



**ACC**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONSULTANTS CANADA

# Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Development

524 & 528 Quaker Road, Lot 175, Geographic Township of Thorold, City of  
Welland, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario

Original Report

Prepared for:

**Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism**

Prepared by:

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological resource assessment, including background research and property survey, for a proposed development. An archaeological assessment was conducted during the pre-approval process and was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The subject property is located at municipal addresses 524 and 528 Quaker Road, Part of Lot 175, Geographic Township of Thorold, City of Welland, Regional Municipality of Niagara. The subject property measures 0.5 hectares (ha).

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O'Neal. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Delaney Parent (R1349). The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) assigned Project Information Form (PIF) number P066-0583-2025 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.

A visual property inspection determined that 0.1 ha of the subject property has been previously disturbed by modern laneways and buildings and has low to no archaeological potential.

0.4 ha of the subject property retained archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. The entirety of this area consists of lawn space and was assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

The following recommendation is provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

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 MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. No further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The following is a list of abbreviations and acronyms used throughout this report.

ACC	Archaeological Consultants Canada
ASI	Archaeological Services Inc.
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
cm	centimetre
ha	hectares
km	kilometre
m	metre
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
OASD	Ontario Archaeological Sites Database
OHA	Ontario Heritage Act
PIF	Project Information Form
%	percent

## PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council – Jackie Porter

# Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

## Proposed Development

524 & 528 Quaker Road, Lot 175, Geographic Township of Thorold,  
City of Welland, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario

## 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, including background research and property survey, for proposed development. An archaeological assessment was conducted during the pre-approval process and was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The assessed area, or the “subject property”, is located at municipal addresses 524 and 528 Quaker Road, Part of Lot 175, Geographic Township of Thorold, City of Welland, Regional Municipality of Niagara. The subject property measures 0.5 hectares (ha). The Proponent verified the subject property limits as defined within this report.

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 (CHVI). 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 CHVI, 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 P066, held by Kristy O’Neal. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Delaney Parent (R1349). The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) assigned Project Information Form (PIF) number P066-0583-2025 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 accessed on the 7<sup>th</sup> of July 2025.

All fieldwork and reporting were completed using MCM’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 ACC, in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA).

## 1.2 Historical Context

### 1.2.1 Background Research

Stage 1 background research was conducted 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 is 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, to a greater or lesser degree, 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 should be noted that this general outline uses longstanding labels that are used to describe the archaeological record in North America. Archaeological terms like Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland, are used here as a way to divide time and should be treated as such.

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 would have allowed access to the low-lying environments that were favoured by 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 chert, such as Collingwood chert. The Paleoindian Period is divided into two sub-periods, Early Paleoindian, and Late Paleoindian.



Table 1: General Cultural Chronology for Southern 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	introduction of pottery
		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)

During the Archaic period (*circa* 10,000 to 2,800 years ago) people 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* 3,000 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. 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.

While North America had been visited by Europeans on an increasing scale since the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the first European to venture into what would become southern Ontario was Étienne Brûlé. Brûlé was sent by Samuel de Champlain in the summer of 1610 to consolidate an emerging relationship between the French and the First Nations, and to learn their languages and customs. Other Europeans would subsequently be sent by the French to train as interpreters. These men played an essential role in communications with the First Nations (Gervais and Rothe, 2004:182).

The late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries saw the growth and spread of the fur trade, with the establishment and maintenance of trading posts along the Great Lakes. In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and the British led to the Seven Years' War, which ended when the French surrendered in 1760 (Smith, 1987:22). In addition to cementing British control over the Province of Quebec, the British victory over the French also proved pivotal in catalyzing the Euro-Canadian settlement process.

During pre-contact and early contact times, the vicinity of the subject property would have contained a mixture of deciduous trees, coniferous trees, and open areas. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived via easily accessible colonization routes and began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes. In the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, the subject property and surrounding land were primarily used for agricultural purposes. Mixed farming was common, with wheat crops and beef cattle dominating the landscape (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:177).

The subject property was historically located on Part of Lot 175, in the Geographic Township of Thorold, County of Welland. In 1791, the provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada were created from the former province of Quebec by a British parliamentary act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and was tasked with governing and directing its settlement, as well as establishing a constitutional government based on Britain's model (Coyne et al, 1895:33).

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 includes the first written description of Niagara Falls, published in 1689 (Page, 1876).

The first settlers in Thorold Township arrived between 1784 and 1787. Again, most of these settlers were United Empire Loyalists that had wintered in the Niagara region during the American Revolutionary War. During the War of 1812, militia were raised from the township to help defend the Niagara Peninsula which was in American hands from May to August 1413 (Thompson, 1898). It was during this period that Laura Secord made her famous trek from Queenston to the headquarters of Lieutenant Fitzgibbon at the DeCew house (Thompson, 1898).

By 1817, the township had a population of 830 and most of the land was cleared and a network of roads had been built, along with four sawmills and a grist mill (Mika & Mika, 1983). The opening of the Welland Canal in 1826 was a major stimulus to the township, and by 1849, the Thorold Township had a population of 3,695 (Carter, 1984). In 1879, the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway was extended through the township drawing major steel and heavy manufacturing companies to the area (Mika & Mika, 1983).

