

# APPENDIX

## **5**            **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**

If technical reports are required in an alternative format for accessibility needs, please contact:

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# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Regional Road 14 (Thirty Road) at Young Street in the Township of West Lincoln Schedule 'C' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment

Part Lots 7 & 8, Concession 8 and Part Lots H and I, East Gore Concession,  
Geographical Township of Grimsby, County of Niagara North, now Town of Grimsby,  
Region of Niagara, Ontario

**Project Number:** P2021-075

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## Appendix A - Mapping

## Executive Summary

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Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 1 assessment of the area immediately surrounding the intersection of Thirty Road and Young Street, Part Lots 7 & 8, Concession 8 and Part Lots H and I, East Gore Concession, Geographical Township of Grimsby, County of Niagara North, now Town of Grimsby, Region of Niagara, Ontario on behalf of Niagara Region (500 m buffer of the intersection). This assessment is required as part of a requirement for a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Schedule B) under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (MHSCTCI Section 7.5.6 Standard 1). The study area is approximately 139 acres (56.4 hectares) in size and consists of primarily of agricultural fields and includes several residential structures with associated lawn and gardens, industrial areas, including a salt storage dome and associated infrastructure, and is bisected by Thirty Road and Young Street.

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the project location's geography, history, current land conditions as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ▶ Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- ▶ Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MCM Archaeological Sites Database;
- ▶ Review of all archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area; and
- ▶ Review of historic maps of the study area.

Based on the information provided in the report, it is determined that archaeological potential exists for parts of the study area and therefore the study area retains cultural heritage value or interest. This report recommends the following:

1. Stage 2 archaeological survey through pedestrian survey at 5m intervals is recommended for the majority of the survey area (agricultural fields recently ploughed). As per Section 7.7.4, Standard 2, All areas that cannot be ploughed will undergo test pit archaeological survey as per Section 2.1.2, Standards 1 through 9 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (the Ministry 2011).
2. Poorly drained areas, areas of steep slope and areas of previous disturbance, including the entirety of the area between Clayson and Thirty Road, within the Study Area will be mapped and photo-documented; during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment as they possess low archaeological potential.

## Project Personnel

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Project Manager/Licensee	Adam Long, M.Sc. (P1153)
Report Preparation	Nicholas Berry, B.A. (R1337)
Graphics	Carla Parslow, Ph.D., CAHP, RPA (P243)
Review	Adam Long

## Project Context

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological assessment and covers three areas: development context, historical context, and archaeological context.

### Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on behalf of Niagara Region as part of a requirement for a potential realignment and intersection improvement of Regional Road 14 (Thirty Road) at Young Street, Part Lots 7 & 8, Concession 8 and Part Lots H and I, East Gore Concession, Geographical Township of Grimsby, County of Niagara North, now Town of Grimsby, Region of Niagara, Ontario (Map 1). This archaeological assessment is required by Lincoln Township under the *Planning Act* (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The study area is the intersection at Thirty Road and Young Street and includes a 500 metre buffer on either side totalling approximately 106 hectares in area. The study area currently consists primarily of agricultural fields and includes several residential structures with associated lawn and gardens, industrial areas, including a salt storage dome and associated infrastructure, and is bisected by Thirty Road and Young Street.

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

### Historical Context

This section describes the past and present land use and settlement history of the property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the background research (MCM Section 7.5.7 Standard 1).

### Indigenous History

Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout the province that show continuity with past peoples even if they were not recorded in historic Euro-Canadian documents. Table 1 illustrates this continuity and demonstrates over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

**TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO**

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
<b>Early Paleo</b>	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
<b>Late Paleo</b>	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
<b>Early Archaic</b>	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth
<b>Middle Archaic I</b>	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
<b>Middle Archaic II</b>	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
<b>Middle Archaic III</b>	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
<b>Late Archaic I</b>	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000 – 1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800 – 1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools  Introduction of bow hunting
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	1,500 – 1,100 BC	
<b>Terminal Archaic</b>	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
<b>Early Woodland</b>	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
<b>Middle Woodland</b>	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC – AD 500	Increased sedentism  Introduction of corn
	Princess Point	AD 550 – 900	
<b>Late Woodland</b>	Early Ontario	AD 900 – 1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
	Middle Ontario		Large longhouses (100m+)
	Late Ontario (Neutral)	AD 1,300 – 1,400	Tribal warfare and displacement
		AD 1,400 – 1,650	
<b>Contact</b>	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties

The late 17th and early 18th centuries represent a turning point in the Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating from New York State, followed by the arrival of new Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991).

