,000 to 2,800 years ago) were still primarily nomadic hunters, but they adapted to a more temperate climate. Groups were dispersed during winter months and converged around watercourses from the spring to fall in large fishing campsites. The Archaic period is characterized by the appearance of ground stone tools, notched, or stemmed projectile points. The Archaic Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle

and Late Archaic. During the Archaic Period groups began to establish territorial settlements and introduce burial ceremonialism. There is a marked increase in the number and size of sites, especially during the Late Archaic period.

The Woodland period is distinguished by the introduction of pottery vessels for storage and cooking. Sites of the Woodland period (*circa* 2,900 to 400 years ago) are usually the most numerous because the population levels in southern Ontario had significantly increased, especially along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Woodland Period is also marked by the establishment of complex long distance trading networks. The Woodland Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Woodland. During the Late Woodland Period, there is increasing sedentarism and the establishment of horticulture, a reliance on tribal warfare, and the introduction of semi-permanent villages with large protective palisades. The Late Woodland period also envelops the emergence of Iroquoian tribes and confederacies.

The historic period (from A.D. 1650 to 1900) begins with the arrival of Euro-Canadian groups. While North America had been visited by Europeans on an increasing scale since the end of the fifteenth century, it was not until the voyages of Jacques Cartier in the 1530s that Europeans visited Ontario Iroquoians in their home territories. Sites of this period document European exploration, trade, and the displacement and devastation of native groups caused by warfare and infectious disease. The most common sites of this period include Euro-Canadian homesteads, industries, churches, schools, and cemeteries.

The subject property was historically located within Part of Lot 13, Concession 1, Town of Port Colborne, Wainfleet Township, Welland County. Welland County was formed in 1851, when land from the southern section of Lincoln County broke away (Mika & Mika, 1983). The county was named after the Welland River, which, in turn, was named by John Graves Simcoe, after a stream in Lincolnshire, England (Middleton & Landon, 1927). The townships in this county were among the earliest settlements in Upper Canada, made up of United Empire Loyalists who came to the area after the American Revolutionary war (Carter, 1984). The building of the first Welland Canal in the 1820's also helped stimulate the growth of settlement in the area (Mika & Mika, 1983). The earliest recorded European visitor to the county is Father Louis Hennepin, who explored the area as a missionary in 1678. He is best known for publishing an account of his travels, which include the first written description of Niagara Falls, published in 1689 (Page, 1876).

Wainfleet Township was first settled in 1788 by Lieutenant P.R. Frey. It was originally part of Lincoln County and was renamed by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe to Wainfleet after the town of Wainfleet All Saints in England (Township of Wainfleet [TOW], 2012). After the American Revolution, there were many former British subjects and Pennsylvania Dutch who, wishing to remain under the British flag and to escape persecution in the newly formed United States, settled in Wainfleet Township (TOW, 2012). The first settler to the Township was David Morgan, one of the many eventual United Empire Loyalists to immigrate to the area. By 1850, the township's population had increased to 1,500 from approximately 460 in 1817 reflecting a

rapid increase of people coming into Wainfleet from Europe. This trend continued and by 1885 the population, chiefly of Irish extraction, had grown to 3,000 (TOW, 2012).

The Town of Port Colborne was founded in 1833 with the construction of the Welland Canal. It benefited from its location on the Welland Railway, the Buffalo and Lake Huron (now Canadian National) Railway as well as the establishment of a harbor for trade (Gayler, Jackson, 2012). Many American tourists used the location for summer vacation homes, which began to grow in popularity around the 1880s (Gayler, Jackson, 2012). Industries associated with the canal have included the servicing of vessels, flour milling, repair and breakup of vessels, lake fishing and limestone quarrying. The city also has an important nickel refinery (Gayler, Jackson, 2012).

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian occupation within and near the subject property. Figures 2 and 3 represent the Euro-Canadian settlement in and around the current subject property in the late nineteenth century. Tremaine's 1862 *Historical County Map of Welland County* indicates that at this time, Lot 13 was owned by David Morgan. (Library and Archives Canada ("LAC"), 1861). Two David Morgans appear in the 1861 census. The first is a 53 year old farmer who lives in a one and a half story log house with his wife, Elizabeth, 45 and their two children: Kevin, 16 and Clarrissa, 10. The second David Morgan to appear within the same census record is an 84 year old gentleman from the United States who is married to Ruth Morgan, 73. The record states that they live in a 2 story log house.