The nearest historic community was the dispersed rural community of Pelham Corners, located approximately 2 kilometres (km) to the west of the subject property. A crossroads town depicted on Tremaine's 1862 *Map of the County of Welland*. A post office is listed as opening under the name Pelham Corners in 1907 (Carter, 1984).

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian occupation within and near the subject property in the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Tremaine's 1862 *Map of the County of Welland, Canada West* indicates that at that time J.H. Smith was the owner of Lot 175 (Figure 2). No structures are depicted within the subject property on the map. Rice Road is depicted along the east of the property, while Quaker Road is depicted along the southern side.

Page & Co.'s 1876 map of Thorold Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the counties of Lincoln and Welland, Ontario* indicates that S. Daugherty was the owner of Lot 175 (Figure 3). A homestead is illustrated northwest of the subject property. Rice Road and Quaker Road are depicted in the same locations as the previous map.

It should be noted that while no structures are illustrated within the subject property on the historical atlas maps, it does not necessarily mean that one or more structures were not present at that time, earlier or later. Not all features of interest were mapped systematically on the Ontario series of historical maps and atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference regarding the level of detail provided on the maps (Caston, 1977:100). Given that the subject property fronts two historic concession roads there is the potential for 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings to be present, depending on the level of disturbance.

## 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 Regional Municipality of Niagara* (Kingston & Presant, 1989) indicates one dominant surface soil type within the subject property (Figure 4). Beverly consists of a loam texture over a lacustrine silty clay, which is characterized by imperfect to poor drainage. The topography ranges from irregular very gently sloping to smooth very gently sloping to smooth to basin level.

### 1.3.2 Current Land Use

The subject property comprises two residential lots, each with a home and an outbuilding, as well as driveways, located in the southern halves. There is a swimming pool located in the western lot. The northern portion of the property consists of manicured greenspace and trees.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted on 7 July 2025.

### 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 MCM.

The OASD contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden, 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into 13 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 AgGt Borden block.

According to the OASD, no archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property, however, 28 sites have been registered within 1 km of the subject property (MCM, 2025a). There is one site within 300 m from the current subject property; it is discussed in detail below. Five sites are of Euro-Canadian cultural affiliation and include residences and refuse deposits. Twenty-three sites are of Indigenous cultural affiliation and include a findspots, scatters, and camps.

Table 2 lists the sites within 1 km along with the current CHVI for each site. CHVI is a term used by MCM and consultant archaeologists to describe archaeological resources that meet one or more criteria that recommend further fieldwork in MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Under the OHA and its regulations, archaeological resources that have been determined to possess CHVI are protected as archaeological sites under Section 28 of the act. Information in Table 2 is provided by MCM through the OASD (MCM, 2054a).

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

BORDEN #	NAME	TIME PERIOD	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	STATUS
AgGt-329	Location 10	Pre-Contact	Unknown	Scatter	No Further CHVI
AgGt-324	Findspot 3	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unknown	No Further CHVI
AgGt-323	Findspot 2	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unknown	No Further CHVI
AgGt-322		Post-Contact	Unknown	residential	No Further CHVI
AgGt-321		Post-Contact	Unknown	residential	No Further CHVI
AgGt-320		Post-Contact	Unknown	residential	No Further CHVI
AgGt-318		Pre-Contact	Unknown	scatter	Further CHVI
AgGt-317		Archaic, Middle	Unknown	findspot	No Further CHVI
AgGt-316		Archaic, Late	Unknown	findspot	No Further CHVI
AgGt-315		Woodland, Early	Unknown	findspot	No Further CHVI
AgGt-313		Pre-Contact	Unknown	Unknown	No Further CHVI
AgGt-312		Pre-Contact	Unknown	scatter	Further CHVI
AgGt-311		Pre-Contact	Unknown	scatter	Further CHVI
AgGt-307		Pre-Contact	Unknown	scatter	Further CHVI
AgGt-306		Pre-Contact	Unknown	scatter	Further CHVI
AgGt-305		Archaic, Late	Unknown	scatter	Further CHVI
AgGt-303		Pre-Contact	Unknown	scatter	Further CHVI
AgGt-302	Location 1	Archaic, Late	Unknown	camp / campsite	Further CHVI
AgGt-301		Archaic, Middle	Unknown	scatter	Further CHVI
AgGt-300		Pre-Contact	Unknown	scatter	Further CHVI
AgGt-298		Woodland, Early	Unknown	findspot	No Further CHVI
AgGt-297		Woodland, Late	Unknown	findspot	No Further CHVI
AgGt-296		Post-Contact	Unknown	Otherrefuse deposit	No Further CHVI

BORDEN #	NAME	TIME PERIOD	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	STATUS
AgGt-290	Location 3	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	camp / campsite	No Further CHVI
AgGt-288	Location 1	Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact, Woodland	Unknown	Unknown, camp / campsite	Further CHVI
AgGt-269		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	residential	No Further CHVI
AgGt-263		Pre-Contact	Unknown	Unknown	No Further CHVI
AgGt-262		Paleo-Indian, Late	Indigenous	camp / campsite	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.

One registered archaeological site is located within 300 m of the current subject property (MCM, 2025a). A summary of this site is provided below.