#### *European Treaties and Deeds with Indigenous Populations*

The area first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record as part of Treaty Number 3 made with the Mississagua Indians on December 7th, 1792, though purchased as early as 1784. This purchase was to procure for that part of the Six Nation Indians coming into Canada a permanent abode. The counties encompassed by this Treaty are: Lincoln County (except Niagara Township), and townships in Wentworth County; Brant County; Oxford County; Middlesex County; Elgin County; and all of Norfolk County.

*“All that parcel or tract of land lying and being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario, four miles south' westerly from the point opposite to Niagara Fort, known by the name of Mississaugue Point, and running from thence along the said lake to the creek that falls from a small lake, known by the name of Washquarter into the said Lake Ontario, and from thence north forty-five degree west, fifty miles; thence south forty-five degrees west, twenty miles; and thence south until it strikes the River La Tranche; then down the stream of the said river to that part or place where a due south course will lead to the mouth of Catfish Creek emptying into Lake Erie, and from the above mentioned part or place of the aforesaid River La Tranche, following the south course to the mouth of the said Catfish Creek; thence down Lake Erie to the lands heretofore purchased from the Nation of Mississague Indians; and from thence along the said purchase at Lake Ontario at the place of beginning as above mentioned together with all the woods, ways, paths, waters, watercourses and appurtenances thereunto belonging” (J. Morris 1943:18).*



## **Euro-Canadian Settler History**

### *Niagara North County/Town of Grimsby and Township of Grimsby*

#### *Township of Grimsby*

Lincoln County was formally established through a Provincial Act in 1798, and included the townships of Clinton, Grimsby, Saltfleet, Barton, Ancaster, Glanford, Binbrook, Gainsborough, and Caistor in its first riding (Lincoln County Council, 1956). Grimsby township was initially designated "Township No. 6", but was later named "Grimsby" after a town on the east coast of England, which had been named after the ancient "Grimsbi" mentioned in "The Lay of Havelock the Dane" (Lincoln County Council, 1956). Grimsby is bounded by Clinton to the east, Gainsborough and Caistor to the south, Saltfleet and Binbrook to the west and Lake Ontario to the north.

The First Municipal Council meeting in Upper Canada was held at the home of John Green on April 5, 1790 in Grimsby. At this meeting officials were elected to a variety of positions within the township, including "clerk, constable, overseer of poore, overseer of roads, viewers of fences, and prisers of damage". Municipal Council meetings were held in the town of Grimsby until 1837, after which they alternated between Grimsby and Smithville until the division of the township into North Grimsby and South Grimsby in 1833 (Lincoln County Council, 1956).

Several small rivers and creeks flow through South Grimsby, the main one being The Twenty, known by local Indigenous as "Kenachdaw", which translates into "Lead River". The name comes from the lead found along the shores of The Twenty which were collected by both local Indigenous and European settlers from the Smithville and Morse's Rapids (Lincoln County Council, 1956).

Euro-Canadian settlement of the Township had began in the 1780s, and primarily consisted of United Empire Loyalists who had fled the United States during the Revolutionary War. Augustus Jones completed the first official survey of the Township in 1788; however settlement was quicker in the northern section of the township due to its proximity to Lake Ontario (Lincoln County Council, 1956). Most of the original land grants awarded 200 acres where settlers built log homes and bards and began clearing the land for farming. Over the years, as mixed farming has given way to fruit growing, many of the farms have been subdivided to 50 acres or less. The Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo Railway was built in 1896, running through Smithville it gave railway service to the southern portion of Grimsby Township.

