

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment 4709-5655 Bender Street, Niagara Falls

Part of the Lane At The Rear Of Lots 145-148; Lots 144,145,146,147 Part Of Lots 142,143,148 And 149, Plan 294, Lot 128, Geographic Township of Stamford Now in the City of Niagara Falls Regional Municipality of Niagara

Submitted to:

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and

Ontario's Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

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ORIGINAL REPORT

April 29, 2024

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Great Lakes Entertainment Canada Ltd. (the 'Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on part of the lane at the rear of Lots 145-148; Lots 144,145,146,147; and part of Lots 142,143,148 And 149, on Plan 294, Lot 128, in the geographic Township of Stamford, in Welland County, which is now the city of Niagara Falls in the Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of future development on the property at 4709-5655 Bender Street in Niagara Falls and the development will span the entire property (the 'Study Area,' Figure 9).

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." To meet this condition, a Stage 1 assessment was conducted as part of the pre-approval phase of development under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mr. Michael Pitul by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism ('MCM') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b) and the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario, 2011).

The Study Area measures approximately 0.5 hectares ('ha') and is located between Highway 420 to the northeast and Bender Street to the southwest. Palmer Avenue and another parking bound the Study Area to the northwest, Ontario Avenue bisects the Study Area, and an additional parking lot bounds the southeast of the Study Area (Figure 8). The Study Area comprises asphalt parking lots, concrete sidewalks, and an asphalt road. Located adjacent to the Study Area are various residential buildings as well as small commercial buildings along Highway 420 and the Skyline Hotel and Water Park across the street to the south.

The Stage 1 assessment of the Study Area consisted of background research and a property inspection, as per Section 1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). Included as part of the background research was a review of recent and historic aerial imagery of the Study Area. As of 1934, Bender Street and Highway 420 were in use, however, it was not until 1954-1955 that the land in the surrounding area was developed with residential and commercial buildings (Figure 4). Between 1965 and 2018 a commercial building occupied the northern portion of the Study Area (Figure 5 and Figure 6). At some point after 2018 the building was torn down and turned into two parking lots with Ontario Ave running between them.

The Stage 1 property inspection of the Study Area was conducted on April 14th, 2024 and involved spot-checking of the Study Area for confirmation of disturbances and deep land alterations.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment resulted in the determination that a small portion of the Study Area exhibits a low to moderate potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. Generally, this area is limited to the grass area measuring 7m by 26m located in the middle of the Study Area on the northern side of Ontario Avenue. The property inspection could not confirm whether the grass area was disturbed. Therefore, it was determined that this part of the Study Area may retain archaeological potential (Figure 8). Given the results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, **the small grass area of the Study Area retaining archaeological potential is recommended for Stage 2 judgmental test pit Survey to confirm disturbance.**

A combination of property inspection and test pitting will be used to confirm the possible disturbances within the small grass area identified within the Study Area, as per Section 2.1.8 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). If any of these areas indicate extensive and deep land alteration that severely damaged the integrity of the archaeological resources, they will be excluded from Stage 2 survey as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).

The asphalt, concrete, parking lots, curbs, and sidewalks of the Study Area were confirmed to have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that has severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. The areas of previous disturbance were mapped and photo documented during the Stage 1 property inspection as per Section 7.7.5, Standard 1 and Section 7.7.6, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). Given the results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, **the areas of previous disturbance within the Study Area do not retain archaeological potential and are not recommended for Stage 2 assessment, as per Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).**

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

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Acknowledgments

Generous contributions by Great Lakes Entertainment Canada Ltd. made this report possible.

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Great Lakes Entertainment Canada Ltd. (the 'Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on part of the lane at the rear of Lots 145-148; Lots 144,145,146,147; and part of Lots 142,143,148 And 149, on Plan 294, Lot 128, in the geographic Township of Stamford, in Welland County, which is now the city of Niagara Falls in the Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of future development on the property at 4709-5655 Bender Street in Niagara Falls and the development will span the entire property (the 'Study Area;' Figure 9).

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." To meet this condition, a Stage 1 assessment was conducted as part of the pre-approval phase of development under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mr. Michael Pitul by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism ('MCM') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b) and the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario, 2011).

The purpose of a Stage 1 Background Study is to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011), the objectives of the following Stage 1 assessment are as follows:

- To provide information about the Study Area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions;
- to evaluate in detail, the Study Area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Detritus archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the Study Area;
- a review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and
- an examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database ('ASDB') to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the Study Area.