- Archaeological site AgGt-296, located approximately 150 m southwest of the subject property, it was first documented by Detritus Consulting Ltd. (Detritus) in 2021. A total of 233 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 survey; artifacts were predominantly characterized as Euro-Canadian ceramics, one Indigenous artifact was recovered – a stone tool biface of Onondaga chert. The site was determined to retain CHVI and was recommended for Stage 3 assessment (Detritus, 2021). Detritus conducted a Stage 3 assessment, yielding a total of 1,124 Euro-Canadian artifacts. The site was determined to hold no further CHVI, and no further fieldwork is recommended (Stage 3 Report is currently under Ministry Review).

### 1.3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Reports

A review of archaeological reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicated that one report detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within the subject property has been entered into MCM's register at the time this report was written (MCM, 2025b). There are two 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. Figure 5 shows the location of these assessments in relation to the current subject property.

***Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Northwest Welland Secondary Plan, Part of Lots 174, 175, 176, 226, 228, 233, 234, 235, and 236, Geographic Township of Thorold, Welland***



***County, City of Welland, Regional Municipality of Niagara. Archaeological Services Inc., report dated March 30, 2020. PIF P449-0207-2018.***

In 2018, ASI conducted a Stage 1 assessment on 189 ha of land within the Northwest Welland Secondary Plan, including the entirety of the current subject property. ASI determined that 99 per cent or 187.40 ha retained archaeological potential, including the current subject property. These areas were recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

***Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, 469 and 509 Rice Road, Welland. Part of Lot 175, Geographic Township of Thorold, Historical County of Welland, now the City of Welland, Region of Niagara. Detritus Consulting Ltd., report dated December 9, 2022. PIF P462-0151-2022.***

In 2022, Detritus conducted a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of the 16 ha property immediately north of the current subject property. No archaeological resources were observed and no further work was recommended.

***Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Vacant Lot, Rice and Quaker Road, Thorold Part of Lot 175, Geographic Township of Thorold, Historical County of Welland, now the Regional Municipality of Niagara. Detritus Consulting Ltd., report dated July 12, 2024. PIF P017-1093-2024.***

In 2024, Detritus conducted a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a vacant lot located 25 m east of the current subject property. No archaeological resources were observed and no further work was recommended.

### 1.3.4 Archaeological Master Plans

Niagara Region has an official plan that sets out directions and policies that guide economic, environmental, and community planning decisions for the region. In 2023, Niagara Region developed an Archaeological Management Plan. The plan is to be a comprehensive approach for the conservation of archaeological resources. The plan provides policies and process recommendations for planning and developmental approvals for the conservation of archaeological resources. The recommendations and policies are consistent with the Provincial Policy statement and makes them standard clauses for Niagara Region and municipalities (Niagara Region, 2023).

The document also includes an Archaeological Potential Model for Niagara Region which highlights the lands within the Region that contain archaeological potential. The model was based on inductive and deductive approaches to determined potential. The Pre-Contact Indigenous site layer uses data from the Ontario Archaeological Site Database. While the historical site potential layer uses digitization of residential, commercial and industrial features and transportation routes from historical mapping; along with all previously discovered historical sites. The Archaeological Potential Model indicates that the subject property has potential for archaeological resources (Figure 6).

### 1.3.5 Cemetery

A search of the subject property and surrounding area determined that there were no cemeteries located within or near the subject property. The Bereavement Authority of Ontario public register does not list any cemeteries within the subject property (BAO, 2025)

### 1.3.6 Historical Plaques

MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011:17) stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments, plaques, cairns, or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the OHA or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

There are no plaques or commemorative markers within or near the subject property (Ontario Provincial Plaques, 2025).





## 2.0 FIELD METHODS

The subject property measures 0.4 ha. The Stage 1 & 2 assessment were conducted on the 7<sup>th</sup> of July 2025, with advance permission to enter the subject property obtained from the Proponent. Weather conditions during the assessment were excellent, with cloudy skies and maximum daily high temperature of 38 degrees Celsius.

The Stage 1 assessment of the subject property 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 subject 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. 0.1 ha, 20% of the subject property, has been previously disturbed by intensive and extensive modern soil alterations, including for construction of a residential homes with outbuildings and laneways.

The remainder of the subject property, totaling 0.4 ha, 80%, was determined to retain archaeological potential and require Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The entirety of this area consists of lawn space. As these lands could not be ploughed, Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by test pit survey at 5 m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Each test pit was dug by hand and was 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and was dug to at least 5 cm into the subsoil or to a sufficient depth to confirm deep disturbance if subsoil was not preserved. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. Test pits were dug to within one m of all disturbances and other areas of low 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. As no artifacts were observed during the test pit assessment no intensified survey was conducted.

There were no weather, ground, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of artifacts. As such, it is confirmed that the Stage 2 assessment met Section 1.2 Standard 2 and Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* regarding weather and lighting.

The entirety of the subject property was assessed. The results of the Stage 1 & 2 assessment are shown on Figure 7. Images of the assessment are provided in Section 8.0.

## 3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

### 3.1 Soils

The surface soils within the ploughed agricultural fields consisted of medium brown sandy loam. Test pits contained approximately 20 to 40 cm of dark brown sandy loam topsoil above yellow to light brown sandy loam subsoil.

### 3.2 Archaeological Resources

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were observed 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 assessment and all image descriptions were recorded in a photo log.

A detailed list of field records is presented in Table 3. 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 OHA, 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 His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records

PROJECT INFORMATION		
ACC project number	281-12-25	
Licensee	Kristy O'Neal	
MCM PIF numbers	P066-0583-2025	
DOCUMENT/MATERIAL	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
field notes & photo logs	1	pages (paper, with digital copies)
maps	1	aerial imagery of subject property
photographs	10	digital colour photographs

## 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of finding archaeological sites within a subject area. For planning purposes, determining archaeological potential provides a preliminary indication that significant sites might be found within the subject area, 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* (MCM, 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 OHA 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.