### **Past and Current Uses of Part Lots 7 & 8, Concession 8 and Part Lots H and I, East Gore Concession**

To understand the specific land use history of Euro-Canadian settlement in the study area, land registry information from the Archives of Ontario and historical mapping were consulted.

A review of the 1862 Atlas of the Study Area (Map 5) shows only two homesteads marked in the study area, one in South-east corner of Lot H under the possession of Daniel Wilcox, and another in a thin parcel in the north-west corner of Lot 7 under the

ownership of Nathaniel Wardel. Lots H, 7 and 8 show property divisions within the study area. 1934 aerial imagery of the study area (map 6) shows the property divisions from 1862 maintained for the interim and the entirety of the study area being devoted to agricultural activity, excluding the above noted homesteads. 1954 Aerial image of the study area (map 7) again shows the entirety of the area devoted to agricultural activity and the rerouting of Thirty Road through the south-east corner of Lot H to form a four-way intersection at Young Street, the former section of Thirty Road being renamed Clayson Road. A homestead remains in this newly formed block at the same location as in 1862. Some subdivision of Lot H is visible in addition to a new homestead being built by Young Street.

Current use of the new division of Lot H, formed by the rerouting of Thirty Road, on the location of the 1862 Willcox homestead, is as a salt storage dome and related infrastructure. The majority of Lot H continues to be used for agriculture. New facilities have been built in the south of Lot H including three large sheds behind the homestead mentioned as appearing in the 1954 imagery.

Lot I remains entirely agricultural field. Lot 7 remains primarily agricultural, with two houses along Thirty Road within the Study Area.

Lot 8 remains agricultural to the south but contains four buildings to its north along Young Street, one house, one small shed and two large sheds, and the majority of a horse training ring in its centre.

## Archaeological Context

### Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments

The registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted so that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database 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 13km 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 is located within Borden block *AgGv*.

According to Section 7.5.8, Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines, all registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance from the study area must be listed. No archaeological sites were found in the OASD.

#### *Previous assessments within 50 metres of study area*

A search on archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (within 50 metres) to, the study area (MCM Section 7.5.8 Standard 4) found no assessments.

## The Natural and Physical Environment

The study area is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (map 8), which is described as:

*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 and Putnam, 1984:156*

The soil of the Study Area consists of mainly clay loam till to the north of Young Street and the east of Thirty Road and lacustrine silty clay in Lot 8, both soils characterised by imperfect to poor drainage further surrounded by a mainly lacustrine silty clay with poor drainage (Ontario Institute of Pedology 1989).

Examination of topographic mapping and aerial photography indicates the presence of a small tributary of Twenty Mile Creek running just to the north of the study area. However, comparing the route of the tributary to the 1862 map of the study area show that the route has been subsequently altered and was originally located greater than 300 metres from the north end of the study area. This tributary therefore does not further emphasize the potential for Pre-Contact archaeological resources to be found nearby.

## Record of Documentation

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The purpose of this section is to document all finds according to the standards (MCM Section 7.8.2).

An inventory of the documentary record generated by the property survey is provided in Table 2 (MCM Section 7.8.2 Standard 2).

**TABLE 2 - RECORD OF DOCUMENTATION**

<b>Document Type</b>	<b>Location of Document</b>	<b>Additional Comments</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
<b>Field Notes</b>	PHC Office	N/A	N/A
<b>Maps Provided by Client</b>	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	1 map
<b>Digital Photographs</b>	PHC Office	N/A	N/A

## Analysis and Conclusion

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### Archaeological Potential

#### Archaeological Potential for the Study Area

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- ▶ Previously identified archaeological sites;
- ▶ Water sources:
- ▶ Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
- ▶ Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations 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;
  - ▶ Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
  - ▶ Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
  - ▶ Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
  - ▶ Early historical transportation routes.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, MCM stipulates the following:

- ▶ No areas within 300 metres of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;
- ▶ No areas within 100 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,
- ▶ No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

#### Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have eradicated or relocated any cultural material to such a degree that the information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Section 1.3.2 of the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists states that:

*Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) 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 (MCM 2011:18)*

The types of disturbance referred to above include, but are not restricted to, quarrying, sewage and infrastructure development, building footprints, and major landscaping involving grading below topsoil.