There are no structures currently illustrated within the property. Lake Ontario is located directly south and a major country road runs in an east to west direction, 950 metres north of the property.

Miles & Co.'s 1876 map of Wainfleet Township in the *Illustrated historical atlas of the counties of Lincoln and Welland, Ontario* indicates that the lot is now divided into five separate properties. The southernmost property, which includes the subject property, is owned by Jacob Neff. No record of Jacob Neff appears in historic census records. A tax assessment form from 1869 shows Jacob Neff as a 40 year old farmer who owns 136 acres between Lot 13 and 14, Concession 1 in Wainfleet Township (Family Search, n.d). He lives on the property with his 4 other family members (Family Search, n.d).

There are no structures currently illustrated within the property. Lake Ontario is located directly south and a major country road remains in the same location as before.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The subject property is located within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:113). Lying between the Niagara Escarpment and Lake Erie, this area is made up of a series of parallel belts that were once submerged in Lake Warren. The highest ground

adjoins the Niagara Escarpment. The main part of Welland County is characterized by level topography and poor drainage and several square miles are covered in peat bogs. The drainage in the belt is controlled by several parallel streams, such as Twenty Mile Creek, Forty Mile Creek, and the Welland River (Chapman and Putman, 1984:157).

The *Soils of Welland County* (OMAFRA, 2012) indicates that there is one dominant soil type within the subject property, Ontario Loam (Figure 4). Ontario Loam appears as a light brown loam over grey to reddish brown stony clay loam with frequent stones and boulders (OMAFRA, 2012). The soil type can be found on rolling to hilly topographies and has good, natural drainage. It has a moderate to strong natural acid content in the soil and can grow crops such as fruit trees, various vegetables, canning crops as well as be used for pasture fields (OMAFRA, 2012).

Peel Clay is an imperfectly drained member of the Cashel catena and occupies a large section of Vaughan and Markham Townships. Peel clay is a neutral to slightly acid soil with clay and exhibits the characteristics of the Grey-Brown Podzolic Great Soil Group. The topography is smooth gently sloping and erosion is slight. (Hoffman and Richards, 1955).

The presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Lake Ontario is located 80 meters southeast of the subject property.

1.3.2 Current Land Use

The subject property is currently a residential property surrounded by other residential properties to the north, and south, waterfront residential properties to the east and forest to the west.

Figure 1 provides the location of the subject property on a 1:50,000 scale topographic map. Fieldwork for the project was conducted from March 25th, 2024.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

1.3.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Previously registered archaeological sites can be used to indicate archaeological potential. To determine if any previous assessments have yielded archaeological sites, either within or surrounding the current subject property, two main sources were consulted. These include the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (“OASD”) and the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*, both of which are maintained by MHSTCI.

The OASD contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden, 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into 13 kilometre (“km”) by 18.5 km blocks based on longitude and latitude. Each Borden block is designated with a four-letter label and sites identified within the block are numbered sequentially as they are registered. The subject property is located within the *AfGu* Borden block.

No archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property. Twelve sites have been registered within one km of the subject property (MHSTCI 2022a). There are no sites within 300 m of the subject property. Eight sites have an Indigenous component, and two sites have a Euro-Canadian component. Two sites are of unknown cultural affiliation. Sites include a campsites, scatters, and one Burial (Site AfGu-2). Table 2 lists these sites along with the current Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (“CHVI”) for each site. Information in Table 2 is provided by MHSTCI through the OASD.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject Property

REG. #	NAME	TIME PERIOD	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	STATUS
AfGu-98	Burnaby South	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	Unknown
AfGu-97	Burnaby North	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	Unknown
AfGu-96	Minor Schooley	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
AfGu-94	Unknown	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	Further CHVI
AfGu-58	Harbourview 6	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	Further CHVI
AfGu-57	Harbourview 5	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	Further CHVI
AfGu-56	Harbourview 4	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	Further CHVI
AfGu-55	Harbourview 3	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	Further CHVI
AfGu-54	Harbourview 2	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	Further CHVI
AfGu-53	Harbourview 1	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	Further CHVI
AfGu-50	AfGu-50	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
AfGu-2	AfGu-2	Pre-Contact, Late Woodland	Indigenous	Campsite, Burial, Workshop	Further CHVI

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the Freedom of Information Act. 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. MCM 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

1.3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Reports

A review of archaeological reports within the Public Register of Archaeological Reports indicated that no archaeological reports detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within the subject property have been entered into MCM’s register at the time this report was written (MCM, 2024b). There are no reports detailing previous fieldwork within 50 m of the subject property within the register. Reports were searched based on registered site information, historic lots and concessions, and nearby streets

1.3.4 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of finding archaeological sites within a subject property. For planning purposes, determining archaeological potential provides a preliminary indication that significant sites might be found within the subject property, and consequently, that it may be necessary to allocate time and resources for archaeological survey and mitigation.