## 4.2 Discussion

Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011) lists criteria indicative of archaeological potential. Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- The subject property is largely comprised of well-drained land that is suitable for human habitation and agriculture
- The subject property fronts/is nearby two early historical transportation routes, Quaker Road to the south, and Rice Road to the east.
- There are 28 archaeological sites registered within 1 km of the subject property.
- The Region of Niagara’s archaeological management plan indicates that the subject has archaeological potential.

Given the above criteria, background archival research indicates that the subject property exhibits general archaeological potential for the discovery of both pre/post-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was required.

The subject property measures 0.5 ha. A visual property inspection determined that 0.1 ha of the subject property has been previously disturbed by modern laneways and buildings and has low to no archaeological potential.

0.4 ha of the subject property retained archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. The entirety of this area consists of lawn space and was assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

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

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject to acceptance of the results and approval of the recommendations, MCM 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 recommendation is provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

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 MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. No further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

**NOTWITHSTANDING** the results and recommendations presented in this study, ACC notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. If archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, a licensed Professional Archaeologist, approval authority, and the Archaeology Programs Unit of the MCM should be immediately notified.

## 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI 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 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.
- 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, Burials Unit, at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement.
- e. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

## 7.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the Proponent, unless otherwise expressly stated in the report or contract. This report documents work that was performed in accordance with the accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided.

The report is based solely on data and information collected during the archaeological assessment as described in this report. All information received from the Proponent or third parties in the preparation of this report has been assumed by ACC to be factual and accurate. ACC assumes no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement, or inaccuracy in information received from others. ACC disclaims any obligation to update this report for events or information that becomes available to ACC after the assessment has been completed.

Conclusions made within this report consist of ACC's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report and are based solely on the scope and extent of work described in the report, the limited data available, and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by ACC at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, it is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered archaeological resources may be present within the assessed area. ACC does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property. No other representations, warranties, or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential archaeological resources associated with the identified property.

Any use of this report by any third party is prohibited. This report is not to be given over to any third party, for any purpose whatsoever, without the written permission of ACC, which shall not be unreasonably withheld. Any use which a third party makes of this report, in whole or in part, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on any information and conclusions in the report, are the responsibility of the third party. ACC assumes no responsibility for losses, damages, liabilities or claims of any kind whatsoever, howsoever arising, from third party use of this report.

ACC makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of the report's findings, or as to other legal matters touched on in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein.



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## 9.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Study area, facing northwest.



Image 2: Study area, facing southwest.



Image 3: Study area, facing southwest.



Image 4: Study area, facing north.



Image 5: Study area, facing south.



Image 6: Study area, facing northwest.





Image 7: Study area, facing southeast.



Image 8: Study area, facing northeast.



Image 9: Typical test pit.



Image 10: Typical test pit.

## 10.0 FIGURES





Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property on a Topographic Map