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

The earliest documented pre-European settlers arrived to the Niagara Peninsula from southwestern Ontario during the 14th century AD, at the peak of Iroquois culture. By 1400, the majority of the region was occupied by an Iroquoian-speaking tribe referred to as the Attawandaran (aka the Atiquandaronk or Attouanderonks), who exploited the fertile land and abundant water sources throughout the region for fishing, hunting and agriculture (Niagara Falls Info, 2022). This moniker was given to the community by the neighbouring Wendat as a slur against their unusual dialect. Those Attawandaran tribes who settled along the Niagara River were referred to as the Onguiaahra (later the Ongiara), which has been loosely translated as one

of “the Straight,” “the Throat,” or “the Thunder of Waters” (Niagara-on-the-Lake, 2016; Niagara-on-the-Lake Realty, 2022). The Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake derives its name from the Onguiaahra village site on which it was founded. The name ‘Neutral’ was given to the Attawandaran by French explorers who began arriving in the 17th century. This new designation referred to the community’s status as peacekeepers between the warring Huron and Iroquois tribes (Niagara Falls Info, 2022).

The earliest recorded European visit to the Niagara region was undertaken by Étienne Brûlé, an interpreter and guide for Samuel de Champlain. In June 1610, Brûlé requested permission to live among the Algonquin people and to learn their language and customs. In return, Champlain agreed to take on a young Huron named Savignon and to teach him the language and customs of the French. The purpose of this endeavour was to establish good relations with Aboriginal communities in advance of future military and colonial enterprises in the area. In 1615, Brûlé joined twelve Huron warriors on a mission to cross enemy territory and seek out the Andaste people, allies of the Huron, to ask for their assistance in an expedition being planned by Champlain (Heidenreich, 1990). It is believed that Brûlé first visited the future site of Niagara-on-the-Lake during this excursion (Niagara-on-the-Lake, 2016). The mission was a success but took much longer than anticipated. Brûlé returned with the Andaste two days too late to help Champlain and the Hurons, who had already been defeated by the Iroquois (Heidenreich, 1990).

Throughout the middle of the 17th century, the Iroquois of the Five Nations sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolise the local fur trade as well as trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes. A series of bloody conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, were contested between the Iroquois and the French with their Huron and other Algonquian-speaking allies of the Great Lakes region. Many communities were destroyed during this protracted conflict including the Huron, Neutral, Erie, Susquehannock, and Shawnee leaving the Iroquois as the dominant group in the region. By 1653 after repeated attacks, the Niagara peninsula and most of Southern Ontario had been vacated. By 1667, all members of the Five Nations had signed a peace treaty with the French and allowed their missionaries to visit their villages (Heidenreich, 1990).

Ten years later, hostilities between the French and the Iroquois resumed after the latter formed an alliance with the British through an agreement known as the Covenant Chain (Heidenreich, 1990). In 1696, an aging Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac et de Palluau, the Governor General of New France, rallied the Algonquin forces and drove the Iroquois out of the territories north of Lake Erie, as well as those to the west of present-day Cleveland, Ohio. A second treaty was concluded between the French and the Iroquois in 1701, after which the Iroquois remained mostly neutral (Jamieson, 1992; Noble, 1978).

Throughout the late 17th and early 18th centuries, various Iroquoian-speaking communities had been migrating into southern Ontario from New York State. In 1722, the Five Nations adopted the Tuscarora in New York becoming the Six Nations (Pendergast, 1995, p. 107). This period also marks the arrival of the Mississaugas into Southern Ontario and, in particular, the watersheds of the lower Great Lakes (Konrad, 1981; Schmalz, 1991). The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as told by Chief Robert Paudash suggest that the Mississaugas defeated the Mohawk nation, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario. Following this conflict, a peace treaty was negotiated and, at the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas settled permanently in Southern Ontario (Praxis Research Associates, n.d.). Around this same time, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into southwestern Ontario (Feest & Feest, 1978, pp. 778-9).

The Study Area first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record on May 9th 1781 as part of the Niagara Treaty No. 381 with the Mississauga and Chippewa. This treaty involved the surrender of,

...all that certain tract of land situated on the west side of the said strait or river, leading from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, beginning at a large white oak tree, forked six feet from the ground, on the bank of the said Lake Ontario, at the distance of four English miles measured in a straight line, from the West side of the bank of the said straight, opposite to the Fort Niagara and extending from thence by a southerly course to the Chipewigh River, at the distance of four miles

on a direct line from where the said river falls into the said strait about the great Fall of Niagara or such a line as will pass at four miles west of the said Fall in its course to the said river and running from thence by a southeasterly course to the northern bank of Lake Erie at the distance of four miles on a straight line, westerly from the Post called Fort Erie, thence easterly along the said Lake by the said Post, and northerly up the west side of the said strait to the said lake Ontario, thence westerly to the place of beginning.

Morris, 1943, pp. 15-6

Throughout southern Ontario, the size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture began to shift with the establishment of European settlers. By 1834 it was accepted by the Crown that losses of portions of the Haldimand Tract to Euro-Canadian settlers were too numerous for all lands to be returned. Lands in the Lower Grand River area were surrendered by the Six Nations to the British Government in 1832, at which point most Six Nations people moved into Tuscarora Township in Brant County and a narrow portion of Oneida Township (Page, 1879; Weaver, 1978; Tanner, 1987). Following the population decline and the surrender of most of their lands along the Credit River, the Mississaugas were given 6000 acres of land on the Six Nations Reserve, establishing the Mississaugas of New Credit First Nation, now the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation ('MCFN'), in 1847 (Smith, 2022).