The framework for assigning levels of potential archaeological significance is drawn from provincial guidelines found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI, 2011: Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2). The following are features or characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential:

- previously identified archaeological sites
- water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.).
 - primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)
 - secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
 - features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)
 - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaus)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formation that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- resource areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
 - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
 - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)



- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portages)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is in a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark site
- 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 parts 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
- sewage and infrastructure development
- activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources on a property. The subject property is comprised largely of well-drained land that is suitable for human habitation. Additionally, there are two Euro-Canadian sites and two sites of unknown cultural affiliation within 1 km.

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Indigenous archaeological resources on a property. The subject property is largely comprised of well-drained land that is suitable for human habitation. There are eight Indigenous sites within 1 km of the subject property. Lake Ontario is located 80 metres to the east of the subject property.

Given the above, background archival research indicates that all previously undisturbed portions of the subject property exhibit general archaeological potential for the discovery of both pre/post-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

Stage 1 visual inspection and Stage 2 property assessment were conducted concurrently from March 25th, 2024, with advance permission to enter the subject property obtained from the Proponent. Weather conditions during the assessment were excellent, with slightly overcast and clear sunny skies with a maximum daily temperature of 5° Celsius. There were no weather, ground, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of artifacts. As such, it is confirmed that the assessment met Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* regarding weather and lighting. Table 5 provides detailed weather conditions for each day of Stage 1 & 2 fieldwork.

Table 3: Weather Conditions During Stage 1 & 2 Fieldwork

DATE	WEATHER	FIELD DIRECTOR
March 25th, 2024.	5°C, clear skies	Michelle Volpe R1241

The subject property measures 0.15 ha. The assessment began with an on-site property inspection to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current condition of the property. The entirety of the property was accessible and was inspected. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken during the visual inspection. Coverage of the property was sufficient to identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential, meeting the requirements of Section 1.2 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Areas of low to no archaeological potential include lands that have been previously disturbed, lands that have steeply sloping topography, and lands that are low-lying and permanently wet. The visual property inspection determined that 0.1, 67%, of the subject property has low to no archaeological potential because it contains a house and two laneways. The balance of the subject property, 0.05 ha, 33%, was recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

0.05 ha, 33%, of the subject property is comprised of manicured lawn space, and as such it meets the requirements of Section 2.1.2 1e of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, that ploughing, or cultivation is not viable. Therefore, Stage 2 archaeological assessment in these areas was conducted by test pit survey at 5 m intervals (ACC, 2022). Each test pit dug by hand and was 30 centimetres in diameter and was dug to at least five centimetres into the subsoil. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. Test pits placed to within one m of all disturbances and other areas of low to no archaeological potential. All soil was screened through 6-millimetre mesh to maximize the potential for artifact recovery. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken, and all test pits were backfilled upon completion.

The entirety of the subject property was assessed. Results of the Stage 2 assessment are shown on Figure 5.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 Soils

Soils encountered during the assessment consisted of medium brown sandy loam. Test pits and the test unit contained approximately 20 to 30 centimeters of brown sandy loam topsoil above yellow-orange sandy loam subsoil. Areas of moderate soil disturbance were observed around an existing house on the property.

3.2 Archaeological Resources

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were recovered during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment of the subject property.

3.3 Documentary Record

All fieldwork-related activities were documented and kept, including field notes and observations and detailed maps. Appropriate photographic records were kept of the excavation, and all pictures were recorded in a photo log.