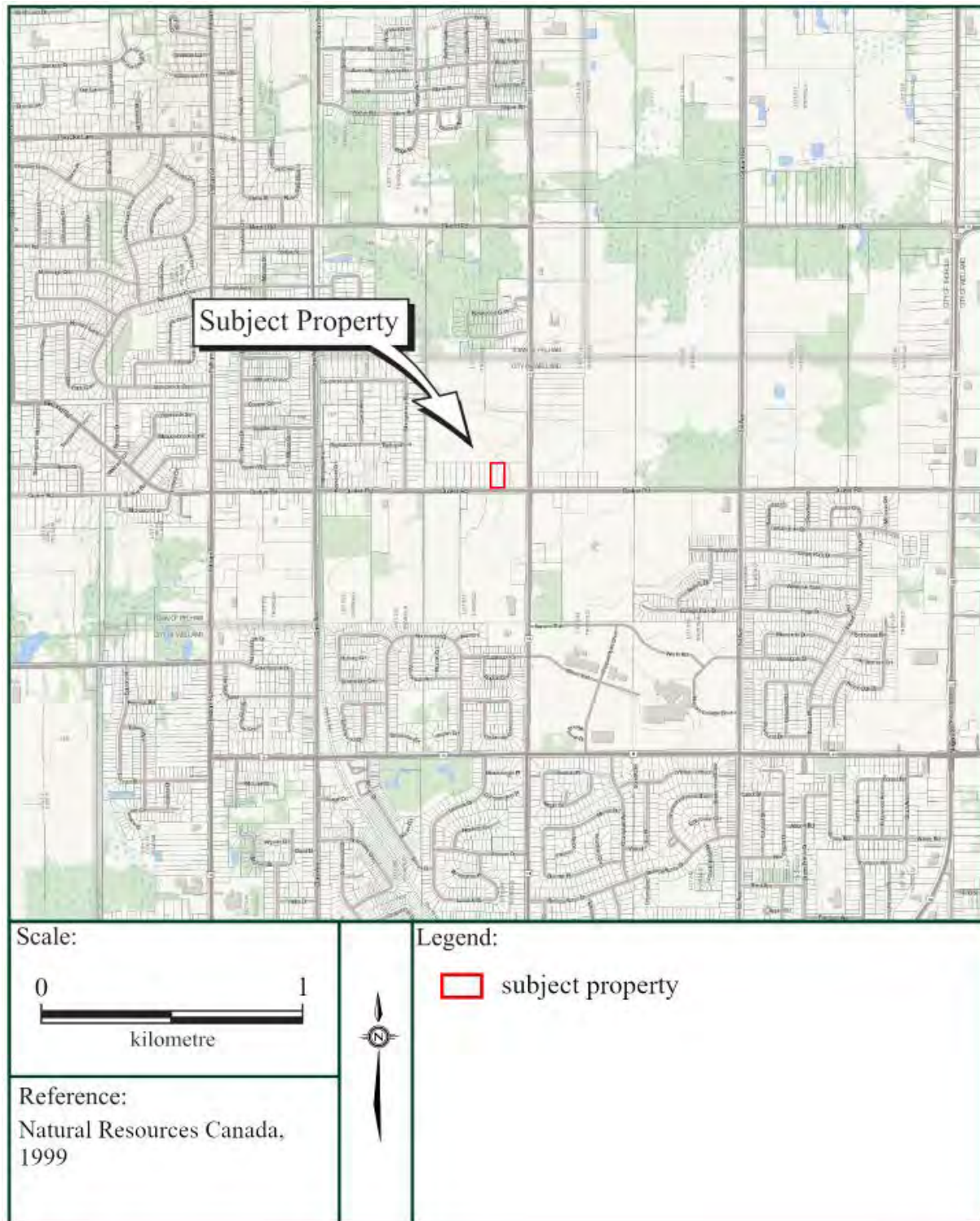


Figure 2: Location of the Subject Property on Tremaine's 1862 Historical County Map of Welland County

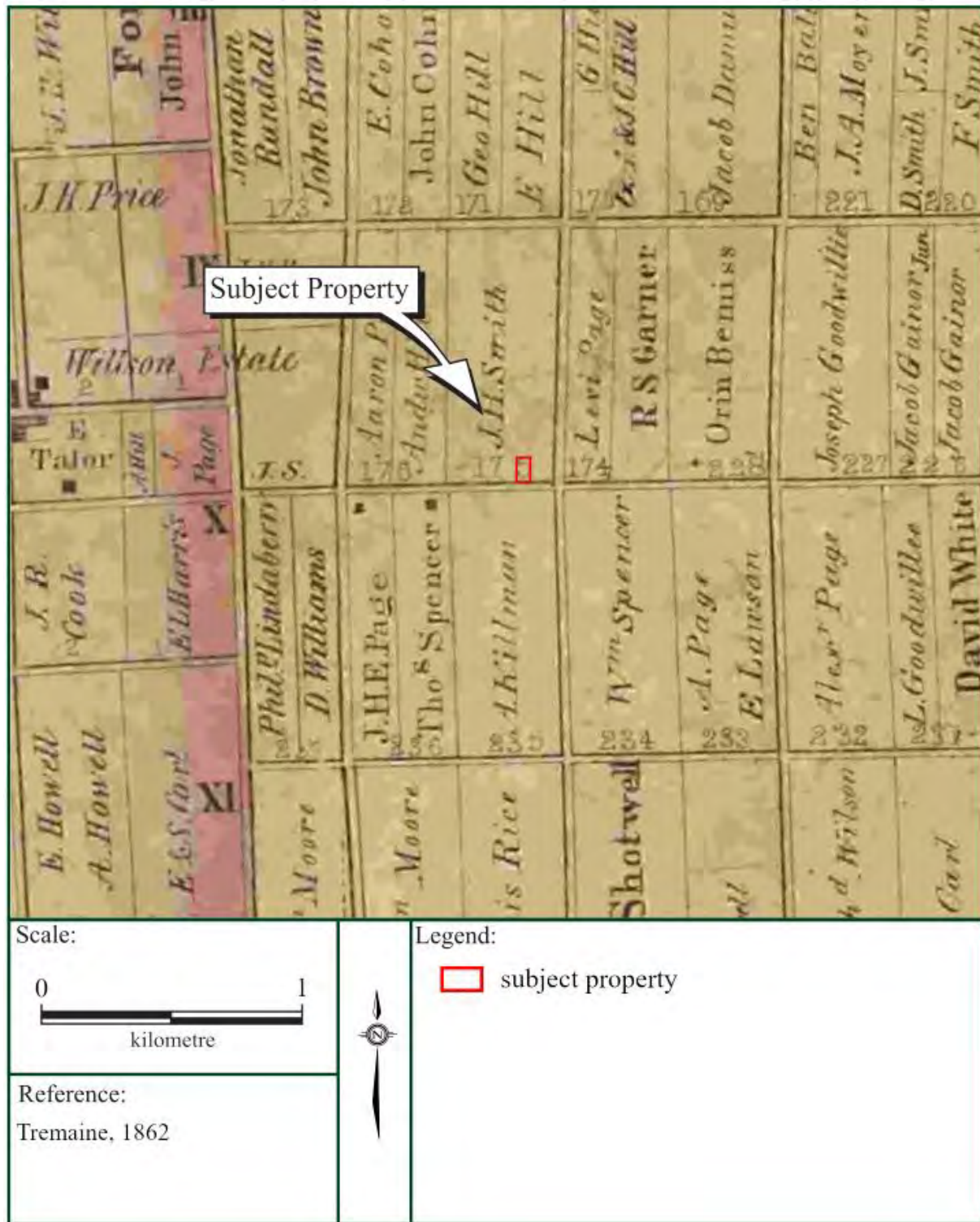




Figure 3: Location of the Subject Property on H.R. Page & Co.'s 1876 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Welland