### **Archaeological Potential for the Study Area**

Based on the features or characteristics of archaeological potential listed in Section 6.1, the following statements can be made:

1. There are no registered or known archaeological sites within 300 metres of the study area.
2. There are no water sources within 300 metres of the study area.
3. There are areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, or locations identified through local knowledge or informants within 300 metres of the study area.
4. There are historic transportation roads within 100 metres of the study.
5. There are no identifiable features such as elevated topography, sandy pockets of soil, or resource areas within or near the study area.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the information provided in this report, it is determined that archaeological potential exists for part of the study area and therefore the study area retains cultural heritage value or interest.

## Recommendations

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Based on the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological background assessment, the following is recommended for the study area:

1. Stage 2 archaeological survey through pedestrian survey at 5m intervals is recommended for the majority of the survey area (agricultural fields recently ploughed). As per Section 7.7.4, Standard 2, All areas that cannot be ploughed will undergo test pit archaeological survey as per Section 2.1.2, Standards 1 through 9 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (the Ministry 2011).
2. Poorly drained areas, areas of steep slope and areas of previous disturbance, including the entirety of the area between Clayson and Thirty Road, within the Study Area will be mapped and photo-documented during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment as they possess low archaeological potential.

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

## Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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Advice on the compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

- ▶ This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Cultural Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards 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 licenced 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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating 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 representative of a new archaeological site or sites 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 Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.



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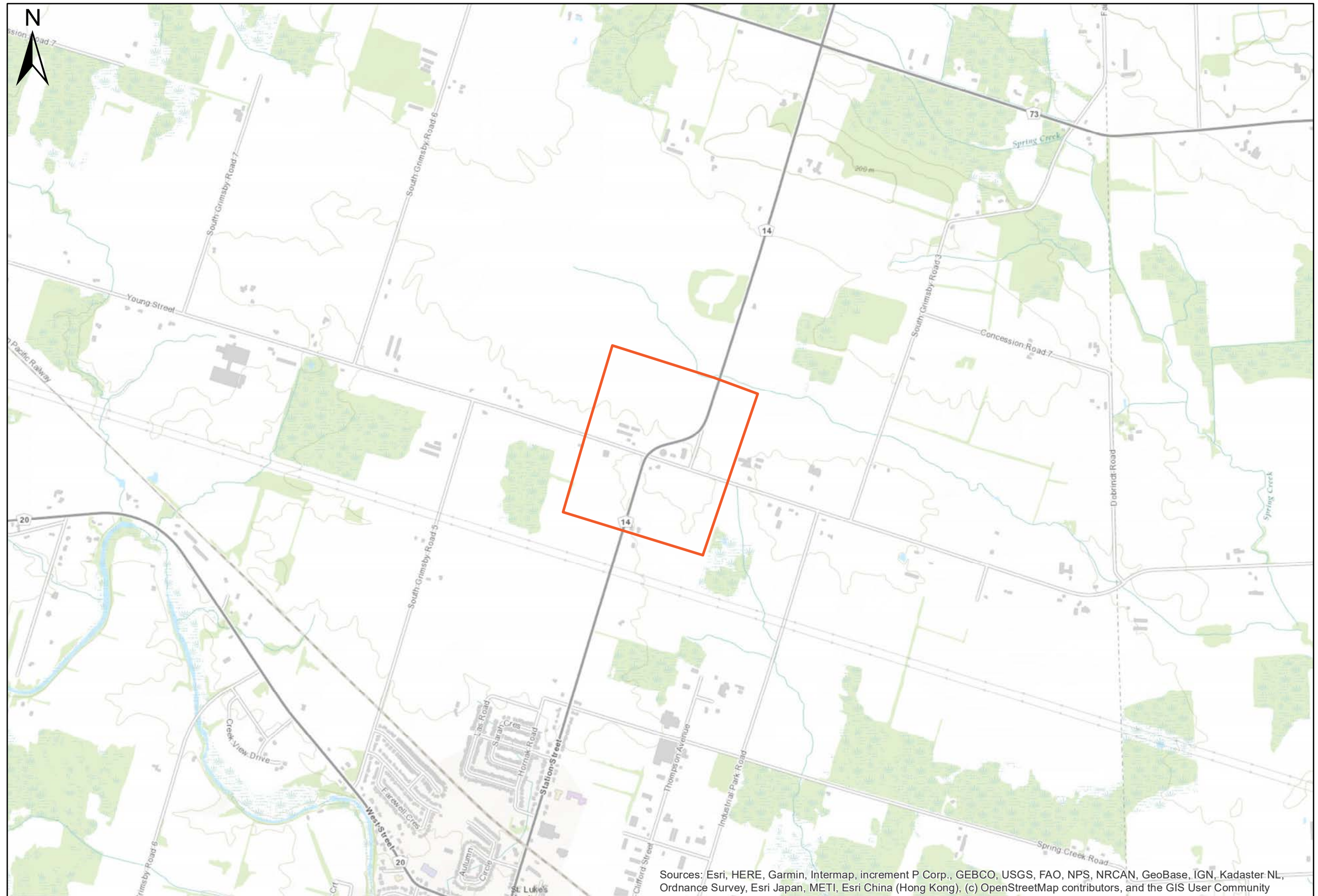
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# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Thirty Road and Yonge Street, Lincoln, ON