A detailed list of field records is presented in Table 4. All digital items have been duplicated and all paper items have been scanned and stored as digital documents. All items are housed in the corporate offices of ACC.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, ACC will keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the license and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the license, except where the objects and records are donated to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records

PROJECT INFORMATION		
ACC project number	152-12-24	
Licensee	Matthew Muttart	
MHSTCI PIF number	P1208-0448-2024	
DOCUMENT/MATERIAL	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
field notes & photo logs	1	pages (paper, with digital copies)
maps	1	sketch map of subject property
	1	aerial photograph of subject property

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Stage 1 background research indicates that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the proximity to twelve registered archaeological sites and proximity to Lake Ontario.

A visual property inspection determined that 0.1 ha of the subject property had low to no archaeological potential due to existing structures and laneways. The balance of the subject property, 0.05 ha, retained archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment and was assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals (Figure 6).



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject to acceptance of the results and approval of the recommendations, MHSTCI is requested to deem this report compliant with ministry requirements for archaeological fieldwork and reporting and to issue a letter accepting this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

The following recommendations are provided for consideration by the Proponent and the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries:

1. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment. The subject property has now been fully assessed according to the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. No further archaeological assessment of the property is required.



6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The following advice on compliance with current legislation is provided for consideration:

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 2005, c O.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.
- b. 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 a 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*.
- c. 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*.
- d. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the local police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.



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8.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Subject property, facing west from eastern corner.



Image 2: Subject property, facing north from southern corner.



Image 3: Subject property, facing west along eastern edge.



Image 4: Subject property, facing south along eastern edge.



Image 5: Subject property, facing south from northern corner.



Image 6: Subject property, facing east from western corner.



Image 7: Typical undisturbed test pit.



9.0 FIGURES



Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property on a 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map