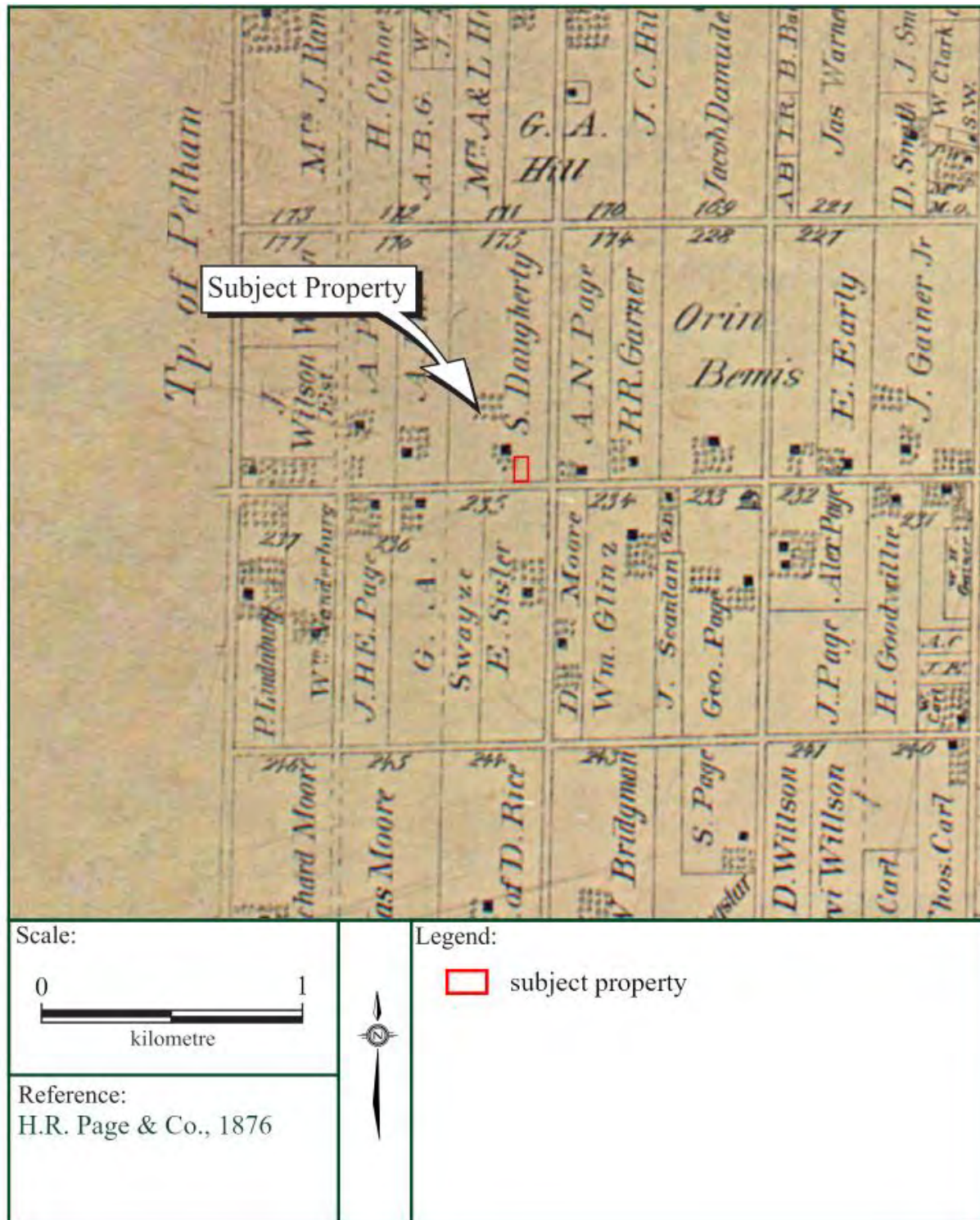


Figure 4: Location of the Subject Property on a Map of Regional Municipality of Niagara Soils