Despite the encroachment of European settlers on previously established Aboriginal territories, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought" (Ferris, 2009, p. 114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout Southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The current Study Area is located on part of the lane at the rear of Lots 145-148; Lots 144, 145, 146, 147; and part of Lots 142, 143, 148 and 149, on Plan 294, Lot 128, in the geographic Township of Stamford, in Welland County, which is now the city of Niagara Falls in the Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario.

In 1763, the Treaty of Paris brought an end to the Seven Years' War, contested between the British, the French, and their respective allies. Under the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the large stretch of land from Labrador in the east, moving southeast through the Saint Lawrence River Valley to the Great Lakes and on to the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers became the British Province of Québec (Niagara Historical Society and Museum, 2008).

On July 24, 1788, Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Québec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg, and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario, 2012-2015). Further change came in December 1791 when the former Province of Québec was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the provisions of the Constitutional Act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada and he spearheaded several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them (Coyne, 1895).

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties, including Welland County, stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Each new county was named after a county in England or Scotland; the constituent townships were then given the names of the corresponding townships from each original British county (Powell & Coffman, 1956).

Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed the Western, Home, Midland, and Eastern Districts. As population levels in Upper Canada increased, smaller and

more manageable administrative bodies were needed resulting in the establishment of many new counties and townships. As part of this realignment, the boundaries of the Home and Western Districts were shifted and the London and Niagara Districts were established. Under this new territorial arrangement, the Study Area became part of the Niagara District (Archives of Ontario, 2012-2015). In 1845, after years of increasing settlement that began after the War of 1812, the southern portion of Lincoln County was severed to form Welland County, of which Stamford Township was a part. The two counties would be amalgamated once again in 1970 to form the Regional Municipality of Niagara.

The Township of Stamford was first surveyed in 1776 and was the second township to be surveyed within Welland County. It was originally referred to as Township #2 or Mount Dorchester, after Sir Guy Dorchester, the Governor for the Province of Québec from 1768 to 1778 and again between 1785 and 1795. The initial survey covered a portion of the county adjacent to the west side of the Niagara River for a distance of 12 miles (Page, 1876). This area was initially granted to United Empire Loyalists, primarily from New York State, as compensation for losses suffered during the American Revolutionary War. Stamford Village was founded in 1783 and was the largest community within the township, although it received no official status. The name derived from Stamford Village in Delaware County, New York State, from which many of the settlers had arrived (Berketa, 2017).

A second survey was completed in 1787, following the Revolutionary War, at which time the township was renamed Stamford Township by John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. As part of this survey, the first meeting house was constructed in Stamford Village next to a local cemetery referred to by the locals as God's Half Acre. In 1844, this meeting house would become the Stamford Presbyterian Church, the first Presbyterian Church in Upper Canada. Lots along the river were among the first to be granted in the 1780s and 1790s as Governor Simcoe sought to develop the area quickly in the tense atmosphere between the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. After the land near the Niagara River and Niagara Falls was divided up, farmsteads were situated as far from the river as possible (Berketa, 2017).

The *Tremaine Map of Lincoln and Welland Canada West* (the 'Tremaine Map'; Tremaine, 1862) demonstrates the extent to which Stamford Township had been settled by 1862 (Figure 2). Landowners are listed for every lot within the township, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century. Structures are prevalent throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads and especially the Niagara River. On the *Tremaine Map*, the Study Area is situated within Lot 128 and fronts onto the Great Western Railway to the north (Tremaine, 1862). The Study Area was owned by Philip Bender. To the north of the railway, a structure labelled S.H. is located in the northwest corner of Lot 128.

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* ('Historical Atlas'), demonstrates the extent to which Stamford Township had been settled by 1876 (Page, 1876; Figure 3). Landowners are listed for most of the lots within the township, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century. Structures and orchards are prevalent throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads and waterways, especially the Niagara River and Lake Erie.

According to the *Historical Atlas*, little has changed within Lot 128 where the Study Area is located. To the south of the Study Area, some additional parcel division is indicated. In general, there is no landowner listed for the Lot 128 on the *Historic Atlas* the Lot is owned in its entirety. The Niagara River approximately 760 metres ('m') east of the Study Area.

Although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the historical maps discussed here, it should be recognized that historical county atlases were funded by subscriptions fees and were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston, 1997, p. 100). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore & Head, 1984).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area measures approximately 0.5 hectares ('ha') and is located between Highway 420 to the northeast and Bender Street to the southwest. Palmer Avenue and another parking bound the Study Area to the northwest, Ontario Avenue bisects the Study Area, and an additional parking lot bounds the southeast of the Study Area (Figure 8). The Study Area comprises asphalt parking lots, concrete sidewalks, and an asphalt road. Located adjacent to the Study Area are various residential buildings as well as small commercial buildings along Highway 420 and the Skyline Hotel and Water Park across the street to the south.

The majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is located within Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). During pre-contact and early contact times, this area comprised a mixture of deciduous trees and open areas. In the early 19th century, Euro-Canadian settlers began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes, which have been ongoing in the vicinity of the Study Area for over 100 years.

Haldimand Clay is slowly permeable, imperfectly drained with medium to high water-holding capacities. Surface runoff is usually rapid, but water retention of the clayey soils can cause it to be droughty during dry periods (Kingston & Presant, 1989). According to Chapman and Putnam,

...although it was all submerged in Lake Warren, the till is not all buried by stratified clay; it comes to the surface generally in low morainic ridges in the north. In fact, there is in that area a confused intermixture of stratified clay and till. The northern part has more relief than the southern part where the typically level lake plains occur.

Chapman & Putnam, 1984, p. 156

Huffman and Dumanski add that the soil within the region is suitable for corn and soybeans in rotation with cereal grains as well as alfalfa and clover (Huffman & Dumanski, 1986).

The Niagara Region as a whole is located within the Deciduous Forest Region of Canada, and contains tree species which are typical of the more northern Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Biotic zone, such as beech, sugar maple, white elm, basswood, white oak, and butternut (MacDonald & Cooper, 1997). During pre-contact and early contact times, the land in the vicinity of the Study Area comprised a mixture of hardwood trees such as sugar maple, beech, oak, and cherry. This pattern of forest cover is characteristic of areas of clay soil within the Maple-Hemlock Section of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Province-Cool Temperate Division (McAndrews & Manville, 1987). In the early 19th, Euro-Canadian settlers began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes.

The closest source of potable water is the Niagara River which runs approximately 760m to the east of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of southern Ontario was occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter-gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices.

Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Stamford Township (Ellis & Ferris, 1990).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Stamford Township

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500–7000 BC	Paleo Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500–1000 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter-gatherers
1000–400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery
400 BC–AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
AD 800–1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300–1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large, palisaded villages
AD 1400–1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB (Government of Ontario, n.d.) is maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometres ('km') east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area lies within block AgGs.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The 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.

According to the ASDB, ten archaeological sites have been registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area (Table 2). Seven are pre-contact Aboriginal sites, one is a Euro-Canadian site, and two are multi-component sites.

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

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AgGs-431	Location 6	Pre-Contact		scatter
AgGs-417		Pre-Contact		camp / campsite
AgGs-416		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AgGs-415		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AgGs-414	Location 2	Pre-Contact		camp / campsite
AgGs-413	Location 2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AgGs-407		Archaic, Early, Post-Contact, Woodland	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Other refuse, camp / campsite
AgGs-406		Archaic, Late, Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	camp / campsite, homestead
AgGs-400	Bender Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Other Disturbed

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Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AgGs-203	Roaring River	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	scatter

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted adjacent to the Study Area, and no sites are registered within 50m of the Study Area.

2.0 Field Methods

A property inspection was conducted under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mr. Michael Pitul by the MCM. The limits of the Study Area were determined using shapefiles uploaded to a handheld Global Positioning System ('GPS').

The property inspection was completed on April 14th, 2024. In accordance with Section 1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011), the property inspection involved spot-checking of the Study Area. The photography from the property inspection is presented in Section 9 below and confirms that the requirement for a Stage 1 property inspection of the Study Area was met, as per Section 1.2 and Section 7.7.2 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).

During the property inspection, the weather was sunny and 9 degrees Celsius; visibility of land features was excellent. At no time were field or weather conditions detrimental to the identification of features of archaeological potential.

The results of the Stage 1 background research and property inspection indicate that 98% of the Study Area comprises asphalt, concrete, parking lots, curbs, and sidewalks (Figure 4 to Figure 7). The property inspection confirmed that these areas of the Study Area were extensively disturbed (Figure 8). These areas show visible evidence of extensive and deep land alterations that indicate archaeological potential has been removed, as per Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). The areas of previous disturbance were mapped and photo documented during the Stage 1 property inspection as per Section 7.7.5, Standard 1 and Section 7.7.6, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).

An additional 2% of the Study Area comprised a small area of grass area measuring 7m by 26m located in the middle of the Study Area on the northern side of Ontario Avenue.

3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Inventory of Document Record

Document Type	Current Location	Additional Comments
1 Page of Field Notes	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Map provided by the Proponent	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Field Maps	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
10 Digital Photographs	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file

No archaeological resources were identified within the Study Area during the Stage 2 assessment; therefore, no artifacts were collected. As a result, no storage arrangements were required.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment in advance of future development on the property at 4709-5655 Bender Street in Niagara Falls.