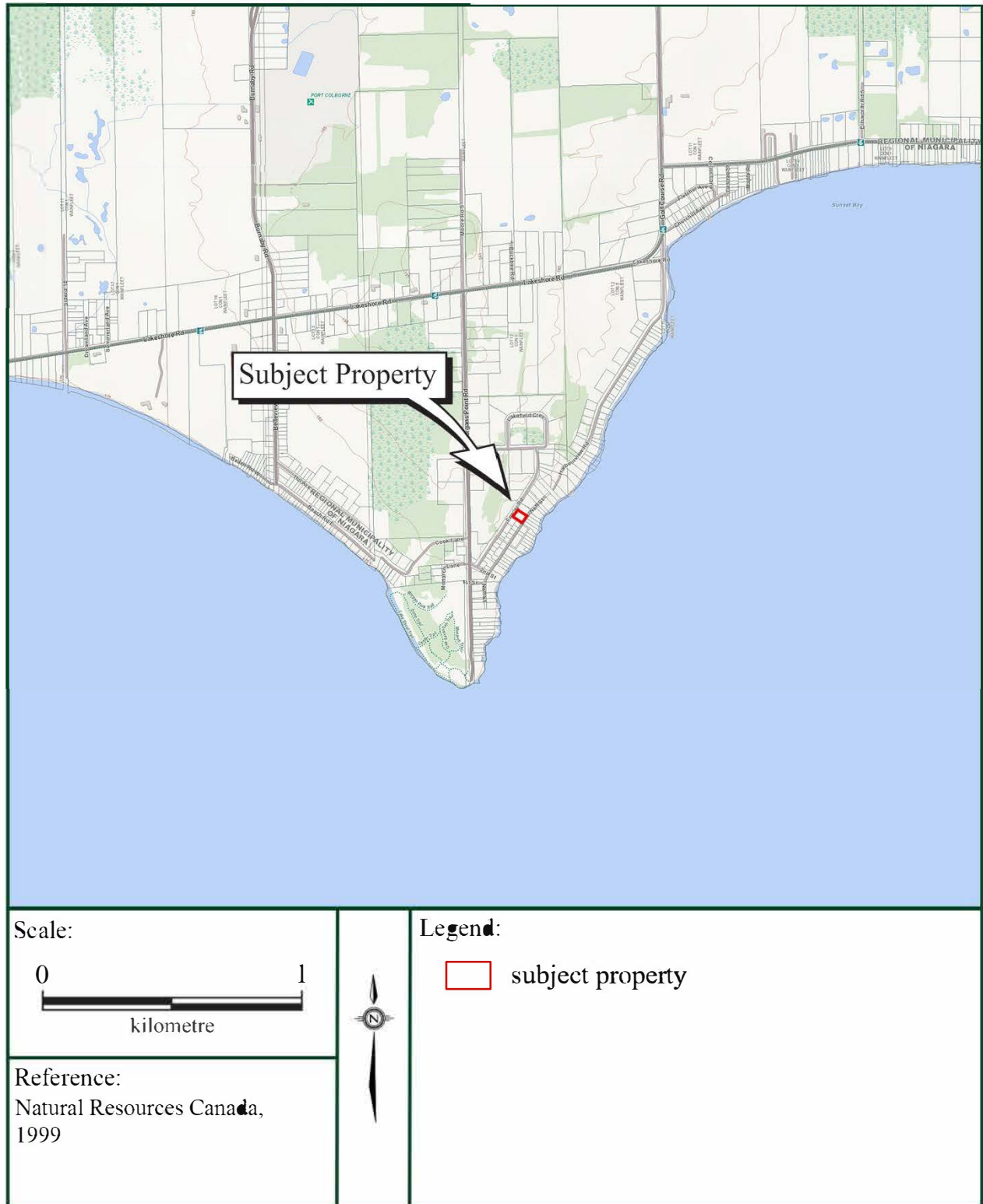


Figure 2: Location of the Subject Property on Location of the Subject Property on Tremaine's 1862 Historic Map of Welland County