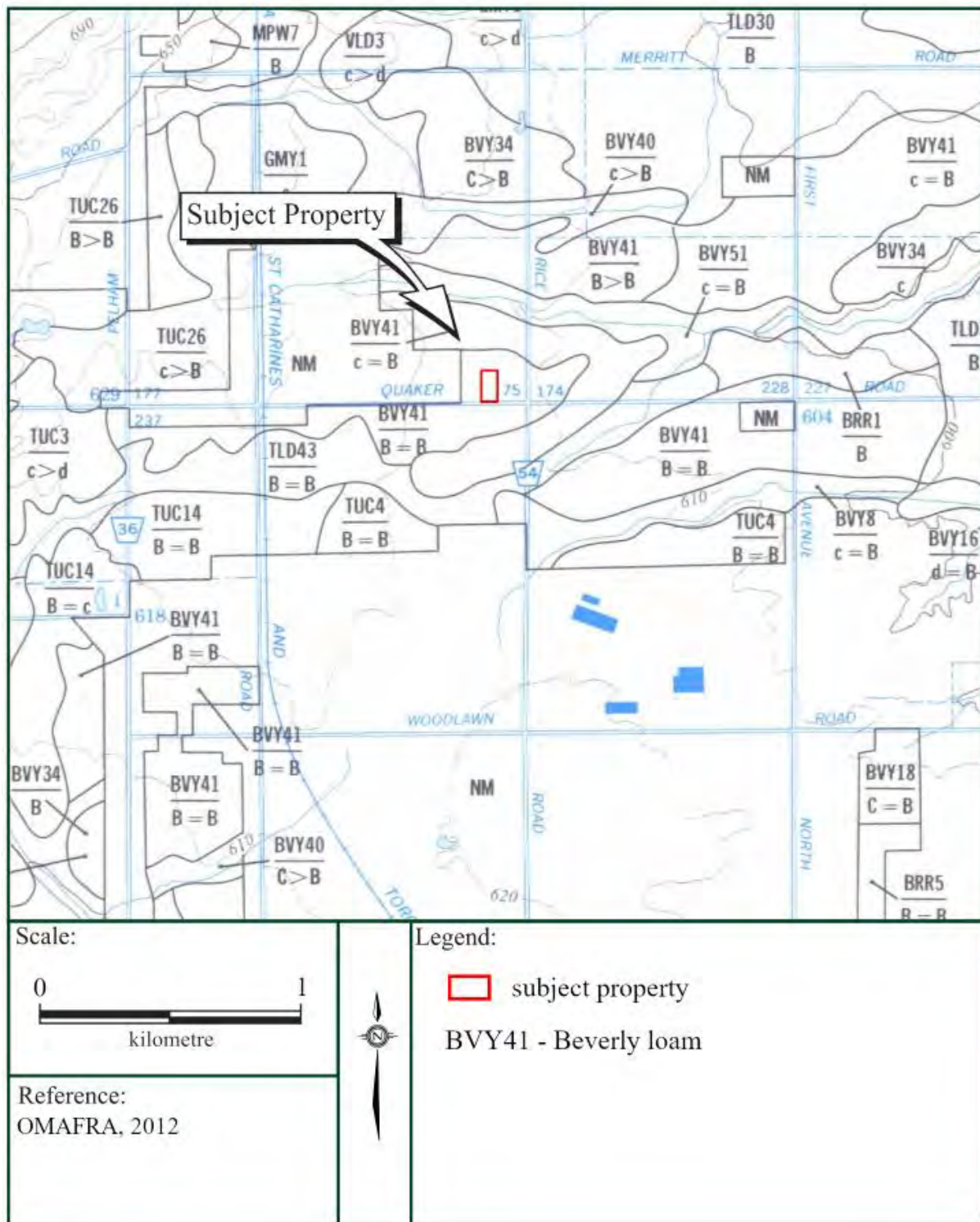




Figure 5: Aerial Imagery Showing Previous Archaeological Assessments within 50 metres of the Subject Property