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MCM to determine areas of archaeological potential within the Study Area. According to Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011), these variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, when considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees. As per Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011), water sources may be categorized in the following manner:

- Primary water sources, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- secondary water sources, intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- past water sources, glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- accessible or inaccessible shorelines, high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

As was discussed above, the closest source of potable water is the Niagara River which runs approximately 760m to the east of the Study Area.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region. As was discussed earlier, the soils within this region are imperfectly drained, but suitable for pre-contact and post contact Aboriginal agricultural. Considering also the length of occupation of Stamford Township prior to the arrival of Euro-Canadian settlers, as evidenced by the six pre-contact Aboriginal sites and two multi-component sites registered within 1km, the pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. The *Tremaine Map* of Niagara Township from 1862 and the *Historical Atlas* from 1876 show the Study Area in close proximity to historical infrastructure, including the Great Western Railway. Considering the location of the Study Area, as well as the one Euro-Canadian site and two multi-component sites registered within 1km, the potential for post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is judged to be low to moderate.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a study area, as outlined in Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). Recent and historic aerial imagery of the Study Area showed that as of 1934, Bender Street and Highway 420 were in use, however, it was not until 1954-1955 that the land in the surrounding area was developed with residential and commercial buildings (Figure 4). Between 1965 and 2018 a commercial building occupied the northern portion of the Study Area (Figure 5 and Figure 6). At some point after 2018 the building was torn down and turned into two parking lots with Ontario Ave running between them.

The Stage 1 property inspection of the Study Area was conducted on April 14th, 2024 and involved spot-checking of the Study Area for confirmation of disturbances and deep land alterations.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment resulted in the determination that a small portion of the Study Area exhibits a low to moderate potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. Generally, this area is limited to the grass area measuring 7m by 26m located in the middle of the Study Area on the northern side of Ontario Avenue. The property inspection could not confirm whether the grass area was disturbed. Therefore, it was determined that this part of the Study Area may retain archaeological potential (Figure 8).

The asphalt, concrete, parking lots, curbs, and sidewalks of the Study Area were confirmed to have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that has severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. The areas of previous disturbance were mapped and photo documented during the Stage 1 property inspection as per Section 7.7.5, Standard 1 and Section 7.7.6, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

5.0 Recommendations

Given the results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, **the small grass area of the Study Area retaining archaeological potential is recommended for Stage 2 judgmental test pit Survey to confirm disturbance.**

A combination of property inspection and test pitting will be used to confirm the possible disturbances within the small grass area identified within the Study Area, as per Section 2.1.8 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). If any of these areas indicate extensive and deep land alteration that severely damaged the integrity of the archaeological resources, they will be excluded from Stage 2 survey as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).

Given the results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, **the areas of previous disturbance within the Study Area do not retain archaeological potential and are not recommended for Stage 2 assessment, as per Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).**

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister 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.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