Legend  
Study Area

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Map 1 - Topography of the Study Area

0 0.5 1 1:25,000  
2 Kilometers

# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Thirty Road and Yonge Street, Lincoln, ON



Legend  
Study Area

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community







Map 2 - Modern Aerial Image of the Study Area

0 125 250 500 Meters 1:8,000

# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Thirty Road and Yonge Street, Lincoln, ON



- ### Legend
-  Study Area
  -  Treaty 3, 1792
  -  Treaty 381, 1781
  -  Treaty 4, 1793

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community




Map 3 - Treaties

0 4.5 9 18 Kilometers 1:250,000

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Thirty Road and Yonge Street, Lincoln, ON



Legend

 Study Area

Map 4 - Historic 1823 Atlas of Study Area

0 2.25 4.5 9 Kilometers 1:100,000




Map, Data & GIS Library, Brock University.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Thirty Road and Yonge Street, Lincoln, ON



Legend

 Study Area

Map 5 - Historic 1862 Atlas of Study Area

0 0.225 0.45 0.9 Kilometers 1:10,000




Map, Data & GIS Library, Brock University.

# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Thirty Road and Yonge Street, Lincoln, ON



Legend

 Study Area



Brock University Map, Data & GIS Library

Map 6 - Historic 1934 Aerial Image of Study Area

0 250 500 1:10,000  
1,000 Meters



# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Thirty Road and Yonge Street, Lincoln, ON