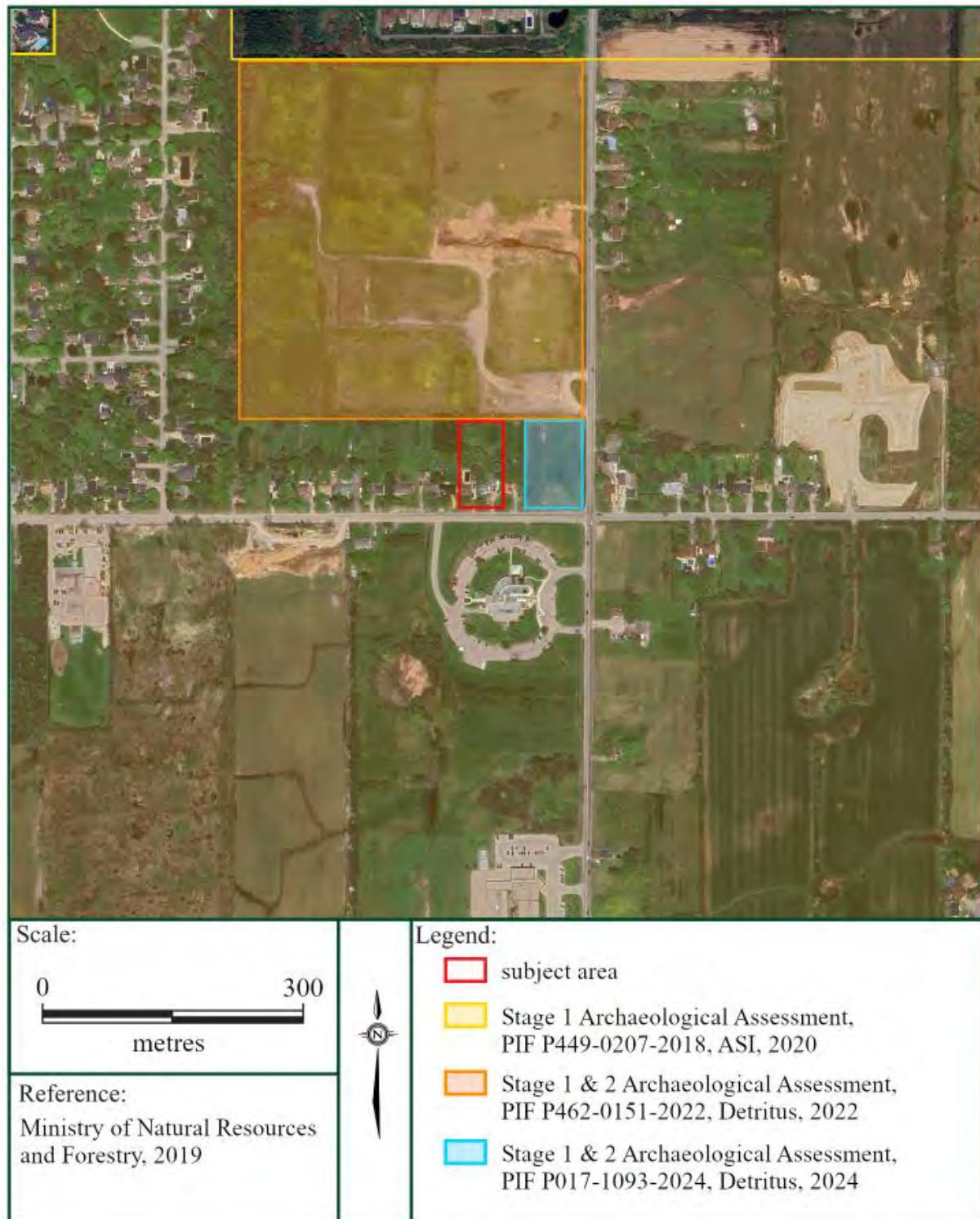


Figure 6: Aerial Imagery Showing Subject Property on a Map of Areas of Archaeological Potential

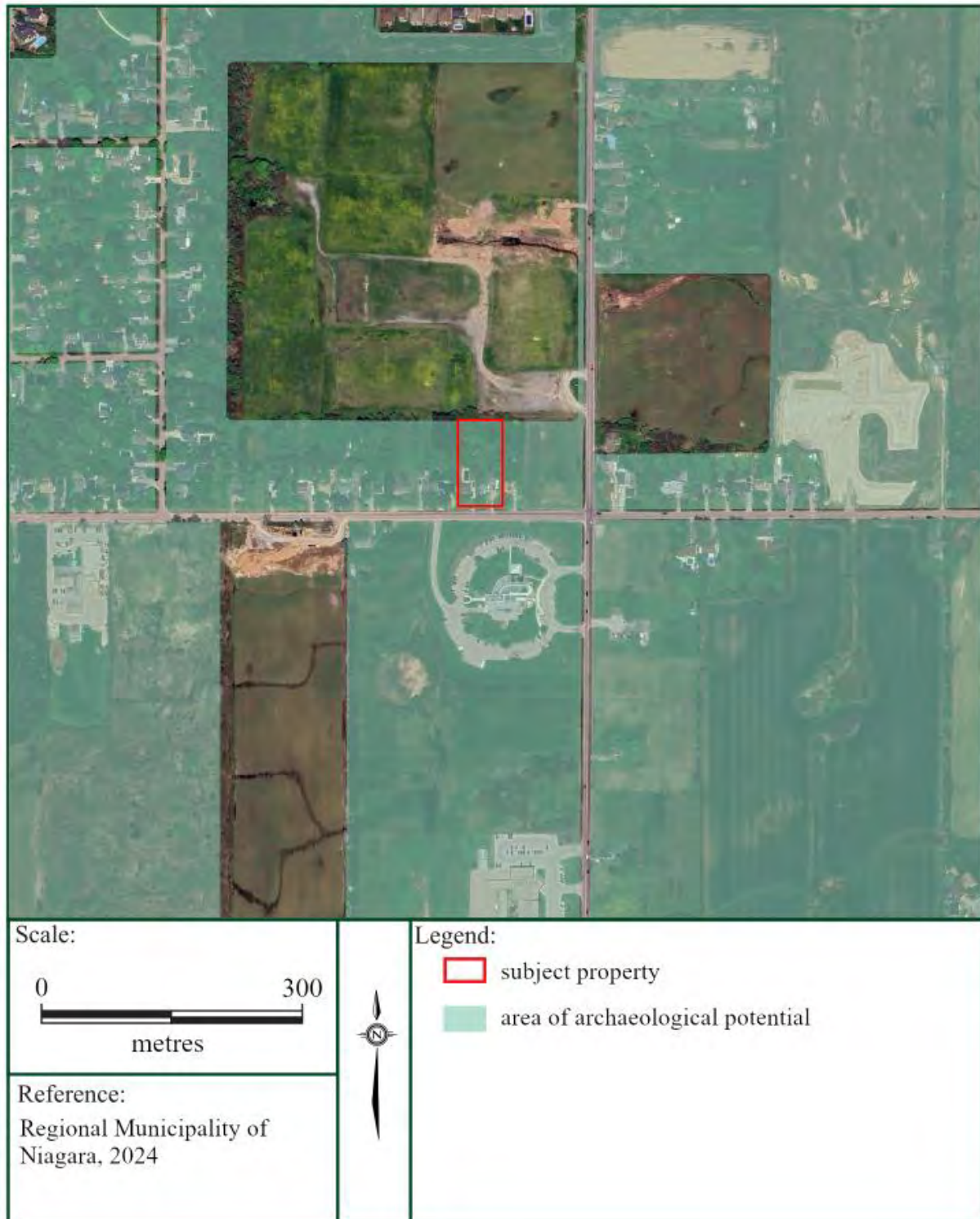




Figure 7: Aerial Imagery Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property