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8.0 Maps

Figure 1: Study Area Location

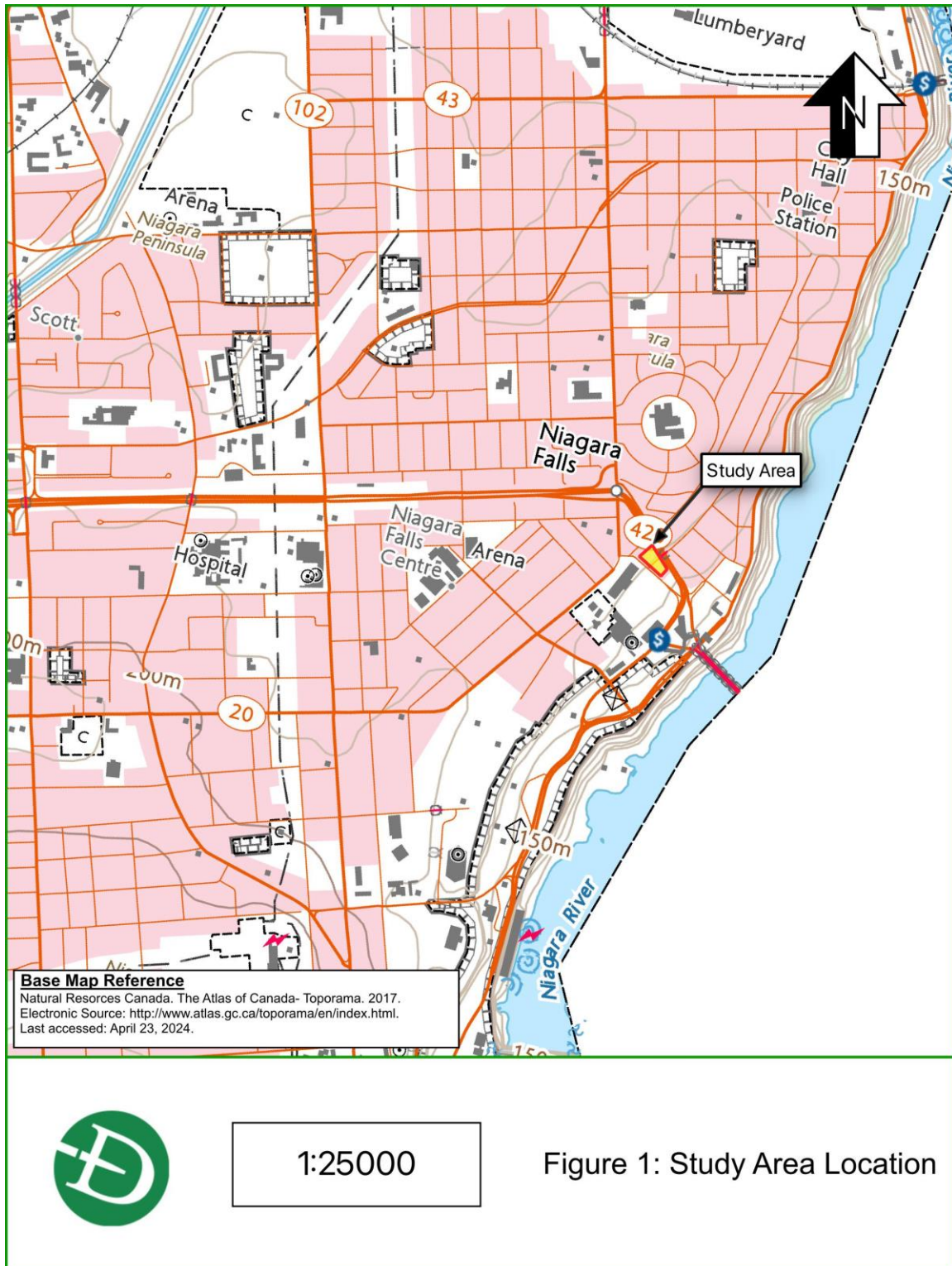


Figure 2: Historic Map Showing Study Area Location

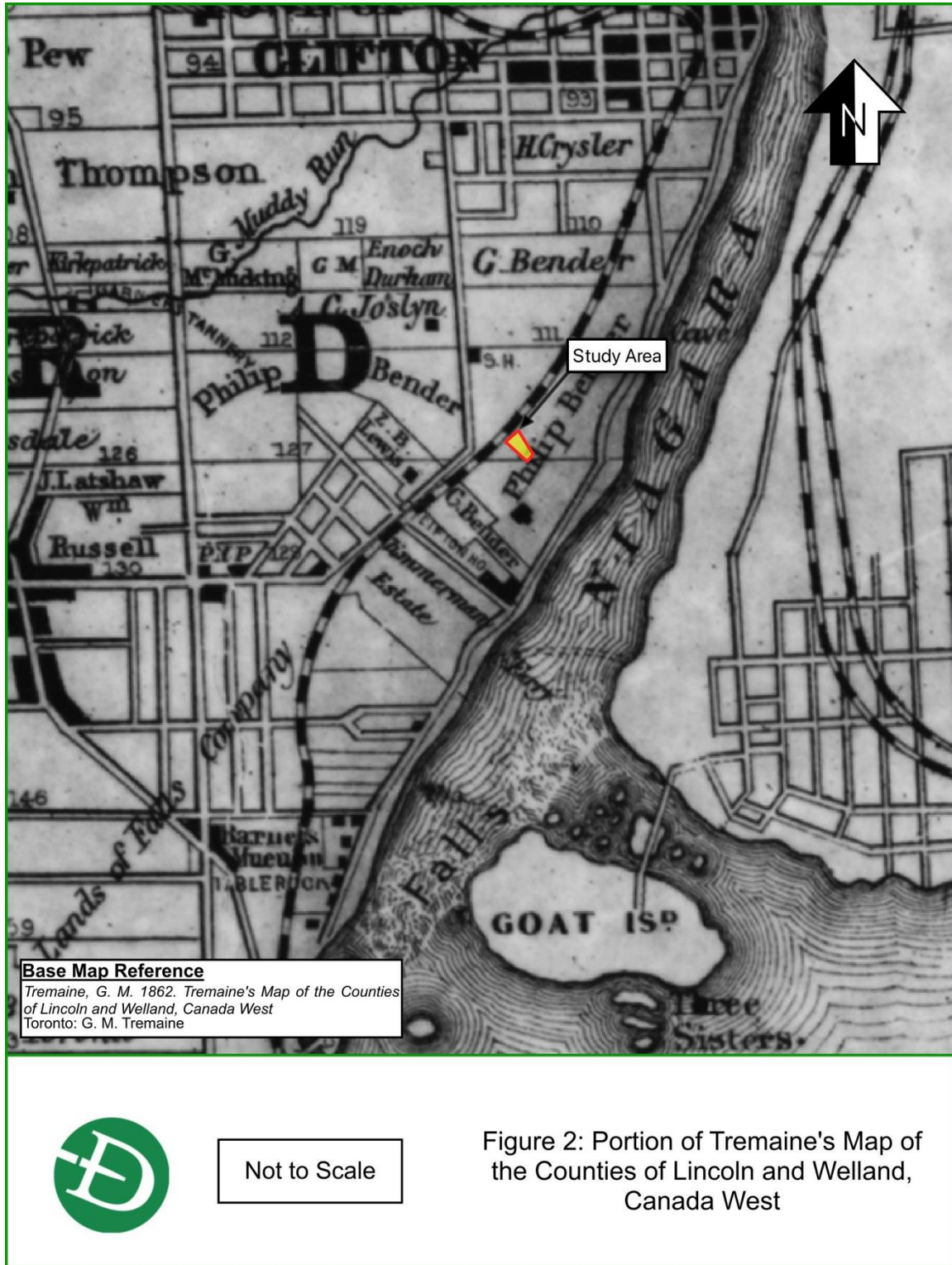


Figure 3: Additional Historic Map Showing Study Area Location



Figure 4: Aerial Imagery 1954-55



Figure 5: Aerial Imagery 1965



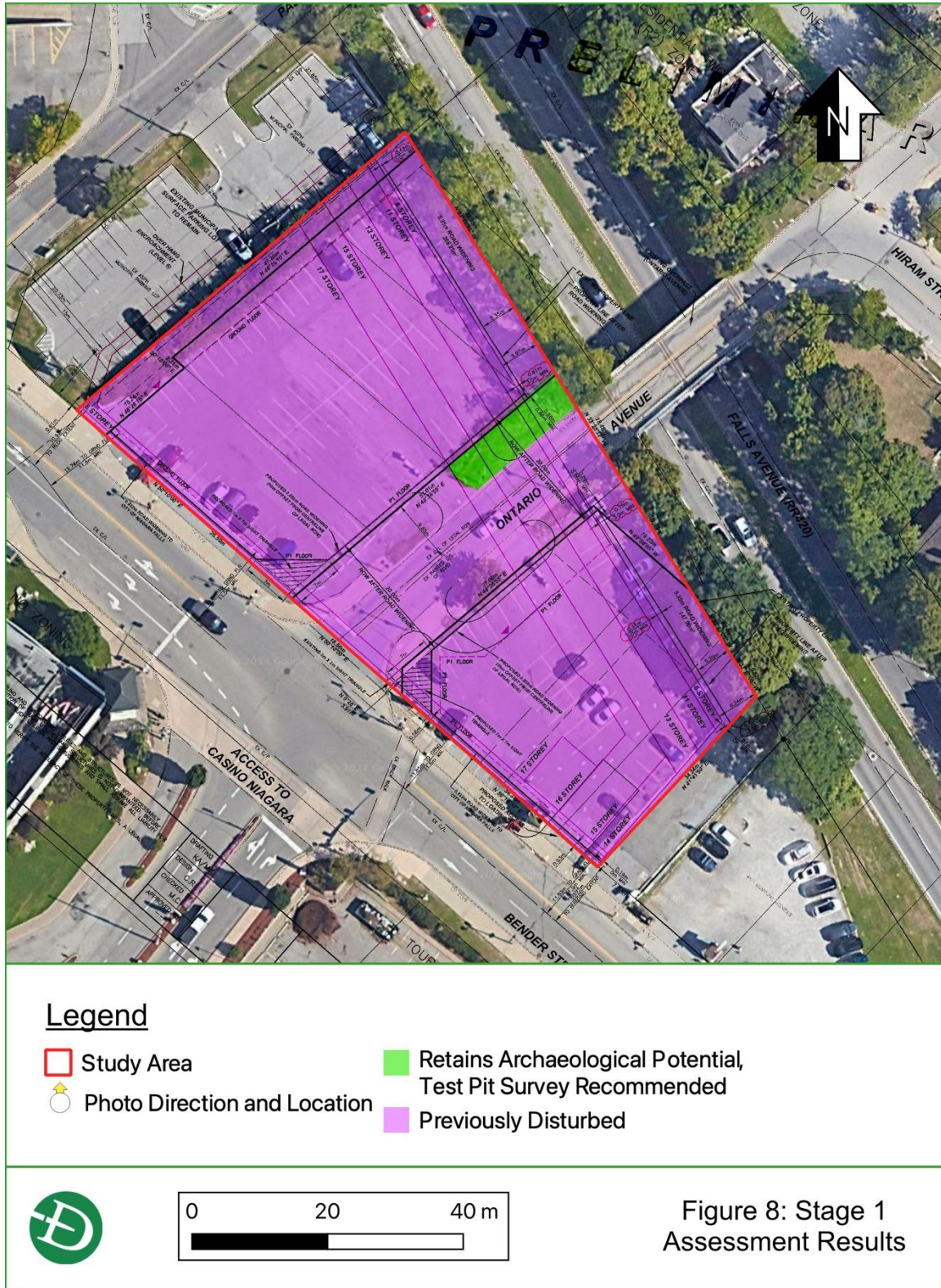
Figure 6: Aerial Imagery 2000

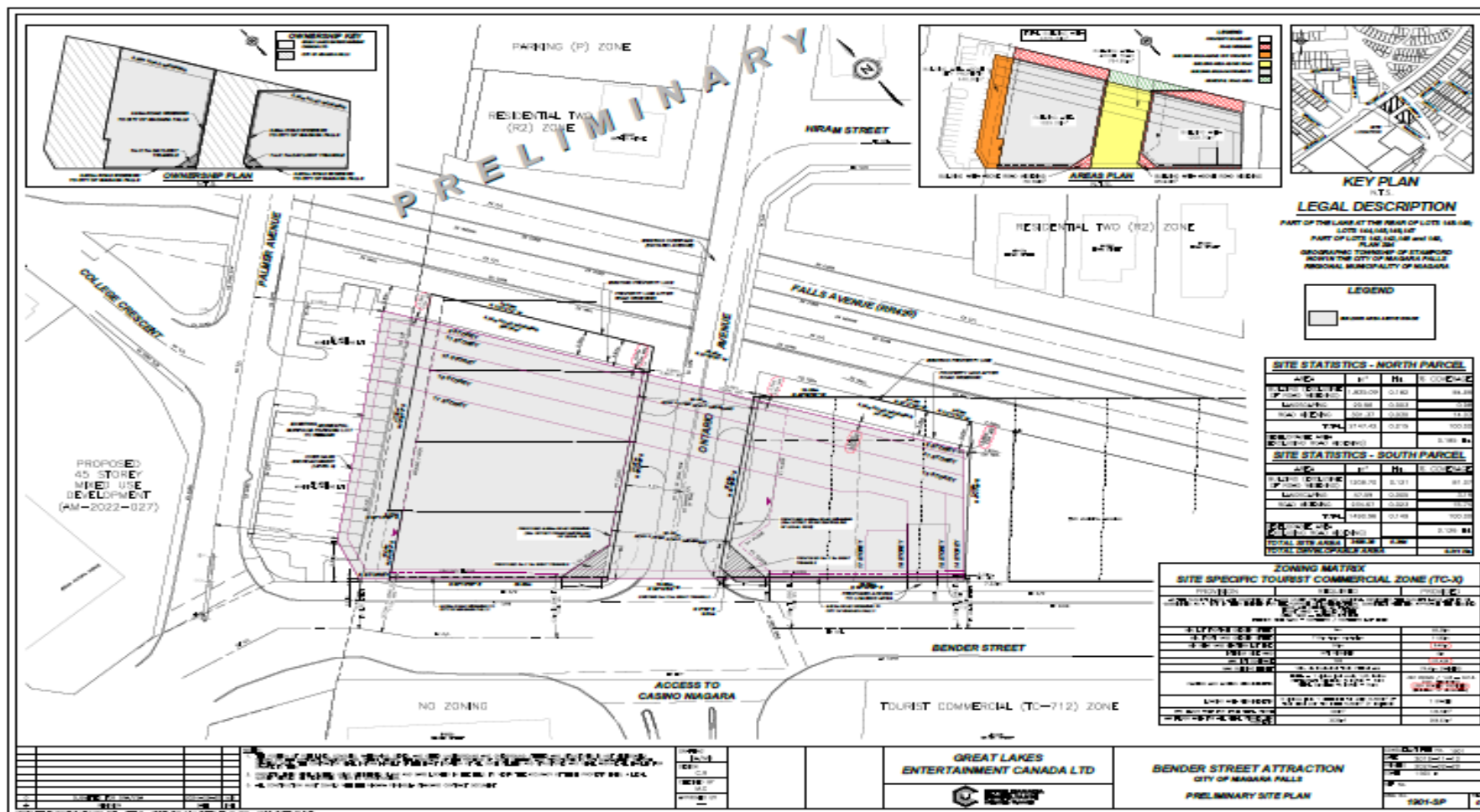


Figure 7: Current Aerial Imagery



Figure 8: Stage 1 Field Methods Map





9.0 Images

9.1 Field Photos

Photo 1: Asphalt and Gravel Parking Lot, retains no archaeological potential, west corner looking east



Photo 2: Asphalt Parking lot, retains no archaeological potential looking south



Photo 3: Asphalt Parking Lot, retains no archaeological potential, looking west



Photo 4: Asphalt Parking Lot, retains no archaeological potential, and small grass area, retains archaeological potential, looking northeast



Photo 5: Asphalt Parking Lot, retains no archaeological potential, looking southeast



Photo 6: Asphalt Parking Lot, retains no archaeological potential, looking southeast



Photo 7: Asphalt Parking lot, retains no archaeological potential, looking northwest



Photo 8: Asphalt Parking Lot, retains no archaeological potential, looking west



Photo 9: Asphalt Parking Lot and Ticket Booth, retains no archaeological potential, looking northwest



Photo 10: Asphalt Parking Lot , retains no archaeological potential, looking north