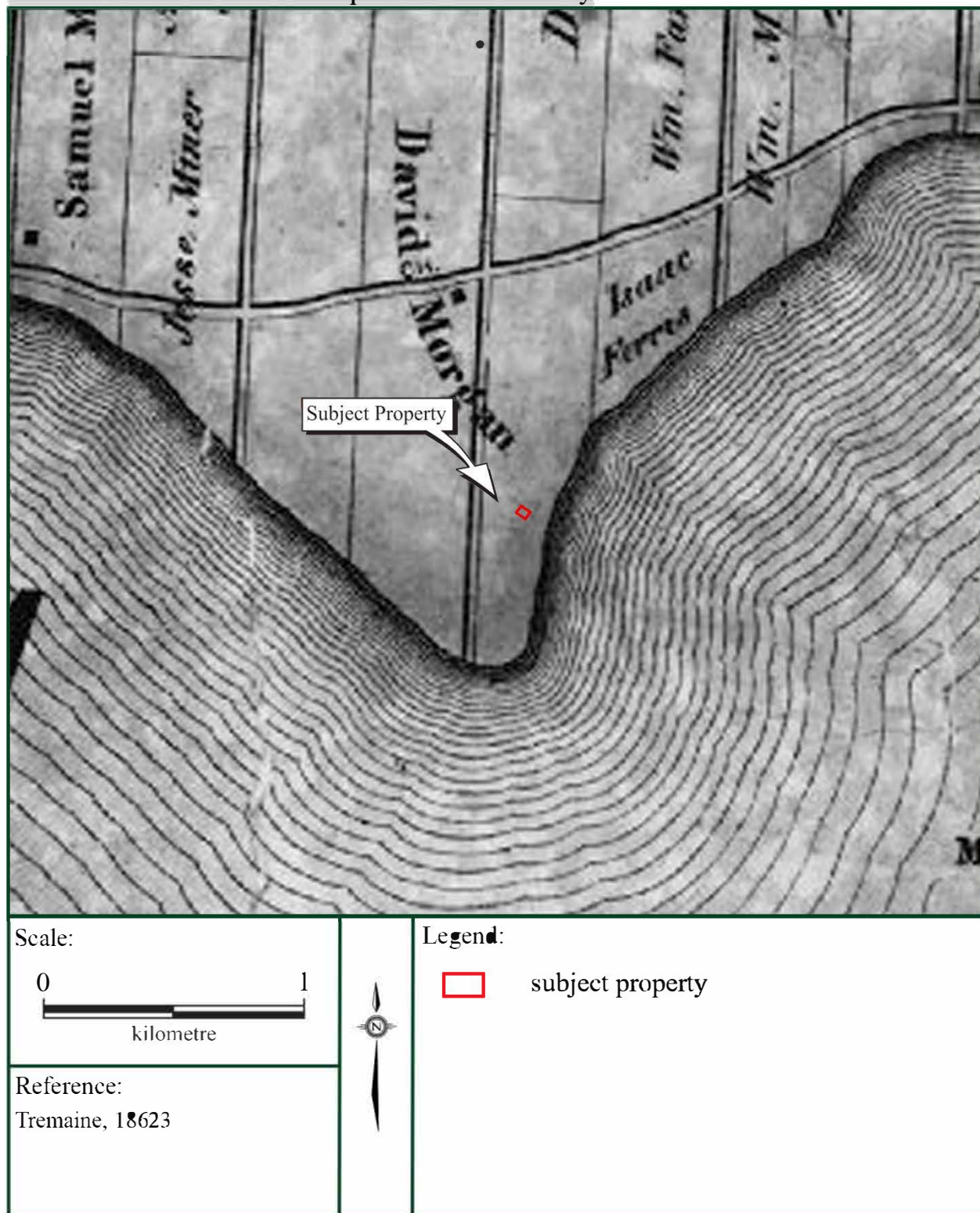


Figure 3: Location of the Subject Property on Miles & Co.'s 1876 Illustrated historical atlas of the counties of Lincoln and Welland, Ontario