Legend

 Study Area

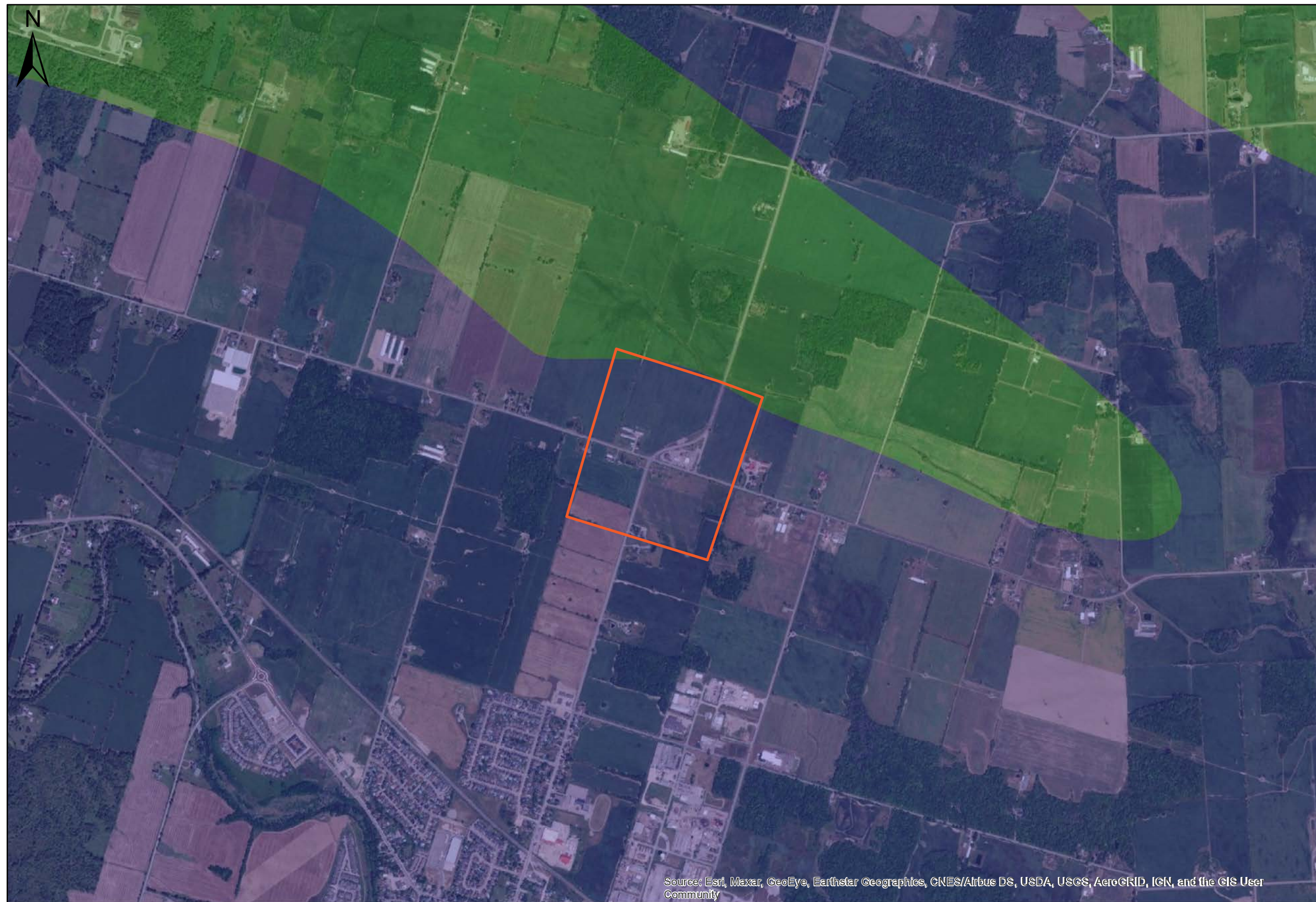
Brock University Map, Data & GIS Library, Map, Data & GIS Library, Brock University.






Map 7 - Historic 1954 Aerial of Study Area

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Kilometers 1:6,000

# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Thirty Road and Yonge Street, Lincoln, ON



- Legend**
-  Study Area
  -  Clay Plains
  -  Till Moraines



Map 8 - Physiography of the Study Area

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers 1:25,000

# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Thirty Road and Yonge Street, Lincoln, ON



- ### Legend
- Study Area
  - Archaeological Potential - Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals
  - Archaeological Potential - Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals
  - Archaeological Potential - Judgemental Test Pit Survey
  - Disturbed - No Archaeological Potential

Map 9 - Stage 2 Recommendations

0 150 300 600 Meters 1:6,000



Niagara Region

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