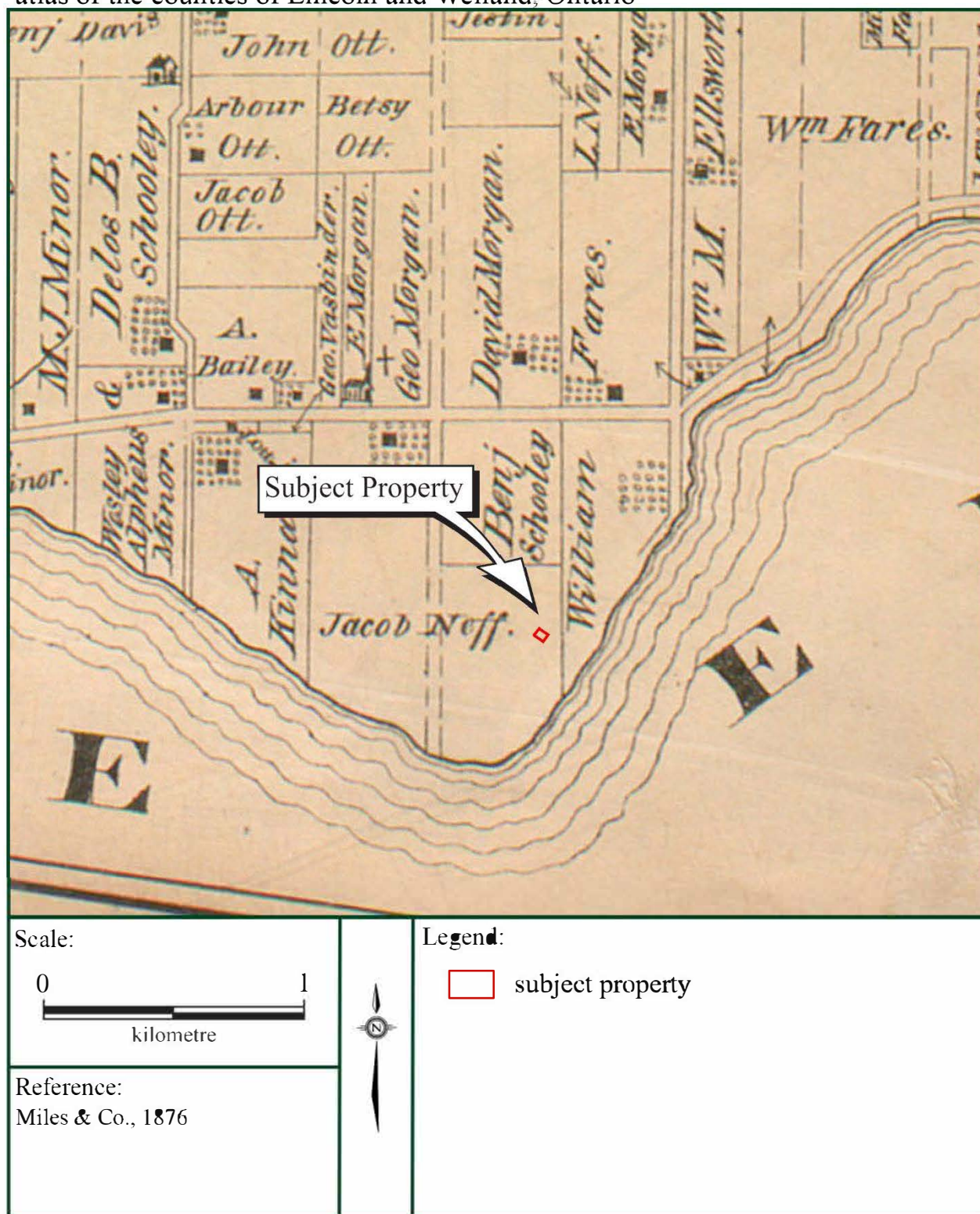


Figure 4: Location of the Subject Property on a Map of Brant County Soils

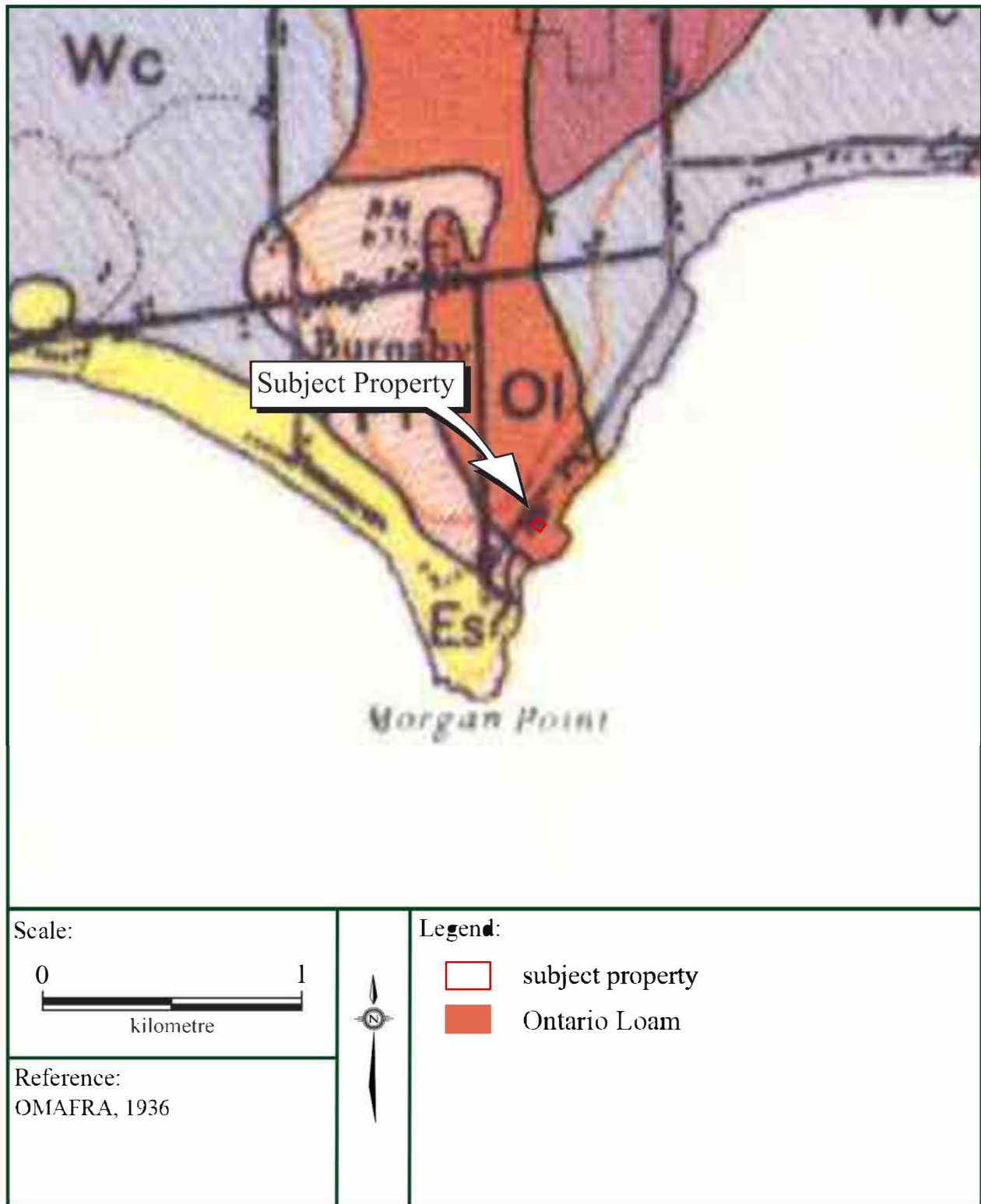


Figure 5: Aerial Photograph Showing Results of the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property with Photo Locations

